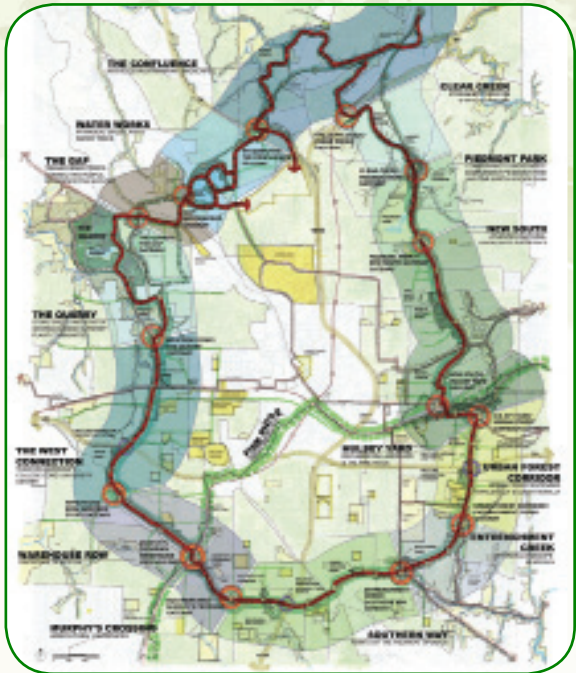


What is the Atlanta BeltLine and Arboretum?



The Atlanta BeltLine is being implemented to connect 45 Atlanta neighborhoods and 40 city parks with transit, trails, greenspace, and new development along 22 miles of historic rail segments that encircle the city's urban core. The Atlanta BeltLine is attracting and organizing some of the region's future growth around transit, trails, and parks, helping to change the pattern of regional sprawl and leading to a vibrant and livable Atlanta with an enhanced quality of life. The Atlanta BeltLine Arboretum is an outdoor, living tree museum following the path of the Atlanta BeltLine around Atlanta's city center. The Atlanta BeltLine Arboretum will include planting and care of fourteen unique tree collections; provide educational programming to all neighborhoods and constituents; and serve as a corridor of scientific research and education. Multiple sections of the Atlanta BeltLine Arboretum have opened with more to come as new parks and trails are constructed. The Atlanta BeltLine Arboretum will be a success when everyone in Atlanta can identify their neighborhood by the trees that surround them, and therefore understand the value of trees in an urban environment. [www.beltline.org](http://www.beltline.org)



Atlanta Audubon Society

Atlanta Audubon Society is the region's primary education and conservation group dedicated to birds. Educational programs, conservation initiatives and community outreach are at the heart of the organization. Atlanta Audubon provides the community with important educational opportunities including field trips, workshops, the exclusive Master Birder Program, birding camps for young people and scholarship programs. Individuals and communities are engaged in unique ways to directly impact the conservation of birds. Atlanta Audubon's conservation work focuses on "Creating, Promoting and Preserving Bird-Friendly Habitat," and includes overseeing the Georgia Important Bird Areas program, monitoring eastern hemlock trees to combat the hemlock woolly adelgid in the North Georgia Mountains, managing the Backyard Wildlife Sanctuary Certification program, and serving as the steward for a 183-acre wildlife sanctuary. Protecting the birds that we love is the most important thing we do. [www.atlantaaudubon.org](http://www.atlantaaudubon.org)

Answers: Wildlife in Your Neighborhood

1. Eastern Gray Squirrel (often raids the nests of many types of birds)
2. Virginia Opossum (nocturnal and North America's only marsupial—mammals of which the females have a pouch)
3. Green Tree Frog (females can lay up to 400 eggs in shallow water)
4. Eastern Chipmunk (its diet consists of grains, nuts, birds' eggs, small frogs, fungi, worms and insects)
5. Raccoon (walking on all four feet with an arch in its back and non-retractable claws, it uses the whole sole of the foot "heel to toe" as it walks, like humans)

The Atlanta BeltLine Arboretum Natural Neighborhood Series was written and produced by Atlanta Audubon Society, 2010. All rights reserved. Printed in the USA.

TREES ATLANTA

Trees Atlanta

Trees Atlanta is a nationally recognized citizens group dedicated to protecting and improving Atlanta's urban forest by planting, conserving and educating. Trees in urban areas provide a number of economic, health and social benefits and are essential for clean air, storm water management, erosion control, noise absorption, bird and wildlife habitat, and more. Since 1985, Trees Atlanta has planted and distributed 75,000 trees. Trees Atlanta programs include *NeighborWoods*, volunteer-based planting and care of trees 6-10 feet tall; *Large Trees*, planting and care of trees 10-15 feet tall; *Forest Restoration*, a program that teaches citizens about the problems of invasive species and how to evaluate, manage and improve community green spaces; *Neighborhood Arboreta*, a program that places identifying markers next to neighborhood trees along with a self-guided walking tour map of the area; and *Education*, offering programming year round to teach citizens about the importance of trees. Trees Atlanta does not just plant trees...we plant communities. [www.treesatlanta.org](http://www.treesatlanta.org)

About the Photos

**Cover:**  
*Luna Moth, Monarch Caterpillar, Monarch Butterfly and Blue Grosbeak* by Dan Vickers; *Bald Cypress* by Steve Sanchez

**Inside Left Panel:**  
*Silky Dogwood and Green Ash* by Steve Sanchez; *Squirrel, Eastern Chipmunk, and Raccoon* by Dan Vickers; *Green Tree Frog* by Darlene Moore

Design by Laura Woods

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Exploring YOUR Natural Neighborhood



What is Unique About the Clear Creek Natural Neighborhood?

The Clear Creek is a refuge for birds and wildlife. Trees in this natural neighborhood demonstrate the role and importance of plants in managing rainwater in an urban environment. Neighborhoods in this area include Sherwood Forest, Ansley Park and Piedmont Heights. Habitat rich in water gardens and critically-needed restoration work will improve the quality of the Clear Creek-Peachtree Creek-Chattahoochee watershed. Protecting the watershed provides clean water for both people and wildlife. This special natural neighborhood not only provides trails and an important tree canopy (see "What are the Benefits of the Trees in My Neighborhood?" inside), but also gives birds and wildlife suitable green space to thrive and flourish. Spring and fall migrant species of birds rest and refuel here before traveling on. Birds and other wildlife that make this area their home year-round will also benefit from the Clear Creek natural neighborhood. You will find many common birds here including the American Goldfinch, Brown Thrasher (state bird of Georgia), Northern Mockingbird and various woodpeckers. Other wildlife include deer, foxes, beavers, squirrels, chipmunks, raccoons, opossums, along with various types of reptiles and amphibians. As work takes place to restore Clear Creek, habitat will gradually improve. Take a walk at different times of the day and observe wildlife and how they share your natural neighborhood.

Clear Creek Symbolic Bird



Pine Warbler

The Pine Warbler, *Dendroica pinus*, is aptly named as it is found almost exclusively in pine stands of the Southeastern United States. It is one of the only warblers that stay in Georgia year round, giving us a few colorful splashes of yellow on drab winter days.

The male has an olive-green head and back, yellow breast, white belly and two white stripes, or wingbars, on dark gray wings. Young males and females are much duller, but have similar markings. The Pine Warbler's musical trill is sure to be heard in any pine or mixed hardwood-pine forest.



Pine Warbler by Dan Vickers

Pine Warblers are breed early, beginning in late winter. Nests can be built as high as 25 meters off the ground. The nests are bound with spider web or caterpillar silk and lined with feathers or hair. Three to five eggs are laid in March and will be followed by several more broods.

Although Pine Warblers may visit a feeder, they are most often seen creeping up pine branches, picking off insects or seeds. They crack open pine seeds by securing them in bark crevices and hammering the shells with their beaks. Its success depends on the management of pine forests, which provide suitable habitat for feeding and nesting.



## Clear Creek Symbolic Trees



**Silky Dogwood**  
The Silky Dogwood, *Cornus amomum*, is a great plant for creek restoration because it grows in thickets in wet soils. The thickets help prevent invasive species from getting established, while their fibrous roots make a mat that holds the soil. Its porcelain blue fruit is popular among waterfowl, American Robins, Northern Cardinals and Wild Turkeys.



**Green Ash**  
Green Ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, is a very tough tree, growing in bottomlands. It has become a popular street tree because it is adaptable to flood and drought; the tree can grow with the little oxygen amounts found in flooded or compacted soil conditions in urban areas. Unfortunately, the Emerald Ash Borer, which arrived from Asia in 2002, is killing thousands of ash. Since the borer has no natural predator, the Green Ash could disappear like the chestnut and elm. Though popular with beaver, the tree's wildlife value is considered moderate.

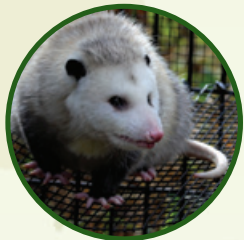
## Get Educated! Get Involved!

Making a difference for Georgia's environment, including its birds and wildlife, means becoming educated about what is happening in your special neighborhood, in your state, across the country and around the world.

**Making a difference in the world begins with just one person...YOU !**

## Wildlife in Your Neighborhood

**Here are just a few of the many amazing creatures you can find in your neighborhood.**  
*Can you name them? Have you seen them in your natural neighborhood and do you know where they live?*



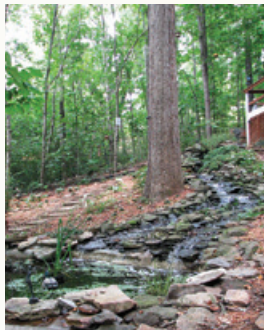
## What are the Benefits of the Trees in My Neighborhood?

**Trees perform environmental, social, and economic services that directly benefit people and wildlife living in urban areas. They include:**

- Improving air quality
- Removing chemical pollutants in the ground, water and air
- Reducing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- Cooling urban areas by providing shade and retaining moisture
- Assisting in energy conservation as trees intercept radiant heat and block the wind
- Securing or increasing water supplies by recharging our watersheds
- Increasing biodiversity by providing habitats for a diverse population of birds, mammals and insects
- Helping with noise reduction by acting as an effective buffer to screen-out urban noises
- Reducing erosion and soil loss
- Providing a valuable source of both human food and animal feed for urban households
- Calming and slowing traffic
- Reducing the extremes of flooding and drought
- Increasing property values and promoting community pride

## The Importance of Green Space: What Can YOU Do to Make a Difference?

Birds and wildlife need suitable green space to thrive and flourish. In the last 20 years, much of metro-Atlanta's natural tree cover (important habitat for bird and wildlife species) has been replaced with concrete and asphalt. Habitat loss and sprawl have devastated what was once Atlanta's rich heritage of urban green spaces and is the biggest culprit for the decline of bird and wildlife species. Birds like the Brown Thrasher, Common Grackle and Northern Flicker are impacted by the loss of green space. They lose important nesting sites and areas to feed. This also greatly affects migrating birds that no longer have important sites to rest and eat.



You can make a difference for birds and wildlife in your own backyard. Finding ways to provide **food, water, shelter, and nesting sites** for breeding and raising young are critical. You may think that your yard will not make a difference in the larger scheme of things, but you can help provide important individual corridors of vital green space for birds and wildlife. Consider, for instance, planting trees with Trees Atlanta ([www.treesatlanta.org](http://www.treesatlanta.org)) or certifying your own backyard, as a wildlife sanctuary (visit [www.atlantaaudubon.org](http://www.atlantaaudubon.org) for more details). When requirements are met, homeowners receive a sign stating that their property is registered as a "wildlife sanctuary" with Atlanta Audubon Society. Creating a wildlife sanctuary in your backyard is an important way to conserve and protect our environment.

## What Do the Birds and Wildlife in Your Neighborhood Need to Thrive?



**Food**  
*Feeders and plantings that offer seeds, flowers, and berries for wildlife*

- Feeders placed near your home will give you many hours of enjoyment. Feeders also provide relief to birds during winter weather. Food can also come from trees and plants that produce fruit and seeds.



**Water**  
*Birdbaths, water gardens, or natural features with flowing water*

- Water is essential. Water sources can be natural (like a stream) or man-made (birdbaths).
- Always provide clean water, replacing it in your birdbaths regularly to avoid disease.



**Shelter**  
*Active nesting areas or shelters that attract and protect birds and other wildlife*

- Shelter is needed to protect birds and wildlife from inclement weather and from predators. Always try to keep your cat indoors, if possible. Four million birds are killed each day by cats (both domestic and feral).



**Nesting Sites**  
*Bird boxes, natural cavities, or wood piles and vine tangles*

- You can provide many types of nesting sites, from piles of sticks to dense shrubs. Also, if you have a dead tree and it isn't a safety hazard for people or property, consider letting it stand. It can provide important nesting sites for many types of wildlife.

## Did You Know?

The red dye in commercial hummingbird nectar is unnecessary and could be harmful. Here is a recipe for making your own nectar: Boil 1 cup of water. Add ¼ cup white table sugar (a 4:1 ratio of water to sugar). Stir to dissolve. Cool and store in refrigerator. Keep your hummingbird feeder clean and change the nectar every three days in hot weather.