Just a few of the more common plants and animals you may see along the trails:

Plants

Poison Ivy *(Rhus radicans)*
Viburnum *(Viberum spp.)*
Trillium *(Trillium spp.)*
Jack in the Pulpit *(Arisaema atrorubens)*
Trout Lily *(Erythronium americanum)*
Jewelweed *(Impatiens capensis)*
Celandine Poppy *(Stylophorum diphyllum)*
Indian Pipe *(Monotropa uniflora)*
Squawroot *(Conopholis americana)*
Smartweed *(Polygonum spp.)*
Virginia Bluebells *(Mertensia virginica)*
Spring Beauty *(Claytonia vigintica)*
Buttercup *(Ranunculus spp.)*
Violet *(Viola spp.)*
Canada May Flower *(Maianthemum canadense)*
Indian Strawberry *(Duchesna indica)*
Queen Anne's Lace *(Daucus carota)*
Jimsonweed *(Datura stramonium)*
Wintergreen *(Gaultheria procumbens)*
Moth Mullein *(Verbascum blattaria)*
Pokeweed *(Phytolacca americana)*
Round-lobed Hepatica *(Hepatica americana)*
Mayapple *(Podophyllum peltatum)*
Wood Anemone *(Anemone quinquefolia)*
Greenbrier *(Smilax spp.)*
Dandelion *(Taraxacum spp.)*
Bloodroot *(Sanguinaria canadensis)*
Chicory *(Cichonium intybus)*
Multiflora Rose *(Rosa multiflora)*
Chickweed *(Cerastium and Stellaria spp.)*
Devil's Tear Thumb *(Polygonum perfoliatum)*
Porcelain-berry *(Ampelopis brevipedunculata)*
Sassafras *(Sassafras albidum)*
Dogwood *(Cornus spp.)*
Red Maple *(Acer rubrum)*
Hickory *(Carya spp.)*
Yellow Poplar *(Liriodendron tulipfera)*
Oak *(Quercus spp.)*
American Beech *(Fagus grandifora)*
Persimmon *(Diospyros virginiana)*
River Birch *(Betula nigra)*
Pawpaw *(Asimina triloba)*
American Sycamore *(Platanus occidentalis)*
Spicebush *(Lindera benzoin)*
Catalpa *(Catalpa speciosa)*
American Holly *(Ilex opaca)*
Flowering Dogwood *(Cornus florida)*
Black Cherry *(Prunus serotina)*
Loblolly Pine *(Pinus taeda)*
Eastern White Pine *(Pinus strobes)*
American Hornbeam *(Carpinus caroliniana)*
Black Walnut *(Juglans nigra)*
Red Mulberry *(Morus rubra)*
Osage-orange *(Maclura pomifera)*
Christmas Fern *(Polystichum acrostichoides)*
New York Fern *(Thelypteris noveboracensis)*
Sensitive Fern *(Onoclea sensibilis)*
Lady Fern *(Athyrium filix-femina)*

Birds

Northern Flicker *(Colaptes auratus)*
Downy Woodpecker *(Picoides pubescens)*
Hairy Woodpecker *(Picoides villosus)*
Pileated Woodpecker *(Dryocopus pileatus)*
Red-bellied Woodpecker *(Melanerpes carolinus)*
Screech Owl *(Otus asio)*
Great horned Owl *(Bubo virginianus)*
Barred Owl *(Strix varia)*
Turkey Vulture *(Cathartes aura)*
Red-tail Hawk *(Buteo jamaicensis)*
Cooper's Hawk *(Accipiter cooperii)*
Sharp-shinned Hawk *(Accipiter striatus)*
Red-shouldered Hawk *(Buteo lineatus)*
American Kestrel *(Falco sparverius)*
Belted Kingfisher *(Cerylle alycon)*
Canada Goose *(Branta canadensis)*
Mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)*
Wood Duck *(Aix sponsa)*
Green Heron *(Butorides striatus)*
Great Blue Heron *(Ardea heodias)*
Northern Cardinal *(Cardinalis cardinalis)*
Bluejay *(Cyanocitta cristata)*
American Crow *(Corvus brachyrhynchos)*
Rock Dove "Pigeon" *(Columba livia)*
American Robin *(Turdus migratorius)*
Carolina Chickadee *(Parus carolinensis)*
Tufted Titmouse *(Parus bicolor)*
White breasted Nuthatch *(Sitta carolinensis)*
Bluebird *(Sialia sialis)*
Baltimore Oriole *(Icterus galbula)*
American Goldfinch *(Cardueli tristis)*
Northern Mockingbird *(Mimus polyglottos)*
House Finch *(Carpodacus mexicanus)*
Junco *(Junco hyemalis)*
Gray Catbird *(Dumetella carolinensis)*
Mourning Dove *(Zenaida macroura)*
Field Sparrow *(Spizzella pusilla)*
House Sparrow *(Passer domesticus)*
Song Sparrow *(Melospiza melodia)*
Carolina Wren *(Thryothorus ludovicianus)*
House Wren *(Troglodytes aedon)*
European Starling *(Sturnus vulgaris)*
Ruby-throated Hummingbird *(Archilochus colubris)*

Mammals

Opossum *(Didelphis marsupialis)*
Eastern Chipmunk *(Tamias striatus)*
Raccoon *(Procyon lotor)*
Eastern Gray Squirrel *(Sciurus carolinensis)*
White-tailed Deer *(Odocoileus virginianus)*
Eastern Cottontail *(Sylvilagus floridans)*
Southern Flying Squirrel *(Glaucomys volans)*
Groundhog *(Marmota monax)*
Red Fox *(Vulpe fulva)*
Grey Fox *(Urocyon cinereoargenteus)*
Coyote *(Canis latrans)*

Reptiles and Amphibians

Ringneck Snake *(Diadophis punctatus edwardsi)*
Northern Brown Snake *(Storeria dekayi)*
Garter Snake *(Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis)*
Black Rat Snake *(Elaphe obsoleta)*
Northern Water Snake *(Natrix sipedon sipedon)*
Snapping Turtle *(Chelydra serpentina)*
Eastern Box Turtle *(Terrapene carolina)*
Redbacked Salamander *(Pletthodon cinereus)*
American Toad *(Bufo americanus)*
Bullfrog *(Rana casebiana)*

About the Trails

The Woodland, Overlook and Heritage trails are marked with white blazes on the trees.

Please stay on the trails to prevent disturbance to plants and wildlife–and to avoid poison ivy.

Poison ivy is found throughout the park. It grows from the ground ***and*** as a vine on trees. Remember, "leaves of three, let it be." Poison ivy has a deciduous leaf - it falls off the plant in late autumn. However, you can still get a rash from coming in contact with the plant since it produces oil (not just in the leaves) that gives many people rashes. The leaves of poison ivy can be shiny and red when first emerging in the spring, but soon after, turn green. Generally, the edges of the leaves are jagged. Poison ivy, in the vine form, is "hairy" looking. Often the "hairs" have a reddish tint.

Enjoy your walk in the woods, meadow and stream habitats in the Civic Center Park!

The City of Rockville's Rules and Regulations state that a "person may not catch, injure, destroy or interfere in any way with birds, squirrels, or any wild animals."

In addition, all the animals in the park are WILD. For this reason, please do not handle any wildlife. Many animals are very delicate and easily harmed by human handling.

City of Rockville
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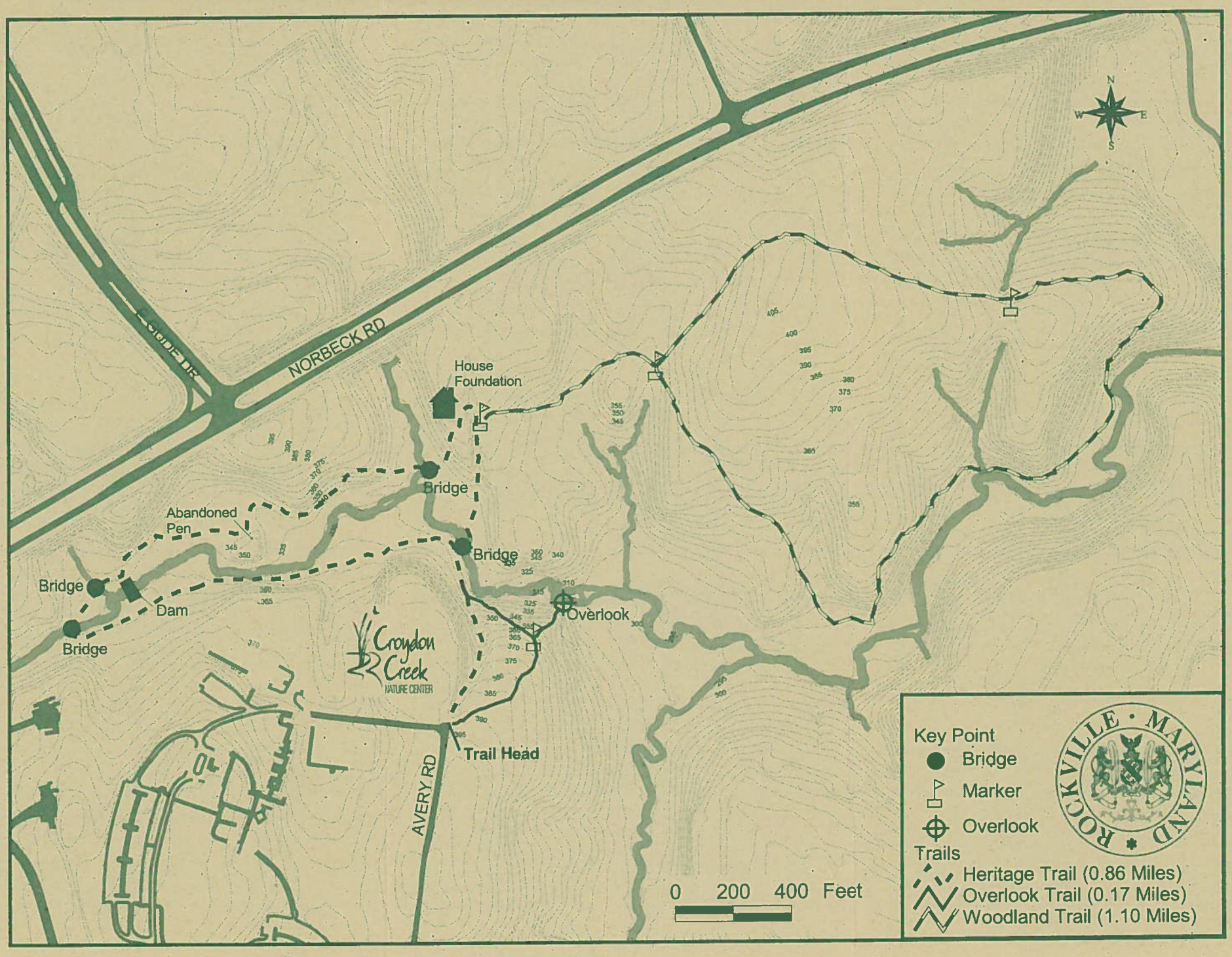
John G. Hayes Forest Preserve

TRAIL MAP

Rockville Civic Center Park • John G. Hayes Forest Preserve Trail Map



Heritage Trail

This trail meanders through the "heritage" of previous Glenview Mansion owners.

Marker #1 - *Old Dam.* The Dam was used as a water supply for cattle, a reservoir, an irrigation system for watering the mansion's grounds, and a water reserve in the event of a fire in the mansion.

Marker #2 - *Fenced Enclosure.* Irene Lyon, the last owner of the mansion, kept deer as pets and had an enclosure built as a pen for her deer. It is believed that the Lyons hosted a big garden party and there was so much noise that the frightened deer jumped out of the enclosure.

Marker #3 - *House Foundation and Chicken Coop.* This foundation was a two-story wood house that was built in the late 1800's. Water was obtained for the house from a hand-dug well located to the right of the structure. Further to the north is the foundation of a chicken coop where fighting roosters were raised.

Woodland Trail

The longest loop trail traveling through some of the highest and lowest elevations in the park. As you travel along, look for signs of the many different species of animals that live in the park.

Some signs include:

Deer/buck rub - A small section of bark rubbed off a tree by a male deer.

Scat ("poop") - Raccoon, deer and fox scat are the most abundant.

Tracks - Look along the stream's edge and muddy spots. How many toes does the track have in the front? How many toes on the hind foot? Does it look like the animal was walking or running?

Nests - The leaf ball nest of a gray squirrel, a wasp nest, a crayfish chimney, the many fox and groundhog holes.

Eaten food - Nut, acorns, leaves.

Fur and feathers (it is illegal to possess most bird feathers) - Seasonally, animals lose their winter and summer coats and birds molt feathers. Sometimes you find evidence of one animal being eaten by another.

Humans - Yes, you will also notice signs of people in the park. Some are recent; others quite old.

Overlook

From this outcropping is a good view of "Croydon Creek" and the falls. Croydon Creek is named after a family that lived in the area.

The stream is a habitat for many types of animals such as salamanders, frogs, minnows, dace, bass, crayfish, birds and numerous larval and adult insects. In fact, the types of small and microscopic animal life found in a stream help determine how clean is a stream.

You may notice a lot of trash in the stream. Litter thrown out of cars on the surrounding roads causes the majority of this. It enters the stream when it rains. You can help by always disposing of all your trash properly- and by recycling.

Try using more than just your sense of sight -

Take a deep breath - Is there a musk scent, an earthy smell, the smell of dried leaves or the smell of flowers?

Listen - Do you hear a woodpecker or squirrel scolding you from a tree branch? Do you hear wind rustling the leaves in the trees? Do you hear animals moving around?

Touch - Is the tree bark smooth or rough?