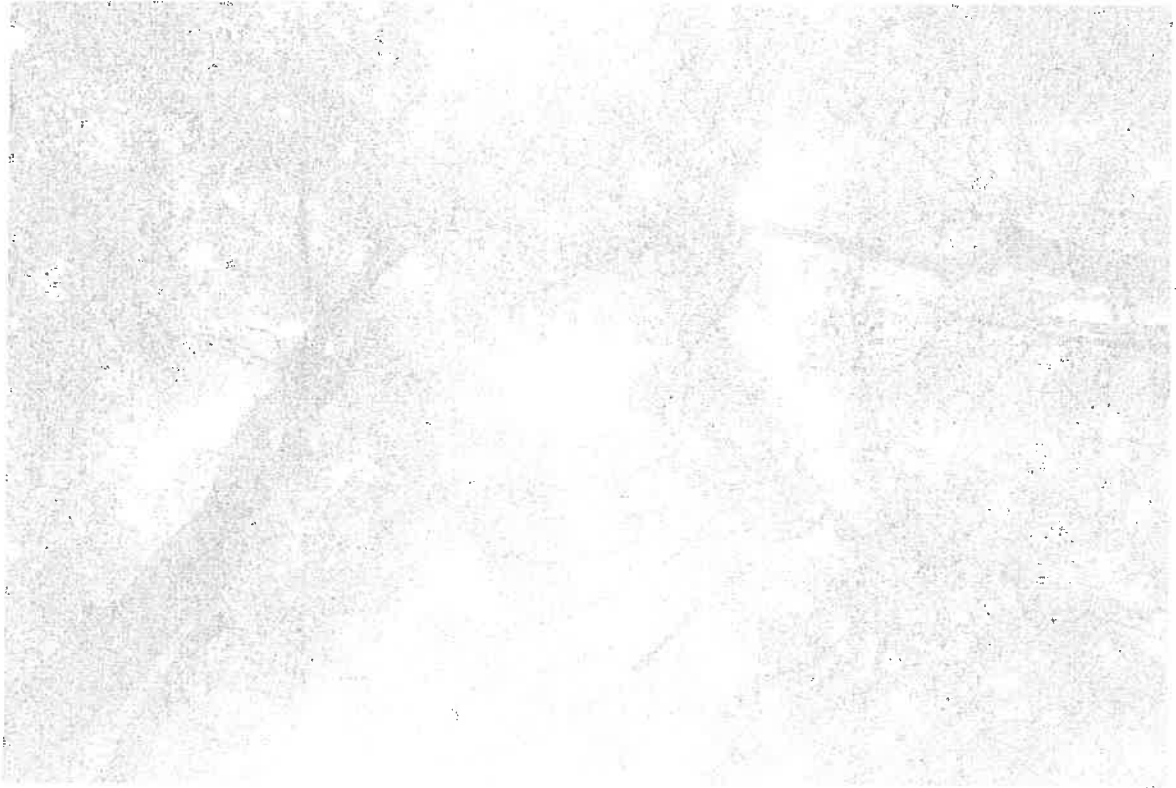


Road

Northway



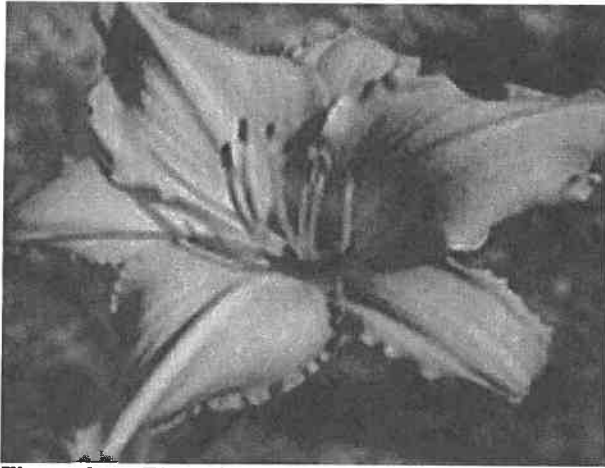
APPENDIX D-7



Perennials

Flowering

Nature's Daylilies

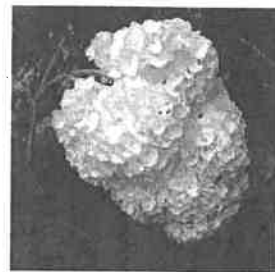


Flowering: Blooming
Growth Rate: Fast growth rate
Plant Group: Ground-cover, Perennial
Size at Maturity: 2 - 3 ft

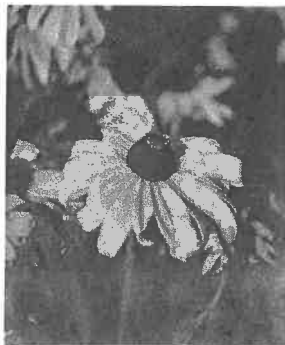
Oak Leaf Hydrangeas Two Varieties Snowflake



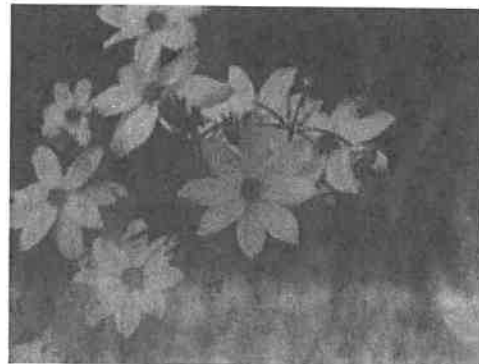
Harmony



Black Eyed Susan



Coreopsis



Cone Flowers



Grasses

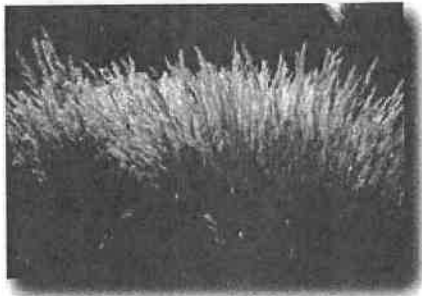
Liriope

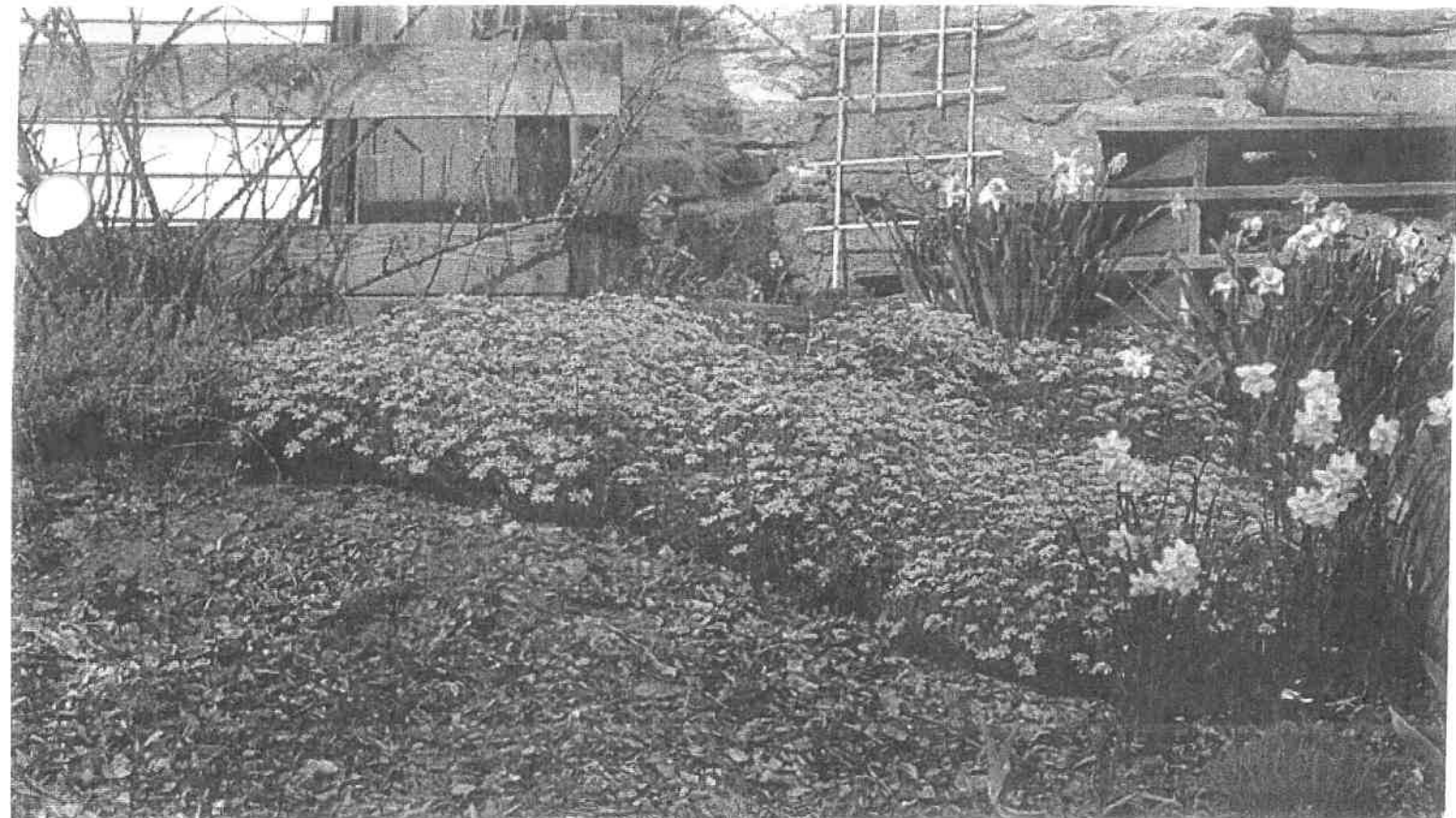


Little Bunny



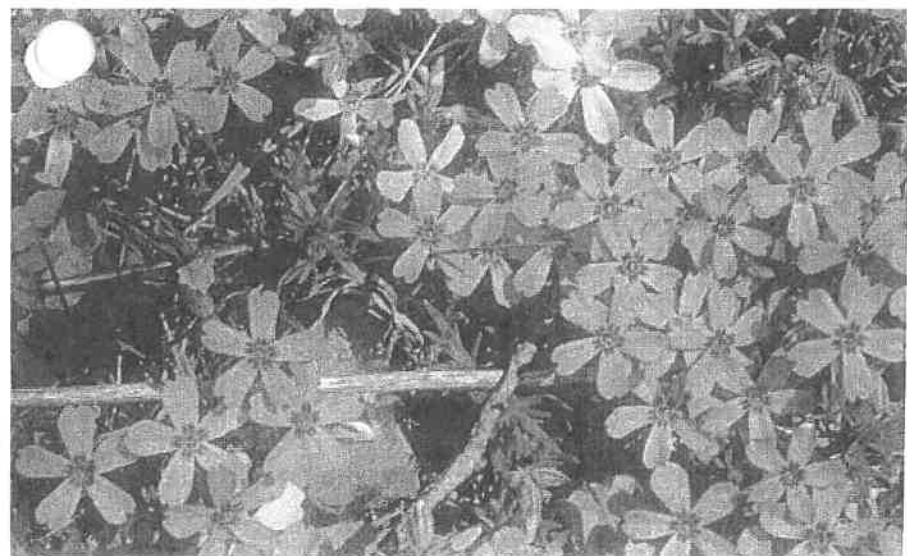
Karl Foerster





©2004 Horticipia, Inc.

Phlox subulata



©2004 Horticipia, Inc.

Phlox subulata

Phlox subulata

**Flowering Moss, Creeping Phlox, Moss Phlox, Ground Pink, Moss Pinks
Phloxaceae (Phlox)**

Nomenclature: Royal Hort. Society

type	Perennial
hardy range	3B to 10A
height	4" to 6" / 10cm to 15cm
spread	24" to 36" / 60cm to 90cm
growth rate	Average
form	Spreading or horizontal and variable spread
exposure	Partial shade or partial sun to full sun
resistance	Deciduous and evergreen



©2004 Horticoopia, Inc.
Oenothera macrocarpa

Oenothera macrocarpa* syn. *Oenothera missouriensis
Missouri Evening Primrose, Sundrops, Ozark Sundrops
Onagraceae (Evening Primrose)

Nomenclature: Royal Hort. Society

Life Type	Perennial
Hardy range	4A to 9A
Height	9" to 18" / 23cm to 45cm
Spread	12" to 16" / 30cm to 40cm
Growth rate	Average
Form	Spreading or horizontal
Exposure	Partial shade or partial sun to full sun
Persistence	Deciduous

Flower Color Yellow
Flower Time Spring through Fall

The flowers are fragrant.

Environment
This plant tolerates drought.
This plant will grow in dry to moist soil.
Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy or sandy.
The pH preference is a neutral to alkaline (6.8 to more than 7.7) soil.

Leaf Color Green



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Coreopsis auriculata 'Nana'

***Coreopsis auriculata* 'Nana'**
Eared Coreopsis, Tickseed
Asteraceae (Aster)

Nomenclature: Royal Hort. Society

Type	Perennial
Hardy range	4A to 9A
Height	6" to 9" / 15cm to 23cm
Growth rate	Average
Form	Upright or erect
Exposure	Full sun

Flower Color	Yellow
Flower Time	Summer

The flowers are suitable for cut flowers.

Environment
This plant will grow in wet soil.
It prefers soil that is well-drained/loamy or sandy.
It prefers a neutral to slightly alkaline (6.8 to 7.7) soil.

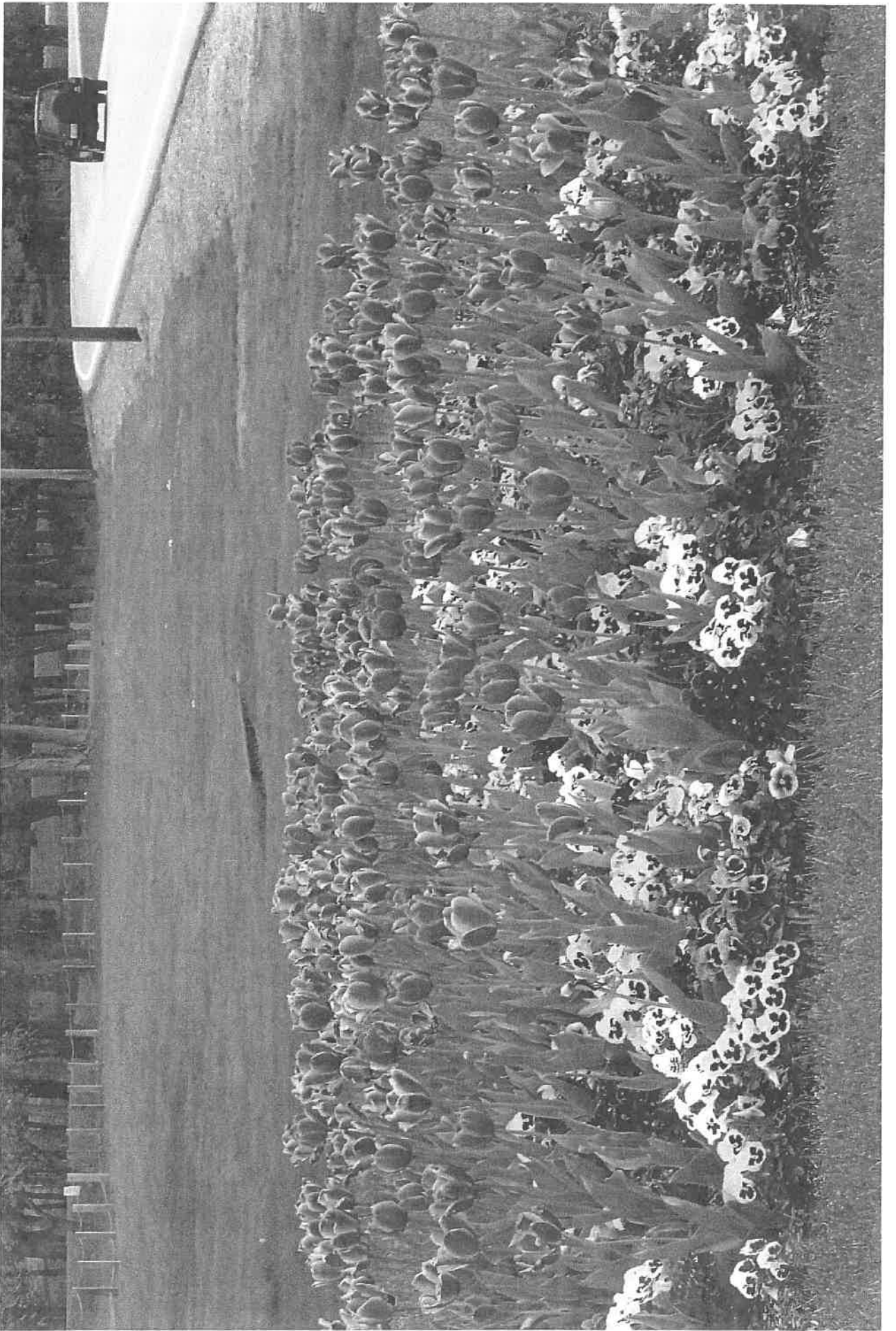
Leaf Color	Green
------------	-------



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Hemerocallis X 'Red Magic'
Daylily

<i>Hemerocallis X</i>		'Red Magic'	
<i>Liliaceae</i>	Daylily		
<i>Lily</i>			
Leaf Color	Green	Exposure	Partial shade to full sun
Bloom Color	Red	Moisture	Grows in moist soil
Bloom Time	Mid to late Summer	Soil & Climate	Soil Condition: Loamy, Neutral ph; Environmental: Drought tolerant
Growth rate	Average growth rate		
Height	12" to 36" / 30cm to 90cm	Attributes and Features	
Hardiness Range	4A to 10A -34.4 to 1.7°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attractive foliage - Naturalizing - Container - Ground cover - Massing - Attracts butterflies - Suitable for cut flowers 	
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Hydrangea macrophylla

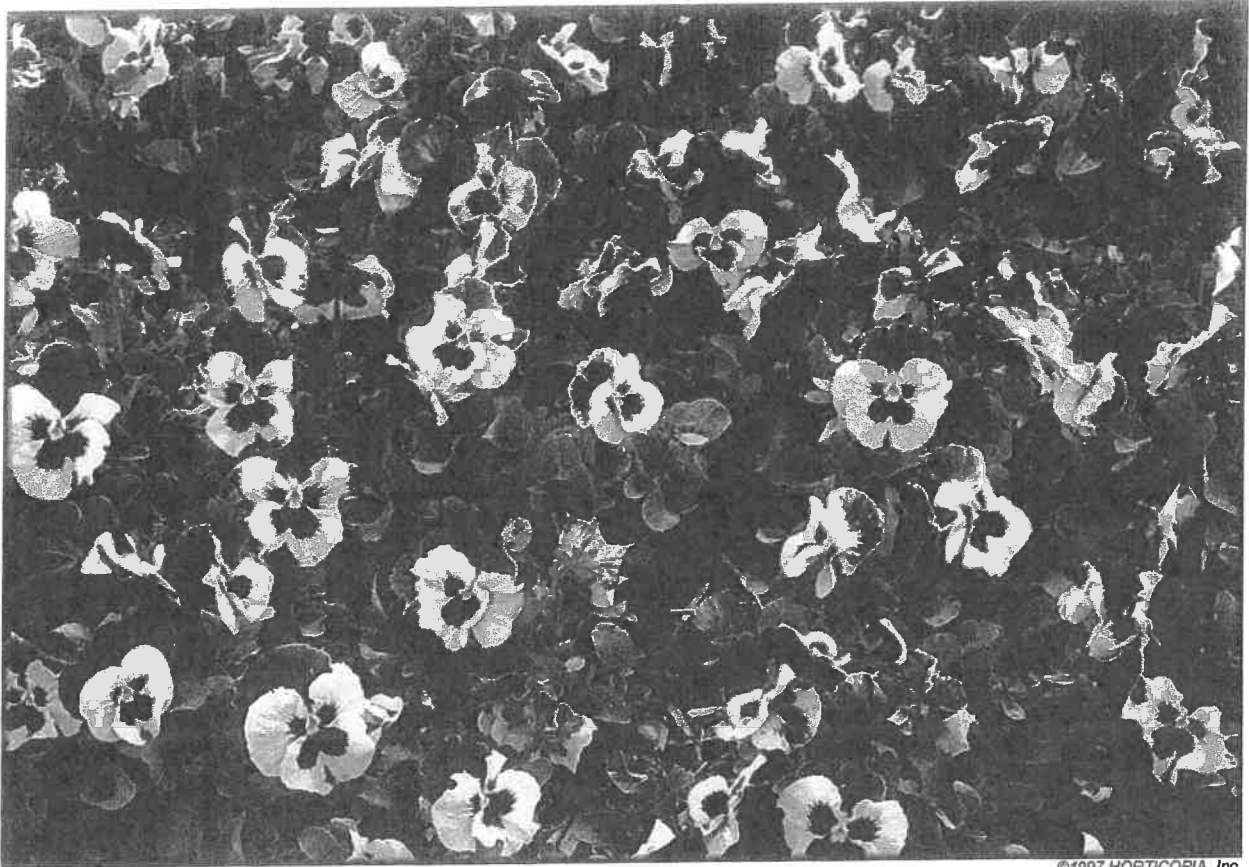
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>		Species	
<i>Hydrangeaceae</i>		Hydrangea, Bigleaf	
<i>Hydrangea</i>			
Summer Leaf	Green	Height	4' to 6' / 1.20m to 1.80m
Fall Leaf	No change in color	Spread	6' to 8' / 1.80m to 2.40m
Bloom Color	Blue, Lavender, Pink, Purple, Red,	Exposure	Full shade to partial shade
Bloom Time	Spring, Summer	Moisture	Grows in moist soil
Fruit Color	Brown	Soil & Climate	Soil Condition: Acidic, Clay, Loamy, Neutral, Sandy, Slightly alkaline, Well drained, Acidic, Slightly alkaline; Low salt tolerance; Tolerates wetness, Tolerates moderate drought
Growth rate	Average growth rate		
Attributes and Features			
	- Not North American native	- Multiple trunks	
	- Moderately flammable	- Trunk is not showy	
	- Seashore	- Trunk has no thorns	
	- Specimen		
Hardiness Range	- Attractive flowers or blooms		
5B to 9A	- Fruit is persistent		
-26.1 to -3.9°C	- Attractive fruit		
HORTICOPIA® Trees, Shrubs and Groundcovers II		©1998 Horticopia, Inc.	



Impatiens walleriana

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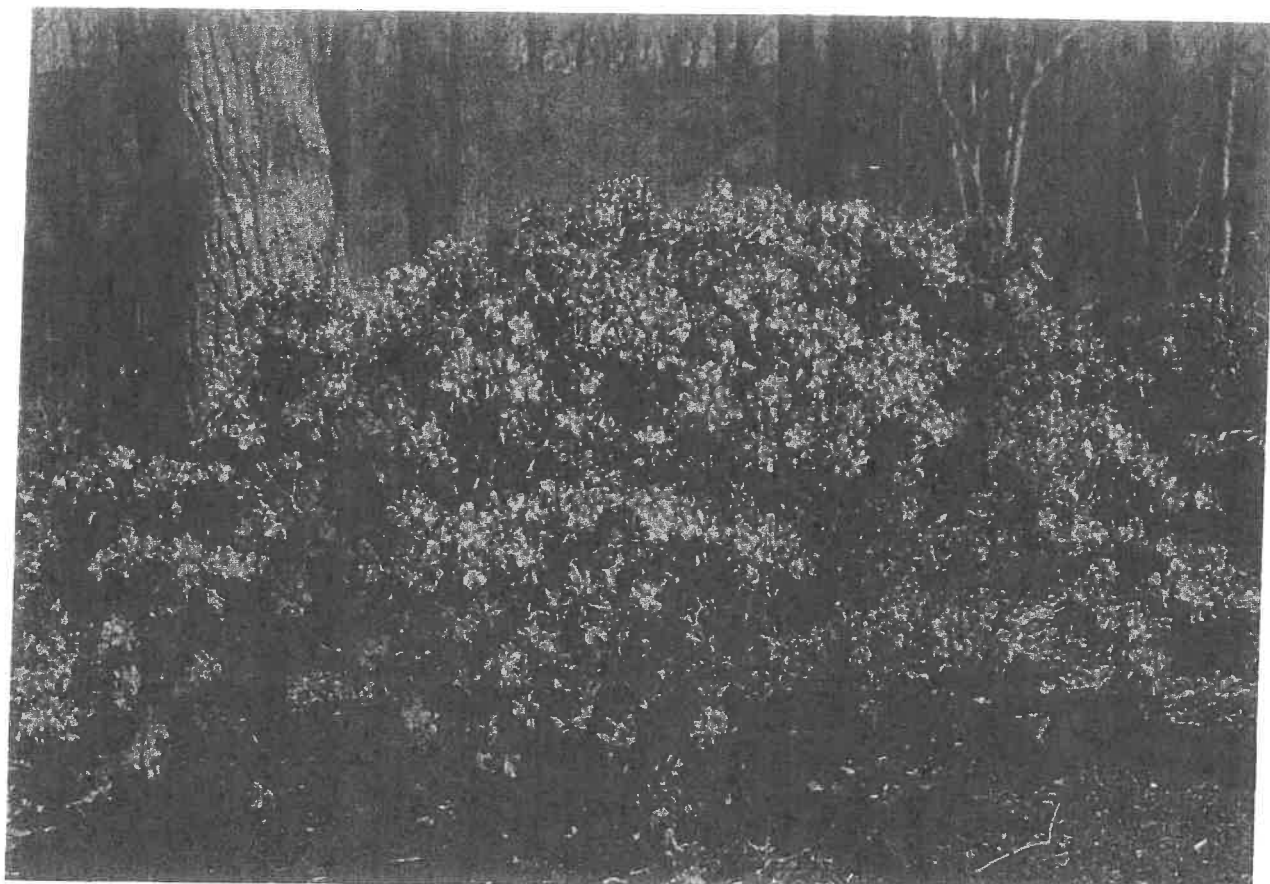
<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>		Species
Balsaminaceae	Impatiens	Patience Plant
Balsam	Impatiens Busy Lizzy	
	Height	6" to 24" / 15cm to 60cm
Summer Leaf	Green, Variegated	Exposure Full shade to partial shade
Bloom Color	Orange, Pink, Red, White	Moisture Grows in moist soil
Bloom Time	All Summer, early Fall	Soil Conditions Soil Condition: Loamy, Well drained, Neutral ph; Does not tolerate salt
Growth rate	Average growth rate	
Form	Attributes and Features	
Irregular or sprawling	- Attractive foliage	- Seashore
	- Naturalizing	- Woodland garden
	- Border	- Suitable as interior plant
	- Container	
Hardiness Range	- Ground cover	
10A to 11	- Massing	
-1.1 to > 5°C		
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Viola X wittrockiana

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<i>Viola X wittrockiana</i>		Species	
Violaceae	Pansy		
Violet	Pansy		
		Height	6" to 12" / 15cm to 30cm
Summer Leaf	Green	Exposure	Full sun
		Moisture	Grows in moist soil
Bloom Color	Blue, Orange, Pink, Purple, Red	Soil Conditions	Soil Condition: Sandy, Loamy, Well drained, Neutral ph; Does not tolerate salt
Bloom Time	All Spring, all Fall , early Winter		
Growth rate	Average growth rate		
Form	Irregular or sprawling	Attributes and Features	
		- Border	
		- Container	
		- Ground cover	
		- Massing	
		- Specimen	
		- Suitable for cut flowers	
Hardiness Range	6A to 9A -23.3 to -3.9°C		
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Rhododendron X 'PJM'

Rhododendron X		'PJM'	
Ericaceae	Rhododendron		
Heath			
Summer Leaf	Green	Height	36" to 6' / 90cm to 1.80m
Fall Leaf	Purple, Attractive fall colors	Spread	4' to 7' / 1.20m to 2.20m
Bloom Color	Lavender, Pink	Exposure	Partial shade
Bloom Time	Spring, Summer	Moisture	Grows in moist soil
Fruit Color	Brown	Soil & Climate	Soil Condition: Acidic, Loamy, Sandy, Well drained, Acidic; Does not tolerate salt
Growth rate	Slow growth rate		
	Attributes and Features		
	- Border	- Trunk has no thorns	
	- Massing	- Thin bark	
	- Woodland garden		
	- Attractive flowers or blooms		
	- Inconspicuous fruit		
	- Multiple trunks		
	- Trunk is not showy		
Hardiness Range			
	4B to 7A		
	-31.7 to -15.0°C		
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<input checked="" type="radio"/> Botanical Name		<input type="radio"/> Common Name										
A	B	C	D	E	F-G	H	I	J-L	M-O	P	Q	R

Displaying 1-10 of 28 matching plants.



Acer rubrum

Common Name: Red Maple

Excellent specimen or shade tree for large areas. Hal when young then develops irregularly rounded crown first trees to color in fall, leaves may be bright yellow orange or red. Medium to fast growth rate....

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Acer saccharum

Common Name: Sugar maple

One of the finest of any trees for a large shade tree. fabulous, the foliage is clean, the branches are stron lived. Typical maple leaves open after a spectacular pale yellow haze of flowers in spring. Th...

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Adiantum pedatum

Common Name: Maidenhair Fern

This fern's delicate appearance disguises its tough na name comes from the shiny, dark, hair-like stalks th hold the fan-shaped leaves almost horizontally with a strength. The fronds unfurl fairly late in the spring, t

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Aesculus glabra

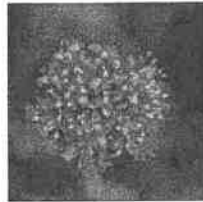
Common Name: Ohio Buckeye

Large spikes of green-yellow flowers in spring bloom time the bright green leaves unfurl. This is one of th leaf out and also one of the first to lose its leaves in Summer leaf color is dark green and fall color ...

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**Aesculus pavia****Common Name: Red Buckeye**

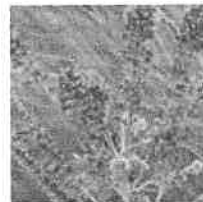
Usually a single-stemmed, rather open shrub with pa
Spikes of showy red flowers, 4-8 in. long, are pollina
throated hummingbirds in spring. Foliage drops natu
summer. Brown, egg-shaped fruit in the fall. This ha

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**Allium stellatum****Common Name: Wild Onion**

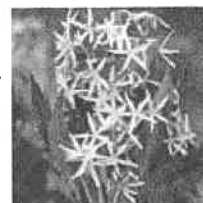
Delicate showy heads of small deep pink to red flow
perfect globes by a single stem from midsummer to f
like leaves appear quite early and typically are gone
flowering time. Grows from small bulbs, all parts sm

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**Amelanchier arborea****Common Name: Serviceberry**

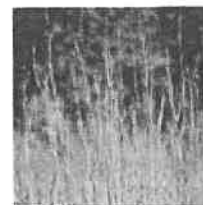
Tall shrub or small tree bearing clusters of fragrant v
April. Flowers give rise to very flavorful, purple-black
fruits relished by both songbirds and people. This lov
colorful fall foliage in a blend of orange, ...

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**Amorpha canescens****Common Name: Lead Plant**

Grows like an herbaceous perennial but takes on shru
characteristics as it matures. Tight spikes of iridesce
orange flowers appear from May-August. Silver-green
foliage is quite handsome....

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**Amsonia illustris****Common Name: Shining Blue Star**

Rounded spikes of starry, sky blue flowers emerge in
for several weeks. Deep green willowlike leaves turn
the fall. The plant takes on a substantial rounded for
garden. Swallowtail butterflies love the nectar....

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**Andropogon gerardi****Common Name: Big Bluestem**

Columnar upright clumps of green to blue-green leav
Foliage turns rich orange and copper-red in fall. Flow
resembling upside down turkey claws appear in late /
open red and turn darker with age. If left up, the foli

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About Grow Native!

"Biological diversity is the key to the maintenance of the world as we know it."

~ E.O. Wilson, Biodiversity

A joint program of the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) and the Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA), the Grow Native! program helps protect and restore our state's biodiversity by increasing conservation awareness of native plants and their effective use. By building partnerships among private industry, non-profit organizations, government agencies and landowners, Grow Native! aims to significantly increase the demand for and use of native plants on all landscapes.



[Click here](#) to see more information Missouri's beautiful prairies

Within the Grow Native! partnership, MDC provides individuals, organizations, schools and government agencies with information, education and training materials that help t discover and use native plants. MDA houses Grow Native's marketing a business development services for member businesses that supply nati plants, seeds and related services such as design, installation and maintenance. Together, MDC's and MDA's efforts make it easy for ever to discover, buy and successfully use Missouri source native plants on landscape.

A shared vision of natural diversity and economic vitality

"We are truly excited about Grow Native! and the program growth that partnership with the Missouri Department of Agriculture makes possible"

~ John Hoskins, Director of the Missouri Department of Conservation

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Usually a single-stemmed, rather open shrub with palmately lobed leaves. Spikes of showy red flowers, 4-8 in. long, are pollinated by ruby-throated hummingbirds in spring. Foliage drops naturally in late summer. Brown, egg-shaped fruit in the fall. This has

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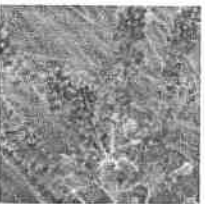
Delicate showy heads of small deep pink to red flowers. Perfect globose umbels by a single stem from midsummer to fall. Foliage like leaves appear quite early and typically are gone by the time of flowering. Grows from small bulbs, all parts small.

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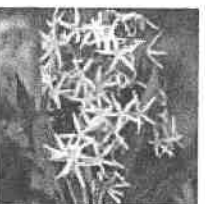
Tall shrub or small tree bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers in April. Flowers give rise to very flavorful, purple-black berries. Foliage is relished by both songbirds and people. This lovely shrub has colorful fall foliage in a blend of orange, yellow, and red.

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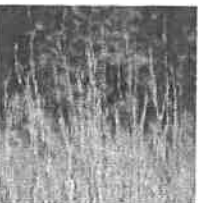
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- Books, Magazines & Publications
- Invasive Plants
- Education
- Sources for Plant Identification
- Habitat How-To
- Glossary of Terms
- Articles from Conservationist Magazine & Other Sources

Government Agencies, Services & P

This is the spot to find information about municipal, county, state and native plant initiatives and resources.

George O. White State Forest Nursery

<http://www.conservation.state.mo.us/forest/nursery/seedling/>

Missouri residents may order a variety of seedlings for reforestation, windbreaks, erosion control, as well as wildlife food and cover. Orders taken from mid-fall to early spring and filled once yearly in spring.

Green Landscaping with Native Plants

<http://www.epa.gov/greenacres/navland.html>

This site, developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency, has information about reducing energy consumption through the use of native landscaping. While some of the information focuses on the Great Lakes of the United States it contains a good deal of general information about using natives that will be useful in Missouri and surrounding states.

Missouri Department of Conservation Private Land Services

<http://www.conservation.state.mo.us/landown/>

The Private Land Services Division of MDC includes a dedicated staff of resource professionals called Private Land Consultants (PLC) that work with landowners to improve forest, fish and wildlife conditions on their property. The mission of this Division is to help Missouri landowners achieve their use objectives in ways that enhance the conservation of Missouri's natural resources. Private Land Conservationists will provide personal one-on-one service and can help you inventory your property to decide what steps needed to attain your goals. They will help you plan land use and prescribed burns and can recommend local professional contractors to execute part of your project. Call 573-751-4115 ext. 3237 for more information or click "Meet Your PLC" on this site.

Missouri Ecotype Program

<http://www.plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/mopmc>

The Missouri Ecotype Program (MOEP) strives to create a commercially available supply of several native plant species of local origin. Contact Elsberry Plant materials Center for more information. Phone: (573) 898-2012.

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Plant Conservation Alliance

<http://www.nps.gov/plants/>

The PCA is a consortium of ten federal government member agencies a more than 225 non-federal cooperators representing various disciplines within the conservation field: biologists, botanists, habitat preservation horticulturists, resources management consultants, soil scientists, special interest clubs, non-profit organizations, concerned citizens, nature lovers and gardeners. PCA Members and Cooperators work collectively to solve problems of native plant extinction and native habitat restoration, ensure the preservation of our ecosystem. The web site lists projects and programs.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service

<http://www.mo.nrcs.usda.gov>

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the federal government agency that works hand-in-hand with people to conserve natural resources on private lands. Using scientific and technical expertise, and partnerships with Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD) and others they help conserve all natural resources on private lands.

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Shrubs

- **Serviceberry** (*Amelanchier arborea*)
- **Lead Plant** (*Amorpha canescens*)
- **Black Chokeberry** (*Aronia melanocarpa*)
- **American Beautyberry** (*Callicarpa americana*)
- **New Jersey Tea** (*Ceanothus americanus*)
- **Buttonbush** (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- **Gray Dogwood** (*Cornus racemosa*)
- **American Filbert; Hazelnut** (*Corylus americana*)
- **Wahoo** (*Euonymus atropurpureus*)
- **Witch Hazel** (*Hamamelis virginiana*)
- **Vernal Witchhazel** (*Hamamelis vernalis*)
- **Shrubby St. John's Wort** (*Hypericum prolificum*)
- **Great St. John's wort** (*Hypericum ascyron*)
- **Winterberry Holly** (*Ilex verticillata*)
- **Deciduous Holly; Possum Haw** (*Ilex decida*)
- **Virginia Sweetspire** (*Itea virginica*)
- **Corkwood** (*Leitneria floridana*)
- **Spicebush** (*Lindera benzoin*)
- **Ninebark** (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)
- **American jointweed** (*Polygonella americana*)
- **Chokeberry** (*Prunus virginiana*)
- **Roseshell Azalea** (*Rhododendron prinophyllum (roseum)*)
- **Smooth Sumac** (*Rhus glabra*)
- **Fragrant Sumac** (*Rhus aromatica*)
- **Flameleaf Sumac** (*Rhus copallina*)
- **Golden Currant; Clove Currant** (*Ribes odoratum*)
- **Missouri Gooseberry** (*Ribes missouriense*)
- **Pasture Rose** (*Rosa carolina*)
- **Blackberry; Dewberry; Black Raspberry** (*Rubus sp.*)
- **Prairie Willow** (*Salix humilis*)
- **Elderberry** (*Sambucus canadensis*)
- **Arrowwood** (*Viburnum dentatum*)
- **Nannyberry viburnum** (*Viburnum lentago*)

- **Rusty Blackhaw** (*Viburnum rufidulum*)
- **Black Haw Viburnum** (*Viburnum prunifolium*)

Trees

- **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*)
- **Sugar maple** (*Acer saccharum*)
- **Ohio Buckeye** (*Aesculus glabra*)
- **Pawpaw** (*Asimina triloba*)
- **River Birch** (*Betula nigra*)
- **American Hornbeam** (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
- **Pecan** (*Carya illinoensis*)
- **Shagbark hickory** (*Carya ovata*)
- **Hackberry** (*Celtis occidentalis*)
- **Eastern Redbud** (*Cercis canadensis*)
- **Fringetree** (*Chionanthus virginicus*)
- **Yellowwood** (*Cladrastis kentukea*)
- **Roughleaf Dogwood** (*Cornus drummondii*)
- **Pagoda Dogwood** (*Cornus alternifolia*)
- **Flowering Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*)
- **American Smoketree** (*Cotinus obovatus*)
- **Green Hawthorn** (*Crataegus viridis*)
- **Washington Hawthorn** (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)
- **Cockspur Hawthorn** (*Crataegus crus-galli*)
- **Littlehip hawthorn** (*Crataegus spathulata*)
- **Downy Hawthorn** (*Crataegus mollis*)
- **Persimmon** (*Diospyros virginiana*)
- **Green ash** (*Fraxinus pennsylvanicus lanceolata*)
- **White ash** (*Fraxinus americana*)
- **Kentucky Coffeetree** (*Gymnocladus dioica*)
- **American Holly** (*Ilex opaca*)
- **Eastern Red Cedar** (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- **Sweetgum** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- **Tulip Poplar** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- **Black Gum** (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- **Sycamore** (*Platanus occidentalis*)

- **Black Cherry** (*Prunus serotina*)
- **Wild Plum** (*Prunus americana*)
- **Wafer Ash** (*Ptelea trifoliata*)
- **Shingle oak** (*Quercus imbricaria*)
- **Black oak** (*Quercus velutina*)
- **Swamp White Oak** (*Quercus bicolor*)
- **Post Oak** (*Quercus stellata*)
- **Bur Oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
- **White oak** (*Quercus alba*)
- **Shumard oak** (*Quercus shumardii*)
- **Willow Oak** (*Quercus phellos*)
- **Nuttall Oak** (*Quercus texana*)
- **Pin Oak** (*Quercus palustris*)
- **Red oak** (*Quercus rubra*)
- **Chinkapin oak** (*Quercus muehlenbergii*)
- **Swamp chestnut oak** (*Quercus michauxii*)
- **Overcup Oak** (*Quercus lyrata*)
- **Western Soapberry** (*Sapindus drummondii*)
- **Sassafras** (*Sassafras albidum*)
- **Baldcypress** (*Taxodium distichum*)
- **American Basswood** (*Tilia americana*)

Vines

- **Cross Vine** (*Bignonia capreolata*)
- **Trumpet Creeper** (*Campsis radicans*)
- **American Bittersweet** (*Celastrus scandens*)
- **Virgin's Bower** (*Clematis virginiana*)
- **Yellow Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera flava*)
- **Virginia Creeper** (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
- **Passion Flower** (*Passiflora incarnata*)
- **Sand Grape** (*Vitis riparia*)

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
















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Best Natives for Butterflies

These Missouri natives provide nectar for adult butterflies and/or food young larvae caterpillars.

Butterflies are attracted to diverse areas filled with nectar-rich flowers food for the young larvae. Plants grown specifically to serve as breeder and food for larvae are known as host plants.

	<u>Eastern Blazing Star</u> <i>Liatris scariosa</i>		<u>Butterfly Milkweed</u> <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>		<u>Aromatic Aster</u> <i>Aster oblongifolius</i>
	<u>Bee Balm, Horsemint</u> <i>Monarda bradburiana</i>		<u>Downy Phlox</u> <i>Phlox pilosa ssp. Ozarkana</i>		<u>Garden Phlox</u> <i>Phlox paniculata</i>
	<u>Joe Pye Weed</u> <i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>		<u>Lavender Aster</u> <i>Aster turbinellus</i>		<u>Marsh Milkweed</u> <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>
	<u>Prairie Blazing Star</u> <i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>		<u>Purple Coneflower</u> <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>		<u>Rose Verbena</u> <i>Glandularia canadensis</i>
	<u>Rough Blazing Star</u> <i>Liatris aspera</i>		<u>Sky Blue Aster</u> <i>Aster oolentangiensis (azureus)</i>		<u>Slender Mountain Mir</u> <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifol (flexuosum)</i>
	<u>Wild Bergamot</u> <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>		<u>Wild Sweet William</u> <i>Phlox divaricata</i>		<u>Wild Senna</u> <i>Senna (Cassia) marilandica</i>
	<u>Yellow Coneflower</u> <i>Echinacea paradoxa</i>				

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Sun-loving Natives

These dazzling natives will add color to sunny, open garden beds or prairie plantings.



Aromatic Aster
Aster oblongifolius



American Basswood
Tilia americana



Black Cherry
Prunus serotina



Black-eyed Susan
Rudbeckia hirta



Boneset
Eupatorium perfoliatum



Butterfly Milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa



Chinkapin oak
Quercus muehlenbergii



Columbine
Aquilegia canadensis



Cup Plant
Silphium perfoliatum



Downy Hawthorn
Crataegus mollis



Arkansas yucca
Yucca arkansana



Bee Balm, Horsemint
Monarda bradburiana



Black Gum
Nyssa sylvatica



Blue False Indigo
Baptisia australis



Bur Oak
Quercus macrocarpa



Cherrybark oak
Quercus pagodifolia



Cliff Goldenrod
Solidago drummondii



Compass Plant
Silphium laciniatum



Deciduous Holly; Possum Haw
Ilex decidua



Eastern Blazing Star
Liatris scariosa



Baldcypress
Taxodium distichum



Big Bluestem
Andropogon gerardii



Black oak
Quercus velutina



Blue Sage
Salvia azurea



Black Walnut
Juglans nigra



Chestnut oak
Quercus prinus



Cocksbur Haw
Crataegus crus-galli



Culver's Root
Veronicastrum virginicum



Black Haw Vitis
Viburnum prunifolium



Eastern Gama
Tripsacum dactyloides

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Natives Made for the Shade

Use native perennials and shrubs to add seasonal interest and color to edge of your woodland or plant in shady areas in your landscape.



Bloodroot
Sanguinaria canadensis



Crested Iris
Iris cristata



Wild Ginger
Asarum canadense



Virginia Bluebells
Mertensia virginica



Royal Fern
Osmunda regalis



Narrow-leaved Glade Fern
Diplazium pycnocarpum



Cardinal Flower
Lobelia cardinalis



Interrupted Fern
Osmunda claytoniana



Wild Geranium
Geranium maculatum



Solomon's Seal
Polygonatum biflorum



Squaw-weed
Senecio obovatus



Christmas Fern
Polystichum acrosti



Celandine Poppy
Stylophorum diphyll



Wild Hydrangea
Hydrangea arboresc



Sensitive Fern
Onoclea sensibilis



Southern Maident
Adiantum capillus-v

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Alternative Species

The plants on the left side of the screen are commonly used in landscape. Unfortunately, some of these plants, such as the Autumn Olive and Purple Loosestrife are invasive and harmful to Missouri's natural ecosystems. plants on the right side of the screen are natives that make excellent replacements.

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WHAT'S NEW

NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Acer ginnala
Common Name: Amur Maple

NATIVE ALTERNATIVE(S)

Aesculus pavia (Red Buckeye)
Usually a single-stemmed, rather shrub with palmate leaves. Spikes showy red flowers, 4-8 in. long, a pollinated by ruby-throated hummingbirds in spring. Foliage drops naturally in late summer. Brown, winged fruit in the fall. This handsome shrub is a Plants of Merit winner.

Amelanchier arborea
(Serviceberry)

Tall shrub or small tree bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers in April. Flowers give rise to very flavorful purple-black, berrylike fruits relished by both songbirds and people. This tree has colorful fall foliage in a range of orange, gold, red and green and is a Plants of Merit winner.

Carpinus caroliniana (American Hornbeam)

A small to medium multi-stemmed shrub forming wide spreading rounded top with subtle beauty often overlooked. Small toothed leaves are dark green and turn variable yellow, orange, red or red purple fall color. Beautiful thin, black gray bark that almost 'ripples' as the tree matures. Hence another common name 'Musclewood'. A Missouri Botanical Garden Plant of Merit.

Cornus alternifolia (Pagoda Dogwood)

Spreading, horizontal, low-branching tree with great horizontal habit. Flat topped clusters of fragrant, yellow white flowers in May or June are followed by handsome blue-black berries on red stems. Burgundy foliage in fall. Good alternative to cold-

	sensitive Flowering Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>) in northern areas.
Ajuga cultivars Common Name: Bugle Weed	<u>Asarum canadense</u> (Wild Ginger) A deciduous ground cover with soft green, kidney-shaped leaves and inconspicuous green-brown flowers in the spring. Forms large colonies in moist woodland areas.
	<u>Senecio aureus</u> (Golden Ragwort) A good semi-evergreen ground cover for moist shady locations. The flat-topped clusters of yellow, daisylike flowers open at the top of sparsely leaved stems to 24 in. in early spring. Plants spread rapidly and may be aggressive.
	<u>Senecio obovatus</u> (Squaw-weed) Loose umbels of yellow flowers are produced from early April through June on 12" stems. The semi-evergreen foliage is rounded and serrated at the edges. Plants spread slowly by underground stems. Grows well in shade.
<u>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</u> Common Name: Porcelain Berry	<u>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</u> (Virginia Creeper) A deciduous, climbing woody vine attached to flat surfaces by tendrils ending in adhesive tips. Leaves composed of five leaflets emerge in spring, mature to dull green in summer and change to purple or crimson-red in autumn. One of the woody plants to take on fall color. Clusters of small, greenish-white flowers appear in the upper leaf axils in late spring to early summer, but are hidden by the foliage. Honey bees gather pollen from the flowers and love the dark blue to black berries that form in summer. Deer, quail, squirrels and wild turkeys feast on other parts of the vine.
<u>Artemisia spp.</u> Common Name: Wormwood	<u>Oenothera macrocarpa</u> (Missouri Primrose) A showy, trailing plant with large, yellow, fragrant flowers up to 4" across. Plants bloom for a long period from spring through summer.
Aster cultivars Common Name: Non-native Aster	<u>Aster novae-angliae</u> (New England Aster) This tall aster produces hundreds of large purple or pinkish flowers with yellow centers in Sept. and Oct. The flowers are a favorite nectar source for migrating monarch butterflies.
	<u>Aster oblongifolius</u> (Aromatic Aster) One of the last wildflowers to bloom, this aster is loaded with blue-purple

daisylike flowers that persist into fall. This aster grows into a tidy, compact, self-supporting mound a Plants of Merit winner.

Aster turbinellus (Lavender A

Aster oolentangiensis (azure (Sky Blue Aster)

Dozens of blue flowers with yellow centers bloom in fall. The foliage blue-green and stems are dark. Butterflies love the nectar.

Berberis spp.
Common Name: Barberry

Itea virginica (Virginia Sweet: Shrub with slender upright branch that eventually arch over; usually than tall. Very fragrant clusters of drooping creamy white flowers Ma June. Dark green leaves turn scar and crimson in fall, remaining sho many weeks.

Ceanothus americanus (New Jersey Tea)

A low-growing, compact shrub tha excellent for hot, dry sites. Billow delicate white flowers form at the of young branches in May and Jun Clusters of small black fruit form and August.

Buddleia davidii
Common Name: Butterfly Bush

Ceanothus americanus (New Jersey Tea)

A low-growing, compact shrub tha excellent for hot, dry sites. Billow delicate white flowers form at the of young branches in May and Jun Clusters of small black fruit form and August.

Celastrus orbiculatus
Common Name: Chinese Bittersw

Celastrus scandens (Americar Bittersweet)

A twining woody vine that will gro vertically or sprawl horizontally o bushes and fences. Hanging cluste yellow-orange fruit split open to s bright red-orange seed coats. Plar male or female. Both sexes are ne for fruit set.

Coreopsis cultivars
Common Name: Non-native Coreo

Coreopsis lanceolata (Lancele Coreopsis)

Showy, deep yellow flowers on tal stems in May and June. Plants out weeds and hold the soil.

Coreopsis palmata (Prairie Coreopsis)

Features soft yellow, daisy-like flk with flat yellow centers on top of upright stems. Plants bloom from spring to mid-summer. Spreads b rhizomes and self-seeding.

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Delphinium cultivars**Common Name: Non-native Delph****Delphinium exaltatum** (Tall Larkspur)

Stately spikes of purplish blue flowers on tall stems bloom in July and August. This first-rate plant brings real glory to any landscape. Handsome shallow foliage forms a nice mound. Butterflies, bees and other pollinators visit the flowers. Excellent cut flower.

Dicentra spectabilis**Common Name: Bleeding Heart****Stylophorum diphyllum** (Celandine Poppy)

A wonderful early spring bloomer for shade garden. Showy yellow flowers held above lobed, blue-green leaves.

Mertensia virginica (Virginia Bluebells)

Pink flower buds open to sky blue flowers in March and April. Foliage is blue-green. This plant is a spring ephemeral, meaning the foliage goes dormant in summer. Great for naturalizing in moist woodland environment.

Geranium maculatum (Wild Geranium)

A clump-forming woodland perennial that forms a mound of deeply cut, palmately-lobed, dark green foliage. Features 1 1/4" diameter, medium-sized, lilac, saucer-shaped, upturned, petaled flowers in spring for 6-7 weeks.

Digitalis cultivars**Common Name: Foxglove****Penstemon digitalis** (Foxglove Beard Tongue)

A profusion of tubular white flowers on strong stems in May and June provide nectar for hummingbirds. This handsome plant has attractive seed heads and foliage that turns reddish in fall.

Penstemon cobaea (Purple Beard Tongue)

Show-stopping spikes of loosely set white to violet to deep purple, 2 inch tubular flowers atop erect stems. Flowers bloom in June and are larger than other penstemon flowers.

Penstemon tubaeflorus (Prairie Beard Tongue)

Refined spires of tubular white flowers arranged in 'rings', or tight clusters tiers around the strong, slender stems. Blooms from mid spring to mid summer. The main leaves are well above the flowers. Similar to the Foxglove Beard Tongue, but flower clusters more narrow.

Elaeagnus umbellata**Common Name: Autumn Olive****Amelanchier arborea** (Serviceberry)

Tall shrub or small tree bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers in April. Flowers give rise to very flavorful purple-black, berrylike fruits relished by both songbirds and people. This tree has colorful fall foliage in a blend of orange, gold, red and green and is a Plant of Merit winner.

Euonymus alatus

Common Name: Burning Bush; Winterburning Bush

***Euonymus atropurpureus* (Winterburning Bush)**

Shrub or small tree most often grown for its attractive red berries and red fall color. Small purple flowers in spring are followed by scarlet red fruit in fall which birds enjoy.

***Aronia melanocarpa* (Black Chokeberry)**

It is hard to beat the wine red fall color and the black fruit display of this adaptable shrub! A plant that sucker due to its ability to sucker. Foliage deep green and glossy all summer. Clusters of white flowers in spring and the large black fruits in the fall.

***Rhus aromatica* (Fragrant Sumac)**

Low, irregular spreading shrub with lower branches that grow horizontal then turn up at the tips. Tends to sucker and root along stems that touch the soil, forming a dense stand. Yellow green flowers appear before leaves emerge. Clusters of fuzzy red fruit on female plants August-September may persist into winter. Many birds and mammals feed on the fruit. Leaves bright red-purple in fall.

***Rhus glabra* (Smooth Sumac)**

Compound leaves are shiny dark green on top and almost white on the undersides. Compact clusters of dark red, velvety berries form August-September. The brilliant red fall foliage becomes a focal point in the landscape.

Forsythia x intermedia

Common Name: Forsythia

***Lindera benzoin* (Spicebush)**

A broad, rounded multistemmed shrub covered with fragrant yellow-green flowers in early spring. The flowers open before the leaves emerge and are held close to the branches. Aromatic light green leaves turn deep yellow in fall. Birds feed on the small, bright red fruits formed on female plants. 2005 Missouri Botanical Garden Plant of Merit winner.

***Ribes odoratum* (Golden Currant)**

A thornless, loosely-branched, arching shrub with blue-green lobed leaves turning dull yellow in fall. In spring golden yellow flowers appear and have a strong, clove-like fragrance. Birds

Hibiscus cultivars
Common Name: Non-native Hibis

small animals eat the black, round berries formed June-August.

Hibiscus lasiocarpus (Rose M White or pink flowers with red cer grow 4 to 5 in. across. Flowers op many weeks in mid-summer. Larg fuzzy leaves and a shrublike form this plant substantial bulk in the landscape. Plants generally break dormancy late in spring so be pat

Hydrangea cultivars
Common Name: Non-native Hydra

Hydrangea arborescens (Wild Hydrangea)

Large clusters of flat, creamy whi flowers open in June and last for 1 weeks. Plants bloom most of the summer. Pollen-rich flowers attra many insects. Plants form rounder mounds. Flowers can be used in fr dried arrangements. Grow in parti shade in rich moist soil. Tolerates shade.

Lonicera japonica
Common Name: Japanese Honeysu

Lonicera flava (Yellow Honeysuckle)

A twining, deciduous woody vine v tubular yellow flowers in whorls a ends of stems April-May. Round, f orange to red berries appear in la summer. Hummingbirds and butte are attracted to the nectar produc the flowers while birds and small mammals eat the fruit. Deer brow stems and leaves.

Clematis virginiana (Virgin's Bower)

Abundant clusters of fragrant cree white flowers in August and Septe give way to lots of silky seed head Seed heads are only produced on plants. The foliage is bright green Plants climb by twisting leaf-stalk around objects. Vines are semi-wc southern areas but tend to die ba the ground in the north.

Lythrum spp.
Common Name: Purple Loosestri

Asclepias incarnata (Marsh Milkweed)

Sweetly scented clusters of rose-p flowers bloom in summer. Butterfi find the faint vanilla fragrance irresistible and monarch larvae fe the foliage. Grows naturally in sw and wet meadows but also grows the garden.

Fillipendula rubra (Queen of t Prairie)

A regal beauty with huge showy flowerheads of deep pink sway on strong stems, three to seven feet Blooms in mid summer over dark deeply divided foliage-what a sight Spent flowerheads are also attrac

Liatris pycnostachya (Prairie Blazing Star)

Unbranched stalks bear dense spikes of magenta flowers in July and August. Strong stems. The nectar-rich flowers are a favorite with butterflies and hummingbirds. Songbirds love the

Liatris aspera (Rough Blazing Star)

Tall stalks of rounded, fluffy, deep purple flowers bloom in September. Most of the flowers open at the same time making it a good cut flower. Butterflies love the nectar. This is one of the last *Liatris* species to bloom

Malus cultivars

Common Name: Non-native Crabapple

Ilex decidua (Deciduous Holly Possum Haw)

A shrub or small tree producing white flowers in late spring and early summer followed by orange or red berries. Female plants. Fruiting requires pollination from a male plant. The berries persist through winter and are an important food source for birds. Bluebirds especially like the fruit. Adaptable to soil but prefers well-drained soil with average moisture.

Amelanchier arborea

(Serviceberry)

Tall shrub or small tree bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers in April. Flowers give rise to very flavorful purple-black, berrylike fruits relished by both songbirds and people. This tree has colorful fall foliage in a blend of orange, gold, red and green and is a Plant's of Merit winner.

Crataegus viridis (Green Haw)

Clusters of white flowers in mid-summer. Lustrous, medium green foliage turns purple or scarlet in fall. Bright red persistent fruit color in September. Bark of older trunks often exfoliates to expose an orangish-brown inner bark. Minimal thorns.

Miscanthus spp.

Common Name: Maiden Grass

Tripsacum dactyloides (Eastern Gama Grass)

A robust, clump-forming, warm season grass with coarse, arching, narrow gray-green leaf blades. Orange and purple flower spikes grow 10 in. tall and arch above the foliage from May to September. Naturalizes by creeping rhizomes and self-seeding.

Panicum virgatum (Switch Grass)

A clump-forming, columnar, warm season grass that grows 3 ft. tall. Flower heads rising 3 ft. above the foliage. Medium green leaves turn yellow, sometimes with orange tints

Pachysandra terminalis
Common Name: Pachysandra

autumn, fading to tan in winter. F is topped in mid-summer by finely textured, pink-tinged, branched flower heads. Flower heads turn beige in with the seed plumes persisting w into winter. Birds feed on the seed. plants provide cover for wildlife. Sometimes spreads by rhizomes a seed.

Senecio aureus (Golden Ragw
 A good semi-evergreen ground co moist shady locations. The flat-to clusters of yellow, daisylike flowe open at the top of sparsely leaved to 24 in. stems in early spring. Pl spread rapidly and may be aggres

Senecio obovatus (Squaw-we
 Loose umbels of yellow flowers ar produced from early April through on 12" stems. The semievergreen foliage is rounded and serrated at the edges. Plants spread slowly b underground stems. Grows well in shade.

Asarum canadense (Wild Ging
 A deciduous ground cover with so green, kidney-shaped leaves and inconspicuous green-brown flower the spring. Forms large colonies in moist woodland areas.

Pennisetum spp.
Common Name: Fountain Grass

Schizachyrium scoparium (Li
 Bluestem)

A small, non-spreading, clump-for grass with blue-green leaves that reddish orange in the fall. Fluffy s seed heads are ornamental throug winter.

Sporobolus heterolepis (Prai
 Dropseed)

Very thin, emerald green leaves fo dense arching tuft. Seed heads fo August and give off a distinct aroi These graceful clumps turn yellow deep orange in fall. Provides food cover for wildlife. A 2005 Missouri Botanical Garden Plants of Merit v

Carex stricta (Tussock Sedge)

Dense mounds of rich green, fine-foliage. Tolerates a wide range of moisture and shade. Useful for wa gardens

Pyrus calleryana 'Brad
Common Name: Bradford Pear

Chionanthus virginicus
 (Fringetree)

Shimmering, white frothy flowers blanket this shrub/small tree in M June. Small, round, bluish olive-li fruit form on female trees in fall s are eaten by many types of birds. Leaves often turn bright yellow in

This beauty is a Plants of Merit wi

Nyssa sylvatica (Black Gum)

Plants of Merit winner. One of our beautiful and underused native trees. Rivals anything for fall color display. Makes an excellent specimen tree and tidy shape. Attractive, glossy green leaves that turn fluorescent yellow, to orange, to scarlet red (often), to purple colors in fall. Spectacular! Bark is dark gray to black, almost alligator-like pattern. Slow to grow, plant young trees in spring. Deep rooted, so difficult to transplant when mature. Separate male and female trees. Fruit the size of navy beans ripen to a dark blue and are a favorite food to many birds. Host for the black and white Hebrew Moth.

Sophora japonica
Common Name: Japanese Pagoda

Sapindus drummondii (Western Soapberry)

An attractive small native tree with glossy compound leaves and excellent deep yellow-gold fall color. Flowers showy, creamy-white on upright panicles up to 10" long. The translucent-yellow, grape-like fruit is poisonous. Fruit ripen in October and persist through much of the winter. Give this tree many seasons of interest. Fish who eat the seed from fallen fruit are poisoned. Gray 'sculpted' bark is a great winter interest. Not commonly planted, but a great 'almost unknown' native!

Spirea cultivars
Common Name: Spirea

Physocarpus opulifolius
(Ninebark)

Clusters of white to pinkish flowers resembling spirea bloom May-June. Birds eat the seed formed in reddish drooping fruit clusters in fall. The tree provides winter interest as it peels in strips to reveal layers of reddish light brown inner bark on mature trees. This handsome shrub is a Missouri Botanical Garden Plants of Merit winner.

Syringa reticulata
Common Name: Japanese Tree Lilac

Chionanthus virginicus
(Fringetree)

Shimmering, white frothy flowers blanket this shrub/small tree in May and June. Small, round, bluish olive-like fruit form on female trees in fall and are eaten by many types of birds. Leaves often turn bright yellow in fall. This beauty is a Plants of Merit winner.

Cotinus obovatus (American Smoketree)

Considered a small tree or a large shrub. Rounded bluish to dark green leaves that turn a spectacular mix of yellow, orange and amber to red in fall.

Syringa vulgaris
Common Name: Lilac

burgundy in fall. Huge pale green clusters of flowerheads with silken hairs, up to 12" across, form the appearance of "smoke" in late spring. Bark is an attractive gray-brown and scaly when mature. Our native Smoketree is much better and easier to grow than its Asian cousins that are more often seen in the trade.

Chionanthus virginicus
(Fringetree)

Shimmering, white frothy flowers blanket this shrub/small tree in May and June. Small, round, bluish olive-lilac fruit form on female trees in fall and are eaten by many types of birds. Leaves often turn bright yellow in fall. This beauty is a Plants of Merit winner.

Ulmus parvifolia
Common Name: Lacebark Elm

Celtis laevigata (Sugarberry)

Celtis occidentalis (Hackberry)
 A reliable all-purpose shade tree that is pyramidal when young then develops a broad crown with ascending branches. The leaves are medium green. Fall foliage is a soft yellow. Birds and wildlife relish the small, round, or red or purple fleshy fruit that forms in September-October.

Zelkova serrata
Common Name: Japanese Zelkova

Celtis laevigata (Sugarberry)

Celtis occidentalis (Hackberry)
 A reliable all-purpose shade tree that is pyramidal when young then develops a broad crown with ascending branches. The leaves are medium green. Fall foliage is a soft yellow. Birds and wildlife relish the small, round, or red or purple fleshy fruit that forms in September-October.

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WHAT'S NEW

Shade List

Ferns

- Southern Maidenhair Fern** (*Adiantum capillus-venerus*)
- Maidenhair Fern** (*Adiantum pedatum*)
- Lady Fern** (*Athyrium filix-femina*)
- Silvery Spleenwort** (*Deparia acrostichoides*)
- Marginal shield fern** (*Dryopteris marginalis*)
- Spinulose shield fern** (*Dryopteris carhusiana*)
- Goldie's Fern** (*Dryopteris goldiana*)
- Log fern** (*Dryopteris celsa*)
- Ostrich Fern** (*Matteucia struthiopteris*)
- Sensitive Fern** (*Onoclea sensibilis*)
- Royal Fern** (*Osmunda regalis*)
- Interrupted Fern** (*Osmunda claytoniana*)
- Cinnamon Fern** (*Osmunda cinnamomea*)
- Christmas Fern** (*Polystichum acrostichoides*)

Herbaceous Peren

- Goat's Beard** (*Aruncus dioicus*)
- Wild Ginger** (*Asarum canadense*)
- Black Cohosh** (*Cimifuga racemosa*)
- Spring Beauty** (*Claytonia virginica*)
- Yellow Trout Lilly** (*Erythronium americanum*)
- Sharp-lobed hepatica** (*Hepatica acutiloba*)
- False Rue Anemone** (*Isopyrum biternatum*)
- Virginia Bluebells** (*Mertensia virginica*)
- Wild Sweet William** (*Phlox divaricata*)
- Jacob's Ladder** (*Polemonium reptans*)
- Solomon's Seal** (*Polygonatum biflorum*)

- **Bloodroot** (*Sanguinaria canadensis*)
- **Golden Ragwort** (*Senecio aureus*)
- **Squaw-weed** (*Senecio obovatus*)
- **Celandine Poppy** (*Stylophorum diphyllum*)
- **Zigzag Spiderwort** (*Tradescantia subaspera*)
- **Woodland spiderwort** (*Tradescantia ernestiana*)

Shrubs

- **Gray Dogwood** (*Cornus racemosa*)
- **Leatherwood** (*Dirca palustris*)
- **Strawberry Bush** (*Euonymus americanus*)
- **Witch Hazel** (*Hamamelis virginiana*)
- **Wild Hydrangea** (*Hydrangea arborescens*)
- **Virginia Sweetspire** (*Itea virginica*)
- **Chokeberry** (*Prunus virginiana*)
- **Indian Cherry; Carolina Buckthorn** (*Rhamnus caroliniana*)
- **Roseshell Azalea** (*Rhododendron prinophyllum (roseum)*)
- **Bladdernut** (*Staphylea trifolia*)
- **Nannyberry viburnum** (*Viburnum lentago*)

Trees

- **Red Buckeye** (*Aesculus pavia*)
- **American Hornbeam** (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
- **Shagbark hickory** (*Carya ovata*)
- **Pagoda Dogwood** (*Cornus alternifolia*)
- **Wafer Ash** (*Ptelea trifoliata*)

Vines

- **Virginia Creeper** (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

Spring Ephemeral

- **Shooting Star** (*Dodecatheon meadia*)
- **Mayapple** (*Podophyllum peltatum*)

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


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


WHAT'S NEW

Medium Sun/Average Shade List
















Ferns

-  **Lady Fern** (*Athyrium filix-femina*)
-  **Silvery Spleenwort** (*Deparia acrostichoides*)
-  **Narrow-leaved Glade Fern** (*Diplazium pyncocarpum*)
-  **Ostrich Fern** (*Matteucia struthiopteris*)

Grasses/Sedges

-  **Tussock Sedge** (*Carex stricta*)
-  **Northern Sea Oats** (*Chasmanthium latifolium*)
-  **Canada Wild Rye** (*Elymus canadensis*)

Herbaceous Peren

-  **Shining Blue Star** (*Amsonia illustris*)
-  **Columbine** (*Aquilegia canadensis*)
-  **Goat's Beard** (*Aruncus dioicus*)
-  **Wild Ginger** (*Asarum canadense*)
-  **Sky Blue Aster** (*Aster oolentangiensis (azureus)*)
-  **New England Aster** (*Aster novae-angliae*)
-  **Water Fern** (*Azolla mexicana*)
-  **Black Cohosh** (*Cimifuga racemosa*)
-  **Butterfly Pea** (*Clitoria mariana*)
-  **Tall Coreopsis** (*Coreopsis tripteris*)
-  **Purple Coneflower** (*Echinacea purpurea*)
-  **Yellow Trout Lilly** (*Erythronium americanum*)
-  **Joe Pye Weed** (*Eupatorium purpureum*)
-  **Bottle Gentian** (*Gentiana andrewsii*)
-  **Wild Geranium** (*Geranium maculatum*)

- **Wild Plum** (*Prunus americana*)
- **Wafer Ash** (*Ptelea trifoliata*)
- **Pin Oak** (*Quercus palustris*)
- **Shumard oak** (*Quercus shumardii*)
- **Red oak** (*Quercus rubra*)
- **Swamp chestnut oak** (*Quercus michauxii*)
- **Overcup Oak** (*Quercus lyrata*)
- **Shingle oak** (*Quercus imbricaria*)
- **Swamp White Oak** (*Quercus bicolor*)
- **Black oak** (*Quercus velutina*)
- **Sassafras** (*Sassafras albidum*)
- **American Basswood** (*Tilia americana*)

Vines

- **Dutchman's Pipe-vine** (*Aristolochia tomentosa*)
- **Cross Vine** (*Bignonia capreolata*)
- **Trumpet Creeper** (*Campsis radicans*)
- **American Bittersweet** (*Celastrus scandens*)
- **Virgin's Bower** (*Clematis virginiana*)
- **Yellow Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera flava*)
- **Virginia Creeper** (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
- **Passion Flower** (*Passiflora incarnata*)
- **Sand Grape** (*Vitis riparia*)

Spring Ephemeral

- **Shooting Star** (*Dodecatheon meadia*)
- **Mayapple** (*Podophyllum peltatum*)

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Full Sun List

Annuals

-  **Bur-Marigold** (*Bidens polylepis*)
-  **Partridge Pea** (*Cassia fasciculata*)
-  **Indian Paintbrush** (*Castilleja coccinea*)
-  **American basket flower** (*Centaurea americana*)
-  **Plains Coreopsis** (*Coreopsis tinctoria*)
-  **Lemon Horsemint** (*Monarda citriodora*)
-  **Devil's Claw** (*Proboscidea louisianica*)
-  **Black-eyed Susan** (*Rudbeckia hirta*)

Ferns

-  **Narrow-leaved Glade Fern** (*Diplazium pyncocarpum*)

Grasses/Sedges

-  **Big Bluestem** (*Andropogon gerardi*)
-  **Sideoats Grama** (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)
-  **Tussock Sedge** (*Carex stricta*)
-  **Northern Sea Oats** (*Chasmanthium latifolium*)
-  **Canada Wild Rye** (*Elymus canadensis*)
-  **Switch Grass** (*Panicum virgatum*)
-  **Little Bluestem** (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)
-  **Indian Grass** (*Sorghastrum nutans*)
-  **Prairie Dropseed** (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)
-  **Eastern Gama Grass** (*Tripsacum dactyloides*)

Herbaceous Peren

-  **Water Plantain** (*Alisma subcordatum*)

- **Wild Onion** (*Allium stellatum*)
- **Shining Blue Star** (*Amsonia illustris*)
- **Columbine** (*Aquilegia canadensis*)
- **Butterfly Milkweed** (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
- **Common milkweed** (*Asclepias syriaca*)
- **Marsh Milkweed** (*Asclepias incarnata*)
- **Whorled milkweed** (*Asclepias verticillata*)
- **Southern Prairie Aster** (*Aster paludosus*)
- **White Heath Aster** (*Aster pilosus*)
- **New England Aster** (*Aster novae-angliae*)
- **Heath Aster** (*Aster ericoides*)
- **Aromatic Aster** (*Aster oblongifolius*)
- **Smooth Aster** (*Aster laevis*)
- **Sky Blue Aster** (*Aster oolentangiensis (azureus)*)
- **Blue False Indigo** (*Baptisia australis*)
- **White False Indigo** (*Baptisia alba (leucantha)*)
- **Cream Wild Indigo** (*Baptisia bracteata*)
- **Purple Poppy Mallow** (*Callirhoe involucrata*)
- **Fringed Poppy Mallow** (*Callirhoe digitata*)
- **Rose Turtlehead** (*Chelone obliqua*)
- **White Turtlehead** (*Chelone glabra*)
- **Fremont's Leather Flower** (*Clematis fremontii*)
- **Butterfly Pea** (*Clitoria mariana*)
- **Prairie Coreopsis** (*Coreopsis palmata*)
- **Tall Coreopsis** (*Coreopsis tripteris*)
- **Lanceleaf Coreopsis** (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)
- **Purple Prairie Clover** (*Dalea purpurea*)
- **White Prairie Clover** (*Dalea candida*)
- **Tall Larkspur** (*Delphinium exaltatum*)
- **Yellow Coneflower** (*Echinacea paradoxa*)
- **Pale Purple Coneflower** (*Echinacea pallida*)
- **Purple Coneflower** (*Echinacea purpurea*)
- **Glade Coneflower** (*Echinacea simulata*)
- **Rattlesnake Master** (*Eryngium yuccifolium*)
- **Joe Pye Weed** (*Eupatorium purpureum*)

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- **Mist Flower** (*Eupatorium coelestinum*)
- **Boneset** (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*)
- **Queen of the Prairie** (*Filipendula rubra*)
- **Bottle Gentian** (*Gentiana andrewsii*)
- **Rose Verbena** (*Glandularia canadensis*)
- **Maximilian Sunflower** (*Helianthus maximilianii*)
- **Willow-leaved Sunflower** (*Helianthus salicifolius*)
- **Western Sunflower** (*Helianthus occidentalis*)
- **Ox-eye Sunflower** (*Heliopsis helianthoides*)
- **Mud Plantain** (*Heteranthera reniformis*)
- **Alum Root** (*Heuchera richardsonii*)
- **Rose Mallow** (*Hibiscus lasiocarpus*)
- **Crested Iris** (*Iris cristata*)
- **Southern Blue Flag** (*Iris virginica* var. *shrevei*)
- **Copper Iris** (*Iris fulva*)
- **Zig-zag iris** (*Iris brevicaulis*)
- **Eastern Blazing Star** (*Liatris scariosa*)
- **Rough Blazing Star** (*Liatris aspera*)
- **Prairie Blazing Star** (*Liatris pycnostachya*)
- **Michigan Lily** (*Lilium michiganense*)
- **Blue Lobelia** (*Lobelia siphilitica*)
- **Cardinal Flower** (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- **Winged Loosestrife** (*Lythrum alatum*)
- **Monkey Flower** (*Mimulus ringens*)
- **Wild Bergamot** (*Monarda fistulosa*)
- **Bee Balm, Horsemint** (*Monarda bradburiana*)
- **American Lotus** (*Nelumbo lutea*)
- **Water Lily** (*Nymphaea odorata*)
- **Missouri Primrose** (*Oenothera macrocarpa*)
- **Prickly Pear** (*Opuntia humifusa* (*compressa*))
- **Wild Quinine** (*Parthenium integrifolium*)
- **Arrow arum** (*Peltandra virginica*)
- **Foxglove Beard Tongue** (*Penstemon digitalis*)
- **Purple Beard Tongue** (*Penstemon cobaea*)
- **Prairie Beard Tongue** (*Penstemon tubaeiflorus*)

- **Meadow Phlox** (*Phlox maculata*)
- **Sand Phlox** (*Phlox bifida*)
- **Downy Phlox** (*Phlox pilosa* ssp. *Ozarkana*)
- **Garden Phlox** (*Phlox paniculata*)
- **Pickereel Plant** (*Pontederia cordata*)
- **Slender Mountain Mint** (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium* (*flexuosum*))
- **Gray-head Coneflower** (*Ratibida pinnata*)
- **Orange Coneflower** (*Rudbeckia fulgida*)
- **Missouri Black-eyed Susan** (*Rudbeckia missouriensis*)
- **Sweet Coneflower** (*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*)
- **Wild Petunia** (*Ruellia humilis*)
- **Blue Sage** (*Salvia azurea*)
- **Lizard's Tail** (*Saururus cernuus*)
- **Sedum** (*Sedum ternatum*)
- **Prairie Ragwort** (*Senecio plattensis*)
- **Wild Senna** (*Senna* (*Cassia*) *marilandica*)
- **Fire Pink** (*Silene virginica*)
- **Royal Catchfly** (*Silene regia*)
- **Prairie Dock** (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*)
- **Compass Plant** (*Silphium laciniatum*)
- **Cup Plant** (*Silphium perfoliatum*)
- **Rosinweed** (*Silphium integrifolium*)
- **Water Parsnip** (*Sium suave*)
- **Stiff Goldenrod** (*Solidago rigida*)
- **Showy Goldenrod** (*Solidago speciosa*)
- **Gray Goldenrod** (*Solidago nemoralis*)
- **Cliff Goldenrod** (*Solidago drummondii*)
- **Germander** (*Teucrium canadense*)
- **Water Canna** (*Thalia dealbata*)
- **Ohio Spiderwort** (*Tradescantia ohiensis*)
- **Ironweed** (*Vernonia fasciculata*)
- **Ironweed** (*Vernonia baldwinii*)
- **Culver's Root** (*Veronicastrum virginicum*)
- **Yucca** (*Yucca filamentosa*)



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Native All-Stars

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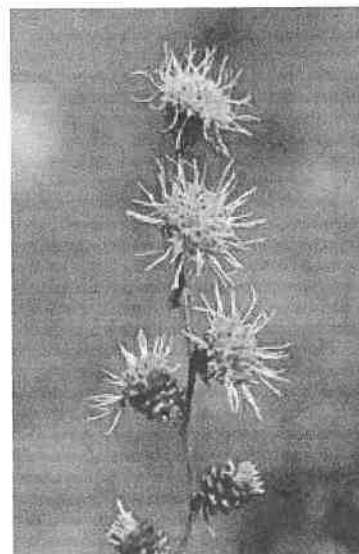
There are so many great native plants to choose from, we hope this page helps you narrow your choices. Please check back often as current All-Stars change frequently.

Our Current All-Star Native: Rough Blazing Star

Botanical Name: *Liatris aspera*

In late August, when most of the blooming natives sport various shades of gold, Rough Blazing Star shows off tall stalks of rounded, fluffy, purple flowers 1" in diameter. Most of the flowers open at the same time along a 12-18" stalk making it a dramatic vertical addition to the garden and a good cut flower. In a garden or vase, combine this beauty with Ox-Eye Sunflower, Rattlesnake Prairie Dropseed or Little Bluestem. Butterflies love the nectar of all these and by planting a variety of them, you can enjoy their blooms from early summer through fall. This is one of the last *Liatris* species to bloom.

Plant Info



Liatris aspera

Common Name: Rough Blazing Star

Tall stalks of rounded, fluffy, deep purple flowers bloom in September. Most of the flowers open at the same time making it a good cut flower. In a garden or vase, combine this beauty with Ox-Eye Sunflower, Rattlesnake Prairie Dropseed or Little Bluestem. Butterflies love the nectar of all these and by planting a variety of them, you can enjoy their blooms from early summer through fall. This is one of the last *Liatris* species to bloom.

Culture

Grow in full sun in well-drained soil with average moisture.

Use

Plant in the border, natural garden, prairie or meadow.

Height

24-36 inches

Spread

12-18 inches

Color

Purple

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3-8

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Good Companions

Aromatic Aster (*Aster oblongifolius*), **Showy Goldenrod** (*Solidago sp*
Goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*), **Little Bluestem** (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)
Grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), **Gray-head Coneflower** (*Ratibida pinnatifida*)
Missouri Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia missouriensis*)

Characteristics & Attributes

Sun Exposure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Sun <input type="checkbox"/> Medium Sun/Average Shade <input type="checkbox"/> Shade	Season of Interest <input type="checkbox"/> Early (Feb-Apr) <input type="checkbox"/> Mid (May-June) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Late (July-frost) <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (Nov-Mar)	Soil Moisture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> High
Wildlife Benefit <input type="checkbox"/> Cover <input type="checkbox"/> Nesting <input type="checkbox"/> Food/Birds <input type="checkbox"/> Food/Small Animals <input type="checkbox"/> Butterfly Host <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Butterfly Nectar	Special Uses <input type="checkbox"/> Bog <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Cover <input type="checkbox"/> Fragrant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fresh Cut Flower <input type="checkbox"/> Dried Flower <input type="checkbox"/> Containers	Nature Attraction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Butterfly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Song <input type="checkbox"/> Beneficial
Critter Resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Deer Resistant <input type="checkbox"/> Rabbit Resistant	Special Features <input type="checkbox"/> Evergreen <input type="checkbox"/> Interesting Bark <input type="checkbox"/> Good Berries <input type="checkbox"/> Nuts	

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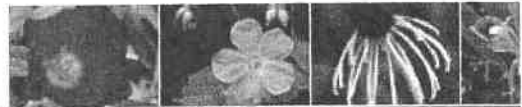
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		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Botanical Name	<input type="radio"/> Common Name									
A	B	C	D	E	F-G	H	I	J-L	M-O	P	Q	R

Displaying 21-28 of 28 matching plants.



Aster ericoides

Common Name: Heath Aster

Beautiful, compact plant, which literally is covered in flowers in autumn. Its blossoms resemble those of th of the British moors. This aster is perfectly suited to spreads by rhizomes to form strong, tight bu...

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Aster laevis

Common Name: Smooth Aster

Large, pyramidal heads of bright, sky-blue, flower cl on strong stems in late summer/early fall. A fairly ea aster. Foliage is very attractive, deep blue-green, for clumps. A long-lived aster....

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Aster novae-angliae

Common Name: New England Aster

This tall aster produces hundreds of large purple or p with yellow centers in Sept. and Oct. The flowers are nectar source for migrating monarch butterflies....

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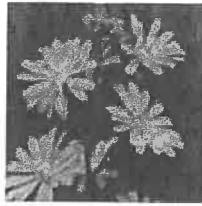


Aster oblongifolius

Common Name: Aromatic Aster

One of the last wildflowers to bloom, this aster is loa purple daisylike flowers that persist into late fall. Th into a tidy, compact, self-supporting mound and is a winner....

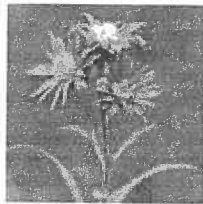
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Aster oolentangiensis (azureus)
Common Name: Sky Blue Aster

Dozens of blue flowers with yellow centers bloom in fall. The foliage is blue-green and stems are dark. Butterflies love the flowers.

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Aster paludosus
Common Name: Southern Prairie Aster

A spectacular native aster. The two-inch wide flowers have blue petals with yellow centers held in large clusters on stems that are 2' tall. Not common in the wild, but well worth trying in the landscape. Blooms in late summer to fall, then...

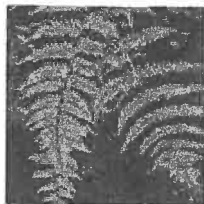
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Aster pilosus
Common Name: White Heath Aster

Late displays of small, white flowers, with yellow centers on branched stems. Often with a purplish flower rather than white. The flowering branches have a soft, hairy covering. A great plant for a big display, if you have the space...

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Athyrium filix-femina
Common Name: Lady Fern

Bright green, lacy fronds arise gracefully from creeping stems. The newly emerging fronds are beautiful in the spring. Dense and upright. Vigorous and easy to grow....

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A	B	C	D	E	F-G	H	I	J-L	M-O	P	Q	R		

Displaying 11-20 of 28 matching plants.



Aquilegia canadensis

Common Name: Columbine

Lots of red and yellow nodding flowers for many wee great source of early nectar for butterflies and humrr Found naturally on rocky ledges and wooded rocky sl

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Aristolochia tomentosa

Common Name: Dutchman's Pipe-vine

A high-growing woody vine that climbs by twistng it: a sturdy support, such as a tree. Strongly curved, gr pipe-shaped flowers bloom May-June. Dark green, he leaves grow up to 15 in. long and wide. Young stems

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Aronia melanocarpa

Common Name: Black Chokeberry

It is hard to beat the wine red fall color and the blac of this very adaptable shrub! A plant the colonizes di to sucker. Foliage is deep green and glossy all summ white flowers in spring form the large b...

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Aruncus dioicus

Common Name: Goat's Beard

Large wands of frothy, creamy white flowers in June. seed capsules dry and stay on females plants after fl finished. Foliage is similar to astilbe but growth habi like...

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Asarum canadense
Common Name: Wild Ginger

A deciduous ground cover with soft green, kidney-shaped leaves and inconspicuous green-brown flowers in the spring. Forms colonies in cool moist woodland areas....

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Asclepias incarnata
Common Name: Marsh Milkweed

Sweetly scented clusters of rose-pink flowers bloom in late summer. Butterflies find the faint vanilla fragrance irresistible. Larvae feed on the foliage. Grows naturally in swamp meadows but also grows well in the garden....

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Asclepias syriaca
Common Name: Common milkweed

Tall stems with large, light green leaves that are almost opposite. The summer flowers are a magnet for pollinators of a wide variety. The round heads of pinkish-purple, strangely fragrant flowers are at the tips of the stems. The beauty of the flowers is...

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Asclepias tuberosa
Common Name: Butterfly Milkweed

Lots of bright orange, flat-topped flower clusters open in late summer. Plants bloom for many weeks. Host plant for the monarch butterfly and a great nectar source for many other butterflies and other pollinators....

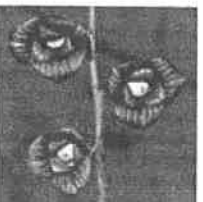
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Asclepias verticillata
Common Name: Whorled milkweed

Clusters of greenish-white flowers appear from late summer to early fall. Plants are upright and sparingly branched. Seed pods are unlike many other milkweeds, and about 3" long. The flowers are...

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Asimina triloba
Common Name: Pawpaw

Multistemmed shrub or small tree with tropical-looking leaves. Edible, 2-5" yellowish fruit is relished by many mammals. Plant is larval food of Zebra Swallowtail. Spreads slowly to form small colonies or thicket...

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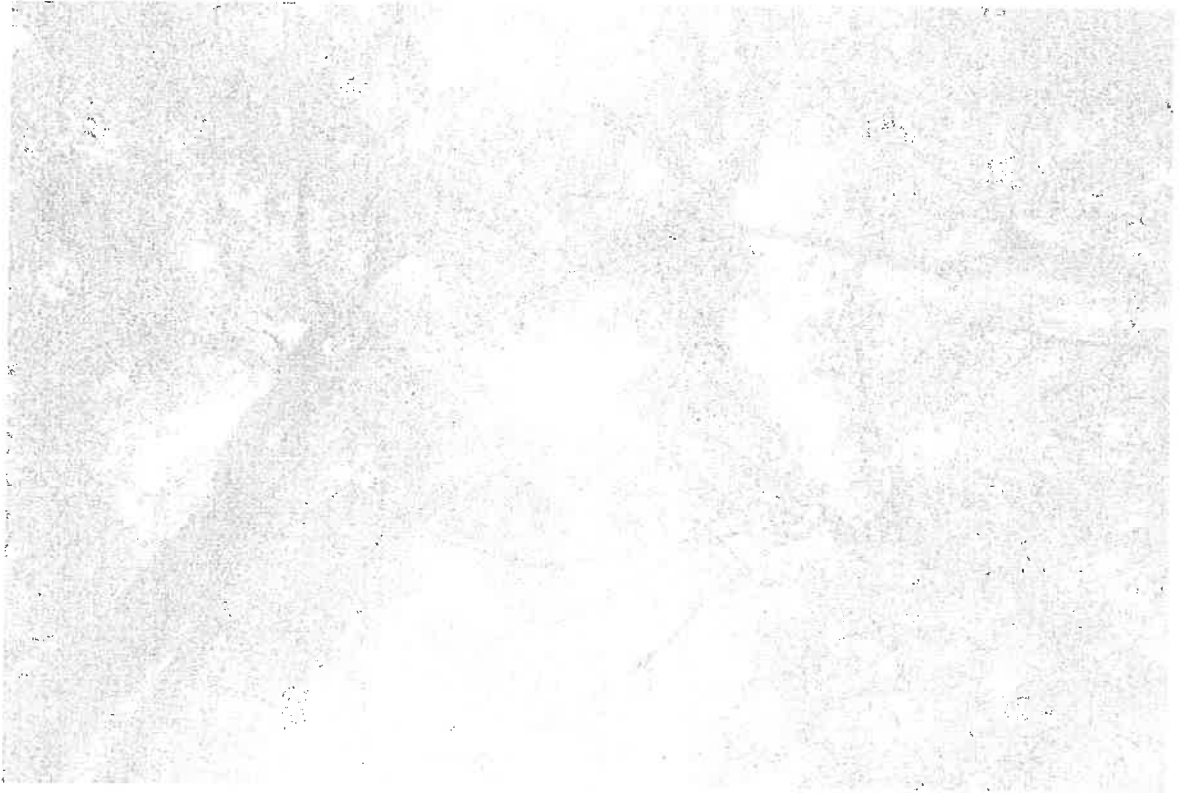


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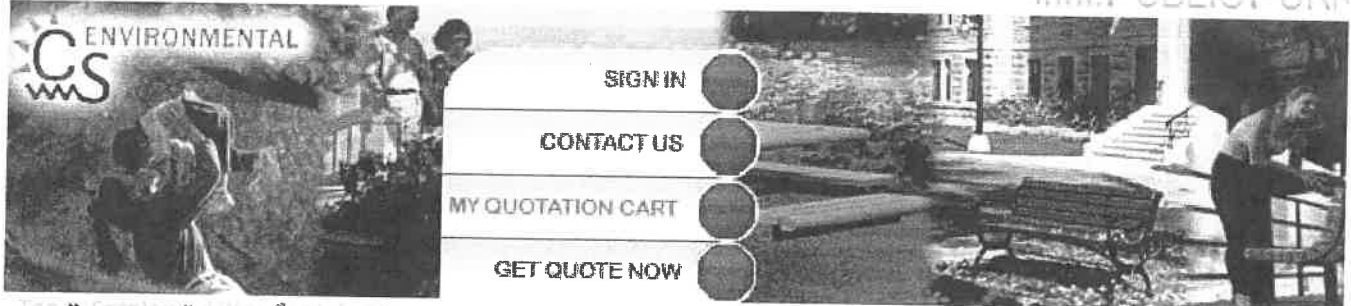
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APPENDIX D-8







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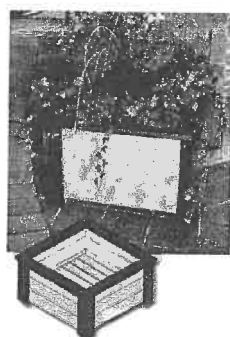


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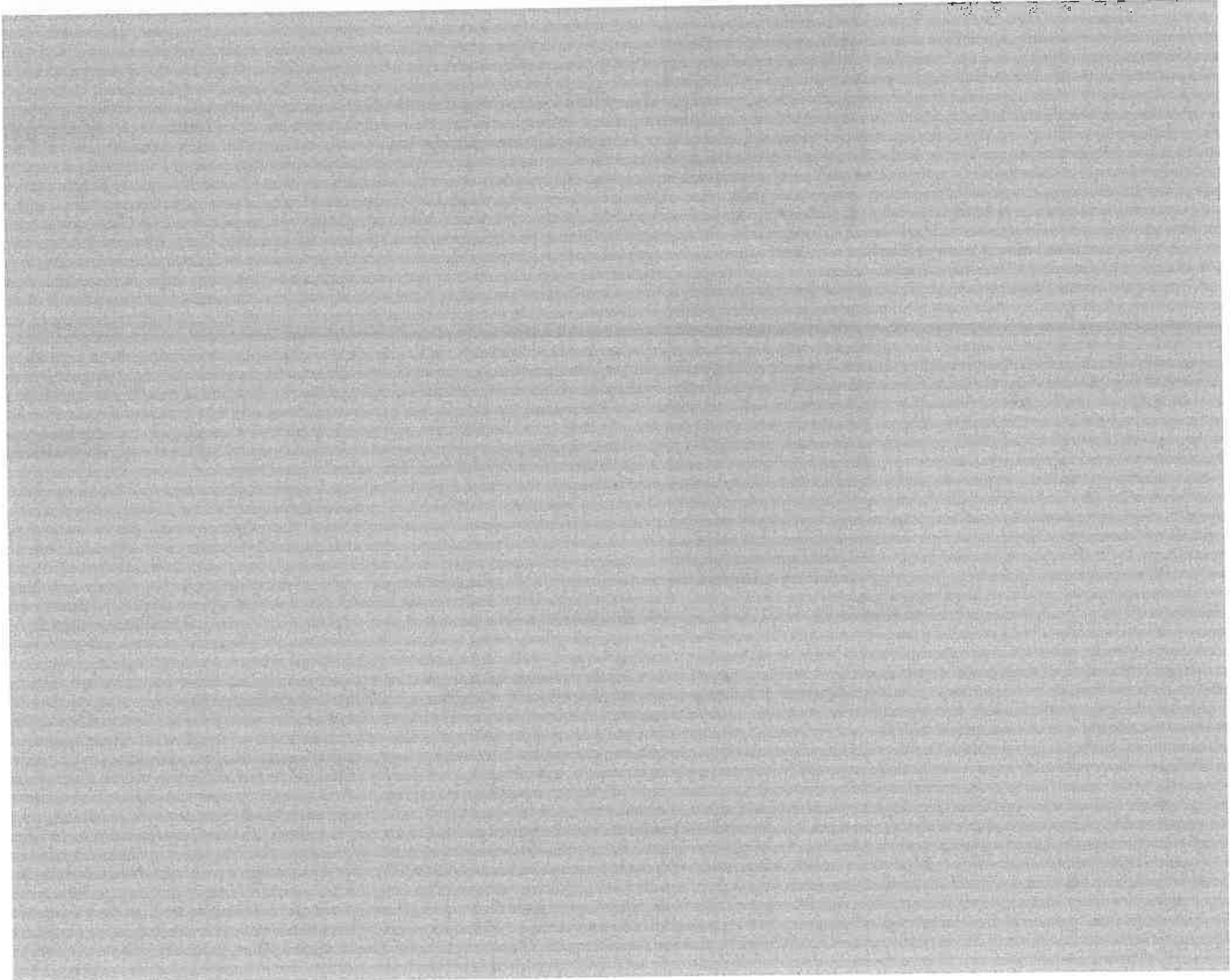
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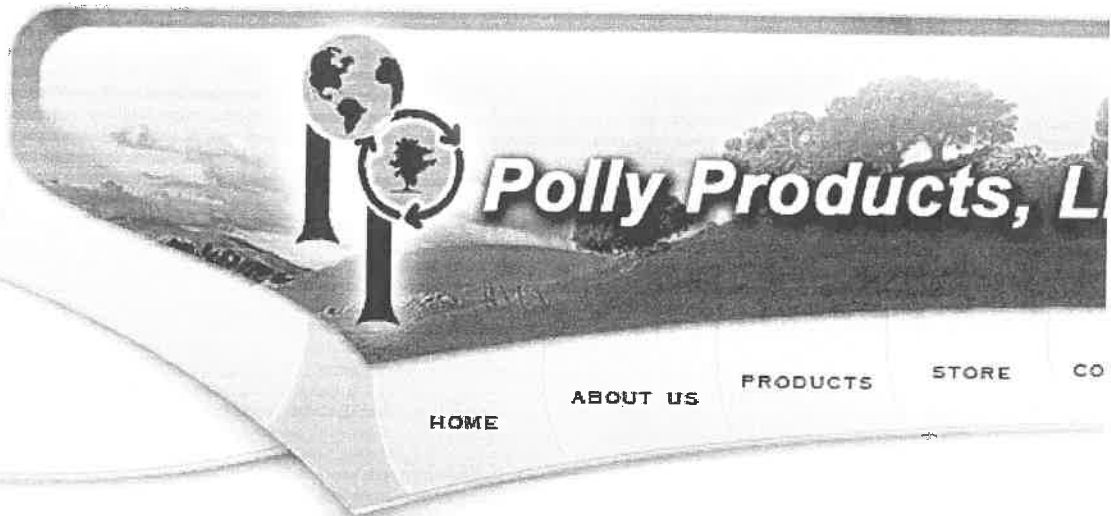
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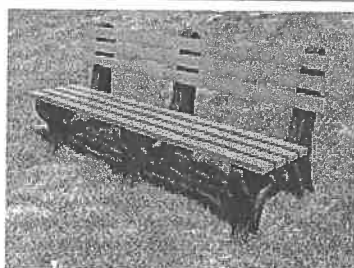
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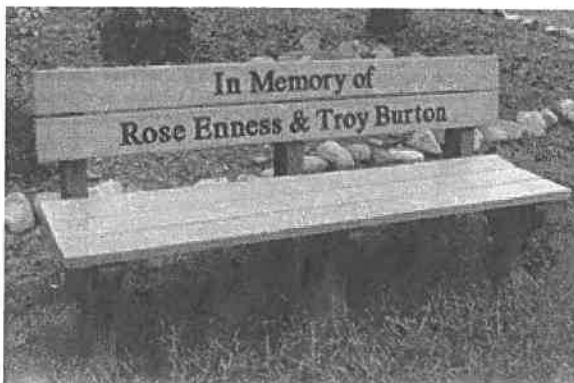
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Length = 96"
Weight = 196 lbs.
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Honor a mentor, memorialize a loved one or mark a special occasion with our Legacy Program

The Round Lake Area Park District is pleased to announce its Commemorative and Park Bench Legacy Program.

This program is a wonderful way to honor the memory of a special individual or group or to celebrate a birthday, anniversary or special event.

Trees/park benches may be planted/installed in the neighborhood parks listed in the next column. The park district will assist in the selection of the tree appropriate for the location desired. The park district is responsible for the planting/installation of the tree/park bench.

Dedication Plaques for Trees

All dedicated trees will be recognized on park plaques at the tree and will be maintained by the park district

Lifetime Guarantee

The park district is responsible for the upkeep and replacement of all trees.

Dedication Plaques for Park Benches

All dedicated park benches will be identified by routed lettering on the backrest area of the bench.

Dedications Include

Dedications include Family Ceremony, certificate for framing and photo of memorial



Proud Sports Center Sponsor





Legacy Program Ordering Information

Please Plant my tree/install my park bench in the following park, (please circle one)

Amarias	Fairview	Jubilee	Parkside	Sunset
Bradford Place	Fox Chase	Kingsbury	Prairie Walk	Sutton on the Lake
Bright Meadows	Greenview	Kristina	Raymond	Viking
Cedar Valley	Greystone	Lakewood	Renehan	Washington St. Tennis Cts.
Chesapeake Trails	Hart's Hill	Meadowview	Renwood Golf Course	Whipple O. Parrot
Countrywalk	Hart's Woods	Morningside	Shag Bark Nature Preserve	Whitewood
Cranberry Lake	Heatherwood	North Shore	Silver Oaks	Willowridge
Ellis	Heron View	Oak Tree		Wilma Turner
Fairfield	Jean Hain	Orchard Park		

Tree Species, (please circle one)

Shade	Ornamental	Evergreen		
Maple	Crabapple	Magnolia	White Pine	Red Pine
Linden	Hawthorne	Redbud	Colorado Blue Spruce	Austrian Pine
Honey Locust	Pear	River Birch		

Please Check All That Apply:

Shade Tree, (2" dia.)	\$225, (includes plaque)	Park Bench	\$550, (includes routed lettering on the backrest of bench)
Evergreen, (6')	\$225, (includes plaque)		
Ornamental tree	\$225, (Includes plaque)		

Total amount enclosed: \$ _____

This gift is: In honor of _____ In memory _____

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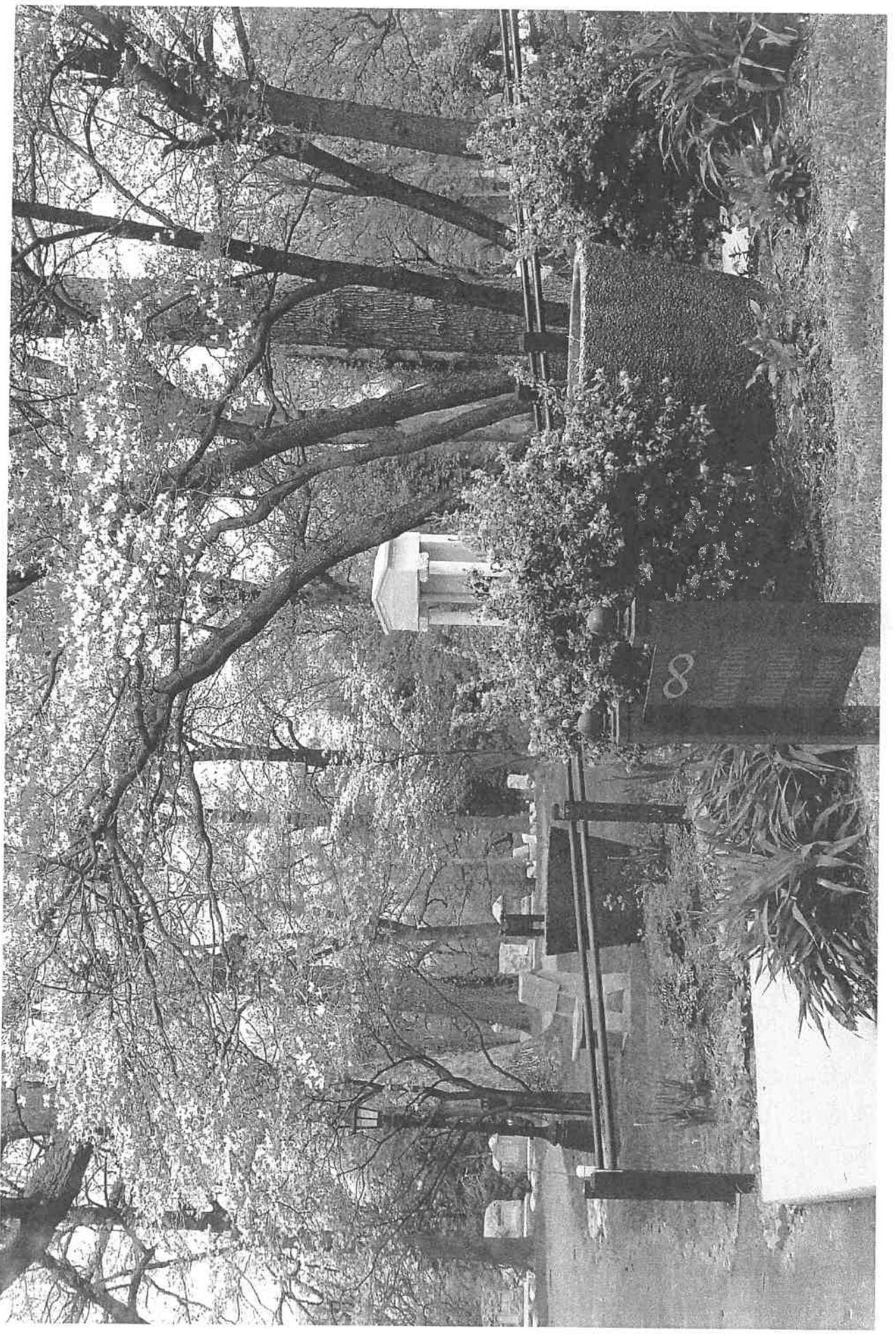
Gift tax deductible to largest extent allowed by law. Additional memorial opportunities are available at Renwood Golf Course.

Make checks payable to the Round Lake Area Park District and mail or drop off at the Round Lake Area Park District Robert W. Rolek Community Center, 814 Hart Road, Round Lake, IL 60073. For more information call 847-546-8558 and ask for Jeff Lurquin or email at jlurquin@rlapd.org.

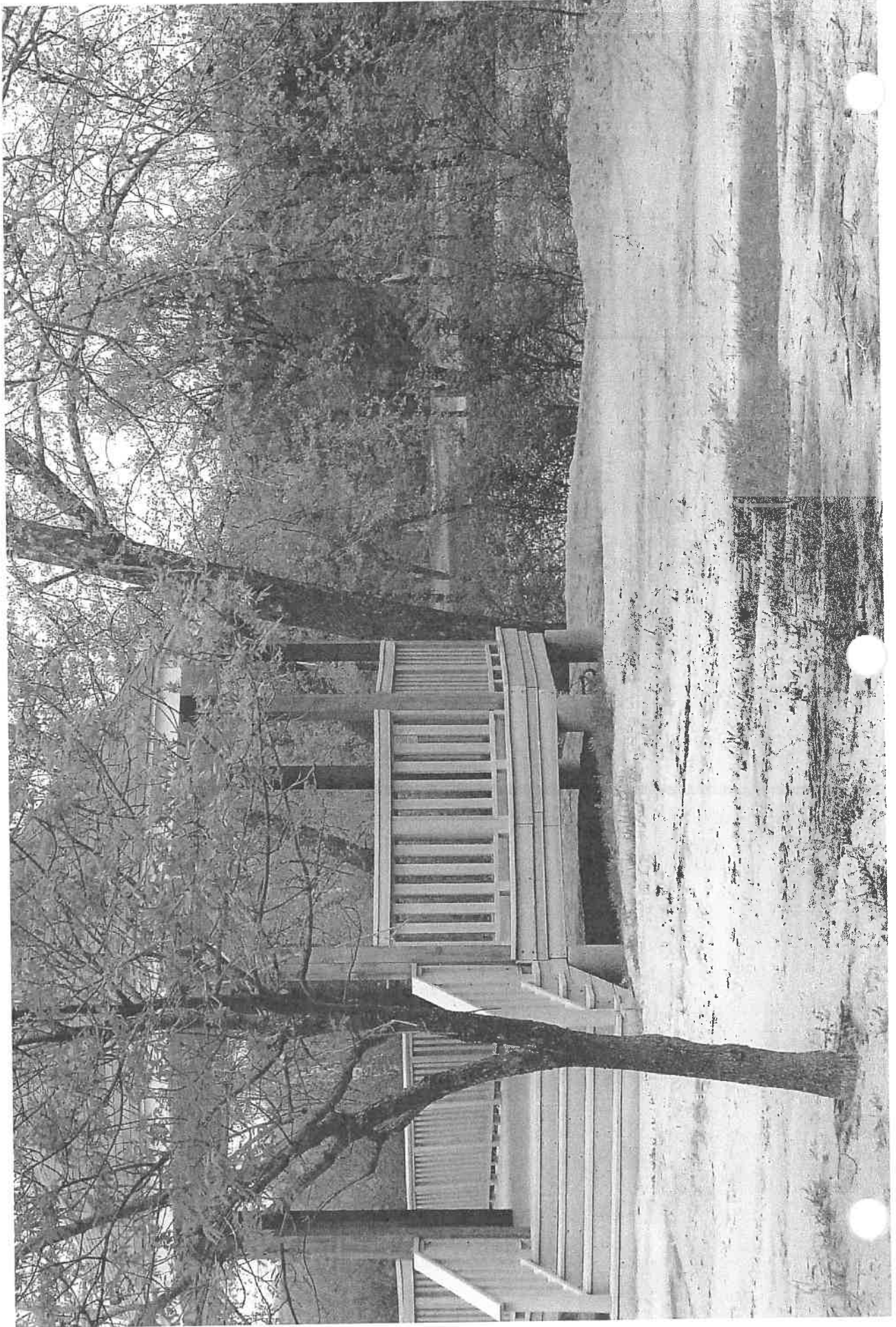
Memorialize
and
dedicate
TREES



Flower Pots Can Be Memorialized



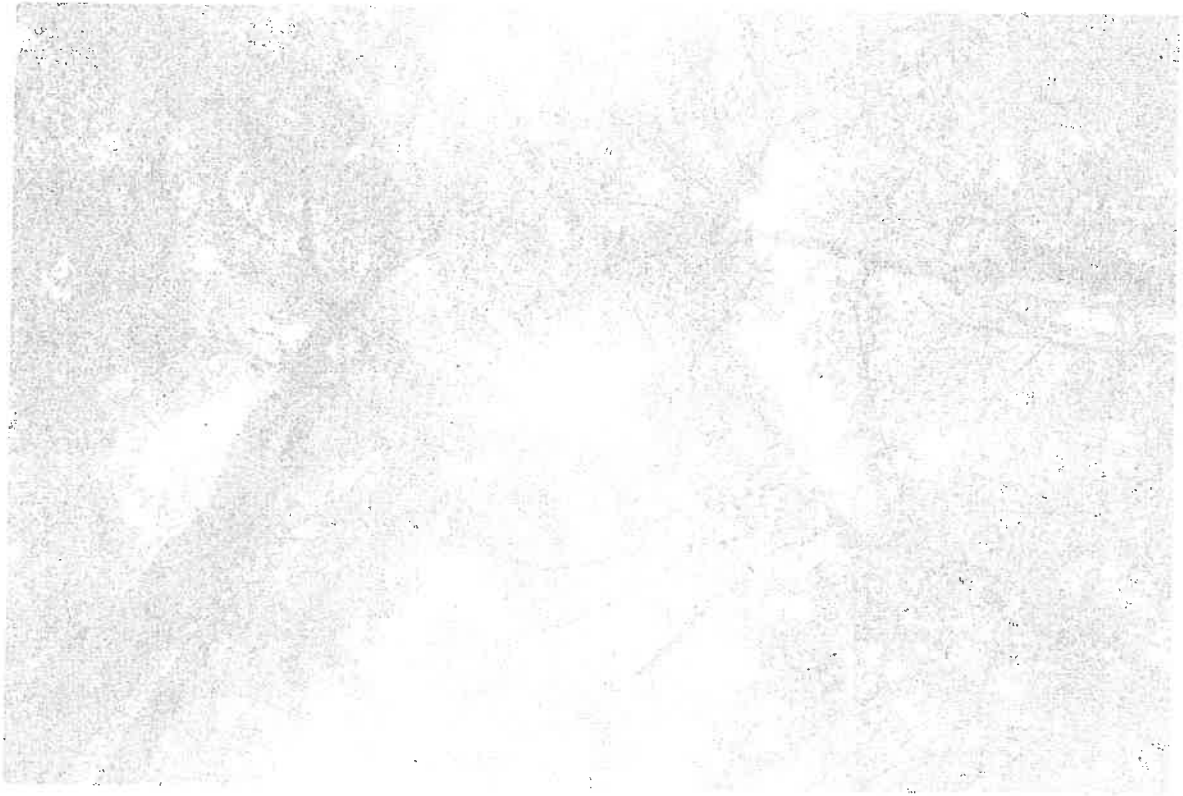
Can Be Memorialized







APPENDIX D-9



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Urban and Community Forestry

Links:

- [Arboriculture On-line](#) - A site to assist tree care professionals in developing and maintaining effective plant health care programs. (Added: 14-Nov-2000 Hits: 629)
- [Forest ReLeaf of Missouri](#) - Forest ReLeaf of Missouri is a non-profit organization dedicated to guiding and inspiring personal and community stewardship of the trees and forests in Missouri and surrounding communities. Visit their web site for information on various tree planting programs, including some that are free. (Added: 25-Jul-2005 Hits: 360)
- [Human Dimensions of Urban and Community Forestry](#) - Effective management of urban natural resources depends on understanding the values and perceptions that people have regarding the natural world. This site provides research demonstrating the value of urban forestry to people, businesses, mitigating pollution, and in calming traffic. (Added: 12-Apr-2002 Hits: 304)
- [Human Environmental Research Laboratory](#) - A multidisciplinary research laboratory sponsored by the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign and dedicated to studying the relationships between people and the environments they inhabit. Efforts document how trees decrease crime and poverty while boosting concentration and neighborhood team building. (Added: 17-Jun-2002 Hits: 116)
- [Mid-America Regional Council Tree Information Guides](#) - A series of twelve articles regarding tree planting and maintenance, including recommendations for appropriate species and planting locations for the Kansas City area. (.pdf format) (Added: 21-Nov-2002 Hits: 209)
- [Missouri Community Forest Council](#) - The Missouri Community Forest Council (MCFC) is committed to urban and community forestry issues in Missouri. The council meets regularly to advise the state of Missouri on the best ways to preserve, protect, expand and improve our urban and community forests. (Added: 4-Apr-2003 Hits: 277)
- [Missouri Forest Keepers Network](#) - The state's first comprehensive volunteer forest health monitoring system. (Added: 23-Jun-2000 Hits: 412)
- [National Tree Trust - Our History](#) The National Tree Trust (NTT) was established as part of the "America the Beautiful Act of 1990" designated by President George Bush. Congress endowed the NTT, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, with a one-time-only grant. The NTT mobilizes volunteer groups, promotes public awareness, provides grants, and unites civic and corporate

institutions in support of local tree planting and education projects throughout the United States.
(Added: 12-Mar-2001 Hits: 345)

- [Ozark Greenways](#) - A citizen's group in southwest Missouri dedicated to the preservation of greenspace through the creation of linear parks. Be sure to check out their volunteer opportunities and the Treekeepers program (Added: 11-Aug-2003 Hits: 77)
- [Right Tree Right Place](#) - Need help identifying the appropriate tree for your planting location? This web site can help you select the right tree for the right place. Information on tree selection, planting, and maintenance is provided in an attractive format. (Added: 9-Sep-2002 Hits: 557)
- [Storm Recovery](#) - [The National Arbor Day Foundation](#) - This section of The National Arbor Day Foundation website contains articles and artwork about how communities and individuals can save damaged trees after violent storms. (Added: 17-Aug-2004 Hits: 39)
- [Tree City USA](#) - Information about NADF's programs including Tree City USA. (Added: 19-May-2000 Hits: 512)

Related Categories:

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Forest ReLeaf of Missouri
Growing Tree-Mendous Communities

Trees. They clean the air, provide oxygen and shade, increase property value, beautify neighborhoods, attract businesses, and reduce noise, water runoff, energy costs — even crime. But, disease, damage, and old age are eliminating trees faster than they are being replanted — especially in cities and towns.

Fortunately, Forest ReLeaf of Missouri is dedicated to reversing the decline of our urban and community trees.

Since 1993, the St. Louis-based nonprofit has been guiding and inspiring personal and community stewardship of the trees and forests in Missouri and the surrounding region through a variety of tree-planting and educational programs. In fact, in 2004, the agency celebrated the planting of the 50,000th tree distributed since the organization was founded.

Forest ReLeaf is connected and efficient.

Forest ReLeaf works with a variety of forestry and community partners — from the Missouri Department of Conservation to major corporations and foundations — and individual citizens to provide free or low-cost access to quality trees for community plantings.

Through **Priority ReLeaf**, we raise corporate and foundation donations to fund high-need planting projects in financially underserved communities and schools. We leverage similar funding to provide free trees to community groups and municipalities through **Project CommuniTree**. Through **Project ReLeaf**, we work with local and out-of-state growers to provide reduced-cost, larger-caliper trees to public agencies and non-profit groups to assist with their reforestation efforts.

We join the Missouri Department of Conservation in recognizing communities participating in the Tree City USA program during the annual Arbor Day celebration in St. Louis. We also highlight exemplary community plantings of our trees at the event with the presentation of the **Exceptional ReLeaf Awards**.

Forest ReLeaf is educational and sustainable.

Forest ReLeaf teaches the value of trees and proper tree care. We provide literature and tips on proper tree planting and maintenance and many other resources for to promote stewardship of urban forests. For example:

- Our **TreeKeepers** program teaches volunteers tree identification, care, and maintenance, and provides opportunities to become involved in community projects.
 - Through the **Missouri Forestkeepers Network**, we provide volunteers the tools to conserve, sustain, and enhance Missouri's urban and rural forest resources.
 - Forest health information, training opportunities, and volunteer efforts are showcased in the quarterly Forestkeepers newsletter, the *Monitor*, and online at www.forestkeepers.org.



FOREST RELEAF OF MISSOURI
TREE-PLANTING PROGRAMS

PROJECT COMMUNITREE

Founded in 1996, Project CommuniTree is the region's only community-assisted nursery. Each spring and fall, Forest ReLeaf distributes thousands of these young trees for planting on public or nonprofit properties in Missouri and throughout the region at no cost. At the nursery, Forest ReLeaf staff and volunteers plant seedlings and care for the trees for several years before they are harvested and distributed.

In 2005, nearly 500 volunteers contributed more than 1,600 hours to the nursery, potting nearly 6,500 new seedlings and harvesting more than 4,600 trees for planting in parks, neighborhoods, schoolyards, and municipalities. Some 14,000 seedlings are under cultivation at the nursery annually, with funding provided by Ameren, the Employees Community Fund of Boeing St. Louis, the Missouri Department of Conservation, St. Louis County Parks, The Trio Foundation of St. Louis, and individual donors.

PROJECT RELEAF

Since 1994, Forest ReLeaf has worked with various growers to provide reduced-cost, larger-caliper trees to public agencies and non-profit groups to assist with their reforestation efforts.

Many municipalities and park systems apply for these larger trees, as they typically are more suitable than the smaller, free trees available through Project CommuniTree for plantings in high public use areas.

Forest ReLeaf distributed 1,158 trees through Project ReLeaf in 2006.

PRIORITY RELEAF

Priority ReLeaf is a matching grant program through which donors provide funding to help Forest ReLeaf purchase larger trees for underserved communities and schools. Forest ReLeaf's forestry programs manager works with eligible groups to recommend appropriate species and quantities of trees for particular planting sites. The groups then supply the labor and supplies as a "match" for the trees granted.

In 2005, Forest ReLeaf distributed 425 trees for 26 projects, including financially underserved schools, parks, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations. These plantings were funded by AmerenUE, Anheuser-Busch Companies, the Edward Chase Garvey Memorial Foundation, and the E. Reuben and Gladys Flora Grant Charitable Trust.



To volunteer or learn more about Forest ReLeaf, call (314) 533-5323 in St. Louis or toll-free (888) 4-RELEAF (473-5323). You can also visit www.moreleaf.org.

Green Horizons

Volume 8, Number 2
Spring 2004

Field Grafting Nut Trees: The Key to Quality

by Nancy von Brecht
Executive Director
Forest ReLeaf of Missouri



Project CommuniTree, a Forest ReLeaf program, brings neighbors together to care for trees.

In the state of Missouri, we are fortunate to have a not-forprofit organization dedicated to guiding and inspiring personal and community stewardship of Missouri's trees and forests. That organization is Forest ReLeaf of Missouri, established in 1993 and now in its 11th year of reversing the decline of our urban and community forests through a variety of treeplanting and education programs.

Forest ReLeaf's flagship program is Project CommuniTree, the region's first community-assisted tree nursery. The 10-acre nursery is located in St. Louis County near Lambert- St. Louis International Airport. At the site, volunteers supervised by a staff forester pot up and care for seedlings provided by the National Tree Trust and the Missouri Department of Conservation. After several years under cultivation, the four to six-foot trees are distributed free of charge for planting on public

and not-for-profit properties statewide.

Currently, 14,000 seedlings are under cultivation at the nursery, with a projected 5,000 trees to be transplanted annually over the next several years. In its first ten years of operation, Forest ReLeaf has successfully distributed nearly 48,000 trees, including more than 21,000 free trees through Project Communi- Tree.



Project CommuniTree volunteers are an important aspect of the program's success

In 2003, 100 trees were awarded to Front Porch Alliance, a non-profit, faith based partnership that is working to revitalize the Ivanhoe neighborhood of urban Kansas City, Mo. Patsy Shawver, Front Porch Alliance executive director, said the community's strategic plan included 100 positive changes, one being the inclusion of more trees. "Many of the residents have lived here 40 years or more, and remember when the streets were lined with beautiful trees," Shawver said. "Planting trees from Project CommuniTree is bringing back this picture of the neighborhood they remember so fondly."

Last year was the first year Front Porch Alliance planted trees through Project CommuniTree, and the residents are preparing for another planting

this spring. Shawver said each block within the Ivanhoe neighborhood has identified a block coordinator to oversee the planting and maintenance of trees in their area. "The neighborhood is very grateful for its trees, and proud of them, too," Shawver said, "It's exciting to think about how the residents will continue to enjoy these trees for years to come."

Ten to twelve different species are usually available each spring and fall through the program. Anyone may apply for the trees; however they must be planted on public or not-for-profit property. Applications are accepted year-round, and the trees are distributed on a first-come, first-serve basis to qualified applicants who agree to care for them for at least three years after planting. When awarded, the trees must be picked up at the nursery in Berkeley, Mo. (Please note: Applications are now being accepted for the fall; the deadline for the spring harvest is past.) Volunteers are always needed year-round at the nursery on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings. Some opportunities are also available on Saturdays on an as-needed basis during the peak nursery season from March through November. Prospective volunteers are encouraged to contact Forest ReLeaf to learn more about this wonderful opportunity to help "green-up" our communities!

Major funding for Project CommuniTree is provided by Ameren, The Home Depot Foundation and the Missouri Department of Conservation. For more information about the program, or Forest ReLeaf's other tree-planting and education initiatives, call (314) 533- 5323, toll-free at (888) 4- RELEAF (473-5323); or visit www.moreleaf.org. Project CommuniTree volunteers are an important aspect of the program's success.

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THE MILLIONTREES PROJECT

Project Description

WHAT IS THE MILLIONTREES PROJECT?

The MillionTrees Project is a new program of Living Lands & Waters (LL&W), a 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization based in East Moline, Illinois, formed with the mission: *to aid in the protection, preservation, and restoration of the natural environment of our nation's major rivers and their watersheds; to expand awareness of environmental issues and responsibility encompassing our rivers; and to create a desire and opportunity for citizens to take an active role in helping to make a cleaner river environment.* For the last ten years, LL&W has focused its efforts on cleaning up garbage littering America's big rivers. In 2003, LL&W launched the next two phases of the project—restoring our rivers to a more natural state by planting trees and removing invasive plants and educating the public on the need to preserve and protect these natural resources.

LL&W is now ready to take the restoration and education efforts to the next level. Beginning in the spring of 2008, LL&W will begin planting native hardwood trees at a nursery in Beardstown, Illinois, at a pork processing plant. Using a portion of the unwanted pork by-product to mix with soil and act as fertilizer, LL&W's goal is to grow 100,000 trees within the next 2-3 years and 1 MILLION trees within the next 5-10 years. All trees will then be planted along the shorelines and islands of our major waterways as well as within towns and cities.

WHY IS THIS PROJECT IMPORTANT?

Over the last 150 years there has been a decline in tree diversity along the shorelines of the Midwest's mightiest rivers such as the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio Rivers. Most of the native, mast (fruit and nut bearing) hardwood trees that used to exist were depleted for fuel and building materials during the Steamboat Era, flooding and disease. The residual effect has resulted in a monoculture of cottonwoods, silver maples, and willow. While these trees are fine in certain areas, they outgrow and crowd out many native fruit and nut bearing hardwoods in forests because they naturally grow at a slower pace. Therefore, the LL&W nursery would be used to grow native hardwoods such as oaks, and possibly hickories, hackberries, mulberries, pecan, paw paw, etc. This project is great for a million reasons--here are just a few:

- Everyone assumes that there is an abundance of wildlife on the river, but many species have nearly disappeared because of the absence of food. The tree species that currently exist on the river have little or no food value for wildlife. The MillionTrees Project will only plant trees that produce nuts and fruit so that ducks, songbirds, squirrels, wild turkeys, etc. have a viable food source. These strong hardwoods also create wonderful habitat for wildlife and nesting birds.

- The roots of trees act as filters. Especially when planted along waterways, **these roots can help reduce the amount of pollution and run-off** entering our creeks, rivers, and streams.
- Trees grow long and strong roots in order to keep them in place. These same roots also help keep the ground in place and **reduce erosion**.
- Diversifying the current makeup of trees along our shorelines and in our communities **increases the opportunities for beneficial wildlife and insects to live**. It also **helps protect against viruses, bores, etc.** that could otherwise deplete an entire forest that's made up of just one or two species.
- Trees also **filter the air we breathe**. By absorbing carbon, they **reduce the impacts of climate change**, and the leaves also **produce oxygen** for us to breathe.
- When planted along shorelines and islands, these **trees produce shade over our waterways**, keeping them cool for aquatic life and **reducing the intensity of algae blooms and eutrophication** of our waters. They also **keep humans and wildlife safe and cool** during hot and steamy summers.
- Aside from all the health and wildlife benefits, **trees are just plain beautiful and increase aesthetics everywhere** they are planted.

WHAT ARE NATIVE TREES AND WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

Native trees are that have evolved to the regional environment, with all its fluctuations and extremes, over thousands of years. They have developed the natural defenses to withstand many types of insects and diseases, as well as severe winters and summer droughts. Because of these traits, native trees typically thrive with minimal maintenance and have a much higher survival rate than non-native or "introduced" tree species. Native trees have also evolved with local flora, fauna, birds and insects so they will help support the web of life without being overwhelmed by it. Native trees are also a part of our nation's natural heritage and preserve the character of America's forests.

HOW DOES LL&W COLLECT THE ACORNS?

An integral aspect of this program is that it is an educational program and stewardship event driven by volunteers and the community. Here's how it works:

1. Individuals and groups of volunteers collect the acorns from around their schools, neighborhoods, golf courses, local businesses, parks, etc. in the fall.
2. They identify the oak species, sort the acorns accordingly, and bag the acorns separately by tree type and topography (see [Acorn Collection Guidelines](#)).
3. LL&W acquires the acorns and plants them in the nursery in early spring.
4. LL&W grows and nurtures the trees at the nursery for 1-2 years.
5. When trees are ready to be replanted, LL&W then delivers a percentage of the trees back to the communities and volunteers for planting.
6. The remainder of the trees are planted by LL&W along river shorelines and islands.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

The biggest challenge in making this project happen is collecting the seed...that's where we could use your help! Rather than purchasing seed, we are trying to collect as many acorns as we can. You can do this individually OR, to maximize the effort, you can involve your family, friends, neighbors, students, coworkers, science departments, churches, scout groups, environmental clubs, ANYONE YOU KNOW...to help us collect acorns. You can also receive the trees after they have grown to plant back in your yard, at your church or schoolyard, etc.

PLEASE FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS:

1. Print out the Acorn Collection Guidelines. This will tell you what kind of seeds we are looking for, how to separate and bag the acorns, what you should bring with collecting, and other helpful tips.
2. Print out the Oak/Acorn Identification Guide. This will outline the types of acorns to collect and will help identify those that you find.
3. Print out the Acorn Collection Form. This form will need to be included with the seeds, after collection. This sheet requests your contact information so that we can get in touch with you after we have grown the trees and they are ready to be delivered back to the community (1-2 years after acorn collection).
4. Print out Bag Tags (2 to a page). These tags need to be attached to each bag of acorns and indicates the day of collection, species, collection location, number of acorns in bag, etc.
5. Either send acorns to LL&W or arrange pick up. Details of this step are outlined on the Acorn Collection Form.

If you have questions, please call our office at 309.496.9848 or email us at:
milliontrees@livinglandsandwaters.org



THE MILLION TREES PROJECT

Acorn Collection Guidelines

We want every acorn you collect to grow into a healthy, strong, and mighty oak. In order for this to happen, there are a few things you can do to ensure the propagation and vigor of your acorns. Please follow these simple steps and contact us at 309.496.9848 or at milliontrees@livinglandsandwaters.org if you have any questions!

THE HUNT BEGINS...

Where should I look?

The best places to find acorns include areas that have maintained for a long time such as parks, cemeteries, old neighborhoods, school yards, monuments, golf courses, and even your own backyard! Also, ask around the neighborhood. Your local experts are a wealth of information!

Be courteous. If you spot the mother-load of acorns on private or even public property, it's always good to ask for permission first before collecting. And don't forget to explain the program—99% of people want to help a good cause and will more than likely direct you to more acorns!

Use your best judgment and collect acorns from healthy looking trees. Avoid trees that are diseased, infested with insects, have unusual bumps or bulges, or are strangely twisted.

How do I know which trees are oaks?

Many oak trees (and their acorns) look very similar. While out hunting, we suggest bringing our [Oak/Acorn Identification Guide](#), or borrow a tree identification book from your local library or school science department. By examining the characteristics of the leaf, twigs, bark, and acorns, you should be able to narrow down which species you've collected.

NOTE: We are collecting ONLY oaks! No walnuts, pecans, etc. at this time!

What should I bring with me when I go out collecting?

1. An identification guide to help determine what species you've found.
2. Several dry paper, mesh, or burlap sacks to put the acorns in (**No plastic shopping bags, Ziploc bags, or other air-tight bags as acorns will rot and mildew!**). The size of bag is up to you and what you can handle.
3. The [MillionTree Project Description](#) page. This will be handy when asking to collect from a landowner's property. They'll like to see how worthwhile this effort is.
4. A pen/marker and the labels or [bag tags](#).
5. Friends, family, co-workers, students, etc!!! The more hands, the more acorns collected. This is also a great way to spend time together outdoors while doing something positive for the community and the environment!
6. **A CAMERA! Take lots of pictures of the whole process!** These are great for posting in newsletters and promotional materials, on the LL&W webpage, and for showing our sponsors and supporters!

THE HUNT IS SUCCESSFUL...I'VE FOUND ACORNS. Now what do I do?

You have to bag them and tag them!

The next steps are VERY important. If not followed correctly, your acorns may have to be disposed of.

1. Acorns will have to be **separated and bagged** based on: **species** and **whether they were collected from an upland or lowland area**. If they were collected from very different regions (i.e. several miles apart such as Moline, IL and Springfield, IL), you need to separate them based on where they were found. Reason: *Trees that have been growing in lowland areas are better adapted to survive high water situations than those in the uplands, and those in the uplands are better adapted to survive droughts than those in the flood plain. Therefore, to ensure a high survival rate, we want to plant those trees with the best adaptations to their environment.*

Example--Pin oak acorns collected from Ben Butterworth Parkway in Moline, IL, right along the river, will have to be bagged separately from pin oak acorns that were found on the hills/bluffs of Moline. But, white oak acorns collected from Ben Butterworth Parkway (again, right along the river) could be placed in the same bag as white oak acorns collected from riverfront of Muscatine, Iowa, just 45 minutes away. Does that make sense? You can always contact us if you have questions!

2. Before packaging, take several acorns from each bag and do a float test to see if the acorns are healthy and viable. To do this, place a handful of acorns

in a large container of water. If the acorns sink to the bottom, they are fit acorns ready for planting. If the majority of them float, chances are that these acorns are of bad quality and will unlikely grow. These should be disposed of. PLEASE REMEMBER TO DRY OFF THE VIABLE ACORNS BEFORE BAGGING TO PREVENT MOISTURE BUILDUP.

3. Keep sticks, leaves, and other debris out of the bags, unless you are not 100% sure of the species of acorn you've collected. Then, we advise including a twig and leaf from the tree in the bag for LL&W staff to use for seed identification.

4. Each bag will need a tag or label. These tags need to include the following information:

- the town/state where collected
- the specific place in the community
- the number of acorns in the bag
- the specific species
- whether they were collected in an upland or lowland area
- the date of the collection

I'VE SEPERATED, BAGGED AND TAGGED...NOW WHAT?

Keep the acorns in a cool, dry place, away from rodents! Then, arrange for the acorns to get to LL&W as soon as you can! Depending on the amount of acorns collected, you have several options. **PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE THE SEED COLLECTORS FORM WITH YOUR ACORNS!!!!!!!!**

- If you are within 30 minutes of the Quad Cities, you may call our office to arrange a pick up.
- Depending on your distance and availability, you can drop them off at our office.
- You can box up the acorns and mail them to LL&W's office.
- If none of the above options work for you, call or email our office to arrange another pick up/delivery method. You never know when a member of the LL&W crew may be passing near your community!

Living Lands & Waters
c/o The MillionTree Project
17624 Route 84 North
East Moline, IL 61244
Phone: 309.496.9848
Fax: 309.496.1012
Email: milliontrees@livinglandsandwaters.org



THE MILLIONTREES PROJECT

ACORN COLLECTION FORM

Please fill out the following form and return with packaged acorns to:

LIVING LANDS & WATERS
C/O MILLIONTREES PROJECT
17624 ROUTE 84 N.
EAST MOLINE, IL 61244

COLLECTOR'S CONTACT INFORMATION

Name of Primary Contact: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Group/School/Organization (If applicable): _____

Number of People Participating in Collection: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____

Estimated hour(s) you/your group spent collecting acorns? _____

Of the trees that successfully grow from the acorns I/we collected, please return the following percentage of trees to us to plant back in our community (circle one):

All remaining trees will be planted by LL&W along rivers and streams.

0%

25%

50%

75%

100%

Other %: _____

Because trees will not be returned to the acorn collectors for 1 to 2 years, please list a secondary contact person in case primary contact can no longer coordinate tree planting.

Secondary Contact Person (If applicable) : _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

SEED LABELING INFORMATION

IMPORTANT:

Acorns need to be separated into different bags based on species and whether they were collected from an upland or lowland area. NO MORE THAN ONE ACORN SPECIES PER BAG! Bags then need to be tagged with the following information. Bag tags can be found below and additional tags can printed off from LL&W's MillionTree Project website.

Example: Pin Oak acorns should be in a different bag than Red Oak acorns, and Bur Oak acorns collected from the riverbottom should be placed in a different bag than Bur Oak acorns collected from the bluff.

For each bag of acorns, we need to know:

1. The scientific name AND/OR common name of the species collected (i.e. *Quercus palustris* AND/OR pin oak, *Quercus bicolor* AND/OR swamp white oak).
2. How many acorns are in each bag?
3. Where were the acorns collected (i.e. town, state, and specific area of community)?
4. Is the area classified as a lowland or upland area?

Lowland-An area of land that is low in relation to the surrounding country.

Example of lowland areas: river, creek or stream bottoms and flood plains, sink holes, valleys, or other areas prone to flooding.

Upland-Elevated land or a mountainous or hilly section of a country. Example of upland areas: bluffs, hills

PLEASE PRINT OUT BAG TAGS TO USE.

BAG TAGS

Please cut out and tape onto bag or insert into bag with acorns, or you can make your own—just be sure to provide the same information.

Date of Collection:

Species (Scientific/Common Name):

of Acorns Collected from this Species:

City/State Where Collection Occurred:

Specific Area(s) of Community:

Seeds were collected in a (Circle one): Lowland Upland Unsure*

*If unsure, please give a brief description of area:

Date of Collection:

Species (Scientific/Common Name):

of Acorns Collected from this Species:

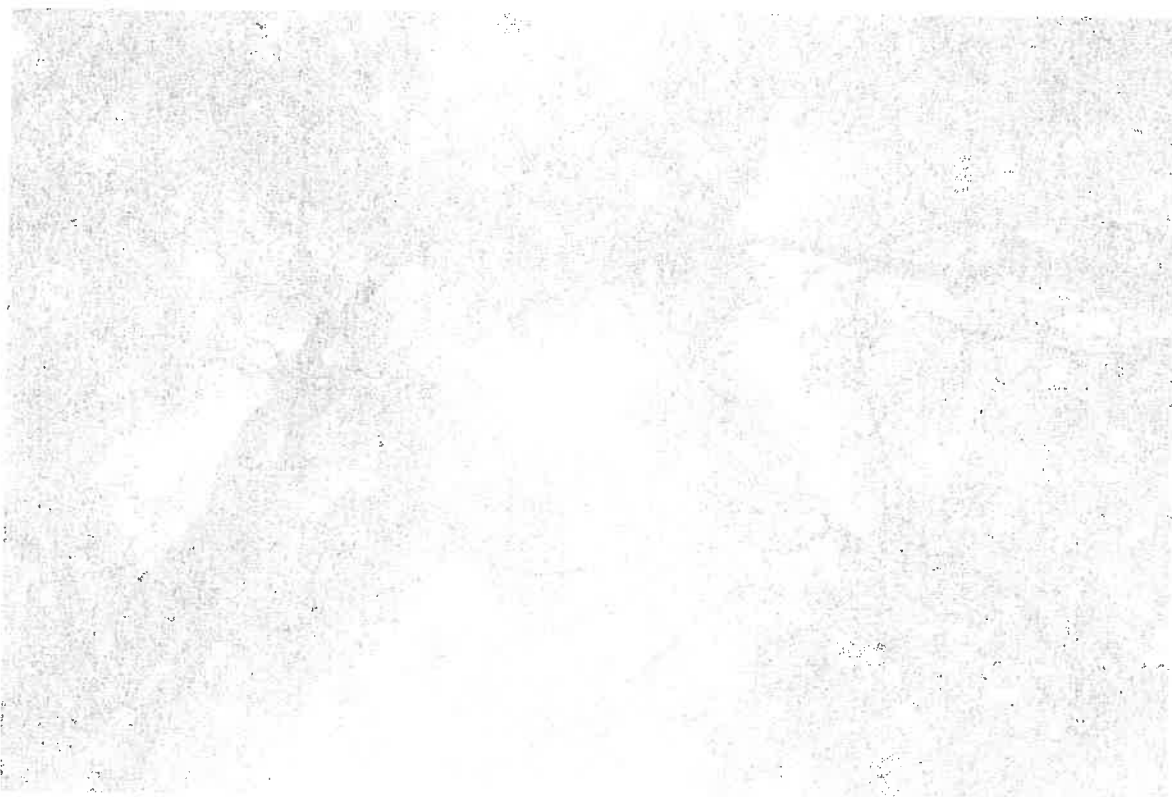
City/State Where Collection Occurred:

Specific Area(s) of Community:

Seeds were collected in a (Circle one): Lowland Upland Unsure*

*If unsure, please give a brief description of area:

APPENDIX E

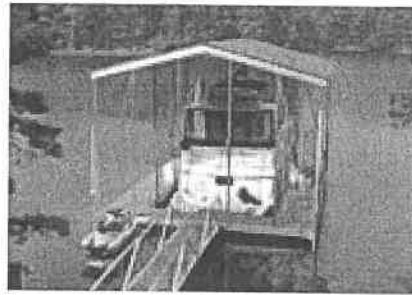


Our Products

Extended Life Building Materials
Manufactured Commercial & Industrial Wood Products

Call our Experienced Project Consultants at (866) 397-3038 or [contact us online](http://www.wahoodocks.com).

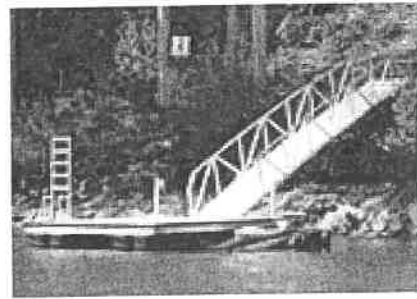
Many styles of Covered Boat Dock Slips for Meramec River



<http://www.wahoodocks.com/index.htm>



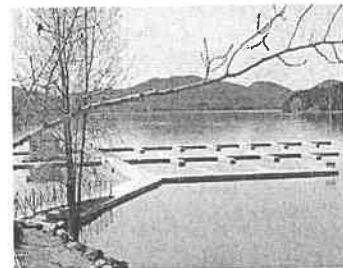
Non-Covered Boat Dock Slips



Ez-Dock

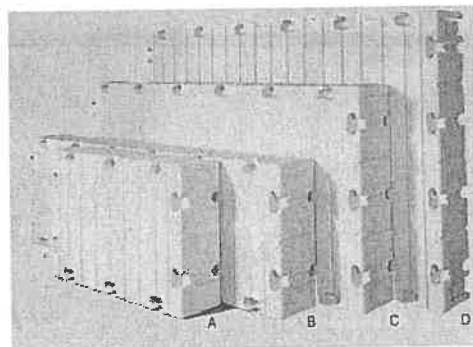
United States
EZ Dock, Inc
878 HWY 60
Monett, MO 65708
1-417-235-2223

<http://www.ez-dock.com>



SECTIONAL DOCK FEATURES and BENEFITS

- Low maintenance
- Beige color
- Variety of dock anchoring options
- Convenient dock accessories
- Versatile modular design
- Secure connection couplers
- Strength and flexibility
- Safe, slip resistant dock surface



Each floating boat dock section is part of a versatile modular design that remains securely connected. And since the dock is modular, you can design a dock system that has the perfect layout for your needs, or even add sections at later date. EZ Dock's patented one-piece, self-floating design is fast and easy to install. You can choose to install EZ Dock yourself or hire one of our authorized dealers to install for you. EZ Dock uses special patented hollow chambers that create suction and pressure making it the most stable floating dock on the market. The interlocking coupler system uses a special tool that deters vandalism.

Dock Products for Parks and Recreation

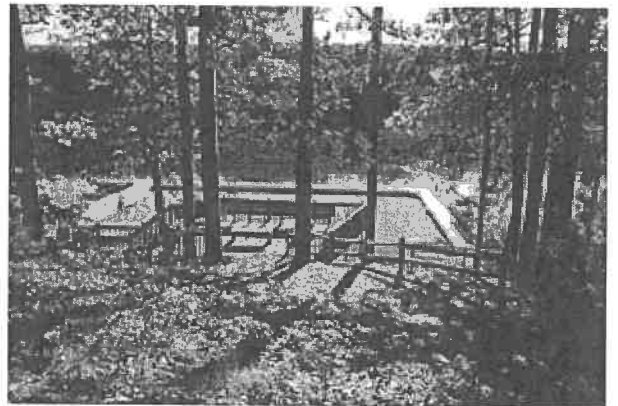
Canoeing, Kayaking, Rafting, Rowing, Swimming, Sailing, Fishing, and Relaxing

Whether your park facility has lodging or not, if it's on the waterfront, EZ Dock will be able to help you convert it into a place that will appeal to families and water sport enthusiasts alike. EZ Dock's low maintenance floating dock system will allow you to easily configure waterfronts for any activity:

- **Recreation events:** Everything from staging plays to holiday events, EZ Dock can help you design and install the perfect modular dock, floating walkway, dock rental station, or fishing pier completely customized to fit any waterfront. EZ Dock even has the accessories to turn floating docks into nature walkways for an unforgettable water park experience. Choose from an array of accessories that include benches, swim ladders, railings, weather resistant storage containers, dock boxes, and water slides.
- **Water sport and boating activities:** With EZ Dock, you can configure your waterfront into a network of floating boat docks, swim platforms, dive stations, and jet ski ports. To help transport and stabilize watercraft, EZ Dock has boat lifts, as well as tie down cleats, which can easily be added to any floating dock or walkway. To protect walkways and watercrafts, EZ Dock has polyurethane docking bumpers to keep watercraft riders from damaging the docks or their watercraft.

EZ Dock is perfect for recreation sites because of the low maintenance. The docks do not stain and can be left alone for months without worry. The patented connecting coupler system requires a special tool to deter vandalism. And since you are a member organization, EZ Dock understands the pressures of government/organization budget cuts. Therefore, EZ Dock offers fundraising programs so your community can benefit. Further details regarding fundraising are located under "[Purchasing Options](#)."

Contact your local dealer for design ideas for your park site



Information below from

<http://www.uvm.edu/~jbartlet/nr260/plant%20life/Plantlifefinal.html>

Water tupelo

Water Elm: Found in floodplains subject to high flooding frequency, very intolerant of salt



Found more info on Trees then we did with other vegetation, however we recommend for the Arnold Parks Department to work with MO. Department of Conservation, Agricultural Departments of major Universities, and MO. Botanical Garden for guidance. MO. Department of Conservation may have laws regarding what type of vegetation is allowed in flood plain areas. In Arnold Meramec River Greenway Master Plan of 1999, sections of Arnold Park have natural wet lands that need to be restored and some areas where wet lands can be added. Recommend working with MO. Department of Conservation for guidance, and funding.

List of Books and periodicals that can be used as resources for floodplain plants and trees;

Flooding and plant growth

by T T Kozlowski;



 Book

Language: English

Publisher: Orlando, Fla. : Academic Press, 1984.

General classification handbook for floodplain vegetation in large river systems

by Jennifer J Dieck; Larry R Robinson; Geological Survey (U.S.); Upper Midwest Environmental Sciences Center (Geological Survey)


 Internet resource : Document : National government publication  Computer File

Language: English

Publisher: Reston, Va. : U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey ; Denver, CO : U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services [distributor], 2004.

Impact of water level changes on woody riparian and wetland communities

by Robert O Teskey; Thomas M Hinckley; M Alice Walters; National Stream Alteration Team.; National Water Resources Analysis Group (U.S.); Biological Services Program (U.S.)

 Book : National government publication

Language: English

Publisher: [Kearneysville, WV] : Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior ; [Washington, D.C.] : for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., [1977]-

Hydrodynamic roughness of floodplain vegetation : airborne parameterization and field validation

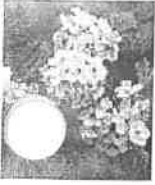
by Menno Straatsma; Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht. Faculteit Geowetenschappen.

 Book

Language: English

Publisher: Utrecht : Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, Faculteit Geowetenschappen, Universiteit Utrecht, 2007.

[View all editions and formats](#)



Missouri Conservationist online

Aug. 1995 - Vol. 56 No. 8

Floods and Trees

by Terry Robison
sidebar by Phil Covington

Native, bottomland trees tolerate flooding best and recover the quickest.

The dry weather during the summer of 1994 was a sharp contrast to the situation the previous year, when flood waters covered much of the Missouri and Mississippi river flood plains for up to two months. Losses to homes, businesses, crops and human life were severe. These losses included significant death of bottomland trees.

Flooding generally creates favorable conditions for the growth of bottomland forests. Tree species native to bottomland forests rely on flooding to provide nutrients and a proper seed bed for the start of young seedlings.

Normally, flooding in the Missouri and Mississippi River systems occurs during the winter and early spring, when trees are best able to withstand flood waters. The flood of 1993 was notable for its duration and occurrence during the growing season.

The most drastic effects of the 1993 flood were seen in forests that had been protected from periodic flooding over the years. Because of the less frequent flooding, species susceptible to floods were able to grow and mature. These trees tended to be older, and few were able to withstand the flood.

Trees tolerate flooding for varying lengths of time, some up to four months, depending on species, age and size. Species native to upland habitats, such as pines, white and red oak, sugar maple and flowering dogwood cannot tolerate water covering the soil for long. These and other flood-susceptible species, which frequently have been planted as ornamentals in urban areas protected by levees, did not fare well once levees were breached during the flood.

Seedlings and saplings of most species that were completely inundated suffered the same fate. Similarly, overmature and stressed trees did not do well. Healthy, native bottomland species, such as silver maple, green ash, sycamore and cottonwood, seemed to fare best. Some species, such as bald cypress, black willow and water tupelo, can even go beyond the limits sustained during the 1993 flood.

Growing season floods are generally more damaging to trees than dormant season floods. When actively growing, tree roots use oxygen at higher rates than when dormant. Flooding restricts the amount of oxygen in the soil, especially in slowly moving or stagnant water.

Revitalization Master Plan for Arnold's Hometown

Silt deposited when flood waters recede further restricts oxygen supplies, especially on newly planted trees or young seedlings. Tree roots also must contend with toxic compounds carried by the flood waters or produced as a byproduct of anaerobic (without oxygen) decomposition of dead plant materials.

Even trees that survived the flood are not home free. At the least, many trees were under severe stress for several months. Evidence of stress could be seen in the yellowing leaves, crown dieback and peeling bark.

Some roots died or suffered mechanical injury from sediment and objects carried by floodwaters. Sprouting often occurs along the stems of wounded trees. The early coloration seen on flooded trees during late summer was a stress symptom, too.

Stress sets the stage for invasion of trees by insects and disease organisms. These "secondary attackers" prey on weakened trees, presumably because the defense systems of the trees are impaired. Stem borers are an important group of insects to be concerned with after a flood or other severe stress event. Borers affect the water and food conducting systems in trees and weaken stems, leading to later breakage.

Diseases most likely to occur are root rots and cankers. This is because root systems are stressed, and stems and branches have wounds providing easy entrance for diseases.

What will happen in future years as a result of the 1993 flood is still unknown. We have limited experience with floods of this duration and timing. Experts seem to agree that we haven't seen the last effects of this flood, however.

To help us learn more about what happens following a flood of this magnitude, the Conservation Department has begun several studies to monitor the aftermath. One is a study of trees in urban areas. The objectives of this study are to determine how different species respond to floods and what secondary attackers are common. Another study is concerned with the effects of the floods in natural bottomland settings. Both involve several states and are cooperatively funded by the U. S. Forest Service.

We can be certain more trees will die over the next five growing seasons, as secondary pest organisms victimize stressed trees. But is this good or bad?

The mortality is viewed as a problem by loggers and tree farmers interested in using a crop. Dead trees need to be salvaged quickly to avoid defects that will soon occur because of rotting. Surviving trees and saplings may be prone to poor form because of mechanical damage and sprouting.

Dead and dying trees in urban areas can present hazards and cost dollars to replace. And there is the fear that the loss of mast species, such as pin oak, will reduce waterfowl, turkey and deer numbers.

On the other hand, flooding is a natural occurrence. Floods and similar disturbances act as "reset buttons" for tree succession and growth. Carpets of silver maple, cottonwood and green ash were visible the summer following the flood, thanks to the favorable conditions created for these pioneer species. Silt deposited by the flood provides a perfect seed bed.

Most competing under story plants were killed, and light now penetrates to the forest floor through the dead over story trees. Seeds cast in the fall and spring by these colonizing plants sprouted with ease and took hold. This is the way forests work.

One good result from the floods is that the acreage of bottomland forest will increase in Missouri. Bottomland hardwood is the only forest type showing a decline over the last 15 years, according to forest survey statistics. The decline is attributed to increasing development in flood plains, including farming, industrial and residential uses.

Levees allowed these uses with protection from flood waters. However, the levees really only provided a false sense of security. Floods of this magnitude have happened before and they will happen again. Realizing this, some flood plain land will be allowed to revert to bottomland forests, thus increasing their overall total acreage.

We will continue to monitor the effects of floods on trees to increase our management skills. The point to remember is that our native bottomland habitats and the species that live there are the ones that tolerate flooding best and recover from flooding the quickest. When trying to determine the best uses for your riverside land, keep in mind the resiliency of bottomland forests. ▲

Bottomland Forests and the Flood

by Phil Covington

Walking in the woods on a windy day can be dangerous at the Ted Shanks Conservation Area. Most of the trees in the floodplain here were killed by the 1993 floods and are now breaking off at what was the high water line of the flood.

This 7,636-acre wetland is located in the northeast corner of Pike County, near Louisiana. It lies at the confluence of the Salt and Mississippi rivers. Seventeen miles of exterior levee keep both rivers at bay, while 23 miles of interior levees separate the wetland into 19 manageable pools. The 2,920 acre bottomland forest here is the largest found along the Mississippi River between Rock Island, Ill. and Reelfoot Lake, Tenn.

On July 1, 1993, Mississippi flood waters overtopped our levee, and by July 4th the entire wetland area was less than 15 to 17 feet of water. Our primary concern was for the bottomland forest. Mature pin oaks were obviously stressed. Leaves were small and light green, branch tips were dying back and dead limbs appeared in the crowns.

These trees shunted their remaining energy into producing a tremendous mast crop and then died. This might have been our greatest loss, because mature pin oaks made up over 80 percent of the trees in the forest. Mast crops are important as a food source for the migrating waterfowl and other wildlife this area was created for.

The prolonged 1993 floods, occurring just at the peak of the growing season, took a terrible toll: 90 percent of the bottomland trees at the Ted Shanks Conservation Area were dead. The same was true for nearby islands. In fact, a large island heron rookery went unused because nest-bearing sycamore trees had died.

Dead hickory, oak, hackberry, hawthorn, dogwood, holly, persimmon, sassafras and wild plum were among the trees that stood starkly against the spring sky in 1994. The few mast producing trees that survived included pecan, green ash, silver maple and button bush.

In the spring of 1994 we found young pin oak seedlings sprouting from the acorn crop of the previous fall. They were nestled close to the earth beneath a carpet of Spanish needle, smartweed and ragweed. The process of renewal had begun.

Change is what wetlands do best. Long term static water levels lead to stagnation and a reduction in species diversity. Dynamic changes, like those at the Ted Shanks Conservation Area, ensure that wildlife will continue to find food and shelter in years to come.

Examples of Ideas for the park



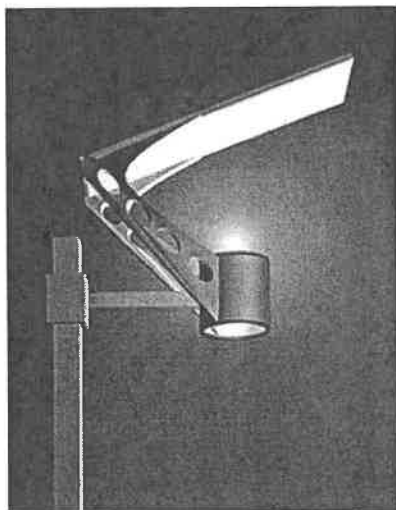
Statues (Tower Grove Park)



walking trail



nice lighting



Benefits of solar lighting

- The day to day running and maintenance costs go down.
- Positive environmental impact as opposed to a negative one
- lack of wiring to be installed minimizes the disruption caused to, for example, road users during installation
- Power outages have no impact whatsoever on street lighting in the area
- Solar street lights can be easily erected in almost all locations

www.solar-street-lighting.com

PO05 Solar 'Balmoral' Double Lamp Post Light (11' Pole)

Internet Price:
\$1,499.99



This tall lamp post is a great new addition to our collection and becomes part of our Balmoral collection of solar post lights. It's made uniquely and exclusively for Solar Illuminations and not available anywhere else. This fairly traditional looking, all aluminum fixture, has twin, vandal resistant, clear polycarbonate lampshades and the solar panels are discretely built into the top of each lampshade. Each lamp head is about 25" high and about 14" diameters. Standing over 11' high, this lamp post is perfect for use in a wide variety of applications such as driveways and pathways etc. It can be used for both residential and commercial applications as well as use in public areas. Inside each of the clear polycarbonate lampshades there are 51 LED bulbs which never need replacing. The light output is equal to about 75 watts of conventional lighting (per lampshade). When installed in a completely dark location the light spread can be seen for several feet on the ground all around the fixture. Installation is easy as this lamp post will simply bolt or screw down onto any solid level surface. We also offer other matching 'Balmoral' lamp post lights, wall lanterns and column lights in the same 'Balmoral' series. Color of fixture is black. Color of light output is white.

Quantity discounts are:
 10-19 Units ... Less 5%
 20-49 Units ... Less 10%
 50-99 Units ... Less 15%
 100-499 Units ... Less 20%
 500-999 Units ... Less 25%
 1000+ Units ... Less 30%

[http://www.solarilluminations.com/acatalog/Solar Street Lights Parking Lot Lighting.html](http://www.solarilluminations.com/acatalog/Solar_Street_Lights_Parking_Lot_Lighting.html)

Solar Illuminations
 14965 Technology Court,
 Units 3 - 6,
 Fort Myers,
 Florida, 33912. USA Illuminations
 14965 Technology Court
 Monday - Thursday
 10 am - 4 pm

PO04 Solar 'Balmoral' Single Lamp Post Light (10' Pole)

Internet Price: \$999.99



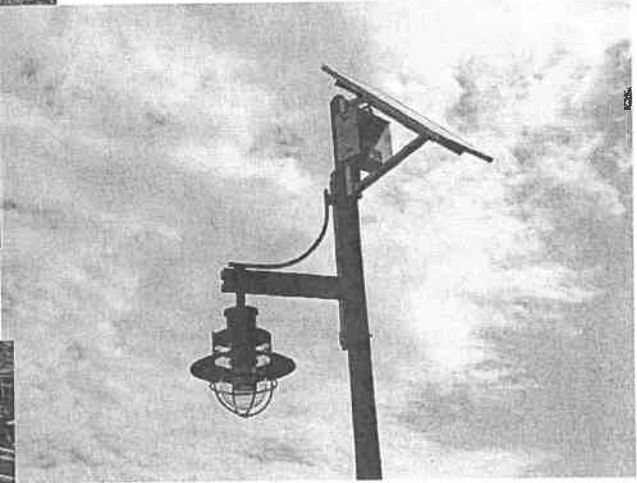
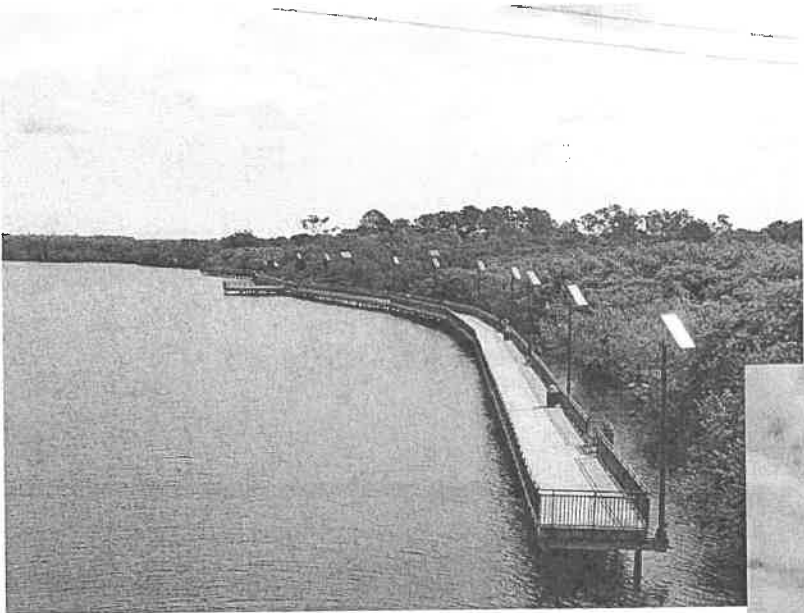
This tall lamp post is a great new addition to our collection and becomes part of our Balmoral collection of solar post lights. It's made uniquely and exclusively for Solar Illuminations and not available anywhere else. This fairly traditional looking, all aluminum fixture, has a vandal resistant, clear polycarbonate lampshade and the solar panel discretely built into the top of the fixture. Each lamp head is about 25" high and about 14" diameter. Standing over 10' high, this lamp post is perfect for use in a wide variety of applications such as driveways and pathways etc. It can be used for both residential and commercial applications as well as use in public areas. Inside the clear polycarbonate lampshade there are 51 LED bulbs which never need replacing. The light output is equal to about 75 watts of conventional lighting. When installed in a completely dark location the light spread can be seen for several feet on the ground all around the fixture. Installation is easy as this lamp post will simply bolt or screw down onto any solid level surface. We also offer other matching 'Balmoral' lamp post lights, wall lanterns and column lights in the same 'Balmoral' series. Color of fixture is black. Color of light output is white.

Quantity discounts are:
 10-19 Units ... Less 5%
 20-49 Units ... Less 10%
 50-99 Units ... Less 15%
 100-499 Units ... Less 20%
 500-999 Units ... Less 25%
 1000+ Units ... Less 30%

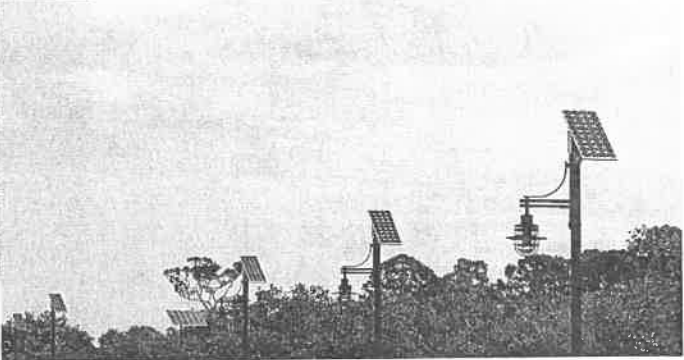
Solar Lights

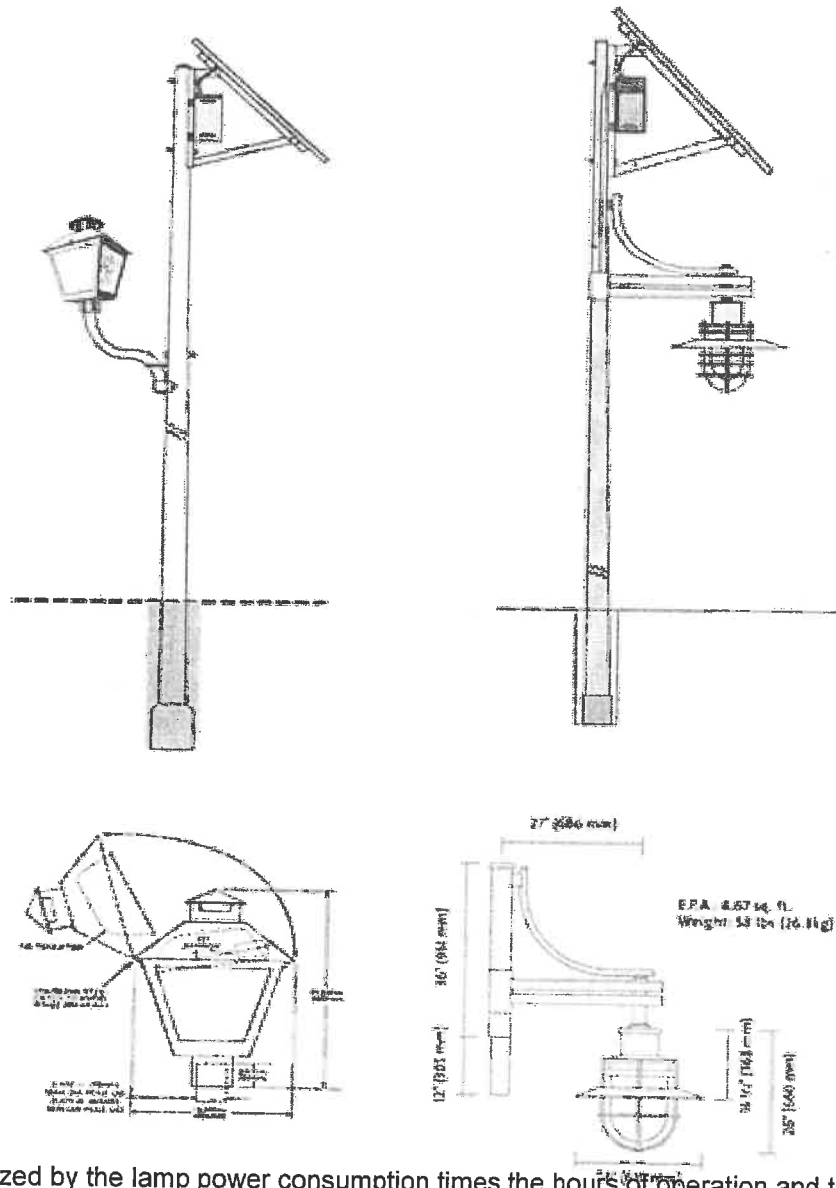
SEPCO™ - Solar Electric Power Company

Treasure Coast Commerce Center
7986 SW. Jack James Drive
Stuart, Florida 34997
Phone: 772-220-6615
Fax: 772-220-8616
Email: info@sepconet.com



PROJECT: Port St. Lucie Riverwalk





The power assemblies are sized by the lamp power consumption times the hours of operation and take into account how much sun there is in each geographic area. Each self contained power assembly uses the best, single crystal solar modules which are bonded into a single array with full cover vented aluminum panel pans with welded rear channel mounting brackets, an aluminum vented battery storage assembly which includes single or double sealed GEL batteries and all control electronics. All components attach to our unique 5°/15°/45° welded aluminum power bracket which bolts to any pole or wall. The power assembly can be mounted directly to the fixture pole, or up to 100' away on a separate pole or wall.

The Coach fixture uses a clear, prismatic lexan refractor and is featured with die-cast aluminum housing. The fixture stands 24" tall and 15" wide.

Revitalization Master Plan for Arnold's Hometown

The Marine fixture is used in marine applications, roadways, urban areas, and parks. This decorative fixture uses a clear polycarbonate lens and a round shaped die cast aluminum housing. The fixture comes complete with the decorative mounting bracket in many color options.

Each fixture runs from internal 12 VDC inverter ballast and has a choice of a 5 to 42 Watt lamp.

With these systems, a choice of three designs is available. The power assembly can be mounted directly below the fixture, above the fixture, or on a separate pole up to 100' away



<http://www.midamericasolar.com/>

MidAmerica Solar is a renewable energy company based out of the St. Louis, Missouri area. We help all of our customers with renewable energy needs. Whether you are a RESIDENTIAL home owner wanting to become more energy independent, or a COMMERCIAL business setting a new path for your company's future, or you just enjoy OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES, we are here to help.

We offer a wide variety of Solar, and Alternative Energy products; Everything from Solar Panels, to Solar Streetlights, Geothermal Heating & Air Conditioning, Off Grid and Grid Tie Systems, even complete onsite building energy audits.

Our mission is to strive in making your investment as easy as possible for you.



Hybrid L.E.D. Street Light, Arnold Mo. City Hall

Our Inventory and Services Include:

All things solar powered! Including, but not limited to: Solar Panels, Solar Systems, Solar Lights, Solar Cells, Solar Water Heaters, Solar Heating Appliances, Solar Utility Systems, Alternative Energy Sources.

Our inventory of solar products is constantly growing and upgrading. If there is something you would like and do not see

Incentive Programs for Solar Energy Systems, Solar Panels, and Alternative Energy Systems

[Department of Energy – Tax Breaks](#)

[Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency \(DSIRE\)](#)

[U.S. DOE Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy \(EERE\)](#)

Energy Loan Program

[Missouri Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency](#)

Missouri Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency

[Solar Easements](#)

[MidAmerica Solar :: Help zone](#)

Help zone

Main: 314-602-1595

Fax: 636-287-6311

International: 00+1+314+602+1595

International Fax: 00+1+636+6311

Corp E-mail: corp@midamericasolar.com

Billing Dept: billing@midamericasolar.com

Sales Dept: sales@midamericasolar.com

engineering: engineering@midamericasolar.com



See details

Hybrid L.E.D. Street Light System

SKU: M.A.S. Hybrid L.E.D. Street Ligh

Hybrid L.E.D. Street Light System

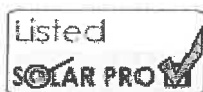
MidAmerica Solar use solar hybrid system to provide lighting in ares where there is no utility power or where excavation for underground power lines make utility power too costly. This Hybrid Street light combines the latest technology available; Solar, W...

Call for Pricing

Other Useful Links and Resources



MidAmerica Solar is a proud member of the Missouri Coalition for the Environment. Please visit [their website](#) for additional information.



Other Web Sites for Solar lighting – very helpful and interesting.

<http://www.solarstreetlights.net/>

http://www.solarilluminations.com/acatalog/Solar_Street_Lights___Parking_Lot_Lighting.html

http://www.treehugger.com/files/2007/02/florida_town_in.php

<http://www.oksolar.com/lighting/>

Here is the Chinese version of the proposed light: <http://www.duxlite.com/combinstreet.htm>



Solar Lighting International

<http://www.solarlightingintl.com/>

Solar Lighting International is the leading manufacturer of the world's brightest solar light, the X-Series. SLI's WhiteLight™ technology sets new standards for illumination, security and nighttime visibility.



[Visite nuestra nueva página en Español al hacer clic aquí](#)

Streets & Highways

Solar Lighting International provides the only light that resembles daytime lighting conditions in an environment that is visible to the eye. Now you can have brighter light, better visibility-- unparalleled security and safety. Other lights are off-color and create glare, hazards, and distortion thereby compromising visibility and safety. Solar Lighting International's X-Series solves all of these problems.

[Click here](#) to learn more about Solar Lighting International's X-Series product.

To see a short video of how Solar Lighting International lit up a major highway, click **[here](#)**

Commercial Properties

Commercial property owners, facilities managers, corporate security personnel and employees depend on lighting that provides security, safety and reliability. Current lighting does not adequately illuminate facilities and parking lots- posing safety and security concerns. Electric bills wear on the bottom line. Solar Lighting International's X-35 delivers superior lighting without the problems inherent with conventional lighting.



Towns & Cities

Public safety, lower energy costs and exceptional nighttime visibility are all weighing factors. Conventional and other types of solar lighting are costly, difficult to maintain, lack reliability and do not deliver adequate lighting to meet all of your needs. Solar Lighting International's X-Series light solves all of these problems.

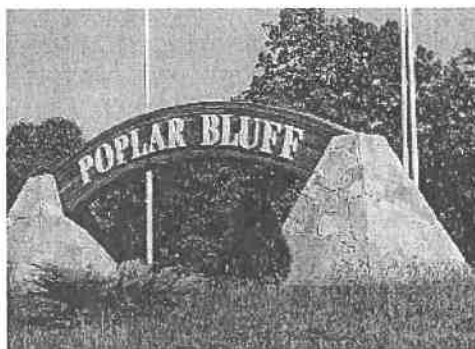
Solar Lighting International's X-Series makes infrastructure development easier because of the reduced labor costs through trenching, piping, wiring, transformer costs and the ability to easily relocate our lighting systems in years to come when expansion projects for infrastructure are crucial.

Examples of Sandblasted Stone signage



McDonald & Sons
Enterprises, LLC
50936 Highway C
Center, Missouri 63436
Phone: (573)267-3640
Contact Us Via Email

<http://www.sandblastedstonesigns.com/>



Anne and Finn Gottschalk, Rt.1 Box 1540
Mill Spring, MO 63952
(573) 998-2257
<http://www.blackriverstone.com/index.html>



STONE'S SIGN SHOPPE, INC

1380 PITMAN HILL ROAD

ST. CHARLES, MO., 63304

PHONE: 636 922 4075 FAX: 636 922 9230

E: MAIL: Ron.Stonesigns@sbcglobal.net

Stream Team Program

- [About Us](#)
- [Stream Team Activities](#)
- [Calendar](#)
- [Water Quality Monitoring](#)
- [Interactive Map](#)

Welcome to the Missouri Stream Team Website!

This website is a source of information for Missouri's #1 aquatic resource - its streams.

Missouri Stream Team Web Site;

Missouri has 110,000 miles of streams that provide recreation, water and serenity for ourselves and our children, but they need your help. If you are already a Stream Team, you will find information galore on organizing your Team, participating in a variety of activities, and communicating with other Stream Teams all across the Show-Me state and beyond. If you are thinking about forming a Stream Team, we have information on that, too. If you are a newcomer, you need to know that Stream Teams are people with an interest and a passion for Missouri streams. Exploring the Stream Team website will show you how citizens have adopted a stream, volunteered their own time and effort to improve it, and have banded together with other Stream Teams to help improve Missouri's streams.



<http://www.mostreamteam.org/>

National Park Service Web

<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/portals/rivers/index.htm>

RIVERS

Nonprofit Partners:

- [American Canoe Association](#)
- [America Outdoors](#)
- [American Rivers](#)
- [American Whitewater Association](#)
- [Association of State Floodplain Managers](#)
- [Association of State Wetland Managers, Inc.](#)
- [Izzak Walton League](#)
- [Land Trust Alliance](#)
- [National Audubon Society](#)
- [National Wildlife Federation](#)
- [Nature Conservancy](#)
- [North America Watertrails](#)
- [River Management Society](#)
- [River Network](#)
- [Sierra Club](#)
- [The Center for Watershed Protection](#)
- [The Conservation Fund](#)
- [Trout Unlimited](#)
- [Trust for Public Land](#)

This list of non-profit organizations are a good source for ideas, support, and volunteer help with the maintenance of trails, Meramec River, primitive areas of Arnold Park. Some of these groups have local chapters while others do not.

RIVERS

Publications:

- [Flows and Recreation: A Guide to Studies for River Professionals](#)
- [Riverwork Book \(13 MB\)](#)
- [Creek Care Guide](#)
- [Logical Lasting Launches](#)
- [Case Studies of Water Trail Impacts on Rural Communities](#)
- [The Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails, and Greenway Corridors](#)
- [Use and Economic Importance of the Chattooga River](#)
- [Use and Economic Importance of the West Branch of the Farmington River](#)
- [Economic Benefits of Conserved Rivers: An Annotated Bibliography](#)
- [Small Dam Removal: A Review of Potential Economic Benefits](#)
- [Funding River Conservation in the States](#)
- [Restoring Streams to Reduce Flood Loss](#)
- [Floods, Floodplains and Folks \(19 MB\)](#)
- [Daylighting and Restoring Streams in Rural Community City Centers](#)

Online Resources:

- [River Conservation Grant Opportunities](#)
- [Conservation Assistance Tools](#)
- [National Watershed Network](#)
- [The River and Watershed Conservation Directory 2003](#)

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations."

-- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

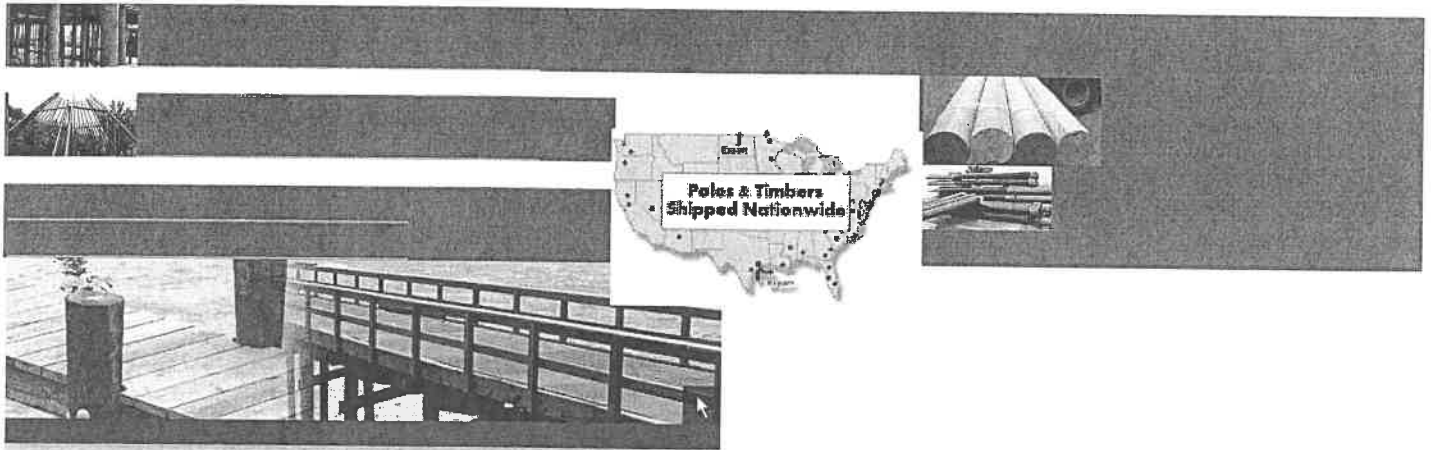
Leveraging Funding Sources

Since the inception of the Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers management model, river partners from the eight states have been successful in leveraging scarce resources to implement their respective river management plans. Leveraging funds from the private sector, local, state, and federal governments, the river partners have attained a level of river management that would not be possible with government-only support.

Presented here are funding opportunities for river partners and other folks interested in protecting watersheds.

This Web Site provides information for different Grants that may be available to the City of Arnold for the Meramec River. <http://www.nps.gov/nero/rivers/riversfunding.htm>

Piers, Harbors, and Water Banks



This style of poles, pilings, timbers can be used for many different projects in Arnold Park such as the walk out pier and gazebo on Arnold Lake / Pond.

Poles & Pilings

American Pole & Timber supplies almost any size post, pole, or piling you require anywhere across the nation. Most of our supply is Southern Yellow Pine because of its excellent properties of strength versus cost and its acceptance of various levels of treatments to meet your project requirements. Our Product Consultants are happy to answer any questions you may have about treated or untreated poles and pilings. **Call us at 1-866-397-3038 or [contact us online](#).**

Treated Poles & Pilings

American Pole and Timber Poles and Pilings come treated or untreated and "wet" or kiln dried. They are used in applications ranging from utility poles, to house pilings and columns, to retaining wall pilings, or sign poles. You can also take advantage of our custom manufacturing services to get exactly the length, cut, or shape you need. We can supply almost any size or class of treated poles or treated pilings you need.

All of our poles and pilings treated .60 pcf or greater are kiln dried before treating to ensure maximum penetration of the preservative. **[Contact us online](#) or call us at 800-460-8627 to discuss your needs.**

Benefits of Building with Poles and Pilings

- Treated Poles and treated pilings have long life spans due to reduced heartwood exposure.
- They can be sanded, stained, or painted to match existing décor.
- Treated poles and pilings are stronger and suffer less warping than dimensional timbers.
- Long life span and superior strength make treated poles and pilings very cost effective.
- American Pole and Timber can produce solid NO-TAPER poles - call 800-460-8627.
- 21 POLY polymer coating can significantly increase the longevity of any pole or piling.

Large Pole and Piling Size Chart

All sizes available in any treatment level - .40, .60, .80, 2.5 pcf **Call 866-397-3038**

Size*	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	18'	20'
9" Butt	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock
10" Butt	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Stock	Stock	Stock
11" Butt	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Stock
12" Butt	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Stock
12"+Butt	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Avail	Stock
Size*	25'	30'	35'	40'	45'	50'	55'+
9" Butt	Stock	Stock	Stock	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10" Butt	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	N/A	N/A	N/A
11" Butt	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Avail	N/A
12" Butt	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock
12"+Butt	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock

*Poles taper approximately 1" in diameter per ten feet of length

*All sizes and lengths can be treated to .40, .60, .80, or 2.5 pcf

21 POLY - Polymer Coated Wood for Ultra Protection

21 POLY is a protective polymer coating engineered specifically for use on wood. 21 POLY bonds to wood creating a protective barrier that is impenetrable by marine borers or termites.

Engineers and Contractors offer 21 POLY to set themselves apart as offering a product no one else can offer. It is an excellent value-add offering for customers, creating a product that will last virtually forever. A fence built using treated posts zone coated with 21 POLY will NOT rot at the ground line.

Utility companies benefit from 21 POLY with savings of labor and materials costs. The benefits of 21 POLY for a utility company are simple.

21 POLY Ground Line Zone Coating for Utility Poles:

- Prolongs the useable life of the utility pole.
- Prevents the need for wrapping the pole in the future - saving material and labor cost.
- Assures environmental protection - chemicals will not leach into soil.
- 21 POLY is applied at our production facility - no on site labor is required.
- Can be drilled or cut if necessary.

21 POLY ensures environmental protection because it prevents the leaching of the chemicals used for treating the wood into the surrounding soil or water.

Call 866-397-3038 or [contact us online](#) to discuss how 21 POLY can make your project's treated poles or posts last longer.

Solid Uniform Diameter Poles Up to 42 Feet Long (No-Taper Poles)

We manufacture solid uniform diameter poles - solid poles of any length with no taper used for construction poles and columns in applications where structure *and* aesthetics are important. Solid Uniform Diameter Poles make impressive columns, are structurally sound, and are available in lengths up to 50 feet. They can be treated or remain untreated.

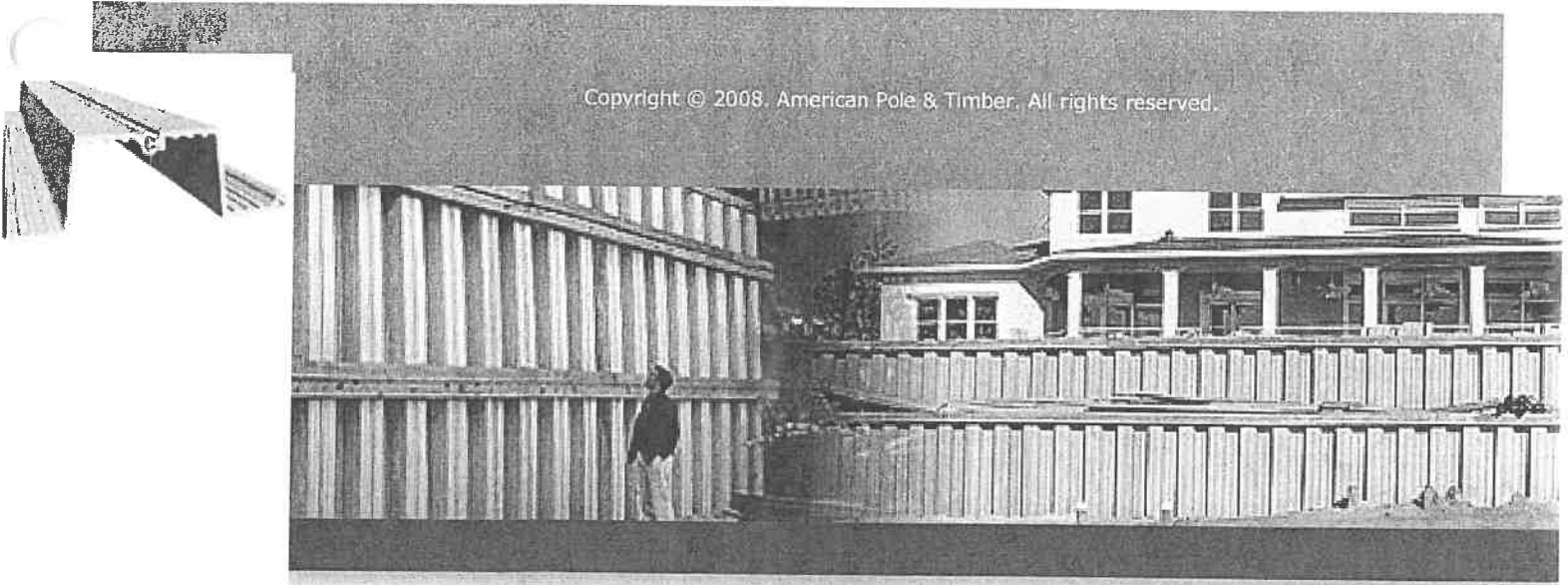
Call our experienced product consultants at **866-397-3038** to discuss posts and poles for your project. [Contact us online.](#)

Helpful Definitions:

Pole - defined by its particular structural installation. If the pole is set with the butt (large end) in the ground, such as a utility pole or barn pole, it is referred to as a pole.

Piling - also defined by its installation. Pilings are driven into the ground with the tip (small end) first.

http://www.americanpoleandtimber.com/prod_poles.shtml



Vinyl Sheet Piling

ShoreGuard Vinyl Sheet Piling

Longevity, Strength, & Protection. The patented ShoreGuard interlocking sheet piling system will give your wall unmatched longevity, strength, and erosion protection.

We offer multiple profiles of ShoreGuard vinyl sheet piling and will assist you in choosing the profile that is right for your project and the property it is on. We will also assist in the total design of your wall and supply all the materials you need - treated wood, fastener kits, and hardware included - as a **ready-to-build package**.

Contact our Project Consultants online or call us at **1 (866) 397-3038**.

Longevity and Cost-effective Construction

Cost-Effective Construction. ShoreGuard Vinyl Sheet Piling can be handled and installed with light equipment. Furthermore, with 12 inches (18 or 24 inches in some series) of coverage per panel, **installation will go quickly, saving you time and money.**

ShoreGuard Vinyl Sheet Piling Profiles

This is a small sample of ShoreGuard vinyl sheet piling profiles. Please contact our project consultants online or call us at **1-866-397-3038** to discuss your project and which profile is best for you.

Other ShoreGuard profiles include (WE SUPPLY THEM ALL):

C-Loc 4500, 9000, 9900

ShoreGuard 225, 300, 325, 400, 425, 550, 650, 750, 950

GeoGuard 20 and GeorGuard 30 (Fiber Reinforced Polymer)

FULL LIST of ShoreGuard profiles and specifications

Contact our Project Consultants online or call us at **(866) 397-3038**.

Other ShoreGuard Sheet Piling Options - Composite and Aluminum

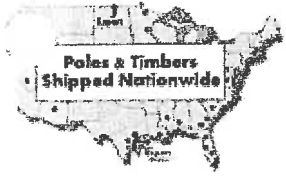
We also offer ShoreGuard composite and aluminum sheet piling. American Pole and Timber supplies ShoreGuard sheet products so we can offer the most options and best availability for sheet piling in the industry. ShoreGuard vinyl, composite, and aluminum sheet piling gives you the best return on your investment by providing the most cost-effective and dependable waterfront solutions.

If you're looking for a long-term solution to shorefront erosion, soil reinforcement, or flooding, ShoreGuard sheet piling is the right choice.

Commercial and Industrial Composite Bulkhead and Retaining Walls

Our Project Consultants can help you optimize your seawall or bulkhead structure for free. Call us at **(866) 397-3038** or contact us online. We can prepare and ship your retaining wall or bulkhead so you will be ready to build when it arrives.

http://www.americanpoleandtimber.com/prod_vinyl.shtml



Our Products

Extended Life Building Materials

Manufactured Commercial & Industrial Wood Products

American Pole and Timber is the leader in marine and shoreline treated wood and extended life building materials. Call us at (866) 397-3038 or [contact us online](http://www.americanpoleandtimber.com).

<http://www.americanpoleandtimber.com/products.shtml>

Poles & Pilings

Treated Timbers

Vinyl Sheet Pilings

Treated Lumber

Posts & Columns

21 POLY Polymer Coating

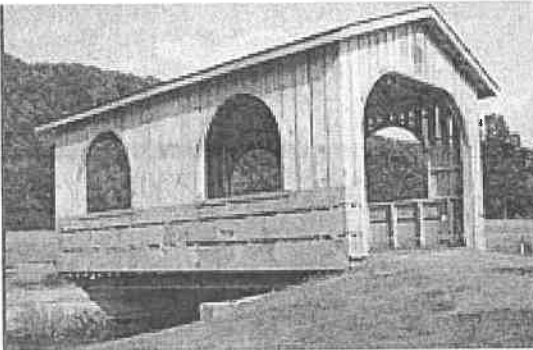
Trusses & Beams

Industrial Products

Hardwoods & Exotics

Custom Production

Hardware



FISHING PIERS



An EZ fishing dock or fishing pier makes a great addition to your camp, cabin, or park. Like all EZ Dock equipment, our fishing docks are made from Earth-friendly, long lasting, polyethylene—not from harmful foam construction like so many of our competitors use. EZ Dock uses special patented hollow chambers that create suction and pressure—making it the most stable floating dock on the market. Plus, the interlocking coupler system uses a special tool that deters vandalism, so your property is safe from fishing dock thieves. Our fishing piers come in an exclusive light beige color that stays cool to the touch, and resists fading in the sun.

Your new fishing dock will be fun for the whole family and is very versatile. Because of the modular nature of EZ Dock, you can configure your new fishing pier specifically to your needs. Our fishing docks are even wheelchair accessible, making it EZ and convenient for everyone to experience the wonders of the great outdoors.

EZ Dock also offers some great dock accessories for your new fishing dock. Outfit your new fishing pier with unique EZ Dock railings that have built in rod holders, or choose the new EZ Stow dock box to store your fishing gear.

EZ Dock Environmental Standards

In today's world, we have an ever-increasing responsibility to take care of the environment. EZ Dock has always put the environment at the forefront when engineering new products. The EZ Dock system is designed as an environmentally friendly floating dock for use with boats, personal watercraft, or as a free floating swimming or fishing platform, and is for use in residential and commercial applications. Appropriate uses include both recreational and commercial.

The dock design is composed of two parts, the floating polyethylene sections and the molded rubber couplers. Both, polyethylene and rubber were chosen as materials for dock components as environmentally friendly products, which are completely harmless to the environment and can be recycled when the intended design use is finished. In addition to being environmentally friendly, the products offer superior performance characteristics. EZ Dock floating dock sections and lifts offer the following environmental safety regulations:

- Manufactured with NRA-235 high performance general-purpose UV-stabilized rotational molding grade resins. These resins offer a balance of toughness, rigidity, environmental stress crack resistance, and low temperature impact performance.*
- Resin conforms to FDA regulations (21 CFR 177.1520) regarding the use of polyethylene in food contact articles.*
- Suitable for processing by an approved recycling facility or can be disposed of at any US government approved waste disposal facility.*

- Not listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste, nor is it formulated to contain materials, which are listed hazardous wastes. It does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosively, or reactivity and is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).*
- EZ Dock requires no foam filling. When a product is filled with foam, that foam can escape the product thereby creating an environmental hazard. A complete EZ Dock modular floating dock system doesn't contain any fillers. Should one of your sections obtain a puncture, your dock will continue to float. Each section is guaranteed for eight (8) years from original date-of-purchase against manufacturing defects.
- The EZ Dock system design uses no wood products, which could be treated with copper, chromium or arsenic (CCA). Products, which contain CCA can no longer be placed where they are directly in contact with water.

The EZ Dock patented coupler was engineered, and partially funded by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, to be an environmentally friendly product. The EZ coupler connector product is made from 90% pre/post consumer waste recycled rubber.

* Mobil Oil Corporation, Environmental Health and Safety Department, 970418-01 Material Safety Data Bulletin

HABITAT CONSERVATION

Saving Our Environment

EZ Dock works closely with several habitat and nature conservationist in order to make sure our products do not harm the natural environment. We also are helping to sponsor research programs that enrich and preserve the beauty that surrounds our wetlands.

Read further to see how experts in habitat preserve feel about our products and services.

“Habitat management today is an extension of every outdoorsman. The ability to install an environmentally sensitive access and egress walkway in approved wetlands or swamps quickly and efficiently limits site impact allowing managed enjoyment of our natural resources. As a habitat contractor, EZ Dock opens up an entire host of options that I never had before,” emphasizes Craig Alderman, owner of Cedar Oak Farm Habitat Management of central Missouri. “Further, it allows an efficient way to install custom pond dockage and piers with ease. The modular components allow me great flexibility to design each project individually, and each one has a look of its own matched to their wishes, a great feeling for any contractor,” concludes Alderman.

Welcome to Flotation Systems, Inc.

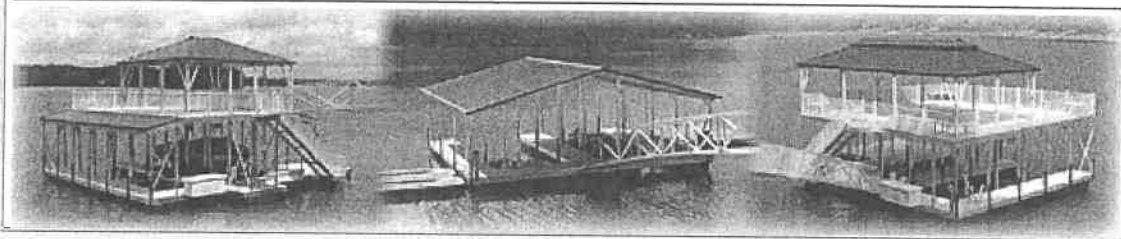


Flotation Systems, Inc. introduced the first all aluminum boat dock of its kind over 16 years ago and continues to offer the highest quality stationary and floating docks available. Prior to manufacturing aluminum docks, FSI spent 3 years building top quality steel and wood docks. Although steel and wood are adequate materials, they can be short lived unless constantly maintained.

The advantages of aluminum are endless: It is splinter-proof, will not rust or rot, and will not warp and crack with age. Aluminum is able to withstand the elements year after year regardless of the climate. Due to the properties of aluminum it has remarkable flexibility while retaining its shape and strength in rough waters. Throughout these 16 years FSI has improved all aspects of its products not through imitation, but through in-depth research and hands-on experience. We offer the most complete and highest quality aluminum dock systems available and will not sacrifice quality for price!

Send us your ideas or drawings. We will make your aluminum boat dock "unique" to you. All dock systems are available in kit form or turn-key installation through our comprehensive dealer network.

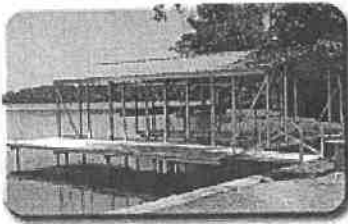
Please take the time to browse our website to see all that Flotation Systems, Inc. has to offer. View the testimonials and become one of these satisfied customers. Thank you for your interest in our aluminum boat docks. Please contact us with any questions you may have.



<http://www.aluminumboatdocks.com/?gclid=CNnSj8WplpYCFRJexwodr2Bqmw>

Stationary Aluminum Docks, Piers, and Gazebos

You can enjoy the benefits of maintenance free aluminum construction on Stationary Docks. Our Stationary Docks are easily adaptable for wood, galvanized or concrete pilings. Available in the same designs as our Floating Dock Systems - we have something just for you! Our Stationary Docks will accommodate almost any type of overhead lift system. Contact us for more details.



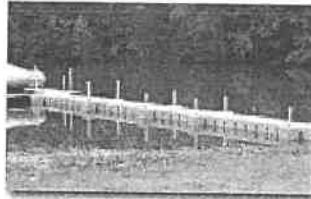
http://www.aluminumboatdocks.com/stationary_docks.htm

Smaller Boat Docks and Slips

Floating Docks, Jet Ski Docks and Boat Lifts for
Lakes and Rivers



Your Jet Dock floating dock, jet ski dock or boat dock will work in all types of waters, including lakes that freeze and fast-moving rivers. Shallow waters or deep waters, even ice-prone waters in lakes and rivers need the floating dock characteristics inherent with Jet Dock.



Whether you need a pontoon boat lift, a jet ski dock or a regular floating dock or walkway, the Jet Dock is ideal for the challenges presented by lakes and rivers. Jet Dock can moor to existing docks or where no infrastructure exists whatsoever. For example, imagine you need a pontoon boat lift or jet ski dock in front of your home on a lake that has fluctuating water levels. Imagine further that you have only an inch or two of water at your shoreline and out for 20 yards seaward during low-water conditions. The Jet Dock floating dock with the Stand-Alone Mooring (PDF) presents the ideal solution. If the water goes down, the Jet Dock can lay on the sea floor.* If the water goes up, the Jet Dock floating dock system raises up and remains and water's level -- always ready to use. It's time to start planning you waterfront solutions - with Jet Dock!

* Some drive-on boat docks require a certain minimum depth at all times. Contact Jet Dock for details.

<http://www.jetdock.com/lake.asp>

Web story of not having boat docks in K.C. Kansas;

<http://web.mac.com/idealgarment/iWeb/River/Campaign%20for%20Docks.html>

Boat Docks in downtown KCMO:

Oh, those aren't ours. We don't have any. Haven't for years.

The photos of boat docks you see above are in Atchison, Kansas, about 50 miles north of Kansas City on the Missouri River. The good citizens of Atchison developed their River Walk just a few years ago, and it is very lovely. Walking path, campground, boat ramps, cafe/grill near the water. And they have boat docks, just like other normal cities and towns on rivers. Except us.

It is the conventional wisdom and party line of everyone involved at all with the riverfront that we can't have boat docks on the river at Kansas City because the river curves and there is scouring and the channel is on the city side of the river and so on and so forth.

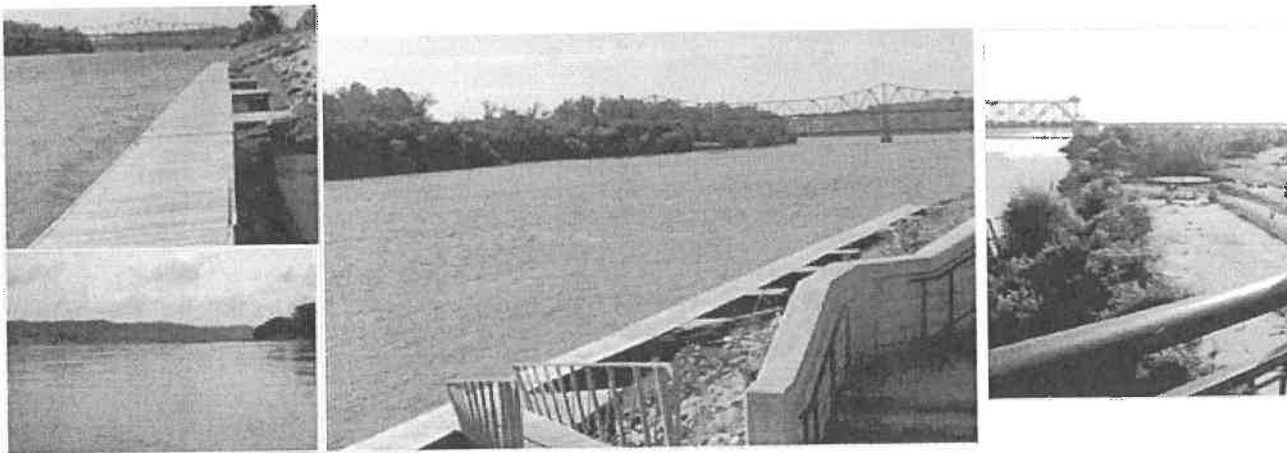
Obviously that is not true. Boat docks are commonly on the outside curve of the river, it is good to be on the channel side, where it is deeper, and the Army Corps of Engineers has coated the levee with rip-rap rubble so there is no more "scouring" of the river banks. There hasn't been for some time.

We can have boat docks, and we can have them near downtown and the River Market, and at Berkley Park and at River Front Park, too.

For eight or nine years, there has been non-stop fussing about the Kansas City riverfront and how to make it be something, anything at all. But in particular, how to improve, or rather create, a relationship between the citizens of Kansas City and the river.

Many millions of dollars have been spent to create waterfront areas that are certainly better than what was there before, but which have done very nearly nothing to establish a connection between the people of Kansas City and their very lovely, very historic and very important river.

The thing that no one considers, and which is essential, and the only physical object that can create in real terms a relationship with the river, is a dock. By hook or by crook, KCMO needs to get itself some kind of boat dock.



Left and top center: Views of the recently built boat docks on the Missouri River at Atchison, K

Bottom center: View of the Missouri River from the deck of a boat

Right: View of the Kansas City Riverfront from the Town of Kansas Bridge. Take note: no docks

Mississippi River Marinas, Boat Launches, & Harbors



<http://www.mississippiriveradventures.com/marinas.htm>

Welcome to Indian River Marina



<http://www.indianrivermarina.com/>

Both sites above show how a River can provide River Recreation, marinas, boat docks slips, harbors, business, and residential.

River Resources

Organizations, Businesses, Marinas , Publications. & Links <http://www.borntoexplore.org/river/resources.htm>

This site provides many forms of Resources on living on river, parks, marinas, docks, river recreation, environment, business, and so much more.

Meramec River

Guides & Outfitters



● Bass River Resort

Stephan or Julie Bass
P.O. Box BB
Steelville, MO 65565

Phone: 573-786-8517

Email: julee@misn.com

Website: www.basscanoeresort.com

Details: Canoeing, rafting, kayaking and tubing on the Courtois, Huzzah and Meramec Rivers. One and one-half miles of riverfront camping. RV hookups, log cabins, cozy cabins and Bass Hideaway. Horseback riding and hayrides. Catered barbecues and buffet breakfasts available in summer. Playground, basketball court, pool, fun activities.



● Blue Springs Ranch

Lisa Simmerly
P.O. Box 540
Bourbon, MO 65441

Phone: 1-800-33-8007 or 573-732-5200 **Fax:** 1-800-33-8007 or 573

Email: info@bluespringsranchresort.com

Website: www.bluespringsranchresort.com

Details: A river ranch resort on the upper Meramec. Open February through November. Cabins, RV and tent camping. Cabins with fireplaces, full housekeeping units. Boats, campground and shuttles. Canoe and raft float trips. Guided trailrides and hayrides. Country store, modern restrooms/showers, swimming pool, playground, volleyball nets. Equestrian camping and horsestalls. One hour from St. Louis

This site offers many more resorts, recreation, canoe rental, camping grounds sites, hayrides, etc.

http://www.riverhillstraveler.com/outfitter_details.php?lid=6

Meramec River Watershed Water Quality

- Fishing
- Hunting & Trapping
- Forestry
- Nature
- Private Land
- Education

BENEFICIAL USE ATTAINMENT

In a statewide survey conducted by resource management professionals, river basins were ranked in terms of intensive recreational use, bank or shoreline development, sand and gravel dredging, pollution, poor land use, intensive agricultural use, environmental intrusions, channels modification, and water withdrawals. The cumulative ranking of all categories ranked the Meramec River basin as second out of thirty-eight rivers in Missouri (Bachant et al. 1992). On a scale of 1-10 (10 being the highest), the recreational value was 9.2. Professional staff of resource management agencies ranked intensive recreational use, bank or shoreline development, and sand and gravel dredging as the top three problems facing the basin. As a result, survey participants expect the river to drop one rank in recreational worth in the future.

Beneficial Uses

According to MDNR Water Quality Standards, all streams within the basin are designated for aquatic life protection, fishing, and livestock and wildlife watering. From the mouth of Big River to Meramec State Park, residents use the Meramec River for drinking water supply and industrial uses. Drinking water is considered adequate and only small amounts of toxins remain after treatment. Whole-body contact recreation and boating use are designated on the Meramec River, Huzzah, and Courtois Creek systems. Also, coldwater sport fishing can be found in areas on the Meramec River (Highway 8 to Scott's Ford) and in Dry Creek (MDNR 1984).

The basin is ranked first out of thirty-six watersheds surveyed (332,224 fishing trips) in a statewide fishing pressure survey (Hanson 1980). In a 1979 survey, 8.5% of the visits and 5% of the total recreational-use hours were angling (pole-and-line method) in four sections: the upper segment of the Meramec River, Indian Creek to Highway 185, the lower 13 miles of the Huzzah Creek, and the lower 15 miles of the Courtois Creek (Fleener 1988). Giggling use was also high. Two thousand eight hundred giggers harvested more than 9,900 fish. In a 1980-81 survey of the 117-mile lower Meramec River segment, pole-and-line fishing made up 15% of the visits. Catch rates were 0.38 fish per hour (Fleener 1988). More recently, in a 1988 telephone survey, angler effort (days fished) was 158,522 (Weithman 1991).

This site deals with the past, current and future quality of the Meramec River, as it pertains to fishing, Hunting, trapping, forestry, nature, private land, and education.

<http://www.mdc.mo.gov/fish/watershed/meramec/watqual/>

Possible Funding Sources;

Solar Lighting

- State of Missouri –EDC or Department of Natural Sources
- State of Missouri – MO. Department of Conservation
- Private Concessionaires – local and non- local
- Partnerships local and non-local
- East-West Gateway
- Graybar Electric in conjunction with AmerenUE.

1. Community Solar-Powered Lighting Program

... to offer a special program to the **cities** and towns of the Commonwealth. ... This use of **solar lighting** not only provides visual appeal to a previously unlit ...

www.mtpc.org/Grants_and_Awards/solarlighting.html - Cached

Arnold Park and Meramec River

- State of Missouri – MO. Department of Conservation
 - Fish Kill Grant – Brain Waldrop from MO. Clean Stream Team has info and contact.
 - Missouri Department of Natural Resources
 - Private Concessionaires – local and non- local
 - Partnerships local and non-local
 - Gateway Parks and Trails of 2004, not sure if still around could not find?
 - National Parks Service Conservation Funds
1. <http://www.nps.gov/nero/rivers/riversfunding.htm> while on this page link to download MS Word of Grants

<http://www.fema.gov/>

<http://www.usace.army.mil/>

<http://www.nps.gov/nero/rivers/riversfunding.htm> while on this page link to download MS Word of Grants

<http://www.livinglandsandwaters.org/milliontrees/default.htm> The Million Trees Project

Web Sites & Company Address

Government state and federal agencies

<http://www.usace.army.mil/> - US Army Core of Engineers

<http://www.fema.gov/> - FEMA

<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/portals/rivers/index.htm> - National Park Service

<http://www.crh.noaa.gov> - National Weather Service

<http://mdc.mo.gov/conmag/1995/08/05.html> - publication on flood and trees

Companies and non for profit organizations

<http://www.americanpoleandtimber.com> – supplier and builder of poles and pilings

<http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Merit.asp> - help with plant floodplain

<http://www.uvm.edu/~jbartlet/nr260/plant%20life/Plantlifefinal.html> - help with plant floodplain

<http://www.perviouspavement.org/> - Pervious surface

<http://www.livinglandsandwaters.org/milliontrees/default.htm> - The Million Trees Project

Flags

<http://www.carrot-top.com/>

United-States-Flag.com

www.flagpolewarehouse.com

www.flag-pole.net

www.admiralflagpoles.com

www.gettysburgflag.com/flagpoles.php

Arnold Sites

<http://www.arnoldhistorical.org>

<http://www.arnoldmo.org>

<http://www.arnoldchamber.org/>

<http://www.hometownassociation.org/index.html>

Meramec River – Marinas, Docks, Harbors

<http://www.aluminumboatdocks.com> – dock builder

<http://www.jetdock.com/lake.asp> - dock builder

<http://www.ez-dock.com> – dock builder

<http://www.wahoodocks.com/index.htm> - dock builder

<http://web.mac.com/idealgarment/iWeb/River/Campaign%20for%20Docks.html> – KC trying to obtain docks

River History, quality, resources, and organizations

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meramec_River - site on history of River

<http://www.mostreamteam.org/> - Stream Team

<http://www.mdc.mo.gov/fish/watershed/meramec/watqual/> - river quality site

<http://www.borntoexplore.org/river/resources.htm> - resource site for org., business, marinas, etc. on river

http://www.ozarkoutdoors.net/meramec_river/history.htm - detailed history of the Meramec River

River Recreational sites

<http://www.mississippiriveradventures.com/marinas.htm> - site for marinas on the Mississippi River

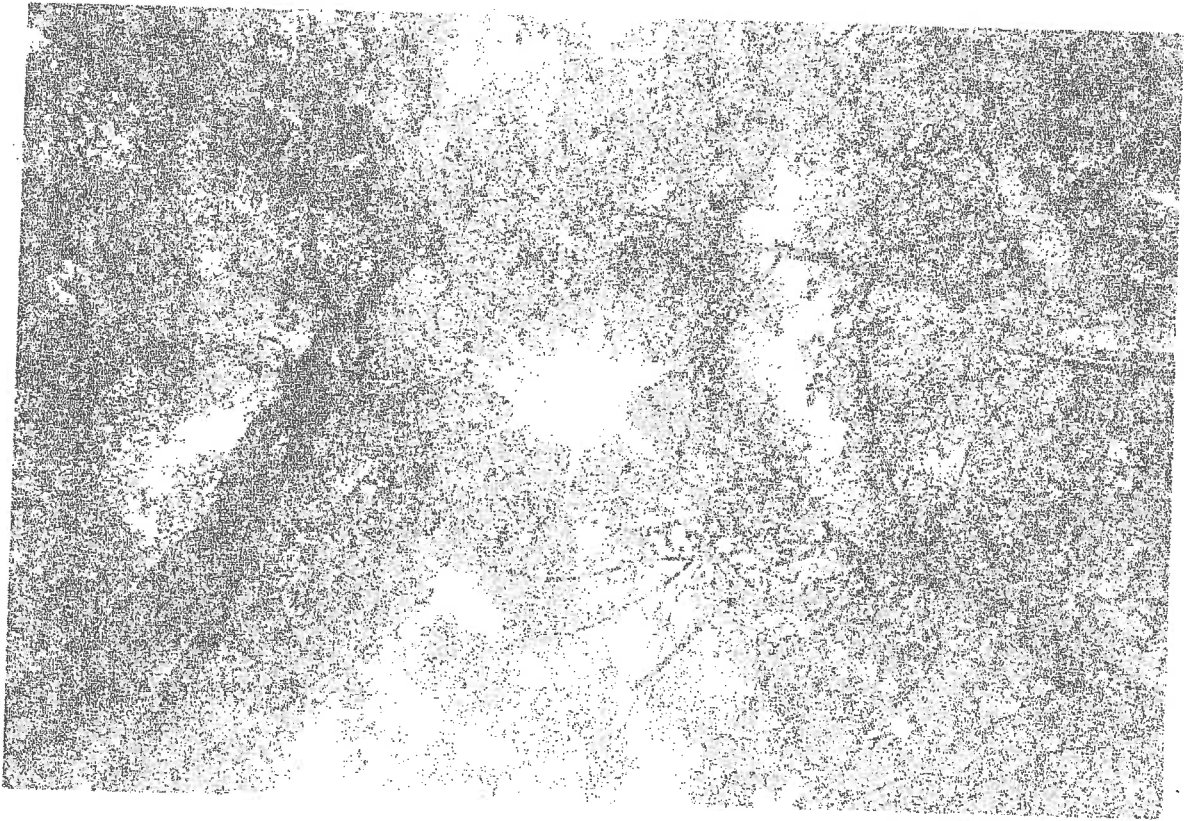
<http://www.indianrivermarina.com/> - site for recreation on the Indiana River

www.bluespringsranchresort.com – recreation on the Meramec River

www.bluespringsranchresort.com – recreation on the Meramec River

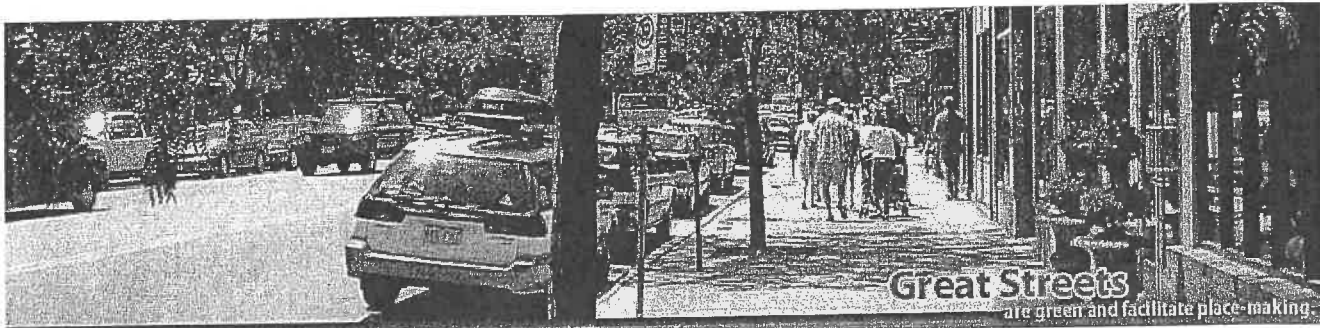
http://www.riverhillstraveler.com/outfitter_details.php?lid=6 – site provides recreational locations in MO.

APPENDIX F



- [Visit E-W Gateway](#)
- [Home](#)
- [About](#)
- [Site Map](#)
- [Credits](#)

Great Streets St. Louis



[Home](#) [Neighborhood Shops](#)

Neighborhood Shops

Neighborhood Shops occur as a cluster of retail and service establishments serving residential neighborhoods within a half mile radius. They may include grocery stores, banks, restaurants, dry cleaners, bakeries, cafes and possibly gas stations. Generally such areas are not more than a block in extent along the principal street and are probably less than a block in depth away from the principal street. Residential uses may be present, but major office buildings or civic uses generally would not be.



Design considerations can be divided into three major categories:

- [Multimodal Corridor Planning](#) deals with the design of the transportation network and its performance.
- [Site Planning](#) involves site- and building-specific issues such as [DENSITY](#), urban scale, and floor area ratio.
- The [Choices & Guidelines](#) section encompasses numerous design matters including parking, setbacks, lighting, and drainage, among others.

For more information about design and the relationship between the public [ROADWAY](#) and private property see the [Design Tutorial](#).

[Process](#) considerations deal with the steps and procedures involved in the planning process. This manual addresses nine specific process areas.
Last Updated (Thursday, 01 March 2007)

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[Civic/Educational Corridor](#)
[Neighborhood Shops](#)
[Commercial/Service Corridor](#)

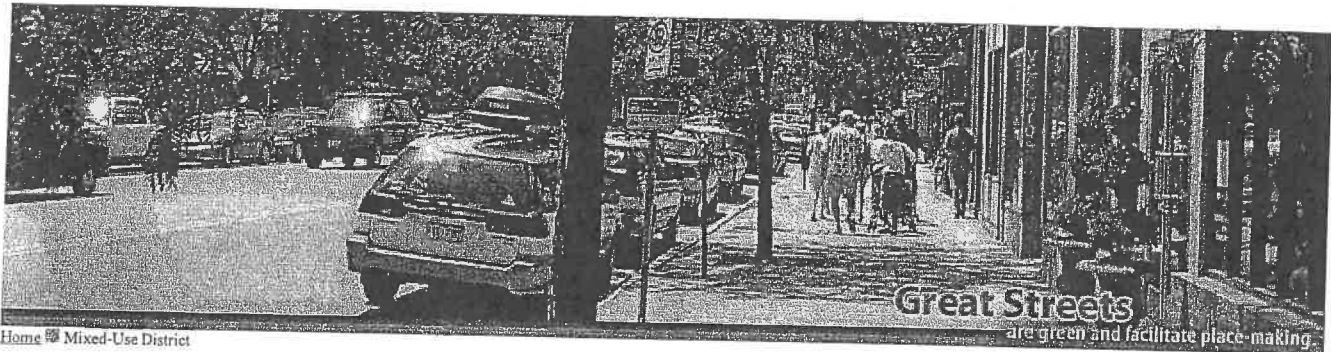
Resources

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Great Streets St. Louis

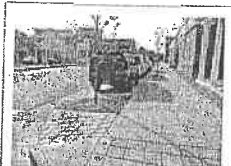


Home Mixed-Use District
Mixed-Use District

These are mixed use districts and may be designated for transit oriented development in cases where high capacity transit exists or is planned. Mixed use districts contain a mix (horizontal and vertical) of uses spanning some combination of the primary urban **LAND USE** categories – retail, office employment, residential and lodging. Densities may vary, but generally most of the buildings in a mixed use district would be multi-story and there would be little or no single family detached housing. All or most residential space would be in multifamily buildings, many of which would have other uses at ground level and perhaps on other levels as well. Mixed use districts generally would not have industrial land uses or any significant amount of warehousing or storage buildings.



Credit: CAI



Credit: CAI

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Last Updated (Thursday, 01 March 2007)

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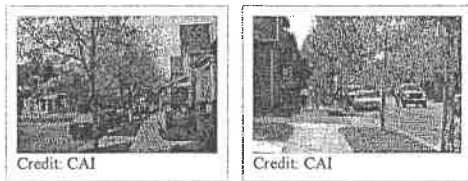
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Great Streets St. Louis



[Home](#) [Residential Neighborhood](#)
Residential Neighborhood

Residential Neighborhoods are generally occupied only by residential uses, although small areas of neighborhood shops could be embedded within them or along an edge of the neighborhood. This place type could include almost any type of residential structures, from single-family detached housing to multi-story apartment buildings. However, as the DENSITY increases, the likelihood that other uses – commercial streets, office buildings, etc. – would be present increases. In such cases, some streets with only residential frontages would fit in this place type, but other streets might fit into one of the other place types below.



Design considerations can be divided into three major categories:

- [Multimodal Corridor Planning](#) deals with the design of the transportation network and its performance.
- [Site Planning](#) involves site- and building-specific issues such as density, urban scale, and floor area ratio.
- The [Choices & Guidelines](#) section encompasses numerous design matters including parking, setbacks, lighting, and drainage, among others.

For more information about design and the relationship between the public [ROADWAY](#) and private property see the [Design Tutorial](#).

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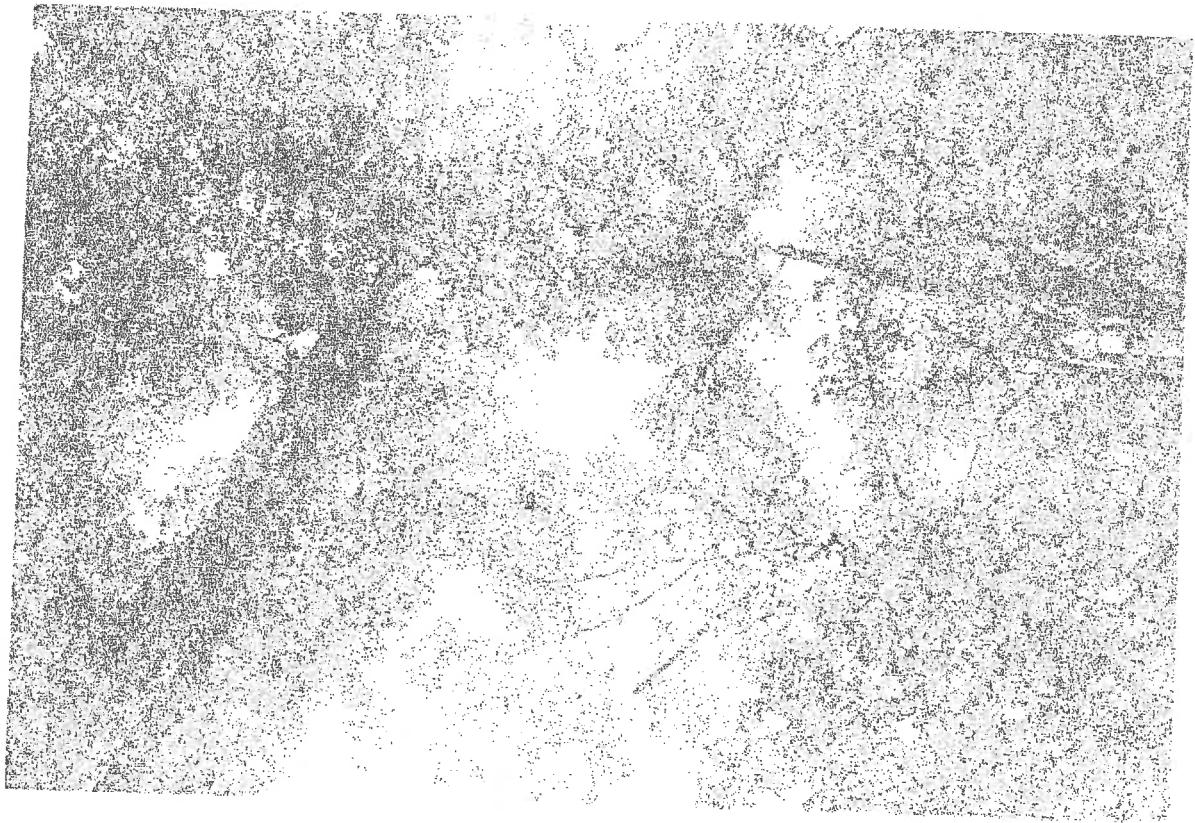
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APPENDIX G



Hometown Association Marketing Issue Team Historical Report

The Hometown Association Marketing Issue Team was formed at Hometown's December 5, 2007 Steering Committee meeting after the Steering Committee identified nine baseline issues regarding the development of its Master Plan for Phase I of the revitalization of the north Jeffco Boulevard corridor in the City of Arnold, Missouri (the properties along Jeffco Boulevard from the Meramec River bridge to Hwy. 141). From these nine baseline issues Issue Teams were formed, including the Marketing Issue Team, and each Steering Committee member was asked to participate on a Team. Tom Dixon and Linda Poor volunteered to be on the Marketing Issue Team.

It was discussed at this meeting that a Hometown Association website would be needed at a future date and would be the responsibility of the Marketing Issue Team to create. It was also determined at this meeting that a Community Meeting would be held on February 20, 2008 for the purpose of presenting Hometown Association to the public, gathering information from the public on what they would like to see happen in the Hometown area and inviting community participation; with each Issue Team Chairperson being responsible for a three minute presentation on how their Team would be involved in the development of the Hometown Association Master Plan. Ideas to promote the Community Meeting included handing out and displaying fliers, issuing press releases and word of mouth.

The Steering Committee decided to invite the media to its February 13, 2008 meeting to formally introduce them to the Hometown Association and to allow them to ask questions at the end of the meeting. Press releases would also be distributed to the media publicizing the Community Meeting. Since Frank Pointer, the President of Hometown Association, and several other Steering Committee members had been handling

activity and progress, and otherwise providing information to parties interested in this project. Each Issue Team would also need a large poster that would be hung on the wall where that team would get together after the Community Meeting, and that project was assigned to the Marketing Team.

In an effort to involve students from the Fox C-6 School District in Hometown Association it was suggested by several Steering Committee members that local high school art students be used to create these posters as well as to submit possible Hometown logo designs. Frank Pointer recommended that we use Lorenzo Rizzi, an assistant superintendent at Fox High School, as our contact on this. In discussions regarding Community Meeting flier distribution it was suggested fliers be placed at the Arnold library and recreation center, given to the various clubs and organizations in Arnold and asked to be inserted in local church bulletins.

Tom Dixon spoke with Lorenzo Rizzi at Fox High School and on January 29, 2008 and he put him in contact with Kat Niehaus, who teaches art and graphic design at Fox High along with Wendy Cope, another Fox High teacher. Tom Dixon spoke with two graphic design classes several days later regarding the nine Issue Team posters and logo design that were needed. Both classes were very interested and worked on the posters in groups while individually turning in logo designs. Information on each Issue Team had been provided to the teachers so they were able to direct the students on the content of the poster designs. Even though all students turned in a logo design, Wendy Cope picked out the best ones for the Marketing Team to consider.

Initially, the Marketing Team had hoped to have only several of the better art students involved in this work but Kat Niehaus and Wendy Cope decided to do these projects as class assignments in order to have the work completed in time for the February 20, 2008 Community Meeting. They

in Arnold. A final rehearsal of the three minute Community Meeting presentation for the Marketing Team was given by Tom Dixon.

The Community Meeting was held on February 20, 2008 at the Arnold Community Center. Tom Dixon brought the Issue Team posters made by the Fox High art students and another poster board that included the logo designs that Wendy Cope, the student's teacher, had picked out for consideration by the Marketing Issue Team. The Idea Team posters were hung on the wall around the room as each Issue Team Chairperson gave their presentation and that was where each Team met after the Community Meeting. Tom Dixon, chairperson of the Marketing Issue Team, gave that Team's public presentation. There were approximately 84 people in attendance. He stated that Linda Poor was also a member of the Team and said the Team would have three basic functions: to encourage community involvement, to keep the public informed and to furnish information to parties interested in Hometown. He explained that Hometown is a community driven project, is completely open and transparent, and that keeping the community involved and informed was very important. He also stated the Marketing Team was currently working on a logo design for Hometown and would also be responsible for a website design and implementation in the near future.

He finished his presentation by acknowledging the art students who made the posters and inviting those in attendance to join the Marketing Team, which was scheduled to meet briefly after the Community Meeting. Afterwards, Arnold residents Tom Kirkpatrick and Doris Borgelt signed up to join the Marketing Team. The Team met briefly to discuss the logo designs and website and chose one logo design to recommend to the Steering Committee. Everyone was informed that future Team meetings would take place immediately following the monthly Steering Committee meetings. Regarding the work done by the art students, it was suggested

There was discussion by the Steering Committee to budget up to several hundred dollars for website design, if necessary. Since the Issue Teams were meeting after the Steering Committee meeting it was suggested that each respective Team work on its survey questions at that time and email them to Tom Dixon. Ramona Jones stated that she had talked to one of her company's tenants in the Fox Valley Center who was a computer consultant, Aardvark Computer Consultants, and he was interested in helping us out with the website design.

Members present for the Marketing Team meeting on March 18, 2008 were Tom Dixon, Linda Poor and Tom Kirkpatrick. Tonya Tedder, a teacher at Fox High School whose daughter Kayla joined the Steering Committee as a student representative and was later elected President of the Steering Committee, joined the Marketing Team at this meeting. The above items were discussed and regarding the issue of the logo design, it was decided that the new Jeffco Boulevard Meramec River bridge be used instead of the Water Tower. Regarding the website, it was decided that Tom Kirkpatrick would contact Aardvark as well as Anita Regna, the Arnold Chamber of Commerce's Executive Director, to get the names of the individuals she had recently talked to about updating the Chamber's website.

Tonya Tedder, who teaches computer classes, explained what needed to be included on the Hometown website. Linda Poor volunteered to contact the Jefferson County Journal, The Leader and The Rock newspapers to ask about periodic coverage of Hometown and Tom Dixon said he would take care of registering the email address. Also, Tom Kirkpatrick turned in a list of all businesses along both sides of Jeffco Boulevard in geographical order from the Meramec River to Hwy. 141. B.J. Eavy suggested that Tom give a copy to the Business Retention and Expansion Issue Team for their records. Before the end of the Issue Team meetings, Ramona Jones,

At the April 9, 2008 Steering Committee meeting the second draft of the Hometown survey was presented to the Committee and approved. Distribution of the survey was also discussed and direct mail, email, door to door delivery, newspaper insert, newspaper advertisement and placement in public places were offered as possible ways to get the survey into the community. There was also discussion on whether the survey should be distributed citywide or along the north Jeffco Boulevard corridor only. Matt Unrein mentioned that statistical methods could be used to find out how many surveys would need to be completed to accurately reflect the feelings of the community and to randomly interview only that number of residents instead of sending the surveys out citywide. Putting the survey on the website was not an option because the website was not active yet. In the end, it was decided that Tom Dixon would contact the local newspapers to find out what it would cost to run the survey as an advertisement or insert that would be distributed to all City of Arnold residents. Since those choosing to complete the survey would have to fill out a return envelope and pay for return postage it was anticipated by the group that there may not be a high number of surveys returned. For that reason, it was decided to also put copies of the survey in public places such as the library and recreation center, and for Steering Committee members to pass them out or email them to people they knew in the community and at church.

Tom Dixon also updated the Steering Committee on the status of the logo and website designs. He told them the Marketing Team was working on replacing the Water Tower on the recommended logo design with another landmark, possibly the new Meramec River bridge and was also working on finding a graphic designer who could digitalize the logo design. Regarding the website, Tom Dixon reported that Tom Kirkpatrick had been having a difficult time getting in contact with the website designers

Frank Kutilek made a comment at the Marketing Team meeting that the survey should include the new Hometown email address and also said the survey could be put on the Arnold Historical Society's website for additional exposure. The last item of discussion by the Team was that Tom Dixon had attempted to contact representatives of the Jefferson County Journal, The Leader and The Rock newspapers. He was waiting to hear back from them to discuss the survey and coverage of Hometown in general.

B.J. Eavy made the final revisions to the survey on April 10, 2008 and then forwarded it to the Steering Committee. Bernie Wilde, of the History Issue Team and the Arnold Historical Society, called Tom Dixon and offered to hand out copies of the survey at the Society's booth at the Home and Garden Show at the Fox School District Service Center that weekend. Tom Dixon made 500 copies of the survey for Bernie to hand out at that event, with those completing the survey filling them out on the spot and dropping them in a box. She also asked Tom Dixon to email a copy to her so she could forward it to many of her friends in the community.

Tom Dixon contacted Brenda King about designing the website and she agreed to do this for Hometown at no charge. She said she could most likely find someone to do the domain name registration and hosting at no charge, also. Tom Dixon told Brenda that Tonya Tedder would be contacting her to discuss what was needed on the website. It was decided for Brenda not to begin work until the logo design had been finalized and was on an electronic file. Brenda also stated we would have to maintain the site once she got it up and running and this would require having a web designing program such as Front Page. Tonya Tedder picked up the Historical Society photos to see if any of them could be used on the website.

Following the April 10, 2008 Steering Committee and Team meetings, Tom Dixon contacted Wendy Cope, the art teacher at Fox High School,

progress had been made on the website design due to Brenda King wanting to wait for the logo design. Also, Tom Dixon was able to arrange for Frank Pointer to make a Hometown presentation to the Arnold Chamber of Commerce on May 20, 2008.

The survey results were tallied by B.J. Eavy on May 9, 2008 and emailed to the Steering Committee. Approximately fifty completed surveys were returned. Each Issue Team Chairperson was asked to review the questions pertaining to their respective Team and to discuss the survey results at their next Team meeting so that this data along with the information gathered from the public at the February 20, 2008 Community Meeting could be used as a guide in each Team's research for their part of the Master Plan.

Ron Clark and Tom Dixon discussed the logo design further and Ron made the point that the logo had to be versatile because of its many potential uses, applications and colors. He said he would "tweak" the logo design and possibly come up with several other options for us to consider. His main point was that the logo had to read well in any size. He was basically opposed to using a landmark in the logo because of readability if the size or color was changed. He said the possible uses of the logo were endless, including hats, shirts, signs, letter head and coffee cups. These points merited further discussion so Tom Dixon invited Ron to make a presentation to the Marketing Issue Team at its May 14, 2008 meeting. As indicated by B.J. Eavy, any substantial change to the logo design would require another Marketing Team recommendation to the Steering Committee.

At the May 14, 2008 Steering Committee meeting Tom Dixon gave the Marketing Team report and updated the status of the survey distribution, logo design and website. He stated that the survey had been published in The Rock newspaper on April 27, 2008 and copies had also been placed in the library and recreation center. He also reported on Bernie Wilde's

selection of one of them. Ron said he would work on the designs and have something for the Team to review at its next meeting.

Website design was also discussed at the May 14, 2008 Team meeting. Tom Dixon reported that he had been in contact with Brenda King and she agreed to design the website at no charge and the Team agreed to recommend to the Steering Committee that she do it. Since Tom Kirkpatrick had personally interviewed the three other website design candidates he said he would contact them to let them know we had chosen someone else to do this work and that it was at no charge. Tonya Tedder brought her laptop to the meeting and had prepared a sample Hometown website on it that she showed the group. Tonya also stated she would be willing to help Brenda on the design of the website. The issue of domain names and hosting fees was also raised and Doris Borgelt said she would check with people she knows who do that type of work to see if she could find someone to provide this service at no charge. It should be noted here that Brenda King had already contacted Paul Vinson, an Arnold resident who is in the computer consulting business, and he had agreed to register the domain name and provide the hosting fees at no charge. Paul happened to be a friend of Doris' and is who she had planned on talking to about this. Tom Dixon also told the Team the Hometown domain name would be www.hometownassociation.org.

The last items on the Team meeting agenda were discussion of the survey, the special Team meeting with B.J. Eavy and media press releases. In an attempt to increase the number of completed surveys, Doris Borgelt and Linda Poor asked that a copy of the survey be emailed to them so they could send them out to their friends and place them again in area businesses and public places. The Team discussed using minutes from the Steering Committee meetings to write monthly Hometown progress reports to offer to the local newspapers and Tom Kirkpatrick and Doris Borgelt volunteered to do this if the Steering Committee would approve it.

monthly Hometown updates, B.J. told them it would be better for each Team Chairperson to summarize the minutes from their meetings and send them to someone on the Marketing Team for compilation into a press release or article. On that same subject, Tom Kirkpatrick offered to write an article explaining Hometown again and updating what has been going on with the group over the past six months. He said he would have it ready for presentation at the next Team meeting. The last item discussed was how the Team report for the Master Plan should be written. B.J. Eavy spent considerable time explaining the importance of backup data and photos. She stated the report needed to be written with passion and should be a step by step description of the Team's contribution in developing the Master Plan. She said to remember to tell a story. To close the meeting, B.J. Eavy agreed to email copies of the bylaws and survey results to Brenda King and Doris Borgelt agreed to email the survey and a list of links to Brenda for the website. Tom Dixon agreed to contact Ron Clark of The Rock, Kim Robertson of The Leader and Bill Phelan of The Jefferson County Journal about publishing the article that Tom Kirkpatrick would write. The next day Tom Dixon also emailed the Steering Committee to ask for a complete list of Issue Team member names for inclusion on the website, subject to their permission to use their names.

The next Steering Committee meeting was on June 11, 2008 and Tom Dixon reported that the Marketing Team had not made any progress on the website design because of the delay in the logo design but was going to ask Brenda King to start on the website design now and add the logo later. Ron Clark had given Tom revised logo designs to discuss at the Team meeting that same night. Julie Stone, from East West Gateway and also a consultant to Hometown, was at this meeting and B.J. Eavy suggested the Team contact Julie for help on the logo design. Julie worked with a graphic designer who had done similar work in the past and was agreeable to help on this. Julie asked that Tom Dixon send copies of the designs

incorporated the Water Tower and the other six included the bridge. She used several different colors (gray, two shades of blue, orange and teal) and background shapes (ovals and rectangles) to give several different options and Tom Dixon provided copies of these nine designs to each member of the Marketing Team for review and comments.

The next Steering Committee meeting took place on July 9, 2008. Tom Dixon reported as chairperson of the Marketing Team that the website was up and active under the previously mentioned registered domain name but that the logo design was not yet completed. He told the Committee that the Marketing Team had decided to have Julie Stone's graphic designer create the logo instead of using the earlier discussed versions and would hopefully be making another recommendation before the next Steering Committee meeting. He noted that even though the website was on line it was still very incomplete and needed more work. He also stated that the local newspapers had either recently written about Hometown or had plans to do so in the near future, with expected increased media interest as the Master Plan became more of a reality.

The Marketing Issue team meeting that followed was attended by Tom Dixon, Linda Poor, Tom Kirkpatrick and Doris Borgelt. This meeting was brief, with general discussion about the decision to use Julie Stone's graphic designer for the logo and the recent local newspaper articles. The Team also made the decision to have a personal meeting with Brenda King to finalize the requirements of the website and move this project forward.

After numerous emails back and forth between members of the Marketing Team and between Tom Dixon and Julie Stone in July regarding changes to the nine logo designs, it was the consensus of the Team to eliminate the three designs using the Water Tower and the two bridge designs using the rectangle shaped background. In a survey of Team members the selection was narrowed down to two designs using the bridge, one with the words "Hometown Association" and "Arnold, Missouri" in white lettering inside

Chairperson provide a list of the names of their Team members and Paul Freese reminded that we need to be sure to have the site linked to other sites such as the City of Arnold, the Arnold Historical Society and the Arnold Chamber of Commerce. Brian Waldrop also suggested we link to the Jefferson County Stream Team. There was also discussion regarding the logo design recommended by the Marketing Team and it was finally decided to accept the recommended design so the website and letterhead could go forward. Several Committee members expressed their strong satisfaction with the logo design. Any minor changes could be made in the future.

At this meeting Linda Poor suggested the Steering Committee consider having Hometown participate in the Arnold Days celebration on September 19, 2008 through September 21, 2008, either by walking in the parade or having an information booth at Arnold Park. She said approximately 8000 people were expected to attend Arnold Days. There would be a fee to have a booth so Linda, who was going to be involved in the car show at that event, offered for Hometown to have a table at no charge in the car show area. This generated a lot of discussion about when the booth would have to be staffed, how many volunteers would be needed, what type of flier would be handed out and what item could be given out at the parade or booth, such as pens, notepads or magnets. The Steering Committee decided that even though a plan was not ready to be presented to the public this would be a great opportunity to promote Hometown in general and gave the Marketing Team a budget of \$300.00 to spend on this event. The Issue Team report outlines were also due at this meeting and Tom Dixon turned in the outline for the Marketing Team. B.J. Eavy informed the Committee that full Team reports would be due in mid-September so she could begin writing the Master Plan.

The issue of needing a Hometown banner for use in the parade or booth was also discussed. Cindy Coleman, who was in attendance at this meeting, offered to give Hometown a vinyl banner that she no longer used

articles and press releases for the final Team report. Team members in attendance were Tom Dixon, Linda Poor, Tom Kirkpatrick and Doris Borgelt.

As a follow-up, Linda Poor contacted Brenda King about making the banner but Brenda said she would not be able to reproduce the logo. Linda also talked with Precision Signs about the banner and they quoted a price of \$116.00 to do this work. Linda and Tom Dixon met at Precision to approve the final design and order the banner. Regarding items to give away at the parade and at the Arnold Days booth, after Linda discussed this with Brenda it was decided to hand out candy since other items such as pens or note pads would be too expensive and exceed the budget allowance.

Also, Tom Dixon contacted the City of Arnold about renting booth space at Arnold Days and was offered a discounted price of \$80.00. The regular price was \$120.00 so he reserved space for this event and filled out applications with the City for both the booth and parade. He also emailed the Steering Committee members asking for volunteers to staff the booth and walk in the parade. The booth would have to be staffed from 5:00 p.m. through 10:00 p.m. on September 19, 2008; from 12:00 p.m. through 10:00 p.m. on September 20, 2008; and from 12:00 p.m. through 9:00 p.m. on September 21, 2008. Additionally, the parade was scheduled for 1:00 p.m. on September 21, 2008. Those volunteering to staff the booth included Frank Pointer, Todd Teuscher, Marie Perdue, Duwayne Smith, Paul Freese, Rachelle Freese and Linda Poor; and those volunteering to walk in the parade were Marie Perdue and Duwayne Smith.

On September 3, 2008 Bernie Wilde invited Tom Dixon to attend an interview on behalf of Hometown at the Arnold Historical Society office with the CORO Fellows Program in Public Affairs. CORO was a group of sixteen college students who visited selected cities listed in Money magazine and conducted interviews to learn about the historical and

software and also Dreamweaver software, which she was familiar with. She said it would not be difficult to finish the website, if necessary. Tom Dixon said he would contact Brenda to see if she would at least help the Team complete the initial website setup before turning it back over for updating. It was also decided by the Team to provide the Arnold Days booth volunteers with a list of 2 1/2 hour shifts to sign up for with a desire that at least one person could staff the booth at all times. Linda Poor said she would purchase the giveaway candy a few days before the event. Tom Kirkpatrick also notified the Team that he would be unable to attend the next three Issue Team meetings due to prior commitments.

It should be noted here that due to flooding of the Meramec River in mid-September in the area of Arnold Park the Arnold Days celebration and parade were cancelled and it was rescheduled as a fall festival event for October 24, 2008 through October 26, 2008.

At the October 8, 2008 Steering Committee meeting it was agreed that since the Arnold Days parade had been cancelled Hometown would participate in the parade rescheduled for October 26, 2008. Booths were not being offered as part of the rescheduled fall festival activities at Arnold Park so it was discussed whether or not Hometown should have a booth at the upcoming Arnold Home Show event instead. There was discussion that more research could be gathered, particularly on housing issues, at this event. Because of the cost of renting booth space and short advance notice it was decided not to pursue this. The initial Issue Team reports were also turned in to B.J. Eavy at this meeting with a brief summary from the Issue Team chairpersons. Tom Dixon and Doris Borgelt were in attendance for the following Marketing Issue Team meeting but there was no Team business to discuss.

On October 26, 2008 Tom Dixon, his daughters Olivia and Isabella, and Duwayne Smith walked in the Arnold parade carrying the Hometown banner. The parade originated at Arnold Park and proceeded south on



The Mission of Hometown is to work with Arnold residents, businesses and dedicated developers to create a multi-use Cityscape that fosters a sense of Community and Civic Pride.

YOU'RE INVITED

DATE: February 20, 2008

TIME: 7:30pm

LOCATION: Community Center
2900 Arnold Tenbrook Rd.

The Hometown Association Master Plan Steering committee is looking for help to explore and write a master plan for the Northern section of Arnold (Highway 141 North to the Meramec River). We are looking for any Arnold resident, business person or developer interested in the rejuvenation of this area to become a member of various Issue Teams, who will draft a redevelopment plan. This plan will be written with the input and cooperation of Arnold's citizens and is scheduled to take one year to complete.

JEFFERSON COUNTY JOURNAL

Print Page

Last modified: Tuesday, February 26, 2008 4:55 PM CST

Hometown Association gets down to business

By Trish Wallace

After years of organizing, the founders of the Hometown Association in Arnold are ready to begin moving forward.

Wanting to make the city-scape on the north side of Jeffco Boulevard more visually attractive, the Hometown Association encouraged the community to offer input for improvements to the roadway during a public meeting Feb. 20. The organization held its first public meeting with the association's Master Plan Steering Committee.

Despite the cold and threat of inclement weather, vehicles filled the parking lot at the Arnold Community Center.

"It was better than my wildest expectation," Frank Pointer, Hometown president, said.

Pointer wants a community driven plan. The purpose of the steering committee is to encourage community involvement and piece ideas together but not to design the project itself.

Those who attended the meeting offered opinions of the city's assets, especially along the northern section of Jeffco Boulevard from Route 141 to the Meramec River, and the challenges they envisioned for the area.

Todd Teuscher, Hometown secretary, said people at the meeting praised the schools, emergency services, parks and locally owned businesses in the area.

The main challenges addressed included main street attractions, lighting, assisted living facilities, beautification projects, congestion at Starling Airport Road, rerouting truck routes and dispelling the "LA (Lower Arnold) myth."

"Individual issue teams will look at the issues and create outlines on how they want to proceed," Teuscher said.

Pointer gave credit to B.J. Eavy, of the University Extension office in Hillsboro, who facilitated the event.

Also fulfilling the hopes of the Hometown Association were the extra volunteers who signed up for issue teams after the meeting.

The issue teams will report to the steering committee once each month as they work on writing a report

Hometown Association of Arnold Community SURVEY April 2008

The Hometown Association is in the process of doing research to write a Master Plan for the original historic northern part of Arnold. If you would answer the questions on this survey and add any comments you may have, it would be of tremendous help to us in the research we are doing. You may return the survey to the person who gave it to you, or you may mail it before **April 30, 2008** to where the surveys will be counted:

**Hometown Association
c/o MU Extension
P.O. Box 497
Hillsboro, MO 63050**

(for further information please call BJ at 636-797-5391)

- 1) Do you think the City of Arnold history is important enough to preserve when revitalizing the Hometown area of Arnold? yes ___ no ___

- 2) Which of the following ways would you like to see the history of the North Jeffco Blvd. corridor displayed and promoted? (please check all that apply)
 utility pole banners ___ historical markers ___ create an old "town square" atmosphere ___ monthly website/newspaper features ___ other (please explain) _____

- 3) How long have you lived in the Arnold community? 0-5 years ___ 5-10 years ___ 10-20 years ___ 20-30 years ___ over 30 years ___

- 4) Would you be more inclined to use the area near the Meramec River on north Jeffco Blvd. for recreational purposes if this area was improved and beautified? yes ___ no ___

- 5) What types of activities would you like to have offered in the area near the Meramec River on north Jeffco Blvd.? (please check all that apply) improved boat ramp/parking area ___ canoe rentals ___ picnic areas/pavilions ___ fishing ___ bicycle rental & repair ___ other (please explain) _____

- 6) Would you like to see the riverfront area at the Jeffco Blvd. bridge connected to the Arnold City Park? yes ___ no ___

- 7) Which of the following beautification projects would you like to see take place along north Jeffco Blvd.? (please check all that apply)
 tree planting ___ landscape islands ___ flower planters ___ special street signs ___ street lights ___ a new "Welcome to Arnold" sign ___ other ___ (please explain) _____

- 8) Would you be willing to volunteer to help plant and maintain flower planters and landscape islands along north Jeffco Blvd.? yes ___ no ___

- 9) Would you be in favor of high density housing along north Jeffco Blvd. if it would help revitalize commercial development? yes ___ no ___

Hometown Association of Arnold
Community SURVEY
 April 2008

The Hometown Association is in the process of doing research to write a Master Plan for the original historic northern part of Arnold. If you would answer the questions on this survey and add any comments you may have, it would be of tremendous help to us in the research we are doing. You may return the survey to the person who gave it to you, or you may mail it before **April 30, 2008** to where the surveys will be counted:

Hometown Association
 c/o MU Extension
 P.O. Box 497
 Hillsboro, MO 63050

(for further information please call BJ at 636-797-5391)

-
- 1) Do you think the City of Arnold history is important enough to preserve when revitalizing the Hometown area of Arnold? Yes - 41 no - 4 ? - 2
- 2) Which of the following ways would you like to see the history of the North Jeffco Blvd. corridor displayed and promoted? (please check all that apply)
- a) utility pole banners- 19
 - b) historical markers- 35
 - c) create an old "town square" atmosphere - 34
 - d) monthly website/newspaper features - 14
 - e) other - 5 (please explain) Use the Historical Society
- 3) How long have you lived in the Arnold community?
- 0-5 years - 6
 - 5-10 years - 9
 - 10-20 years- 7
 - 20-30 years- 5
 - over 30 years- 20
- 4) Would you be more inclined to use the area near the Meramec River on north Jeffco Blvd. for recreational purposes if this area was improved and beautified? Yes- 38 no - 6
- 5) What types of activities would you like to have offered in the area near the Meramec River on north Jeffco Blvd.? (please check all that apply)
- a) improved boat ramp/parking area - 16
 - b) canoe rentals- 17
 - c) picnic areas/pavilions - 39
 - d) fishing - 26
 - e) bicycle rental & repair - 15
 - f) other - 1 (please explain) place to eat
- 6) Would you like to see the riverfront area at the Jeffco Blvd. bridge connected to the Arnold City Park? yes - 38 no- 5

- a) energy savings - 2.23 (#2)
- b) water quality - 1.9 (#1)
- c) shade trees - 2.65 (#3)
- d) buildings that use fewer resources - 3.3 (#5)
- e) recycling and re-use of materials - 2.7 (#4)

15) The Hometown Association Master Plan and its projects will require funding. Please rank the following funding sources in your order of preference from 1 to 5, with 1 being the most preferred.

- a) Grants - 1.33 (#1)
- b) private donations - 2.58 (#2)
- c) capital fundraising campaigns - 2.6 (#3)
- d) public development incentives - 2.7 (#4)
- e) other - 0 - (please explain) _____

16) How would you most like to be kept informed on what the Hometown Association is doing? (please check all that apply)

- a) local newspapers - 39
- b) direct mail - 16
- c) website - 15
- d) posted notices - 11
- e) other - 1 - (please explain) email

17) Would you like to be notified about Hometown meetings, activities, etc. by email? Yes - 21 no - 23 (If yes, please list your email address below.)
_____ see attachment _____

18) Would you like to be a member of Hometown Association? Yes - 7 no - 25
Maybe - 1

(If yes, please give contact information below.) See attachment

Name _____
Address _____
Phone _____
Email _____
Business/Organization (if applicable) _____

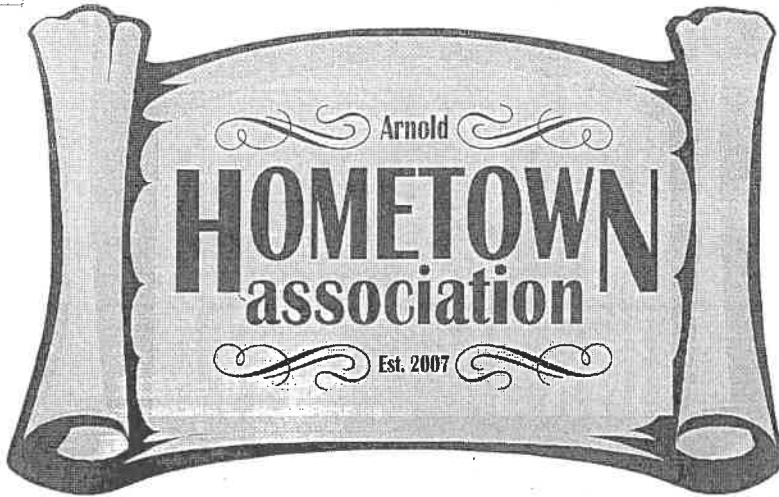
-
- 16) #44 - more activities, activities for kids with police and fire department would be good, conservation camps and classes, NO TRAILERS!
- 17) #47 - Riverwalk like in San Antonio, marina, dining near the river, housing and services and retail kind of neighborhoods where people don't need a car, 55+ housing, use Richman for much more entertainment, Aldi's, bus tours.

Graphic Design students:

Dan Birch
Charles Cannon
Sarah Kidwell
Aaron Maue
Ruslan Povarich
Charles Rowe
Adrienne Saputo
Paul Schell
Alex Stetina
Courtney Wilde
Dennis Wiott
Alicia Arnold
Delores Blake
Jordan Dennis
James Dundon
Chris Grant
Matt Estes
Staci Brannon
Ben Hertling

Dino Redzic
Sandra Schleicher
Tiffany Schwartz
Travis King
Joel Knoll
Joe Lawson
Nick Maserang
Kyle Moritz
Ryan Morris
Alex Mueller
Jessica Pollard

Address: 751 Jeffco Blvd.
Arnold, MO 63010



These nine Issue Teams are now working together to formulate a Master Plan for the corridor area this year (2008). Once written, the Master Plan will be submitted to Arnold's Planning Commission. When the Planning Commission feels the Master Plan is ready, they will present it to the City Council for their acceptance and implantation.

What is a Master Plan you ask? Simply, the Master Plan is a vision of what you, the citizens and businesses in the corridor, want to see done. Basically, it is a road map of where the area is now and where the community wants it to be. It identifies what is needed through the nine Issue Team inputs. These inputs are collected and consolidated into a written Master Plan by the University of Missouri Extension Specialist and the Master Plan becomes the spirit of the community. Thus, the Master Plan becomes the spirit of the community. It is a living document stating what the community wants to happen for this area and recommendations about how to make it happen.

Has your voice been heard by the Issue Teams? What are your ideas? It is not too late to volunteer for one of the Issue Teams and become an integral part of this process. Just call the "Hometown Association" at 636-287-2700 and let us know which Issue Team needs your passion. Additional volunteers are always needed and will be warmly welcomed by the Issue Teams. If you are not able to join an issue team, you can still let us know your ideas by completing a survey. Surveys can be obtained from most local businesses, or by calling 636-287-2700.

Our next meeting is Wednesday, July 9th at 6:00 p.m. in the Arnold Community Building on Lower Tenbrook Road. Come join us and have a hand in restoring the sparkle of Arnold's oldest jewel—the original hometown area (the northern corridor). Come join us and bring your passion and ideas.



& COMOL
Free Samples
 Saturday, July 19 • Civic Center
 2344 McKelvey Road, ME
 Saturday, July 19 • Holiday Inn, But
 4234 Butler Hill Road @ I-5
 For information call: 80
Serving Refreshments & Giving

Truth Reveal Anti-Aging



DEAR DONNA: I am a "Baby Boomer" and am noticing wrinkles around my mouth, lips and cheeks, which are making me look older than I am. I also have very dark circles under my eyes. I see so many ads with model and actresses for "miracle" creams. Do any really work?

Confused Boomer, Dallas, TX

DEAR BOOMER: There are two products for your aging skin that really work. EB5 Facial Cream was invented by an Oregon pharmacist, and extensive clinical tests have proven that when used twice daily, EB5 does smooth the appearance of facial wrinkles, especially "crows' feet" and those "feather lips". EB5 contains the same effective ingredients as the more expensive creams, anti-oxidants and hydrators, which will make your aging skin almost disappear. And it's onli:

For more information about the Top 25 and Top 100 lists, visit <http://money.cnn.com>.

On the web

To comment on this or other Journal stories, visit our Web site at:
www.jeffcountyjournal.com

major red-ent campaign the city began at four years ago as one reason for its selection. The new Jefferson College campus and Arnold's 400 acres of parks and recreation areas also played a role in the city's inclusion on the list.

"Arnold is becoming, I truly believe, the economic engine of Jefferson County," Powell said.

He commended the city's staff and said that he expects to see the city continue to grow.

"Arnold, Missouri is not where we live—it is our home," Amato said.

home price of \$70,000.

"We might not be at the top of the mountain yet, but at number 13, we can sure see it from here," said Phil Amato, Ward 3 Councilman.

Powell said the journey began in 1972 when the city was incorporated by a margin of six votes. Now Arnold boasts a public library, low crime rate, Recreation Center, golf course, sewer system, storm warning system, low taxes, commercial growth, police department and affordable housing.

The MONEY Web site cited the

and even niest.

"The t is out—what 20,000 people all along," said Chuck Banks, presiding commissioner of Jefferson County. "Arnold, and Jefferson County, is a great place to live. That's why we're going to continue to succeed while the rest of the region will fail."

The magazine's Web site lists the median family income in Arnold as \$68,165 and the average home price at \$119,600. The most affordable city in the country, according to MONEY is Nicholasville, Ky., with a median

▼ CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

Hometown: Developing a master plan

that response to the organization's goal is encouraging.

"There have been a handful of businesses that have closed recently up and down that corridor and the remaining businesses are concerned about their future," he said. "They want to see something done that creates an improved environment for them so they can do better."

Fellow association member Frank Pointer, 64, a retired communications manager who has lived in Arnold since 1972, said the overall objective is to give Arnold a "downtown" identity—to get away from strip malls with large parking lots in front.

"We're looking at something that's more in line with the new urbanism, commercial develop-

ments up on the street with some kind of housing," he said. "We want something that is both aesthetically and people pleasing. We want something that people can enjoy where they can walk to places."

Dixon said the master plan might also include a grassy, tree-lined median in the center of Jeffco Boulevard and decorative lighting.

The association has enlisted the help of B.J. Eavy, a community development specialist with the University of Missouri Extension Office in Hillsboro.

Eavy has helped the association with organizing and paperwork, and works with the Issue Teams to develop a vision of what the association wants the north Jeffco corridor to look like.

It is Eavy who will draft the association's master plan.

"The master plan needs to be written with one voice," Eavy said. "I will take all the information that all of the teams give me and put it together. Then the first draft will go back to (the association) for them to determine if it's what they wanted."

Eavy recognizes that redeveloping an entire section of the county's largest city is no small undertaking, but she describes the Hometown Association members as "a very willing, dedicated and determined bunch."

"They are giving a lot of their time and effort to this opportunity, and this is an opportunity," she said. "And, they are asking the community to be a part of it, to be a part of the

solution."

Once the master plan is completed, the association will present the plan to both the Arnold City Council and to the city's planning and zoning commission. Dixon said they hope to accomplish that before the end of the year.

The association will then take into consideration any changes to the plan suggested by city officials and discuss how best to actually implement the plan and pay for it.

Dixon said the Hometown Association welcomes citizen input and encourages Arnold residents to attend association meetings, which take place at 6 p.m. the second Wednesday of each month at the Arnold Community Center on Lower Tenbrook Road.

▼ CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

Crossroads: An 'awesome development'

but will be given a new facade. New retail space will also be added adjacent to the 24 Hour Fitness building.

"There is about 20,000 to 30,000

The price tag for the Crossroads redevelopment project includes \$4.5 million in tax increment financing, a tax deferral program that allows newly created property taxes from

ment district, which allows for a 1-percent sales tax that would pay for road improvements associated with the project.

Once completed in 2010, Unrein

just no other way to put it. You will not recognize the place. It will be an awesome development."

END