

The following terms are used throughout this master plan.

**Associations:** a plant community unit

**Best wildlife and land management practices:** any policy or procedure the City of Dublin has to ensure natural areas and parklands are managed properly with care given to overall health of the natural community.

**Bike paths:** a bikeway physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way. The right-of-way paths run parallel to streets and replace a typical pedestrian sidewalk. Outside the right-of-way, bike paths traverse public parks, greenways and open spaces. Bike paths typically have an eight foot minimum width.

**Bike lanes:** a portion of a roadway which has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

**Bike routes:** a roadway designated by signage to indicate its appropriateness for bicycle travel, usually with no other bicycle-related improvements.

**Bikeways:** any road, path, or way in which some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.





**Bluebird trail:** a set of boxes placed in close proximity, providing artificial hollows for cavity nesting birds

**Buffer:** an area surrounding a sensitive habitat such as a wetland, which lessens or absorbs the shock of an impact

**Community:** a group of plants and animals in a specific region living under relatively similar conditions; also the region or habitat in which these plants live

**Community art:** Physical works of two-dimension and three-dimension art visible from the public realm, including those works that may be privately owned and installed on private property.

**Community parks:** larger parks that serve the entire community by supporting organized community activities that would not be conducive to neighborhood settings and/or that preserve and protect natural areas. These parks also could be essentially undeveloped, such as larger tracts of woods and prairies.

**Corridor:** a natural pathway that allows for the movement of animals

**Deciduous:** not persistent, falling off at the end of a functional period, as petals of many flowers or leaves of trees

**Deer rub:** an area where a male deer has abraded with antlers or forehead on a small tree

**Ecological assessment:** the calculation of relationships between organisms and their environment; the study of the effects of civilization on the environment, with a view toward prevention or reversal through conservation

**Ecotone:** where two different vegetation or community types meet

**Endangered species:** a species in danger of becoming extinct within a portion or all of its range

**Environmental education:** refers to learning centered on the natural world and its functions.

**Evergreen:** a plant whose foliage remains green and functional for more than one growing season

**Feral cat:** a cat living in wild conditions without human contact and rarely able to be socialized with humans

**Floristic assessment:** the inventory of herbaceous and woody plant material both native and exotic as well as invasive species.

**Forb:** any herbaceous plant other than a grass,



tree, or shrub, e.g. wildflowers

**Greenway:** a linear open space or natural area typically adjacent to a watercourse. Bike paths, open space and park developments may punctuate the corridor.

**Habitat:** an area in which a species lives

**Herbaceous:** non-woody vegetation, e.g. grass or forbs

**Historically significant:** a geographic location, artifact, building, or physically unique area that has educational, entertainment or other value of historical relevance. These may or may not be unique in nature, but are worthy of preservation for current and future generations to enjoy and appreciate. They include things that shed light on who we were in the past, what we valued as a people, and how we became the community we are today.

**Invasive species:** any animal or plant not indigenous to a region; a species that takes the place of native species and has negative effects on our economy, environment and health.

**Karst landscape:** areas with prominent sinkholes caused by water erosion of the limestone bedrock, they are precursors of cave formations

**Landscape:** the aspect or formation of the land characteristic of a particular area or region

**Mulch:** a protective covering of various substances, especially organic, placed around plants to prevent evaporation of moisture and freezing of roots and to control weeds

**Nature education:** defined as promoting the natural world, including natural features, flora and fauna.

**Neighborhood park:** the most basic kind of park, housing both active and passive recreational activities and planned with surrounding neighborhood needs in mind.

**Non-native species:** any animal or plant not indigenous to a bioregion

**Open space:** public land masses serving as aesthetic enhancements to the community at large or significant natural resources that are set aside for preservation. Open space is often a linear space that acts as a visual and physical buffer area and links neighborhoods, thus allowing residents and visitors to socialize and strengthen community bonds. These areas are not typically conducive to organized activities, but may provide space for recreational programming.



**Permanent wetlands:** pond or water features retaining water throughout the year

**Plant salvaging:** the practice of removing plants from undeveloped areas slated for development

**Plant transplanting:** transfer of plants from one area to another

**Potentially threatened (rare species):** species with small populations or few sites that are not at present threatened, but may become at risk without protection

**Public art:** Physical works of two-dimension and three-dimension art visible to the general public in an outdoor location or publicly accessible area of a civic building.

**Public realm:** Includes building facades, parks, public open spaces and streets that provide for unrestricted physical or visual access to the general public.

**Regional parks:** metropolitan park systems operate independently from both state and local governmental agencies. The Franklin County Metro Parks is this area's regional park system.

**Riparian zone:** a transitional area between flowing water and land covered by terrestrial vegetation that provides a continuous exchange

of nutrients and woody debris between land and water

**Snags:** a standing dead or decaying tree, important for providing nesting, and feeding sites for wildlife; a partially or completely dead tree missing branches

**Stand:** an area composed of trees that are similar in type, or age, or size

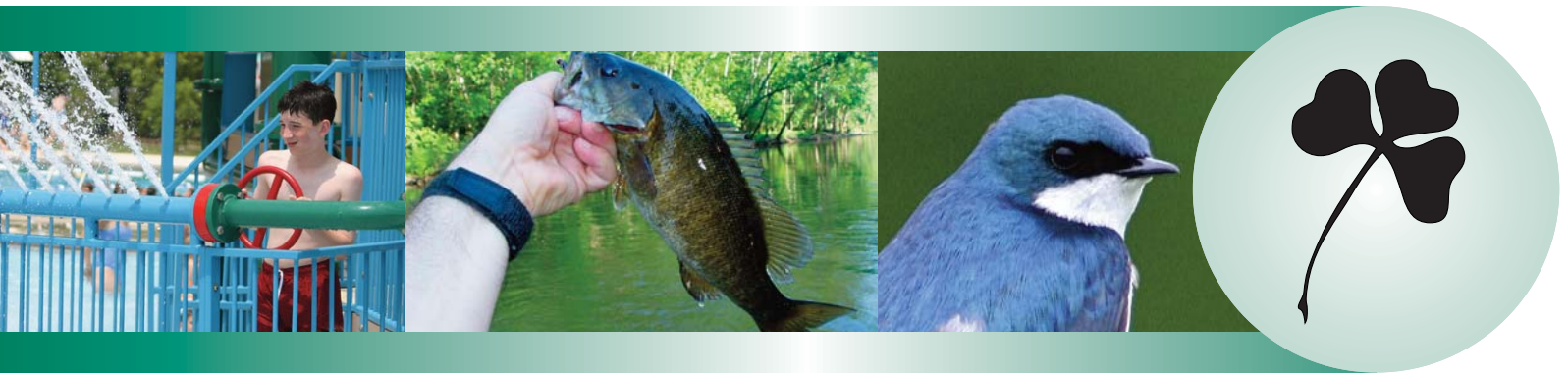
**Succession:** a process in which one habitat or community type changes into a different stage over time

**Threatened species:** species which are likely to become endangered in the near future over most of its range

**Universally accessible:** accessibility that goes beyond the Americans With Disabilities Act to include children and adults with moderate to severe disabilities by removing as many barriers as possible

**Vernal pool:** temporary wetlands that typically dry completely at some point throughout a year

**Vulnerable species:** species which are likely to become endangered in the near future if the (causal) agents of their decline are not reduced or removed



**Weed:** a plant considered undesirable, unattractive, or troublesome; a plant growing where it is not desired

**Wildlife:** refers to any non domesticated animal

**Wildlife issues:** concerns that arise within the general public when dealing with non-domestic animals living around their homes.

**Woodlot:** a tract of forest

**Work of art:** any work of visual art, and may include elements incorporated into the landscaping or integrated into public improvements such as benches or gateways.

