TRAIL MAP East Entrance Hike only Hike/ski/snowshoe Boardwalk Bike route (paved road only) Wingra Accessible trail (near Visitor Center) Oak Savanna Lake Wingra Trail intersection marker Wetlands Prairie/Savanna Deciduous forest Conifer forest Spring Garden/horticultural area Trail Lot (P) Redwing Effigy mound area Marsh Spring Trail Pond Gardner Marsh Wingra Marsh Skunk Cabbage Bridge Wingra Woods Viburnum Collection Carver St. Gallistel Woods o Horticultural Martin St. Gardens Martin St. **E** , Boardwalk (seasonal) WI Native Plant Garden **Arboretum Visitor Center** Lost City Forest Weekdays 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m. Weekends 12:30-4 p.m. Southeast Marsh Entrance Curtis Noe Woods Prairie W. Beltline Hwy. Grady Tract (P 1/2 mile Evjue Pines Grady Kettle Hole Forest **A Foundation Natural Areas** develop. Noe Woods, Gallistel Woods, and Wingra Woods are examples of this ecological process. of Ecological Restoration Native American mound groupings are present in **Prairies and Savannas** Dedicated in 1934, the Arboretum is home to Gallistel and Wingra Woods. Before the mid-1800s, prairies and savannas historic research in prairie restoration. While covered most of southern Wisconsin. Today, only **Conifer Forests**

Dedicated in 1934, the Arboretum is home to historic research in prairie restoration. While the Arboretum and surrounding landscape have changed dramatically since then, we remain committed to restoration, conservation, scientific inquiry, the land ethic, and community engagement as important approaches to caring for the land and strengthening human connections with the natural world.

In 2021, the Arboretum was designated by the National Park Service as a National Historic Landmark for its foundational work in ecological restoration.

Southeast Entrance

from Knollwood

(Westview Ln.)

Conservation Park

Greene Prairie

Cannonball Bicycle Path

Before the mid-1800s, prairies and savannas covered most of southern Wisconsin. Today, only about 0.1% remains. At the Arboretum, decades of intensive and continuing restoration and land management maintain habitat for more than 300 native wildflowers, grasses, and sedges that bloom spring through fall. Prairies and savannas evolved with frequent fire, and we conduct prescribed burns to promote the health of these ecosystems.

Deciduous Forests

The climate and soils in many parts of southern Wisconsin favor deciduous forest. Fire suppression by European settlers allowed trees to grow in open spaces such as oak savannas, evantually creating favorable conditions for closed-canopy forests to

Conifers, common in northern forests, were among the first plantings at the Arboretum. The pines grew quickly but have not thrived because southern and northern Wisconsin soils and climates are too different.

Wetlands

The Arboretum includes approximately 400 acres of wetlands. Urban stormwater runoff threatens the quality of these historically species-rich ecosystems. Wetland research and land management focus on how to restore biodiversity to these areas.