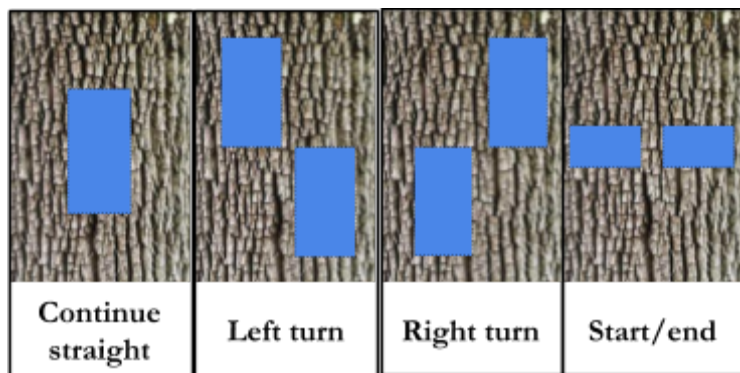


About the Preserve

The Edward Schongalla Nature Preserve is a lovely 27.7 acre preserve tucked into Old Greenwich, CT. Located on both sides of MacArthur Drive, east of Florence Road, the preserve is near the International School of Dundee. The well-worn trails make evident that the park is often utilized by hikers and by elementary school students.

The park is named after the late Edward Schongalla, a local middle school teacher and Scouts BSA Scoutmaster. Schongalla loved to spend time in nature and share knowledge with children. There is also a trail named after Edward at the Seton Scout Reservation in Greenwich.

Trail Markings Key



Wildlife found in the Schongalla Preserve



Whitetail Deer
Odocoileus virginianus

Source: Animals Network Team. "Whitetail Deer - Description, Habitat, Image, Diet, and Interesting Facts." *Animals Network*, Animals.net, 26 July 2018, animals.net/whitetail-deer/.

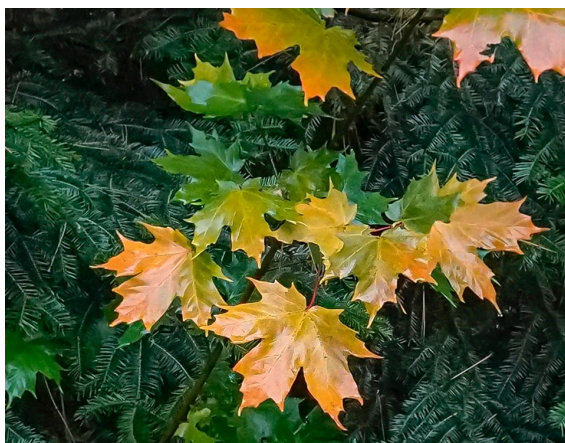
White-tailed deer, also known as the whitetail or Virginia deer, range in color from reddish brown in warmer months, to grey in the winter and fall. The most recognizable characteristic is the deer's white under-tail, which is visible when the tail is raised. The males, known as "bucks," grow new antlers yearly. It is extremely rare for the does (female deer) to grow antlers.



Northern Cardinal
Cardinalis cardinalis

Source: "Northern Cardinal Identification." *All About Birds*, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Cornell University, www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Northern_Cardinal/id.

The Northern Cardinal is a fairly large, long-tailed songbird with a short, very thick bill and a prominent crest. Cardinals often sit with a hunched-over posture and with the tail pointed straight down. Male cardinals are brilliant red all over, with a reddish bill and black face immediately around the bill. Females are pale brown overall with warm reddish tinges in the wings, tail, and crest. They have the same black face and red-orange bill.



Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum

Source: "Plants Profile for Acer Saccharum (Sugar Maple)." *Natural Resources Conservation Service*, United States Department of Agriculture, plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=acsa3.

The Sugar Maple is a tree with a dense, spreading crown, which grows to a height of 25-37 m. The bark ranges from a light gray to gray-brown color and is rough, deeply furrowed, and darker with age. The leaves of a Sugar Maple are deciduous, opposite, long-petioled, with 5 shallow, blunt or short-pointed lobes. Its leaves have coarsely toothed edges and are dark green and glabrous on the top. They turn intensely red, orange, or yellow in fall.