McKeon Farm Pollinator Meadows Ridgefield, Connecticut

Landscape Design and Habitat Management to Support Pollinator Species At Risk in Western Connecticut

Commissioned by the Norwalk River Watershed Association and the Town of Ridgefield Conservation Commission

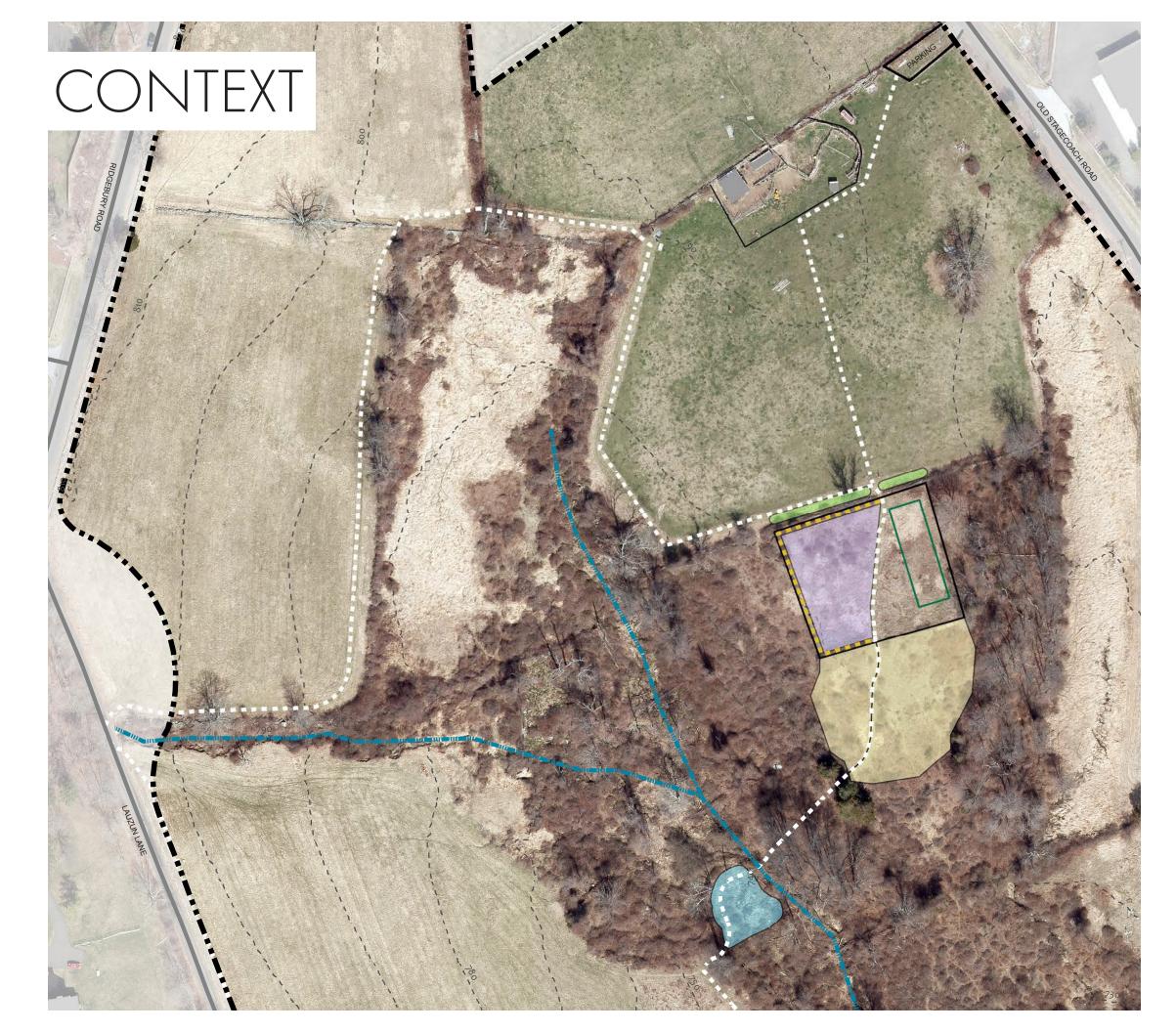
LANDSCAPE | NTERACTIONS

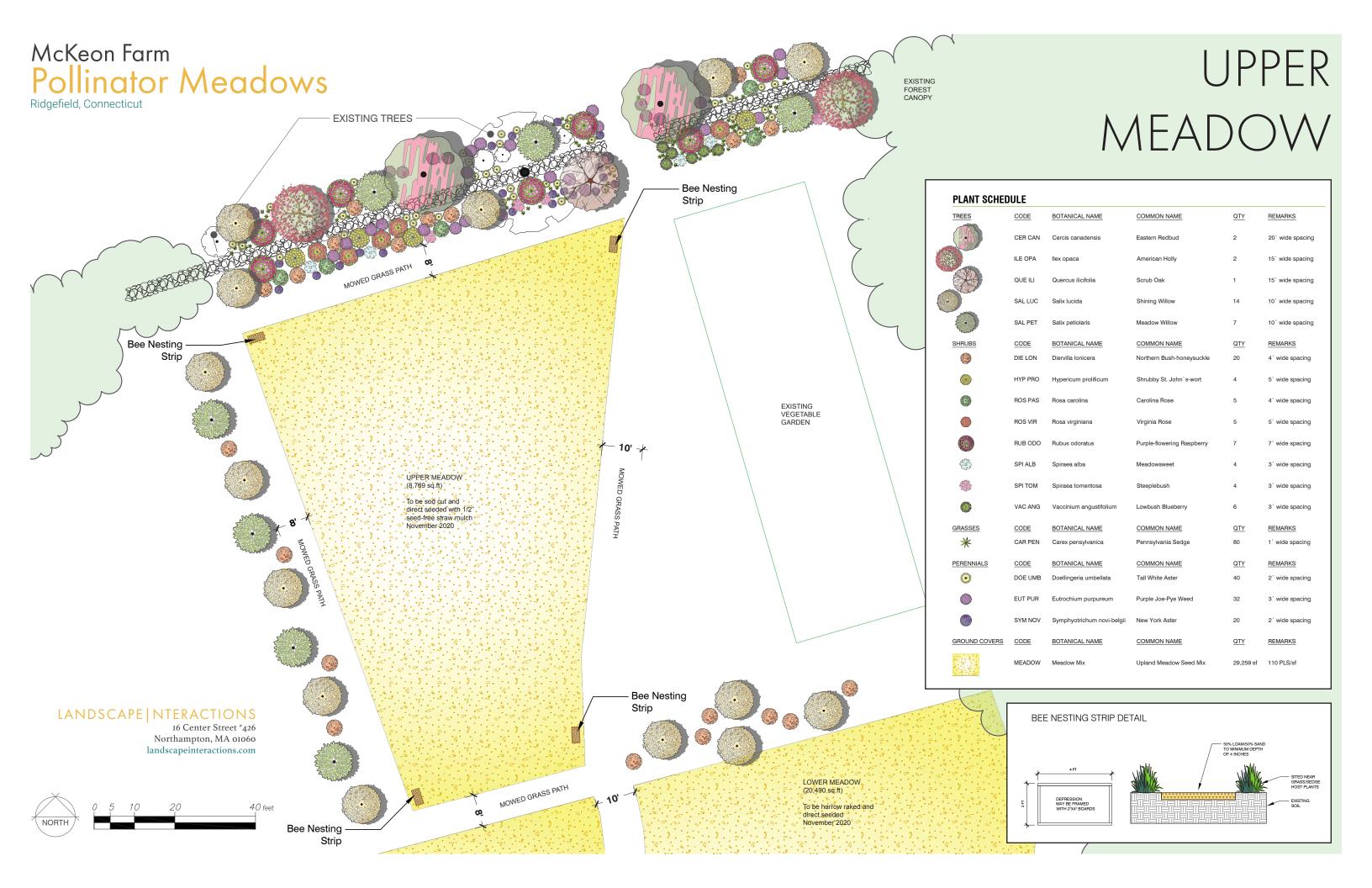
16 Center Street #426 Northampton, MA 01060 landscapeinteractions.com

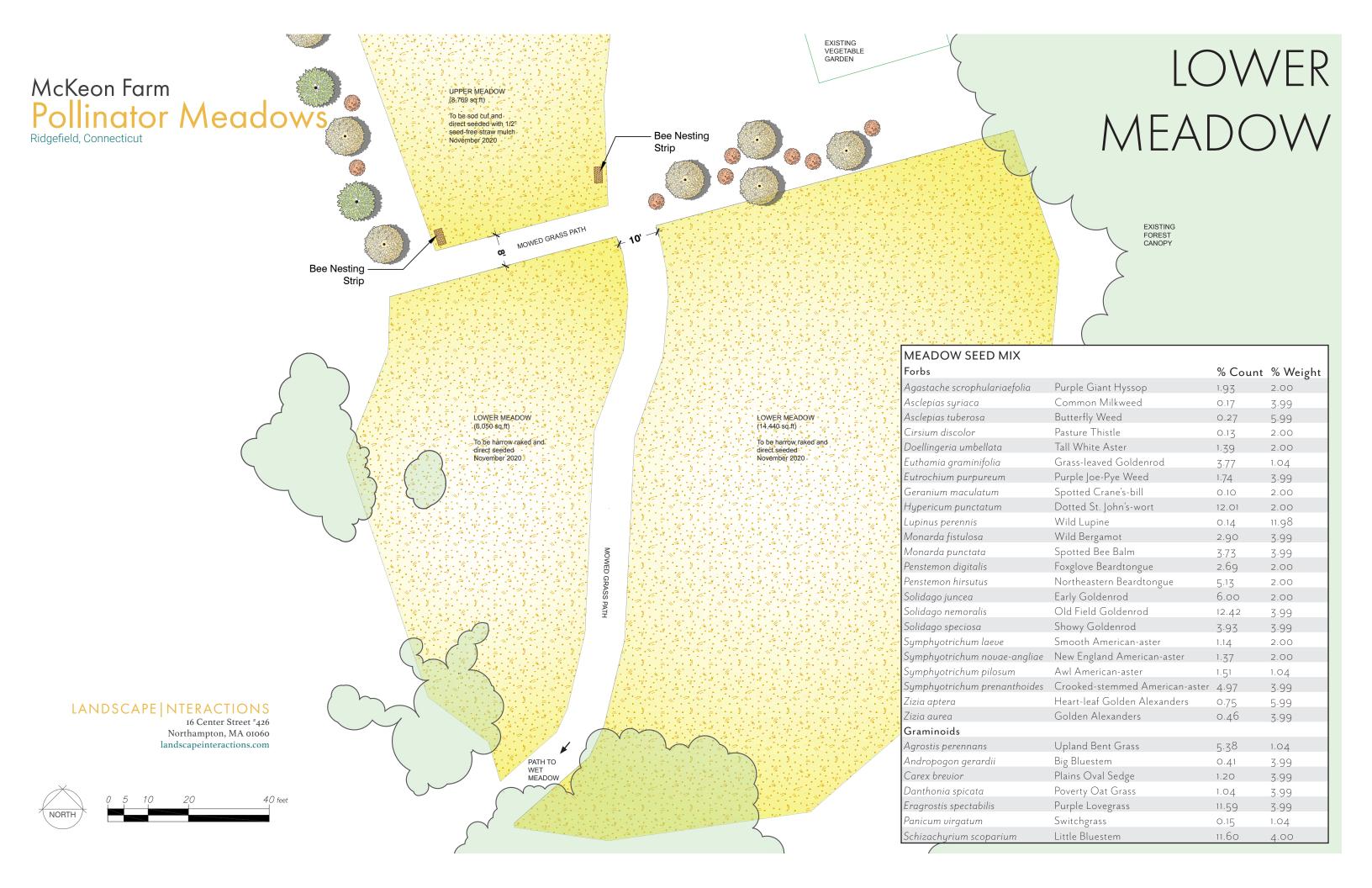
LEGEND

Property Boundary Buildings Existing Vegetable Garden □□□ Existing Trails Hedgerow Design Area Upper Meadow Design Area Lower Meadow Design Area Wet Meadow Design Area Meadow Trail Extension









McKeon Farm Pollinator Meadows Ridgefield, Connecticut

WET MEADOW

Vegetative Assessment

The wet meadow, bisected by a footpath and located to the southwest of a perennial stream flowing northwest to southeast, is largely a somewhat intact native plant community. Some invasives are beginning to encroach, including a number of large multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora). Privet (Lingustrum spp.) are also present in low density throughout the meadow.

The dominant species within the open meadow are a mix of both native and non-native grasses and sedges. Native graminoids include bottlebrush sedge (Carex comosa) and big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii). Additionally, a number of goldenrods and asters are present, including lance-leaved American-aster (Symphyotrichum lanceolatum), tall goldenrod (Solidago altissima), smooth goldenrod (Solidago gigantea), common wrinkle-leaf goldenrod (Solidago rugosa), and grass-leaved goldenrod (Euthamia graminifolia). Crooked-stemmed American-aster (Sym-

phyotrichum prenanthoides) is sparsely present, found mainly along the trail. A wider variety of native forbs are also present in very low numbers, including approximately 3-4 blue vervain (Verbena hastata); a single white vervain (Verbena urticifolia); and a single swamp aster (Symphyotrichum puniceum). A single spotted St. John's-wort (Hypericum punctatum) was also found.

In the center of the wet meadow is a dense patch of rice cutgrass (Leersia oryzoides), which covers approximately 15% of the open section of the meadow. Although native, rice cutgrass can be somewhat weedy and aggressive and could threaten the establishment of new plantings.

A dense coverage of vines and shrubs exists on both western and eastern portions of the meadow, including native wild grape (Vitis spp.) and poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans); as well as invasive oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus) and porcelain berry (Amur peppervine).

To the north, the meadow transitions to woodland, with a stand of mature gray willow (Salix cinerea) growing along the stream — an important source of early season pollen for threatened bees, as well as host plant for a number of at-risk lepidoptera. Along the edge of this willow, a dense coverage of invasives exists, including privet, multiflora rose and oriental bittersweet; as well as native Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia), poison ivy and bramble (Rhus spp.). Black cherry (Prunus seritona) saplings are also present. Moving under forest cover, the willow gives way to mature pignut hickory (Carya glabra) and red maple (Acer rubrum). The shady understory along the stream is predominantly composed of common jewelweed (Impatiens pallida) an important nectar source for at-risk bumblebees, as well as common violet (Viola sororia), host plant for several threatened butterfly species. More invasives including oriental bittersweet and Japanese barberry (Berberis thunbergii) are found in this moist shaded area. Traveling uphill toward the lower meadow, the understory consists of pignut hickory, red maple and oak saplings, wild grape as well as more invasives including multiflora rose, burning bush (Euonymus alatus), Japanese barberry, garlic mustard (Alliaria petiolata) and oriental bittersweet.



Above, the wet meadow at McKeon Farm is largely comprised of native plants. Below, common violet (Viola sororia) growing alongside a footbridge crossing the perennial stream upslope.



780-			

PLANT SCHEDULE					
Trees		Quantity	Exposure	Size (HxW)	Spacing
Salix discolor	Pussy Willow	4	Full Sun	15×8'	6-8'
Salix lucida	ix lucida Shining Willow		Full Sun	20x10	8-10'
Shrubs					
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Common Buttonbush	8	Full Sun, Part-Shade	8×6'	4-6'
Rosa Nitida	Shining Rose	6	Full Sun	3×5'	2-3'
Rosa Palustris	Swamp Rose	10	Full Sun	6×6'	4-6'
Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush Blueberry	10	Full Sun, Part-Shade		
Forbs					
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	21	Full Sun, Part-Shade	5x2'	1-2'
Eutrochium dubium	Coastal Plain Joe-Pye Weed	20	Full Sun, Part-Shade	5×3'	2-3'
Mimulus ringens	Allegheny Monkey-flower	15	Full Sun, Part-Shade	3x2'	1-2'
Physostegia virginiana	Obedient False Dragonhead	10	Full Sun, Part-Shade	4×2.5	1-2.5
Pontederia cordata	Pickerelweed	10	Full Sun	4×2'	1-2'
Graminoids					
Carex stricta	Tussock Sedge	20	Full Sun	3x2'	1-2'
Rumex spp.	Water Dock (native)	20	Full Sun, Part-Shade	Varies	1-3'

Planting Recommendations

It is strongly recommended that all new planting areas in the wet meadow first be cleared with either a weed whacker or by manual pulling or grubbing. Dominant invasives such as multiflora rose, privet, bittersweet and barberry should be thoroughly cut back and roots dug out, in order to open space for the introduction of new plant species. The same can be said for the large patches of rice cutgrass.

New plantings could be clustered in areas where invasives have been removed, in order to dissuade regrowth. All plantings should be flagged, staked and caged, in order to prevent deer browse and allow for future identification. New plants should be monitored closely for 1-2 growing seasons and weeded regularly, in order to ensure that they are not out-competed by existing, more well established plant species.

LANDSCAPEINTERACTIONS

16 Center Street *426 Northampton, MA 01060 landscapeinteractions.com