THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ECOLOGY OF THE GLENVIEW REGION, ILLINOIS

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BY

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Glenview Forest Preserve.

This preserve lies east of the village of Glenview along the east fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River. This stream drains the large swamps or marsh area called the Skokie.

The Glenview Forest Preserve is located in the township of Niles. It extends through sections seven, eight, nine and seventeen. This bit of natural beauty has been preserved for future generations as a Forest Preserve by the County. The surrounding country has been commercialized for golf clubs. The Glenview, Westmoreland, and Northwest Golf Clubs are in this vicinity. Our genial friend and neighbor, the late Peter Reinberg, was instrumental in making this region a preserve. He will be remembered for years to come in the hearts of all true nature lovers.

This region lies in the area known as the Chicago Plain which extends from Winnetka on the north, through Galewood and La Grange on the west, to Glenwood and Dyer, Indiana on the southwest and south. Its greatest width is about fifteen miles in a direction southwest from the city.

The rock beneath this plain is limestone. Because of the fossils found in this limestone geologists are of the opinion that it was formed beneath the sea and belongs to the later part of the Silurian period. This limestone is called Niagara limestone because it is thought to be of the same age as the limestone which is found at Niagara Falls.

In the Glenview region this limestone is covered by an unstratified drift. Over this is a mantle of thick rich humus made by decayed vegetation. The drift was exposed to the surface where a one rail

trolley line had been laid for the convenience of the golfers. This drift consisted of a fine yellowish clay. In past geological ages this area evidently was submerged situated as it is between the Rosehill bar and an elevation west of here. The Glenview region was probably submerged during the Toleston stage of Lake Chicago.

The vegetation of this forest preserve expressed in ecological terms belongs to the Inland group. It belongs to the Upland Series under what is known as the Clay Hill Division. It is a typical upland clay (morainic) forest. This is the common forest of our region. A morainic forest represents a transitional stage in mesophytic forests. In the Chicago region they have remained at this oak-hickory stage, but to the east and south of here they have developed into beech-maple forests. In time to come then we may expect Glenview to develop from the present stage to the beech-maple stage which we find at Chesterton, Indiana.

Sections 7, 8 and 17 include the flood plain of this small stream. In section 7 along the river we find well drained soil. The map will show a contour line following the course of the river showing a slight elevation. The vegetation was scattered along the margin of the river. This was typical river bank vegetation. Salix nigra, Populus deltoides, Ulmus americana, with some Tilia americana were the principal trees. The under-brush was mostly Cornus paniculata, Cornus stolonifera, Ribes floridum and Dievilla lonicera. In this section the land lying southwest of the stream is pasture and farm land. The land lying to the northeast of the stream is higher. Part of it is farm and pasture land and part is

woodland. The wooded area is approaching an oak upland stage.

Sections 8 and 17 were the most interesting sections from an ecological standpoint. The small stream forks in section 17. The eastern fork meanders with many twists and turns through both sections 17 and 8. At one place in section 8 it has formed a miniature oxbow cut off. This stream in the spring is probably four or five feet in depth, but during the dry periods it has not more than a foot or two of water and in some places entirely disappears. There was a marked difference between the height of the water in 1922 and in 1924. During the spring and summer of 1922 the small foot bridge spanning the stream was about three feet above it. In the spring of 1924 this bridge was completely submerged and during the summer it was about one foot from the water surface. This may have been due to the excessive amount of rainfall in 1924 and it may have some connection with the drainage of the Skokie Marsh which lies to the northeast of Glenview.

The west fork of this stream meanders in a northwesterly direction through sections 17, 8, and 7. Between these two forks of the stream is a high well drained area probably twenty or twenty-five feet higher than the stream bed. Part of this area is used as a golf links. To the north of this area where the land is low there are three small ponds. One is an all the year around pond, the other two dry up in the summer.

The large pond was in Section 8, square 24. It made an interesting study. Hundreds of red-winged black birds made their nests there. A small swamp surrounded the pond. Here were the Salix nigra, Fraxinus nigra, Quercus bicolor and Populus deltoides.

There was a dense undergrowth of Sambucus canadensis, Cornus stolonifera and Ribes floridum with a tangle of Celastrus scandens. A dense growth of Scirpus lacustris followed the margin and extended far into the pond itself. There were few aquatics. These were being crowded out by the bulrushes. This pond is a good example of a pond developing into an undrained swamp.

Surrounding the swamp was open woodland with an undergrowth of Lonicera diorca, Cornus paniculata and Xanthoxylum americanum. There were some Prunus serotina, Crataegus and Ulmus americana. The dominant trees were; Quercus alba, Quercus rubra and Carya ovata. The undergrowth was Ulmus americana and Quercus rubra showing that the region was approaching the characteristic mesophytic forest of the morainic area.

In square 22 we found the same type with the addition of Quercus macrocarpa. The area was more moist than that mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It had some depressions which were very moist. Here were Ulmus americana and Fraxinus americana. These depressions terminated in small ponds. Here we found Ranunculus delphinifolius and Cephalanthus occidentalis. The trees here were Quercus bicolor, Fraxinus nigra, Carya cordiformis and Ulmus americana.

As we proceed eastward the land rises very gently but it is noticeably better drained. Here the dominant tree is Quercus rubra. Here were found the two elms Ulmus americana and Ulmus fulva which was rather odd. They usually prefer more moist soil.

On a knoll in between squares 20 and 21 was a dense thicket of Crataegus, Corylus americana and Viburnum dentatum. The Crataegus trees seemed to be of the same variety but upon visiting the same

area in October, I found many different varieties of Crataegus fruits. This is a favorite place for the birds to congregate. In the summer the thick foliage provides an ideal nesting place and for those who remain late the thornapples are a tempting morsel.

To the southward in square 28 is open woodland chiefly of Quercus rubra and Fraxinus pennsylvanica. This is not a common tree in the Chicago region. In Glenview we found it in Section 8, squares 28 and 29, Section 8, squares 34 and 47, and in Section 17, squares 49 and 64. It seems to be quite common here. The Fraxinus pennsylvanica prefers wet or moist, rich loam, so perhaps this accounts for it.

In square 30 the land is rather high. Here the dominant tree was Quercus rubra with some Tilia americana and Acer saccharum. The land slopes toward the stream and in square 19 we found that the dominant tree was Acer saccharinum. This was a noticeable contrast to the Acer saccharum of square 20. Here the Tilia americana remained but Fraxinus americana had replaced the Quercus rubra of the high dry land in square 20.

Following the stream through squares 19 and 30 we found the typical river bank vegetation namely; Salix nigra, Cephalanthus occidentalis and Ulmus americana. The dominant tree was the Acer saccharinum. Some of these maples have attained a remarkable growth.

Through squares 35, 46, and 51 the river plainly shows that it is erroding on the west bank and depositing on the east bank. On this flood plain the typical tree was Quercus bicolor. In square 51 the river makes an abrupt turn, almost the shape of the letter S. In this place we found both the hard and soft maples and it would be

hard to say which was the dominant one.

To the east of here on the other side of the road is a very dense woods. The land is flat and low and the soil very moist. The two trees which seemed to strive with each other for supremacy were the Ulmus americana and the Quercus macrocarpa. There were a few Quercus rubra but more Tilia americana and Fraxinus americana. The undergrowth was Cornus paniculata. There were many vines in this dense section. This was the first place we found Menispernum canadense. The Rhus toxicodendron and Lonicera diorca were very abundant.

In Section 9 on the other side of the car line in squares 24 and 25 is a cut over area. The most important tree here was the Populus tremuloides. When a forest of oak and hickory is cut down it returns after a short interval but the first stages in the clearing are thicket stages just like the thicket stage which replaced the xerophytic vegetation when the forest started. There were some Quercus rubra, Tilia americana, Carya glabra and Ulmus americana. In time to come these will be in the majority and the Populus tremuloides will disappear. Then we shall have the typical morainic forest of oak-hickory. On each side of this patch of woodland are farms. Before these farms were cleared they were probably oak-hickory forests.

Coming back again across the tracks we find a stretch of open woods. In square 39 the dominant tree is Quercus macrocarpa. Sometimes this is the dominant tree in these morainic forests. This is the case where the soil is moist or the drainage imperfect. With the Quercus macrocarpa were Fraxinus americana, Ulmus americana and

Acer saccharinum.

As we proceed farther south in square 41 we find that the dominant tree is Acer saccharinum. It is a notable fact that the oak forests about Chicago are being succeeded by beech or maple. Here the maple seems to be ready to succeed the oak forest. We found no seedlings of beech.

Much of this section was farm land. In square 31 a small bit of woods remained. Here we found Quercus ellipsoidalis, Quercus macrocarpa and Quercus bicolor but no Quercus rubra. The fact that the farmers left this stretch of timber and the presence of Quercus macrocarpa and Quercus bicolor leads one to suppose that this area was poorly drained, probably a depression in the clay upland and not good for crops. The undergrowth was typical, Cornus paniculata and Sambucus canadensis.

The greater part of Section 10 is taken up by the Westmoreland Golf Course and Memorial Park Cemetery. There is a small wooded area in square 10. Here Prunus serotina and Acer saccharinum are the important trees. The undergrowth was Corylus americana, Sambucus canadensis and Rhus glabra. The Populus tremuloides and Quercus rubra were here but just as the Quercus rubra had replaced the Populus tremuloides so the Acer saccharinum was replacing both of these.

Part of Section 17 was farms and part woods. Squares 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 would be characterized as open woodlands. Part of this area has been made into another golf course since we surveyed it. The small stream which drains the Glenview region forks in Section 17, square 11.

The east branch meanders through squares 10, 12, 13 and 4 in

this section. The contour line follows each side of the river very closely in squares 11 and 12 but in 13 and 4 it swings to the east. Here then we have a more densely wooded section. On the flood plain were Tilia americana and Fraxinus americana. The remaining part of 13, all of 14 and part of 15 is a cut over area of Quercus rubra, Quercus alba, Tilia americana and Ulmus americana.

The west fork goes through squares 11, 10 and 7. The contour line does not follow this branch so closely. Between these two branches in squares 5, 6 and 7 are open woods. We starred Acer saccharinum as the dominant tree. With this maple along the river were Quercus bicolor and Fraxinus americana. We also found Carya laciniosa and Juglans nigra.

The main body of the stream flows through squares 22, 23, 26, 39, 40 and 41. In 22, the contour line swings away from the river on each side, thus leaving a wide flood plain. On the flood plain as might be expected we found the dominant tree to be Acer saccharinum. With it were the typical flood-plain trees, Ulmus americana, Tilia americana and Fraxinus americana. There were some Populus deltoides and Crataegus. Then as the ground gradually became higher and dryer we found Quercus rubra to be the dominant tree. Here Ostrya virginiana was found growing in the shade of the oaks. This tree is of slow growth and often grows in the shade of other trees. Scattered among these trees was Carpinus caroliniana. This tree is usually found scattered among other trees and is seldom found in masses. On the high land we found Quercus ellipsoidalis. This is a typical tree of well-drained uplands, especially clay upland.

As far down as squares 26 and 27 we found the flood plain vege-

tation, but as soon as we crossed the contour line in square 27, Acer saccharum replaced Acer saccharinum as the dominant tree. Acer saccharum is also called sugar maple and hard maple. It produces the bulk of the maple sugar of the market.

In squares 49 and 64 we found an odd situation. It was a cut over area and here were both the red maple, Acer rubrum and the red ash, Fraxinus pennsylvanica. They both prefer a more moist location.

We surveyed Glenview in 1922 and since then I have made frequent observation trips. I am glad it is a forest preserve for in these two years I have noticed the city encroaching on the surrounding lands. The farms are being cut up into building lots, cement sidewalks have been laid and the real estate brokers are booming it for building purposes. They can not touch the Glenview Forest Preserve. For this I am thankful and for the many happy days I have spent here. I wish also to thank my friends and co-workers in the surveying, Miss Marguerite Mertz and Mr. Thomas C. Johnson.

Section - 8

Square - 26

Carya ovata ———— Shagbark Hickory

Ulmus americana (Second growth) ———— American Elm

Quercus rubra ———— Red Oak

*Quercus alba ———— White Oak

Lonicera diorca ———— Honeysuckle

Cornus paniculata ———— Panicled Dogwood

*Quercus rubra ———— Red Oak

Crataegus ———— Hawthorn

Prunus virginiana ———— Choke Cherry

Xanthoxylum americanum ———— Prickly Ash

Prunus serotina ———— Black Cherry

The undergrowth was Ulmus americana and Quercus rubra.

Section - 8

Square - 24

The small swamp here was surrounded by:

Salix nigra ———— Black Willow

Fraxinus nigra ———— Black Ash

*Quercus bicolor ———— Swamp White Oak

Populus deltoides ———— Cottonwood

Celastrus scandens ———— Climbing Bitter-sweet

Sambucus canadensis ———— Common Elder

Cornus stolonifera ———— Red-osier Dogwood

Ribes floridum ———— Wild Black Currant

Section – 8

Square – 21

Crataegus ———————————————————— Hawthorn

Corylus americana ———————————————————— Hazelnut

Prunus nigra ———————————————————— Canada Plum

*Viburnum dentatum ————————————————————

Carya glabra ———————————————————— Pignut Hickory

Juglans nigra ———————————————————— Black Walnut

Section – 8

South end of Square – 28.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica ———————————————————— Red Ash

Open Woods

Quercus rubra ———————————————————— Red Oak

Section – 8

Square – 20

Acer saccharum ———————————————————— Maple

Tilia americana ———————————————————— Basswood

*Quercus rubra ———————————————————— Red Oak

Section – 8

Square – 19

*Acer saccharinum ———————————————————— Soft Maple

(In contrast to Acer Saccharum in Square 20)

Tilia americana ———————————————————— Basswood

Fraxinus americana ———————————————————— White Ash

Section - 8

Square - 22

Quercus macrocarpa ———————————————— Bur Oak

Quercus alba ———————————————— White Oak

Quercus rubra ———————————————— Red Oak

Ulmus americana ———————————————— American Elm

Crataegus ———————————————— Hawthorn

On the higher ground was:

Quercus rubra ———————————————— Red Oak

In the low land depression was:

Ulmus americana ———————————————— American Elm

Fraxinus americana ———————————————— White Ash

Section - 8

Square - 27

In a small pond here was:

Ranunculus delphinifolius ———————————————— Water Buttercup

Cephalanthus occidentalis ———————————————— Buttonbush

At the west end of this pond were:

Quercus bicolor ———————————————— Swamp White Oak

Fraxinus nigra ———————————————— Black Ash

Carya cordiformis ———————————————— Bitternut Hickory

Around the pond was:

*Ulmus americana ———————————————— American Elm

Section - 8

Square - 28

Higher and dryer land

*Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Ostrya virginiana ---------- Hornbeam

Tilia americana ---------- Basswood

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Ulmus fulva ---------- Slippery Elm

Quercus ellipsoidalis ---------- Hill's Pin Oak

On the line between Square 28 and Square 21

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Ostrya virginiana ---------- Hornbeam

An undergrowth of:

Lonicera diorca ---------- Honeysuckle

Crataegus ---------- Hawthorn

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Seedling of:

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Section - 8

Square - 21

Ostrya virginiana ---------- Hornbeam

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Section - 8

Square - 19

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Ostrya virginiana ---------- Ironwood

Along the river were:

Salix nigra ---------- Black Willow

Cephalanthus occidentalis ---------- Button Bush

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Section - 8

Square - 29

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Carya ovata ---------- Hickory

*Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Section - 8

Square - 30

On the south end.

Hamamelis virginiana ---------- Witch Hazel

Tilia americana ---------- Basswood

Ostrya virginiana ---------- Ironwood

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

*Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

*Acer saccharum ---------- Hard Maple

Section - 8

On line between Squares 19 & 30.

*Acer saccharinum ---------- Soft Maple

Section - 8

On the half section line in Section 8.

Cornus paniculata ——— Panicled Dogwood

Carya ovata ——— Shagbark Hickory

Tilia americana ——— Basswood

Carpinus caroliniana ——— Blue Beech

Populus deltoides ——— Cottonwood

Prunus virginiana ——— Choke Cherry

Ulmus americana ——— American Elm

Ulmus fulva ——— Slippery Elm

Xanthoxylum americanum ——— Prickly Ash

Salix nigra ——— Black Willow

Sambucus racemosa ——— Red-berried Elder

Prunus serotina ——— Black Cherry

Ostrya virginiana ——— Hornbeam

Crataegus ——— Hawthorn

Prunus nigra ——— Canada Plum

Quercus rubra ——— Red Oak

Quercus alba ——— White Oak

Fraxinus americana ——— White Ash

Quercus macrocarpa ——— Bur Oak

Pyrus coronaria ——— American Crab

Rubus idaeus Var aculeatissimus ——— Wild Red Raspberry

Fraxinus americana is the predominating tree in a new growth of trees here.

Section - 8

Square - 30

Second Growth

Tilia americana ---------- Basswood

Acer saccharum ---------- Hard Maple

Prunus serrotina ---------- Black Cherry

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Quercus bicolor ---------- White Oak

Hamamelis virginiana ---------- Witch Hazel

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Section – 8

On line between Squares 19 & 30.

Quercus rubra ——— Red Oak

Ulmus americana ——— American Elm

Juglans nigra ——— Black Walnut

*Juglans cinerea ——— Butternut

Section – 8

Middle of Square 30.

Carpinus caroliniana ——— Blue Beech

Section – 8

On line between Squares 29 & 30.

*Acer saccharum ——— Hard Maple

Section – 8

Southwestern part of Square 29.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica ——— Red Ash

Section – 8

Square – 19

*Acer saccharinum ——— Soft Maple

Salix nigra ——— Black Willow

Quercus macrocarpa ——— Bur Oak

*Hamamelis virginiana ——— Witch Hazel

Quercus bicolor ——— Swamp White Oaks

Cephalanthus occidentalis ——— Button Bush

Populus grandidentata ——— Large toothed Aspen

Section - 8

Squares 34 & 47

Carpinus caroliniana ---------- Blue Beech

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Fraxinus ---------- Red Ash

Ostrya virginiana ---------- Ironwood

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Undergrowth of:

Tilia americana ---------- Basswood

Hamamelis virginiana ---------- Witchhazel

Viburnum acerifolium ---------- Arrow-wood

Section - 8

Squares 35 & 46

*Quercus bicolor ---------- Swamp White Oak

Section - 8

Square - 51

Along the river:

*Rhus toxicodendron ----------Poison Ivy

*Acer saccharum ---------- Hard Maple

*Acer saccharinum ---------- Soft Maple

Populus grandidentata ---------- Large Toothed Aspen

Carpinus caroliniana ---------- Blue Beech

Hamamelis virginiana ---------- Witchhazel

Section - 8

Squares 33 & 48

Very dense woods, moist

*Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

*Quercus macrocarpa ---------- Bur Oak

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Tilia americana ---------- Basswood

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Cornus paniculata ---------- Dogwood

Rhus toxicodendron ---------- Poison Ivy

Menispermum canadense ---------- Moon Vine

Lonicera diorca ---------- Honeysuckle

Section - 8

Square - 38

Quercus alba ---------- White Oak

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Crataegus ---------- Hawthorn

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Quercus ellipsoidalis ---------- Hill's Pin Oak

Quercus macrocarpa ---------- Bur Oak

Section - 9

Squares 24 & 25

Mostly a cut-over region.

Populus tremuloides ---------- Quaking Aspen

Section - 9

Square - 39

*Quercus macrocarpa ---------- Bur Oak

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Acer saccharinum ---------- Soft Maple

Section - 9

Square - 41

*Acer saccharinum ---------- Soft Maple

Section - 9

Square - 25

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Tilia americana ---------- Basswood

Carya glabra ---------- Pignut Hickory

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Section - 9

Square - 31

Quercus ellipsoidalis ---------- Hill's Pin Oak

Quercus macrocarpa ---------- Bur Oak

Populus deltoides ---------- Cottonwood

Quercus bicolor ---------- Swamp White Oak

Populus tremuloides ---------- Quaking Aspen

Sambucus canadensis ---------- Elderberry

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Cornus paniculata ---------- Dogwood

Section - 7

Square - 17

Chains 1 - 2 - 3. Section line 1.

Lonicera dioica ---------- Honeysuckle

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Quercus bicolor ---------- Swamp White Oak

Populus deltoides ---------- Cottonwood

Chains 1 - 2 - 3. Section line 2.

The woods are thinned by dying.

Prunus nigra ---------- Canada Plum

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Crataegus ---------- Hawthorn

Quercus macrocarpa ---------- Bur Oak

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Chains 1 - 2 - 3. Section line 3.

Around the pond

Quercus macrocarpa ---------- Bur Oak

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Section - 7

Square - 19

Scattered vegetation along the margin of the river.

Quercus ellipsoidalis ---------- Hill's Pin Oak

Quercus macrocarpa ---------- Bur Oak

Prunus virginiana ---------- Choke Cherry

Section - 7

Square - 19

Scattered vegetation along the margin of the river.

Prunus serotina ---------- Black Cherry

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Salix nigra ---------- Black Willow

Crataegus ---------- Hawthorn

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Tilia americana ---------- Basswood

Populus deltoides ---------- Cottonwood

Prunus nigra ---------- Canada Plum

Pyrus coronaria ---------- Crab Apple

Carya ovata ---------- Shagbark Hickory

Corylus americana ---------- Hazelnut

Cornus paniculata ---------- Panicled Dogwood

Cornus stolonifera ---------- Red-Osier Dogwood

Rubus occidentalis ---------- Blackberry

Ribes floridum ---------- Wild Black Currant

Dievilla lonicera ---------- Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera dioica ---------- Honeysuckle

Vitis vulpina ---------- Frost Grape

Section - 10

Square - 61

*Prunus serotina ---------- Black Cherry

Prunus virginiana ---------- Choke Cherry

Cornus ~~florida~~ PANICULATA ---------- Flowering Dogwood

Section - 10

Square - 61

Corylus americana ---------- Hazelnut

Populus tremuloides ---------- Quaking Aspen

Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

*Acer saccharinum ---------- Soft Maple

Undergrowth of:

Sambucus canadensis ---------- Common Elder

Rhus glabra ---------- Sumach

Section - 17

Squares 5 & 6

*Acer saccharinum ---------- Soft Maple

On the low land:

Carya laciniosa ---------- Shellbark Hickory

In the bottom-land:

Juglans nigra ---------- Black Walnut

Along the river:

Acer saccharinum ---------- Soft Maple

Quercus bicolor ---------- Swamp White Oak

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

On the flood plain of the river in Square 4:

Tilia americana ---------- Basswood

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Section - 17

Squares 5 & 6

Acer saccharinum ---------- Soft Maple

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Crataegus ---------- Hawthorn

On the erroding bank:

*Quercus alba ---------- White Oak

Acer saccharum ---------- Hard Maple

Section - 17

Squares 22 & 23

*Acer saccharinum ---------- Silver Maple

Ulmus americana ---------- American Elm

Tilia americana ---------- Basswood

Fraxinus americana ---------- White Ash

Populus deltoides ---------- Cottonwood

Crataegus ---------- Hawthorne

Section - 17

Square - 23

*Quercus rubra ---------- Red Oak

Ostrya virginiana ---------- Hornbeam

Carpinus caroliniana ---------- Blue Beech

Juglans cinerea ---------- Butternut

Section - 17

Squares 23 & 24

High Land

*Viburnum prunifolium ———— Black Haw

Quercus ellipsoidalis ———— Pin Oak

Section - 17

Squares 27 & 28

*Acer saccharinum ———— Silver Maple

Populus deltoides ———— Cottonwood

Fraxinus americana ———— White Ash

As soon as we cross the contour line we find:

Acer saccharum ———— Hard Maple

Section - 17

Square - 40

*Quercus rubra ———— Red Oak

Quercus ellipsoidalis ———— Pin Oak

Section - 17

Squares 49 & 64

Cut over

*Acer rubrum ———— Red Maple

*Quercus macrocarpa ———— Bur Oak

Fraxinus pennsylvanica ———— Red Ash

Corylus americana ———— Hazelnut

Section - 17

Squares 49 & 64

ibes gracile ———— Gooseberry

arya glabra ———— Pignut Hickory

cer saccharinum ———— Silver Maple

mbucus canadensis ———— Elder

raxinus americana ———— White Ash

arya ovata ———— Shagbark

Section - 17

Squares 53 & 60

Acer saccharinum ———— Silver Maple

lmus americana ———— Water Elm

uercus Alba ———— White Oak

uercus macrocarpa ———— Bur Oak

ndergrowth of Ash