

North Mississippi Regional Park Plan



CAC Meeting 02
April 24, 2025

Agenda

Welcome & Meeting Agenda	(5 minutes)
Racial Equity	(10 minutes)
Community Engagement	(10 minutes)
Regional Context	(10 minutes)
Ecology Overview	(30 minutes)
Artist In Residence	(10 minutes)
Overview of Site Visit	(5 minutes)
Public Comment Time	(10 minutes)
Adjourn	



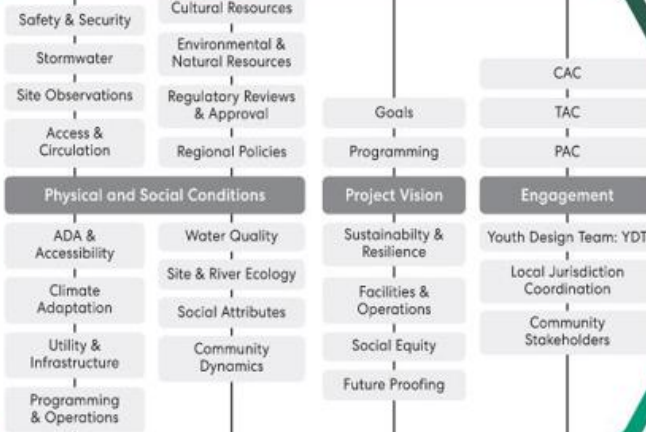
Project Schedule & Process

Discovery and Assessment

Park Planning and Design

Final Plan and Approval

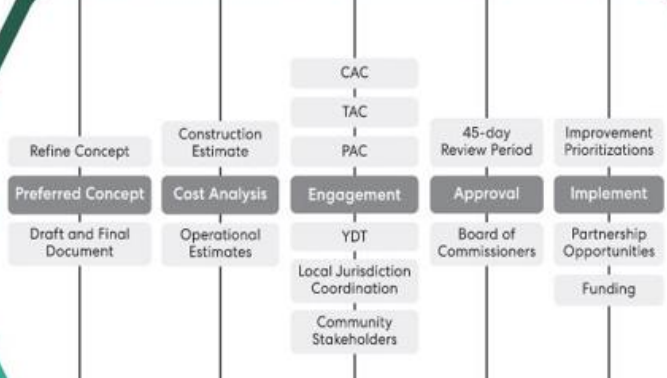
MPRB and Stakeholders



Shared Vision



Concept Design



Final Approved Plan

Ongoing Met Council Monitoring & Reporting

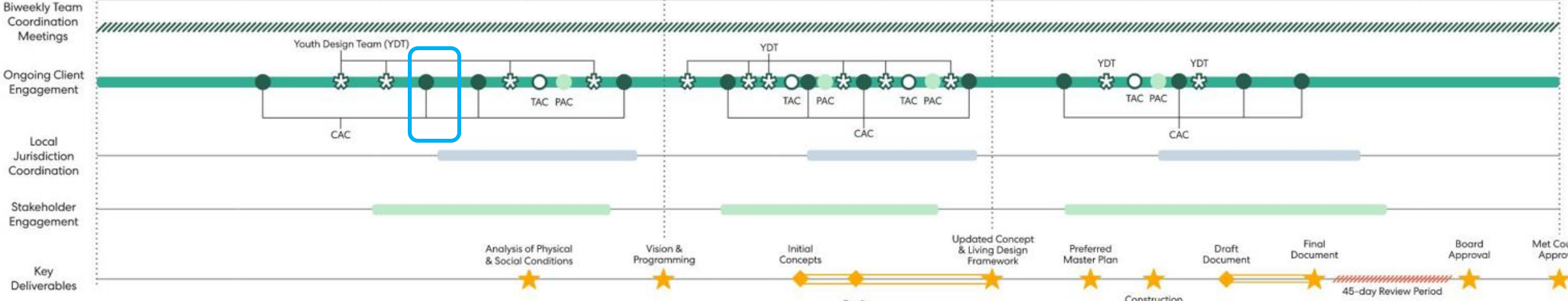
Perkins&Will Team

18 weeks (February 2025 - May 2025)

21 weeks (June 2025 - November 2025)

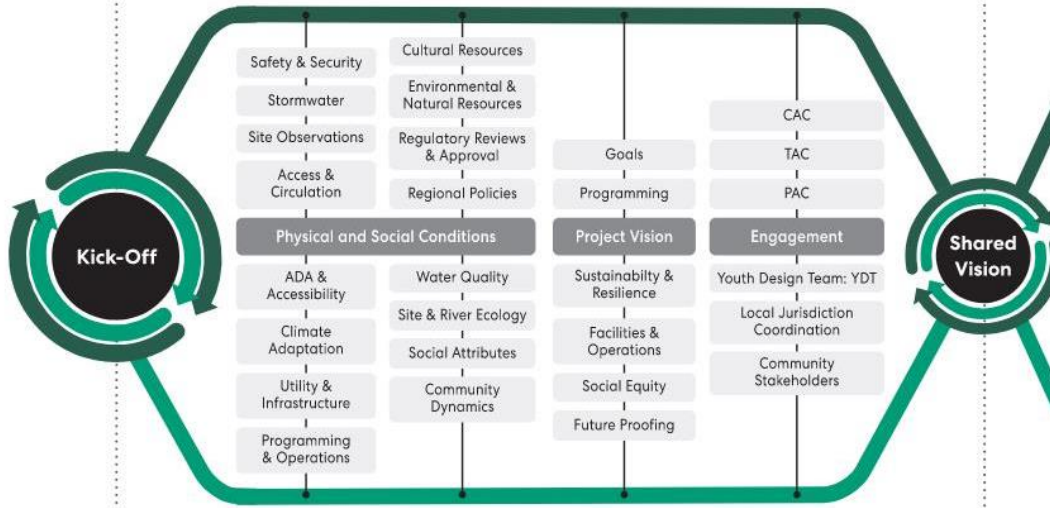
28 weeks (December 2025 - July 2026)

Feb March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb March April May June July



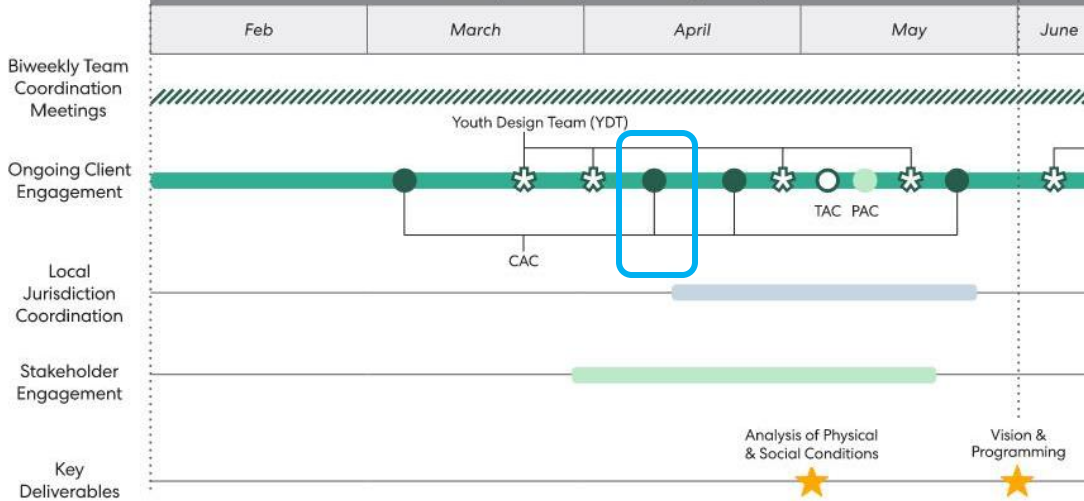
Discovery and Assessment

MPRB and Stakeholders



Perkins&Will Team

18 weeks (February 2025 - May 2025)



Focus

Understand what is on there and how the park is used

Identify opportunities

Identify connections to community

Share vision for to move forward

RACIAL EQUITY

MPRB

RACIAL EQUITY



Minneapolis
Park & Recreation Board

MPRB recognizes that parks affect everyone's quality of life. As such, MPRB is committed to advancing racial equity in the park system and its workforce. At MPRB, racial equity is defined as:

when race is no longer a predictor of access to parks and recreation, health, well-being and quality of life.

The MPRB Comprehensive Plan, Parks for All, modified the MPRB mission to actively work toward a state of racial equity:

*"The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board **dismantles historic inequities** in the provision of park and recreation opportunities for all people to gather, celebrate, contemplate, and engage in activities that promote health, wellbeing, and community, and the environment."*

RECENT HISTORY

- In 2015 and 2016, cohorts of MPRB staff began attending Government Alliance on Race and Equity (**GARE**) trainings
- Staff were also engaged in multiple planning projects, during which **community members were asking** for renewed emphasis on racial equity
 - South Service Area Parks Plan – authentic community engagement
 - Urban Agriculture Plan – food access and justice
 - Renaming of Bde Maka Ska – Indigenous culture and reconciliation
- MPRB's first **Racial Equity Action Plan** (REAP) was created in late 2016 for the 2017 and 2018 years
- Consulting with local visionaries Resmaa Menakem and Chaka Mkali, MPRB created the **Internal Influencers** program:
 - Cohort of roughly 10% of MPRB's workforce
 - All departments and all seniority levels and job classes
 - Extensive training (Psychological First Aid, Historical Trauma, Somatics, etc.)
 - Exist as a network for advancing racial equity within the organization
 - Multiple cohorts have been established over time

RECENT HISTORY

- In 2017, on the heels of an historic parks funding agreement with the City of Minneapolis, MPRB developed a first-in-the-nation empirical **equity metric** for prioritizing capital investments
 - Considers not just assets in the parks, but the communities around those parks
 - Separate metrics for neighborhood and regional parks
 - Has led to significant investment in north and upper south Minneapolis
- Around this time, an update to the MPRB **Community Engagement Policy** created some new requirements for all projects:
 - All initiatives must establish and publicly report the CE level for the project
 - Most projects must complete and publish a CE Plan prior to beginning work
 - The MPRB's CE Plan template embeds aspects of a Racial Equity Toolkit, customized for MPRB in consultation with GARE and local partners
- The same CE Policy update **changed how CACs are appointed**, which has diversified applicant pools and often the CACs themselves

CURRENT WORK

The current Racial Equity Action Plan (REAP) covers the four years from 2023-2026 and aligns with Parks for All. It also aligns with the 2023-2026 Strategic Directions this Board of Commissioners has set as their priorities.

Key initiatives in the current REAP include:

- Convene a racial equity accountability committee
- Deliver organization-wide racial equity training
- **Apply a new racial equity toolkit to select initiatives across all divisions**
- Compile and share information on the Elwell Law
- Expand multilingual, multi-cultural graphics, video, and digital materials
- **Develop a public art plan and policy that shares narratives and elevates diverse voices**
- **Undertake Indigenous reconciliation planning and develop a Board Room land acknowledgement**
- Recruit diverse candidates for park patrol agents and park officers
- **Ensure equitable distribution of park implementation work across the system**

BOLD items are led largely by the Strategic Planning department

THIS PROJECT

Racial Equity will be inherently incorporated into nearly every aspect of the North Mississippi planning effort. Specific requirements and initiatives include:

- A **CE Plan** has been written, which looks at area and user demographics and suggests engagement activities that will bring diverse voices to the table
- At key project milestones, the **CE Plan will be revisited and updated** to ensure engagement and equity goals are being met—before proceeding to the next stage of the project
- This **CAC was seated** through a more equitable process under the CE Policy
- North Mississippi has both planning funding and forthcoming capital funding because of the **equity metrics**
- The **consultant selection** process included questions about experience working in diverse and/or historically underserved communities, and included community representation on the selection committee
- Staff involved in this project have received various levels of **racial equity training**
- We have boxes to check... but we don't just want to check boxes. We are **genuinely ready to listen** to everyone, especially those voices that have been historically left out of planning and design processes.

COMMITMENT

MPRB is not beholden to any Federal orders around the elimination, marginalization, denigration, or limitation of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives.

MPRB has strong, top-level guidance for staff (comprehensive plan, policy, and ordinance) that racial equity is important in every aspect of our day-to-day work.

MPRB, the city, and the region as a whole have historical wrongs to address, through every planning effort we undertake.

We will not stop in our racial equity journey.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Project Stakeholders



- Adjacent neighborhood organizations, committees, and residents of: *Linden Bohanon, Weber Camden, and Camden Industrial*
- Citywide neighborhood organizations and community groups
- North Minneapolis Residents
- Park Users
- Non-park users
- Cultural communities
- Seniors/elders and disability community
- Renters
- Youth
- Nature, Wildlife

Engagement Timeline (2024)

MAY 2024	JUNE 2024	JULY 2024	AUGUST 2024
<p><i>Public Engagement Comment Boards up in Kroening Nature Center (all Summer)</i></p>			
<p><i>Public survey open (all Summer)</i></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hall Elementary School • Bird Watching • Open Doors MPLS • Lind-Bohanon Neighborhood Association Annual Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bird Watching • Nature Art • Family Funday • Pop up Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webber BBQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Cohort Outings (4)

Engagement Activities 2025

Ongoing Opportunities

Public Engagement Comment Boards in Kroening Nature Center

Online Public survey

Youth Nature Camps

Events

Neighborhood Association General Meeting & Outreach Events

Corporate Cleanup Events at the Park

CAC Site Tour

Northside greenway Community Fun Day

North Mississippi Park Event Programming

Project Specific Public Engagement Events

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

What is a TAC?

group of individuals representing various public agencies and experts, tasked with providing technical advice and recommendations on specific projects or issues.

- City of Minneapolis
- Hennepin County
- MN Department of Natural Resources
- MN Historical Society
- Mississippi Watershed Management Org. (MWMO)
- National Park Service
- Three Rivers Park District
- MN Dept of Transportation
- Shingle Creek Watershed District

Project Advisory Committee (PAC)

What is a PAC?

- These temporary committees are created for specific MPRB projects.
- They include MPRB staff leads and a cross-functional team of staff.
- Their responsibilities include participating in all project phases, developing community engagement plans, providing expertise, attending meetings, and communicating with stakeholders.

- Community Connections and Violence Prevention
- Design and Project Management
- Forestry
- Environmental Management
- Asset Management
- Communications
- Police

WHAT IS A REGIONAL PARK

What makes a park 'regional'?

Regional parks are lands located in a high-quality natural resource setting that adjoin lakes, rivers, or other water bodies. They often extend into multiple jurisdictions. Regional trails may traverse several municipalities and connect regional parks, park reserves, and the greater trail network in the region. Regional parks and trails draw visitors from across the metro area and beyond. They are the regional equivalent of state parks

<https://metrocouncil.org/Parks/About.aspx>



Met Council Regional Parks System: General Criteria

- Draws visitors from across the region
- Provides for geographic balance
- Conserves a diversity of high-quality natural resources, either naturally occurring or human built, that support outdoor recreation
- At least 100 acres
- Accommodates a variety of outdoor recreation activities

MPRB Regional Parks



Regional Park Amenities

Archery	Biking	Boating	Camping	Disc Golf	Fishing	Hiking	Horse Trails	Mountain Biking	Off Leash Dog	Paddling	Picnic Area	Playground	Swimming	Visitor Center	XC Skiing	Ski Snowboard	Ice Fishing	Sledding	Snowmobiling	Snowshoeing	Transit
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Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (612) 230-6400 www.minneapolisparcs.org

E7	Above the Falls Regional Park																				
E7	Central Mississippi Riverfront Regional Park																				
F6	Minneapolis Chain-of-Lakes Regional Park																				
F7	Minnehaha Regional Park																				
F7	Mississippi Gorge Regional Park																				
F7	Nokomis-Hiawatha Regional Park																				
D6	North Mississippi Regional Park (MPRB part)																				
E6	Theodore Wirth Regional Park																				

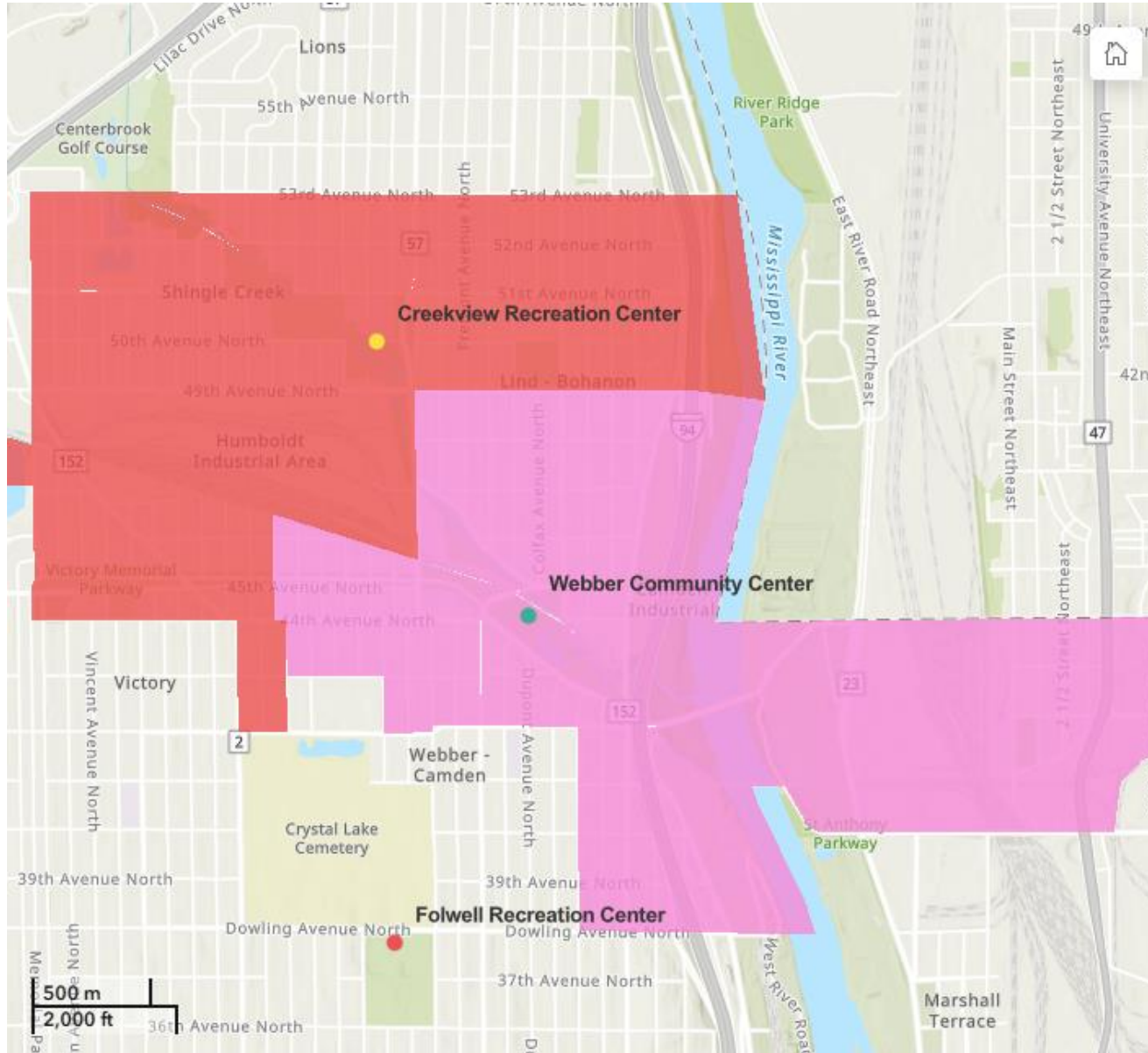
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board Regional Trails: Cedar Lake (E6-E7), Columbia Parkway (E7), Kenilworth (E6), Luce Line (E6), Minnehaha Parkway (F6-F7), NE Diagonal (E7), Ridgway Parkway (E7), St. Anthony Parkway (E7), Shingle Creek (E6), Victory Memorial (E6)



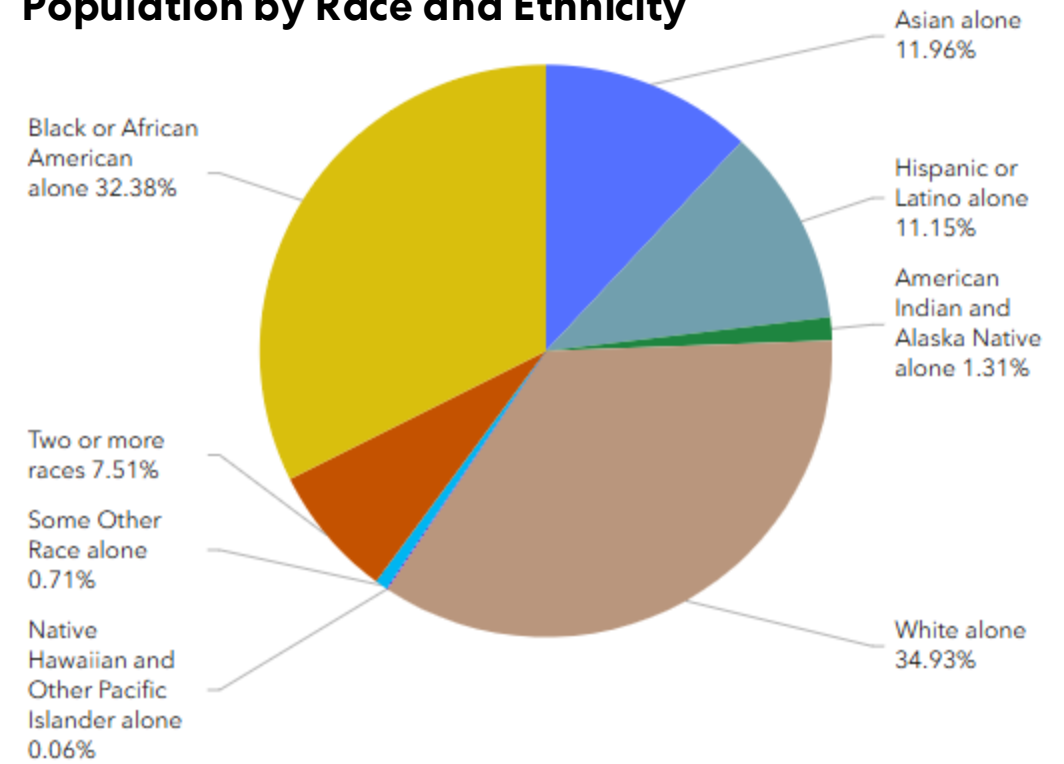
Who is using the park?

- According to the Metropolitan Council's Annual Use Estimate for 2022, MPRB Regional Parks recorded 26 million annual visits, making it the most visited implementing agency in the regional system.
- Among these visitors, North Mississippi attracts approximately 334,144 each year.

Surrounding Recreation Center Data



Population by Race and Ethnicity



Total Population of Selected Area

12,214

Percent of People with a Disability

15%

Disability includes any of the following: hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and

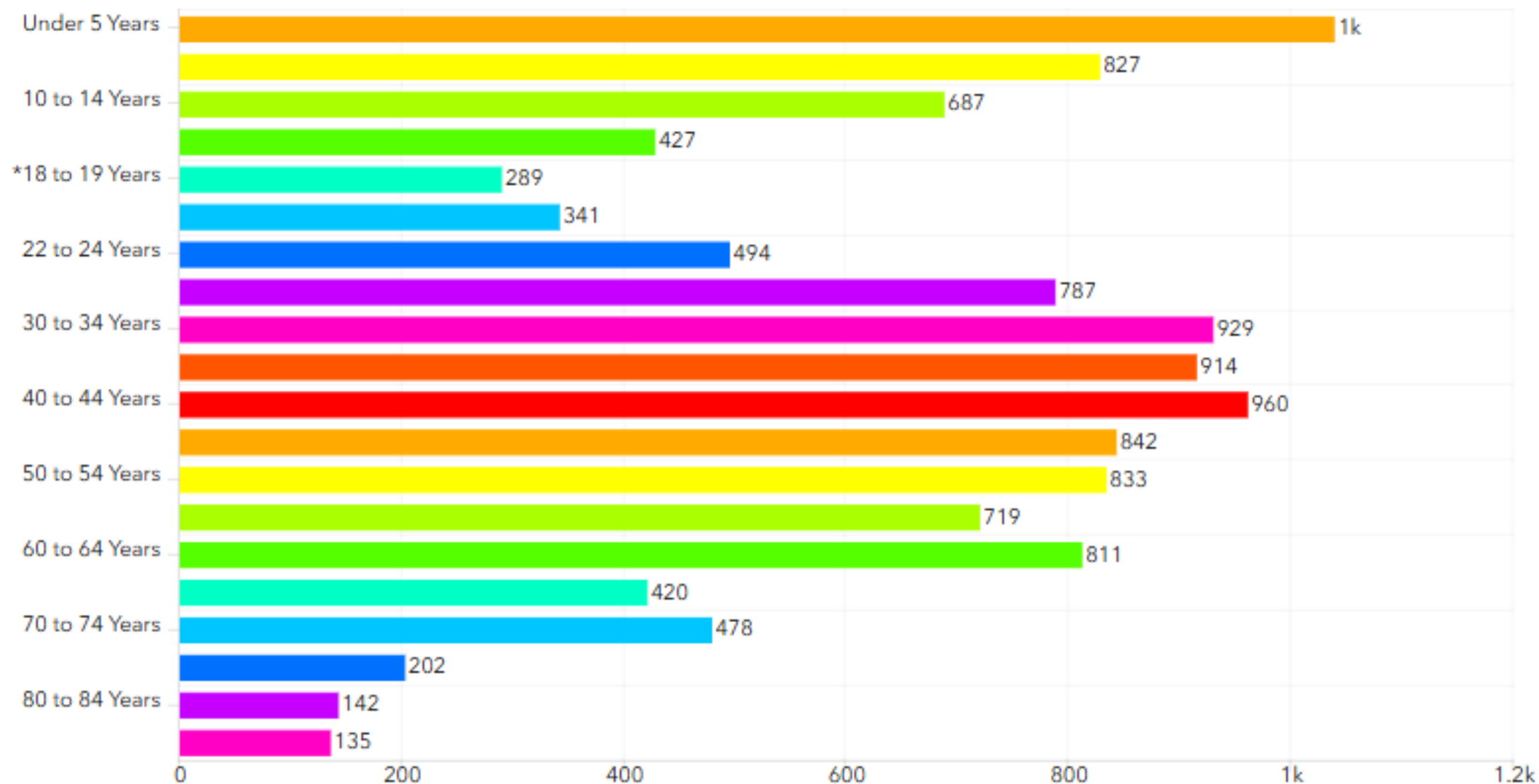
Number of People Under 18 Years

2,979

Number of People Over 55 Years

2,907

Number of People by Age



AMENITIES

North Mississippi Park

- Nature Center
- Splash Pad
- Walking & Bicycle Trails
- Picnic Tables / Shelters
- Water access
- Paddle share
- Nature Play
- Restrooms
- Playground
- Walking & Bicycle Trails
- Picnic Tables Area / Grills
- Garden
- Ice Rink
- Public Art

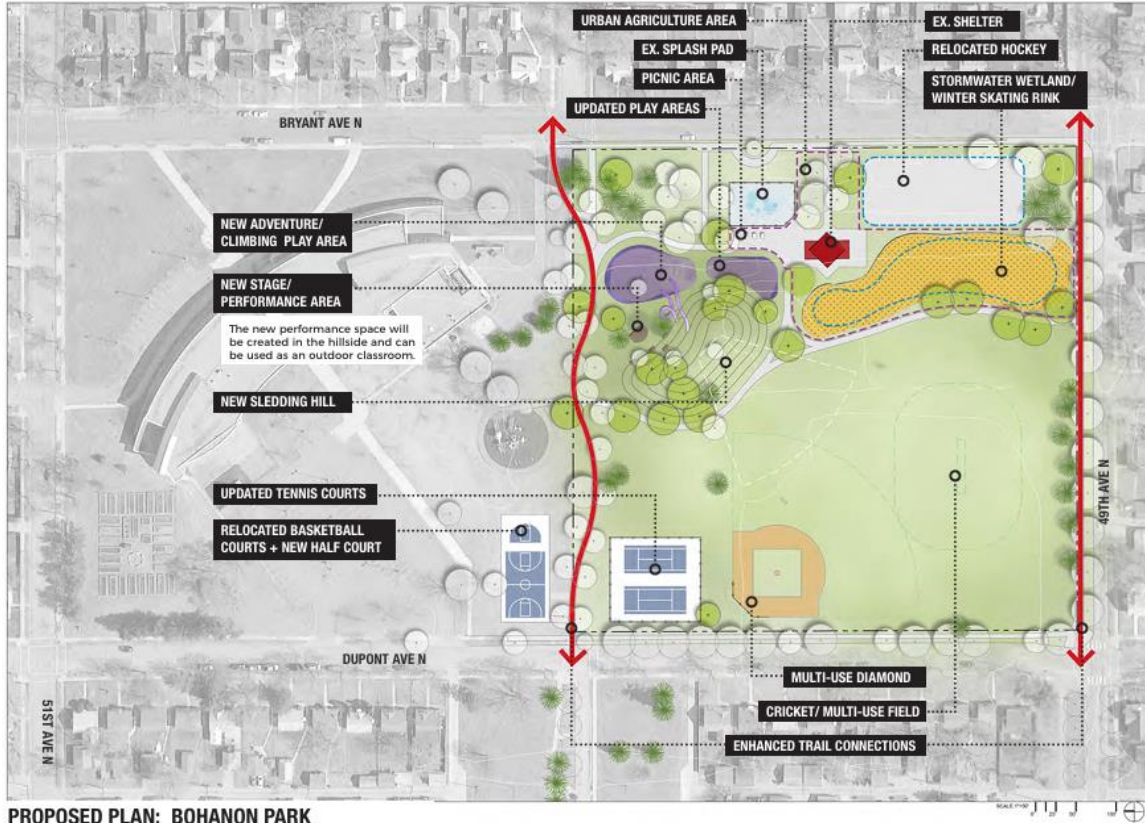


- picnic area
- play area
- beach vegetation
- wetland vegetation
- mowed area vegetation
- tree canopy
- bridge
- park trail

Bohanon Park

Restroom Facility
Basketball Court
Multiuse Diamonds
Tennis Courts
Pickleball
Cricket Field
Ice / Hockey Rink

Splash Pad
Playground
Picnic Area
Walking Paths



PROPOSED PLAN: BOHANON PARK

Webber Park

Community Center
Tennis Courts
Playground
Natural Pool
Basketball
Walking & Bicycle Trails
Picnic Tables Area / Grills
Garden



PROPOSED PLAN: WEBBER PARK

REGIONAL CONTEXT

CONNECTIONS

Dakota Homeland

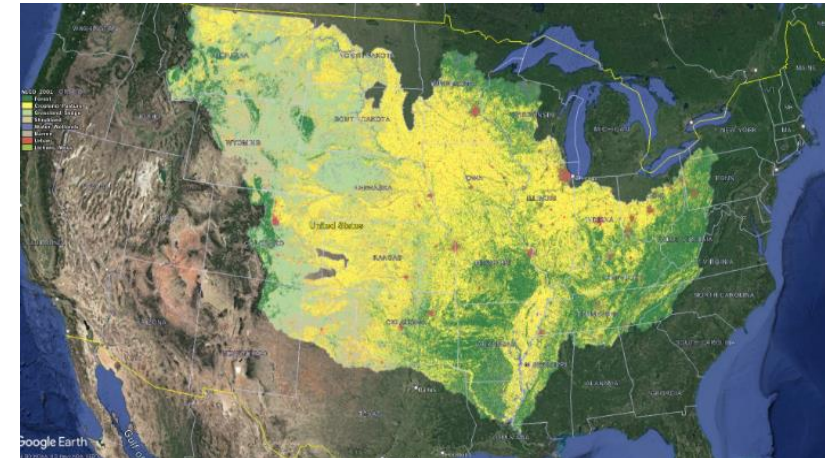
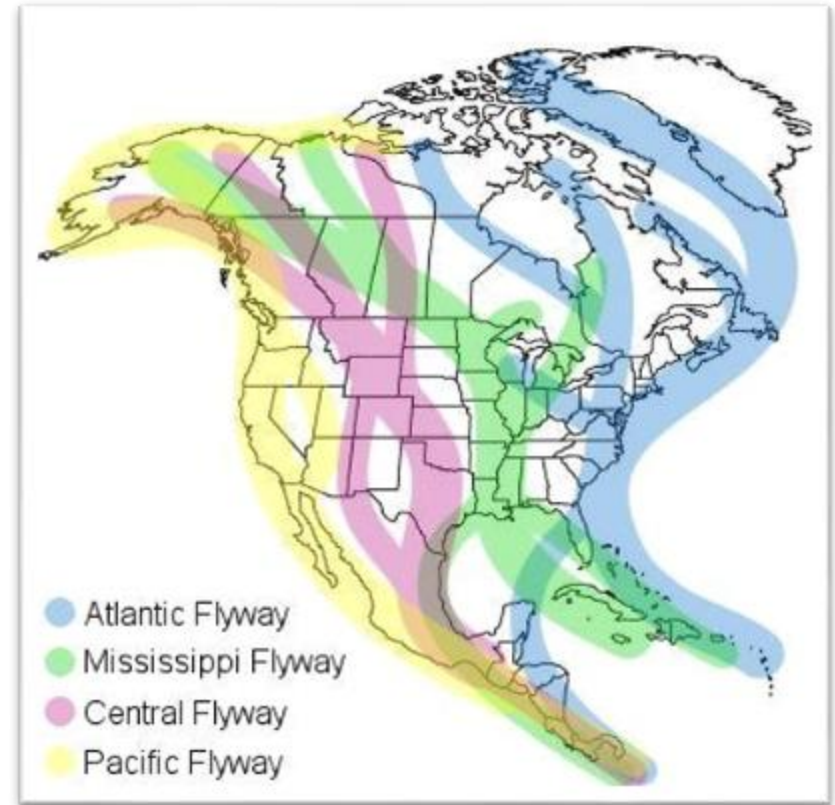


INTERNATIONAL: Mississippi Flyway

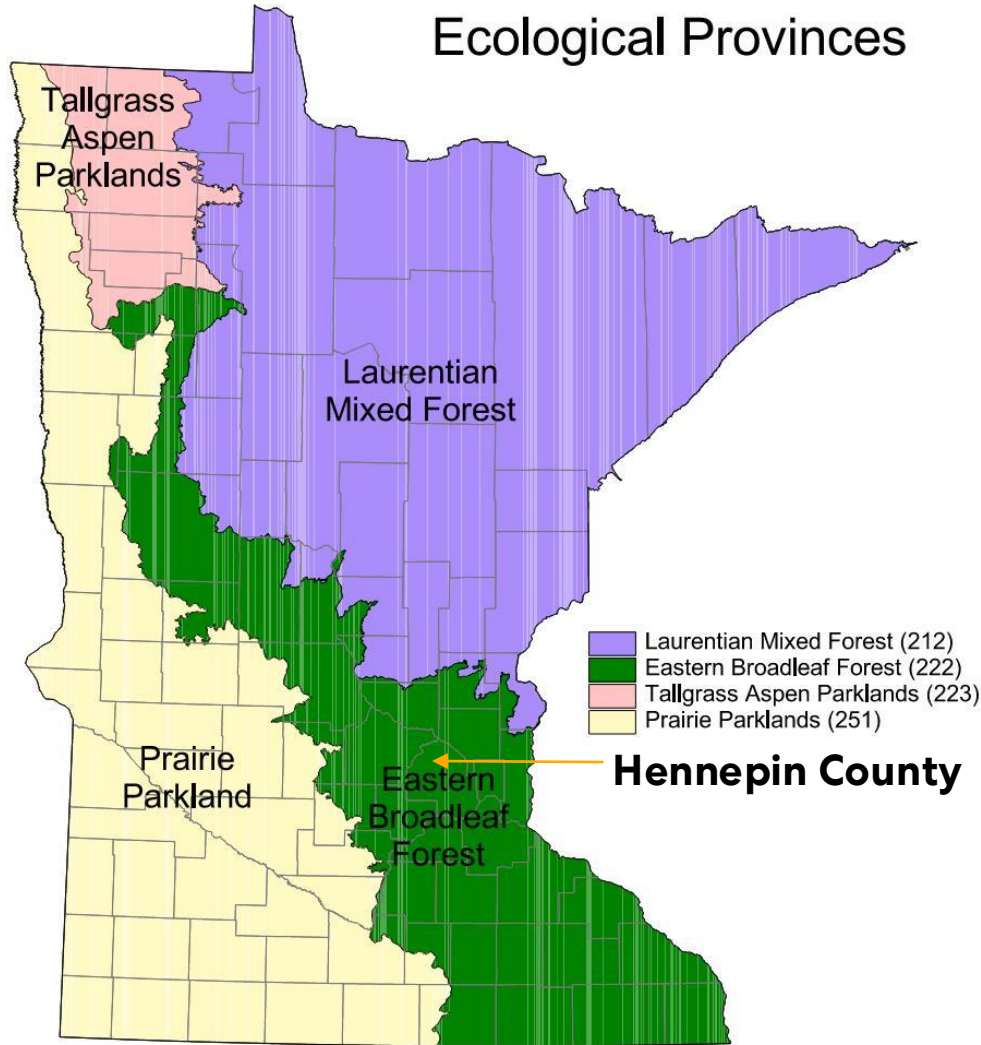
NATIONAL: Mississippi River Watershed

Mississippi National River Recreation Area (MNRRA), a partnership park of the National Park Service

Great River Road - 3000-mile route from N.MN to Gulf of MX



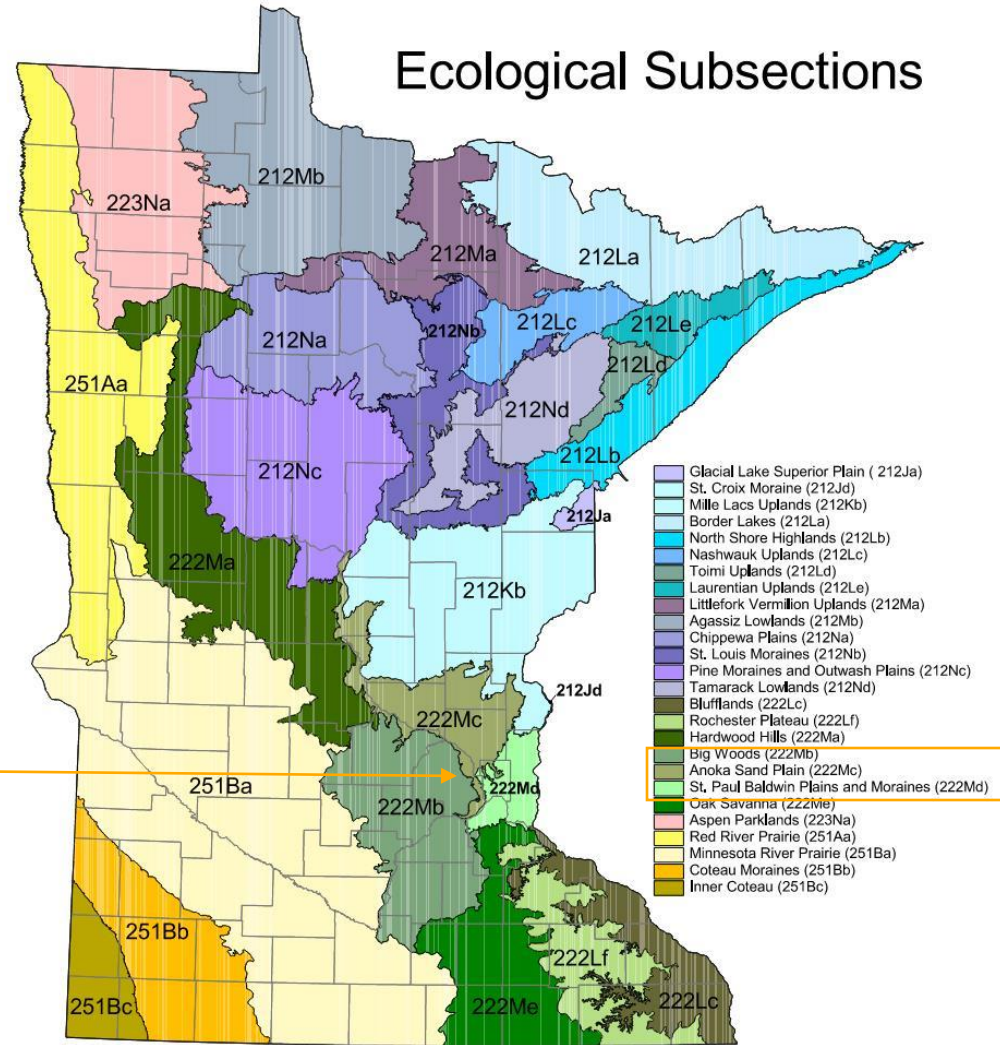
Ecological Provinces



- Laurentian Mixed Forest (212)
- Eastern Broadleaf Forest (222)
- Tallgrass Aspen Parklands (223)
- Prairie Parklands (251)

Hennepin County

Ecological Subsections



- Glacial Lake Superior Plain (212Ja)
- St. Croix Moraine (212Jd)
- Mille Lacs Uplands (212Kb)
- Border Lakes (212La)
- North Shore Highlands (212Lb)
- Nashwauc Uplands (212Lc)
- Toimi Uplands (212Ld)
- Laurentian Uplands (212Le)
- Littlefork Vermilion Uplands (212Ma)
- Agassiz Lowlands (212Mb)
- Chippewa Plains (212Na)
- St. Louis Moraines (212Nb)
- Pine Moraines and Outwash Plains (212Nc)
- Tamarack Lowlands (212Nd)
- Blufflands (222Lc)
- Rochester Plateau (222Lf)
- Hardwood Hills (222Ma)
- Big Woods (222Mb)
- Anoka Sand Plain (222Mc)
- St. Paul Baldwin Plains and Moraines (222Md)
- Oak Savanna (222Me)
- Aspen Parklands (223Na)
- Red River Prairie (251Aa)
- Minnesota River Prairie (251Ba)
- Coteau Moraines (251Bb)
- Inner Coteau (251Bc)

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For more information contact:
 ECS Specialist
 MN DNR, Division of Forestry
 Resource Assessment Program
 413 SE 13 Street
 Grand Rapids, MN 55744
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September, 2000



Division of Forestry
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Division of Forestry
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Anoka Sand Plain

North Mississippi Regional Park

St Paul Baldwin Plains

Big Woods

Quick facts


Acres: 1,199,711 (2.2% of state)

Ownership

Public	Private	Tribal
9.7%	90.3%	0.0%

Population density (people/sq. mi.)

Current	Change (2000-2010)
627	+103

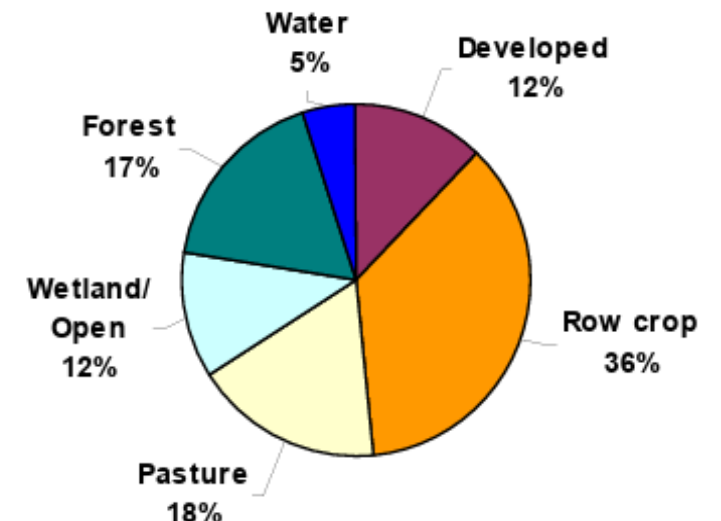


Anoka Sand Plain

The Mississippi River forms the western boundary of the Anoka Sand Plain Subsection. A broad, flat, sandy lake plain dominates the majority of this area and forms the eastern and northern boundaries. Historically, the predominant vegetation was oak savanna and upland prairies surrounded by varied wetland complexes.

This subsection stretches across the northern Twin Cities metropolitan area, including St. Cloud to the west and North Branch to the east, and has the second fastest-growing population in the state. Urban development and agriculture (primarily sod and vegetable crops), which occurs in about one-third of the subsection, has resulted in the loss of prairie and savanna and drainage of peatlands.

Current Land Use/Land Cover



Presettlement vegetation

The predominant vegetation on the droughty uplands was oak barrens and openings. Characteristic trees included small and misformed bur oak and northern pin oak (Kratz and Jensen 1983). Jack pine was present locally along the northern edge of the subsection. Brushland characterized large areas of the sandplain. ***Upland prairie formed a narrow band along the Mississippi River,*** as did areas of floodplain forest (Marschner 1974).

Present vegetation and land use

Sod and vegetable crops are extensively grown on drained peat and muck areas (Dept. of Soil Science, Univ. of Minnesota 1980). ***Urban development*** is rapidly expanding into the subsection. Wheeler et al. (1985) found ***species associated with oak openings and oak barrens to be abundant in the sandplain*** although large areas of opening and barrens are uncommon.



<https://www.greatrivergreening.org/anoka-sand-plain>

Climate Analysis Dashboard

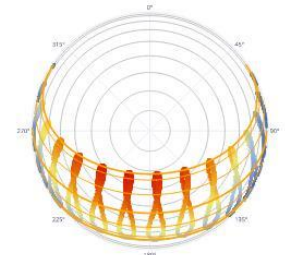
Project Site Details

Project Title: North Mississippi Regional Park
 Location: Minneapolis, MN
 Latitude: 45.04 N
 Longitude: -93.28 W

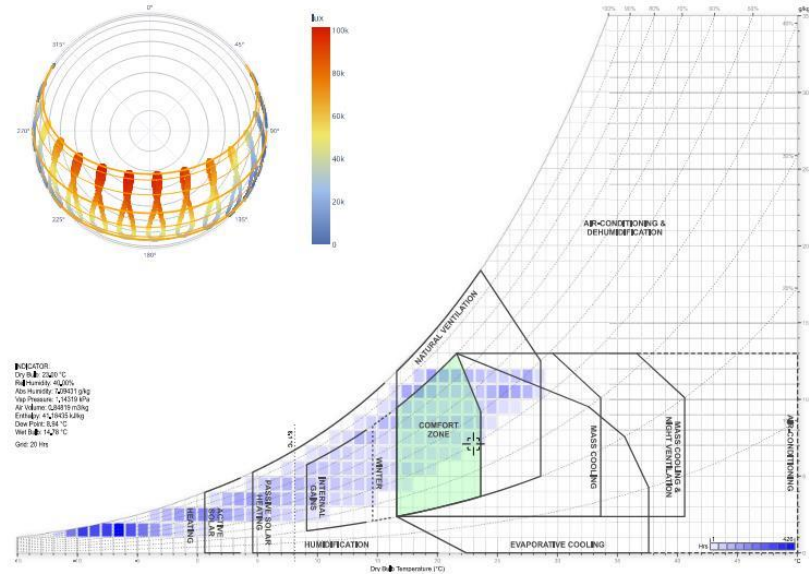
Summary

Psychrometric Chart Hours in Comfort: XX % in Comfort: XX	Solar Radiation Annual cumulative solar radiation: 4.91 kWh/m2
Precipitation Average Annual Precipitation: XX inches	Average Temperature Percentage of hours in the range of 50 to 75 F: XX%
Wind Rose Potential electricity generation using wind turbine: Annually XX kWh/yr	Relative Humidity % in discomfort range: XX%
UTCI % of time in "no thermal stress" in a year: XX%	Sky & Sun Condition % of time with clear sky in a year: XX%

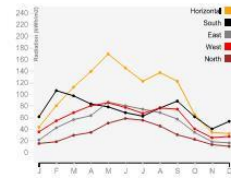
Sun Path Diagram



Psychrometric Chart



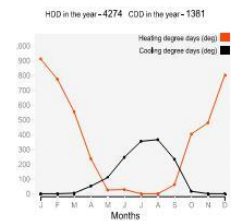
Facade Radiation



Average Monthly Humidity

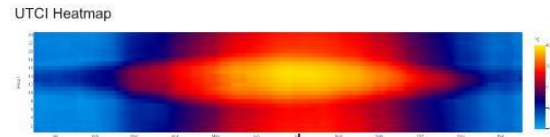


Heating & Cooling Degree Days



HDD setpoint temperature: 18, CDD setpoint temperature: 10

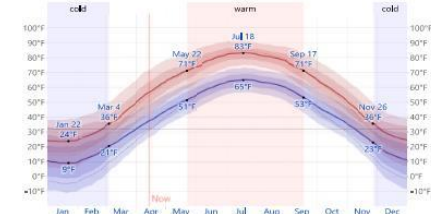
Universal Thermal Climate Index



UTCI Thermal Stress



Average Temperature



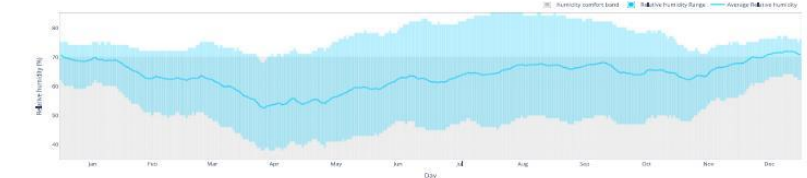
Solar Radiation/Energy



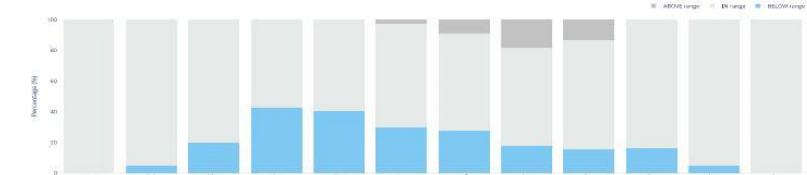
Average Monthly Rainfall



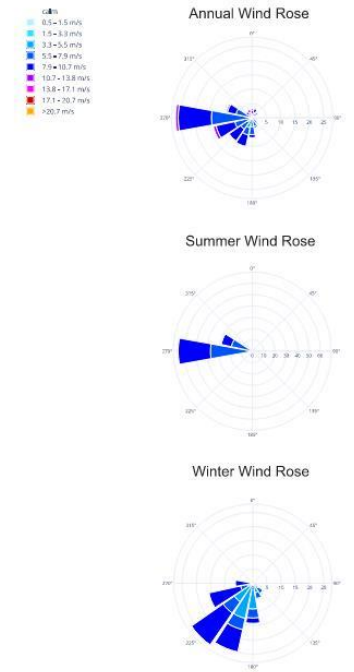
Relative Humidity



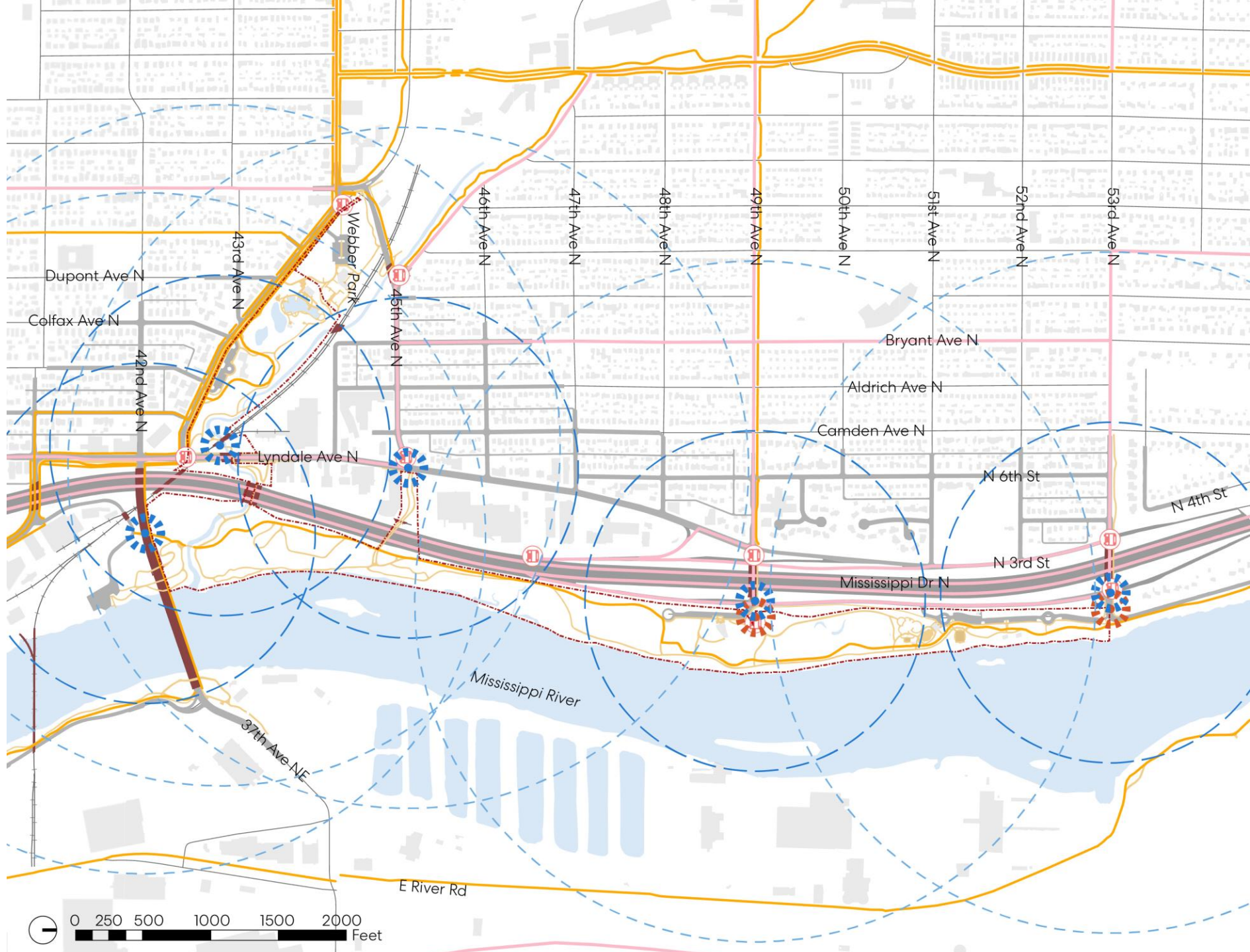
Sky Condition



Seasonal Wind Roses

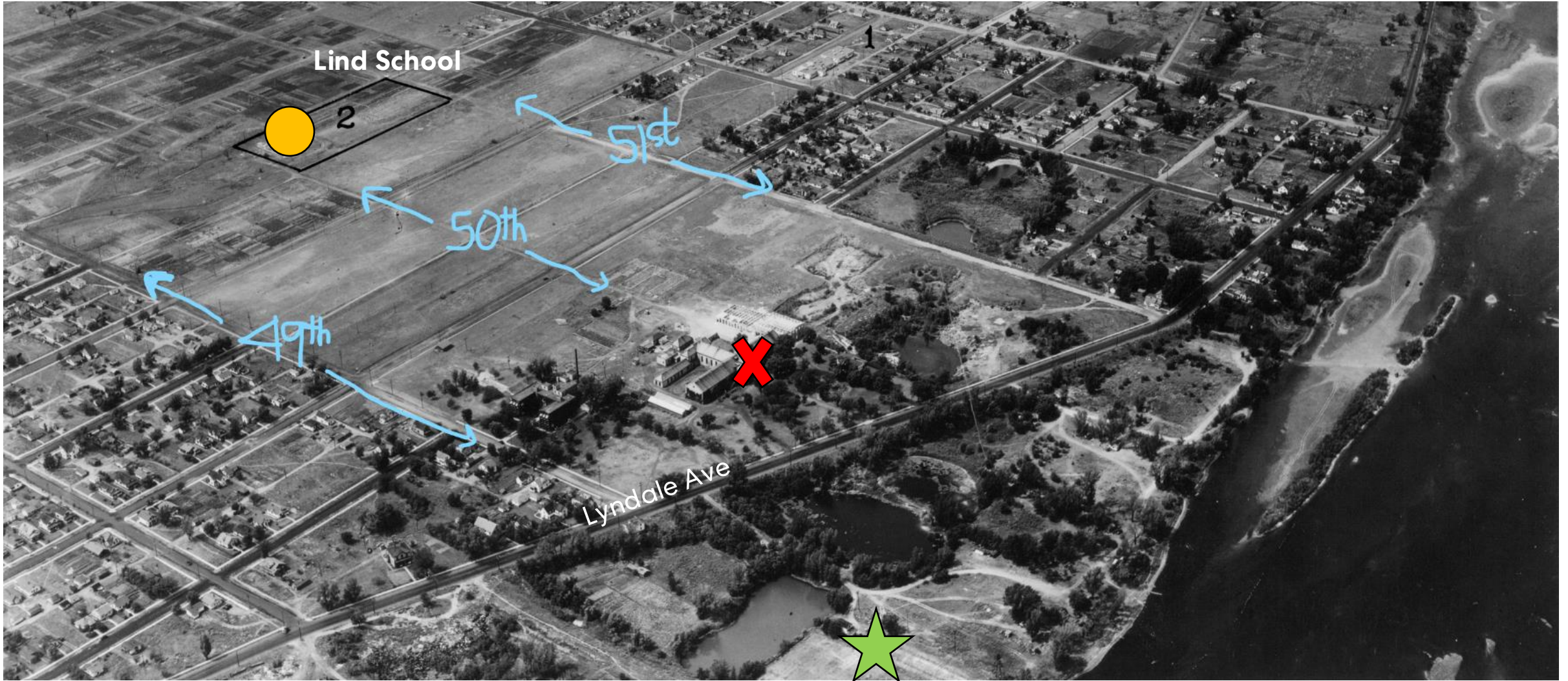


-  park trail
-  regional bicycle and pedestrian trail
-  bus route
-  bus stop
-  bridge
-  vehicular entrance
-  pedestrian entrance
-  5-minute walk
-  10-minute walk



NORTH MISSISSIPPI PARK

HISTORY AND ECOLOGY



Far away view looking northwest from over Mississippi River towards Lind School. School and site are labeled 2. Lind Site. Permanent School was completed at Lind Site in 1937. The City Workhouse and Sanatorium (formerly Hopewell Hospital until 1924) are in the foreground. N. Mississippi Drive, also known as Lyndale Ave., is the diagonal street that curves along the river. Photo 1920/early 1930s



View looking northeast over Mississippi River with 42nd Ave bridge in foreground.
Photo 1920/early 1930s (McKinley School photo)





Webber Park with Shingle Creek dammed up to create Webber Pond, Mississippi River with Islands, 42nd Ave Bridge
<https://geo.lib.umn.edu/anka/y1957/BIM-1T-43.jpg>

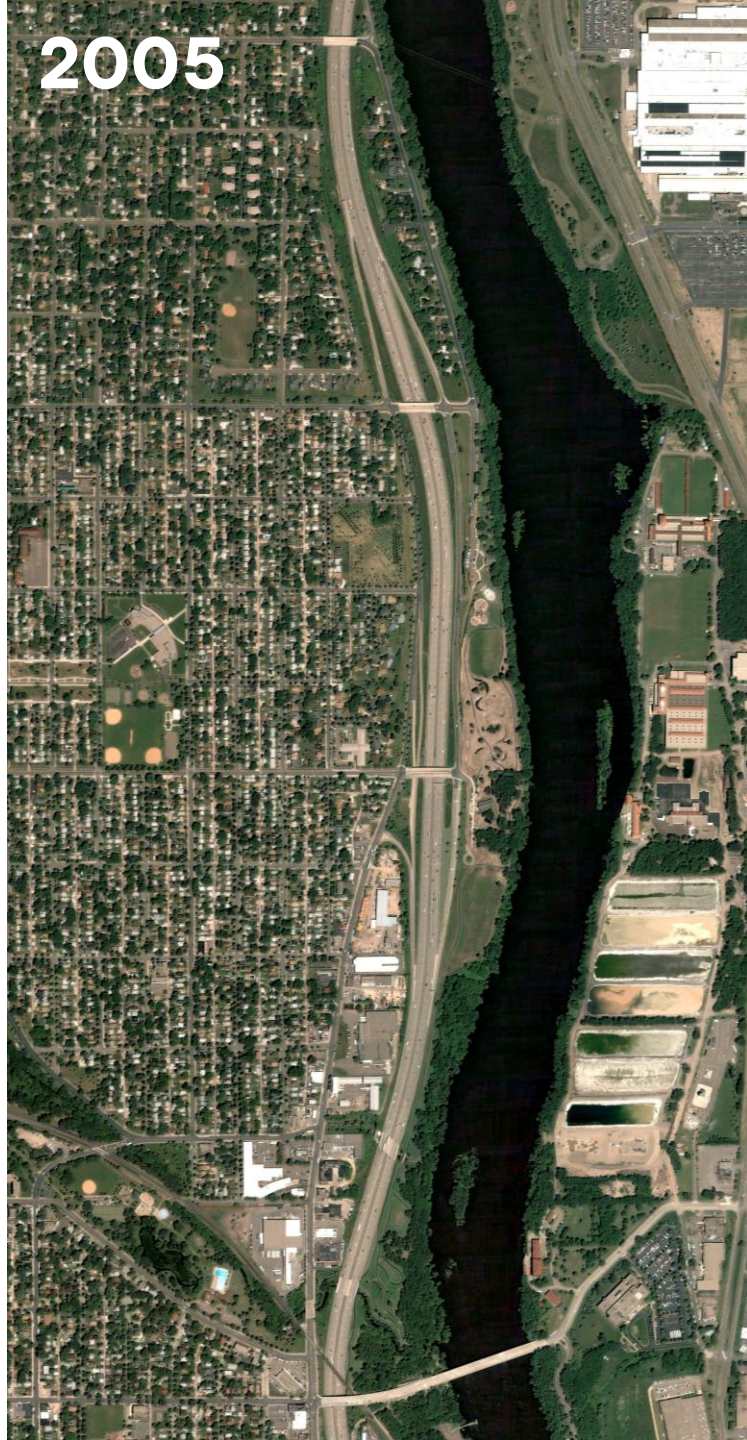


North Mississippi Park Site
prior to development (1984)

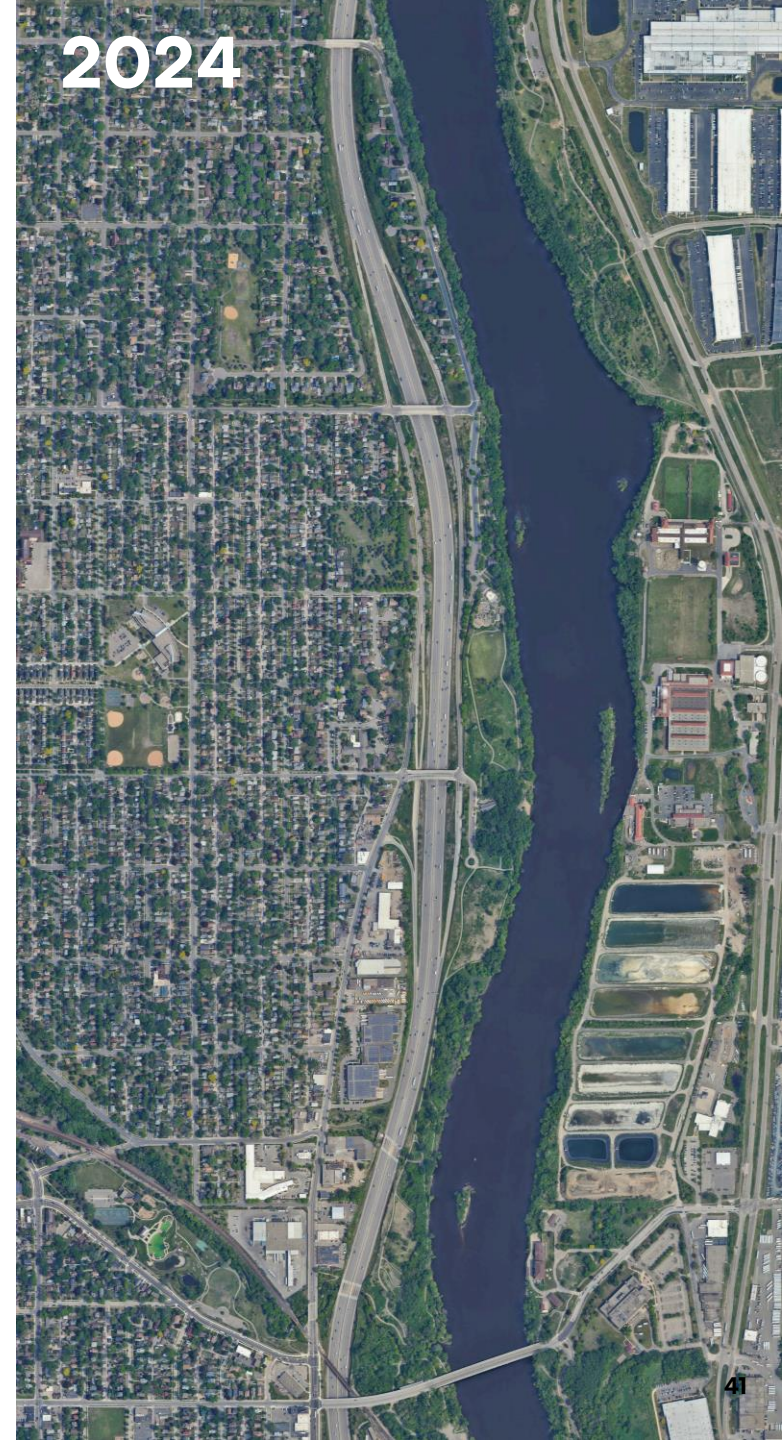
1971



2005



2024



LAND COVER

Minnesota Land Cover Classification System (MLCCS)

- altered/non-native deciduous woodland
- short grasses on upland soils
- short grasses with sparse tree cover on upland soils
- long grasses on upland soils
- long grasses with sparse tree cover on upland soils
- fast moving linear open water habitat
- slow moving linear open water habitat
- dry prairie
- lowland hardwood forest
- oak forest red maple subtype
- oak woodland-brushland
- palustrine open water
- other exposed/transitional land
- bridge





PLANT COMMUNITIES ¹	ACRES	PERCENT OF STUDY AREA	ECOLOGICAL QUALITY RANKS ²
Upland Communities	45.4	90.9	C-NN
Forest/Woodland	22.6	45.2	NN
Mature Forest/Woodland	0.0	0.0	N/A
Dry-Mesic Forest/Woodland (1)	0.0	0.0	N/A
Mesic Forest (2)	0.0	0.0	N/A
Altered Forest/Woodland (3)	22.6	45.2	NN
Savanna/Brushland	5.5	11.0	C-D
Savanna (4)	5.5	11.0	C-D
Shrub/Scrub (5)	0.0	0.0	N/A
Grassland	17.3	34.7	C-NN
Prairie (6)	16.4	32.9	C-D
Non-Native Grassland (7)	0.9	1.7	NN
Lowland Communities	4.6	9.1	CD
Lowland Forest/Woodland	4.1	8.2	CD
Floodplain Forest (8)	4.1	8.2	CD
Wet Forest/Swamp (9)	0.0	0.0	N/A
Forested Peatland (10)	0.0	0.0	N/A
Lowland Shrub/Scrub	0.4	0.9	CD
Lowland Shrub/Scrub (11)	0.4	0.9	CD
Lowland Herbaceous	0.0	0.0	N/A
Wet Meadow (12)	0.0	0.0	N/A
Marsh (13)	0.0	0.0	N/A
TOTALS (Uplands + Lowlands)³	49.9	100	

¹ See Table 1 for descriptions

² See Section 3.3 for Ecological Quality Rank definitions; NN = Not a natural community; N/A = not applicable

³ Rounding of values may make totals appear inaccurate

A = Highest quality natural community, no disturbances, and natural processes intact.

B = Good quality natural community. Has its natural processes intact, but shows signs of past human impacts. Low levels of exotic (i.e., non-native) plants.

C = Moderate condition natural community with obvious past disturbance but still clearly recognizable as a native community. Typically not dominated by weedy species in any layer.

D = Poor condition of a natural community. Includes some native plants, but is dominated by non-natives and/or is widely disturbed and altered.

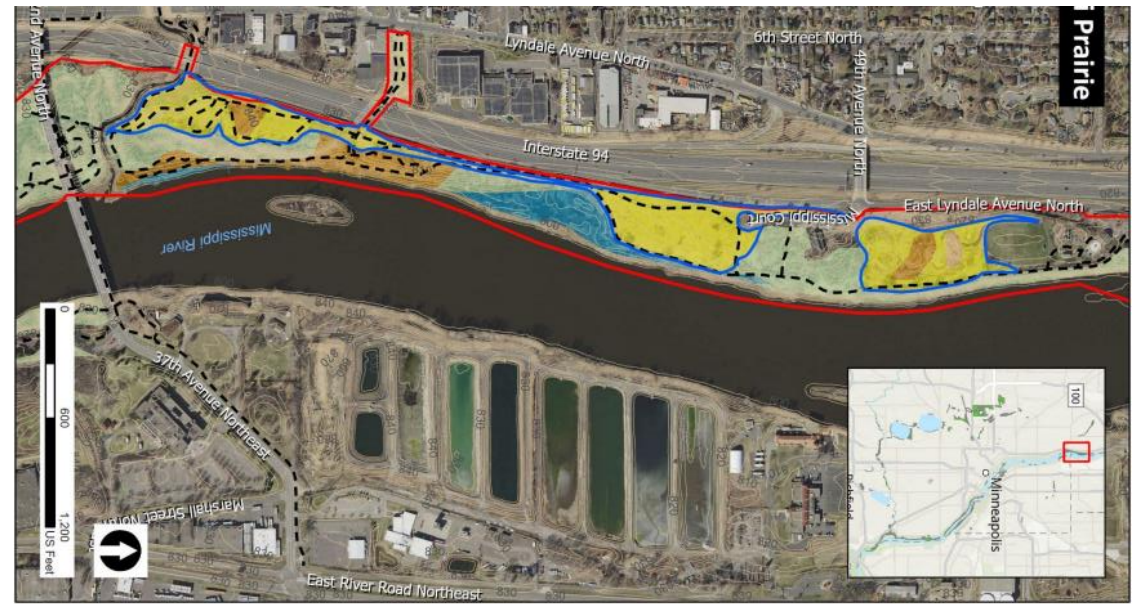
NN = Altered / non-native plant community. These semi-natural communities and novel ecosystems, by convention, do not receive a natural quality rank. These include plant communities of human origin, such as Altered Forest/Woodland of Green ash and Box elder, Non-Native Grassland dominated by Smooth brome, and others.

LOWLAND COMMUNITY



Floodplain Forest

Low-lying woodlands that experience flooding or shallow water tables for a period of time; these floods often occur annually or at least once every few years



Characteristic Plant Species

- Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
- Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)
- American and Slippery elm (*Ulmus americana*, *U. rubra*)
- Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- Common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
- Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*)
- Wood nettle (*Laportea canadensis*)
- Spotted touch-me-not (*Impatiens capensis*)

Habitat Supports:

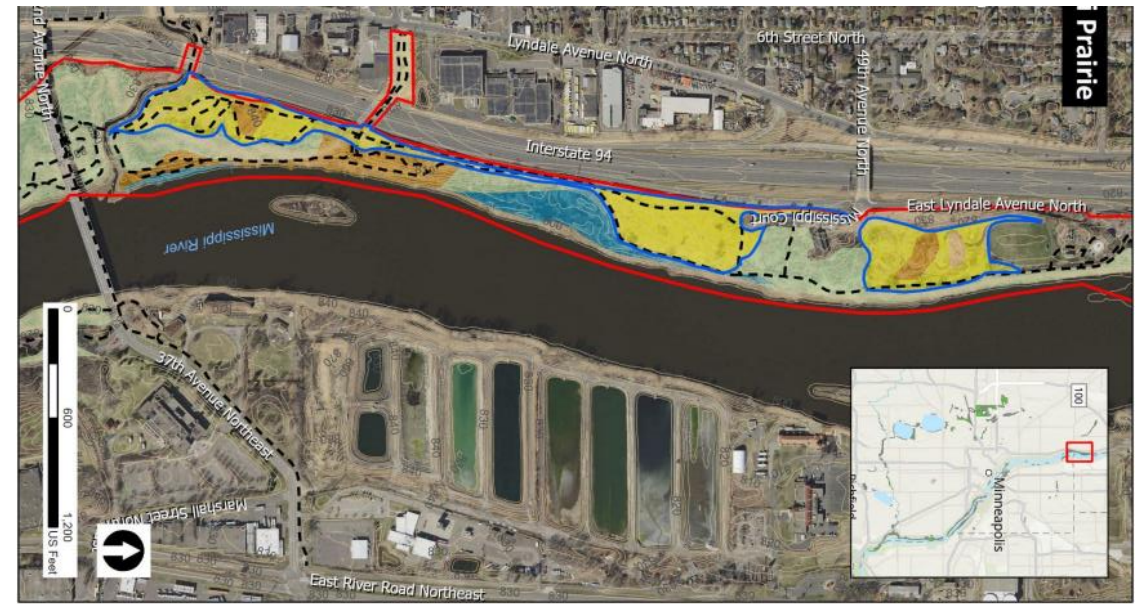
wood duck, barred owl, herons, egrets and a variety of songbirds

LOWLAND COMMUNITY



Lowland Scrub / Shrub

An upland plant community where shrubs and scrubby trees cover up to half the ground



Characteristic Plant Species

- Smooth and Staghorn sumac (*Rhus glabra*, *R. typhina*)
- Asian honeysuckles (primarily *Lonicera tatarica*, *L. x bella*) – invasive non-native
- Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*) –invasive non-native
- Smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*) – invasive non-native

Habitat Supports:

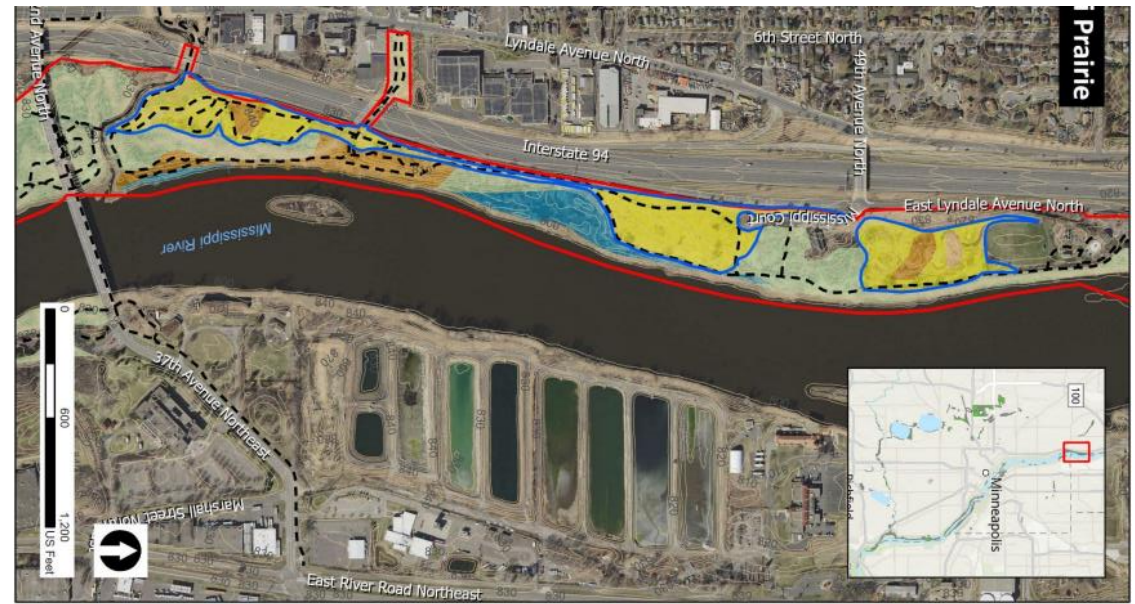
Habitats supports: a variety of animals, including birds, small mammals, and reptiles. Specific examples include golden-winged warblers, swamp sparrows, sharp-tailed grouse, northern harriers, short-eared owls, yellow rails, and loggerhead shrikes

UPLAND COMMUNITY



Prairie

A plant community of native grasses with a large variety of sunlight-dependent wildflowers that grow in different combinations based on soil moisture.



Characteristic Plant Species

- Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)
- Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*)
- Switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*)
- Little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)
- Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
- Common oxeye (*Heliopsis helianthoides*)
- Purple prairie clover (*Dalea purpurea*)
- Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)

Habitat Supports:

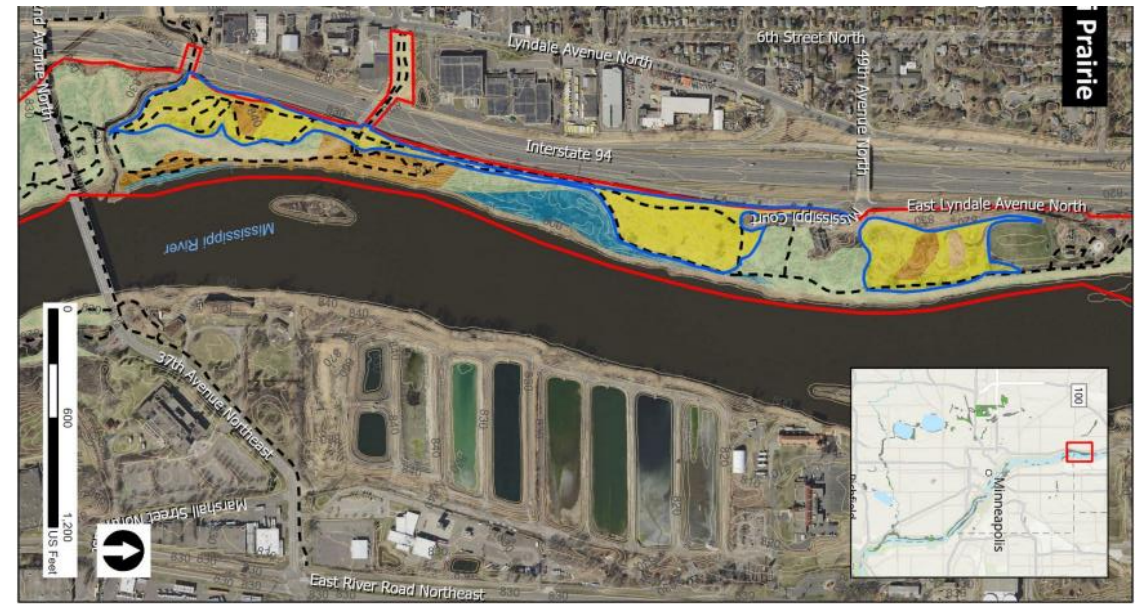
many different species, such as birds, butterflies, insects, reptiles, and other small wildlife.

UPLAND COMMUNITY



Savanna

A relatively open plant community where oaks, other trees, and shrubs cover less than half the ground, which is blanketed by sun-requiring and shade-tolerant plants.



Characteristic Plant Species

- Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
- Northern pin oak (*Q. ellipsoidalis*)
- Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- American plum (*Prunus americana*)
- Chokecherry (*P. virginiana*)

Habitat Supports:

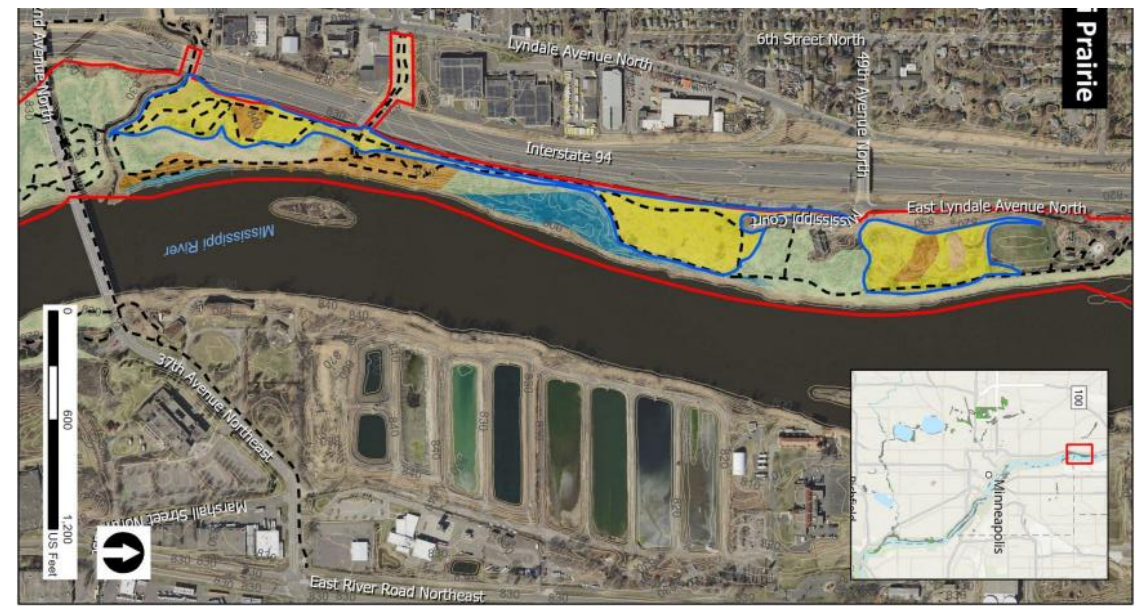
a variety of animal species, including red-headed woodpeckers, white-tailed deer, turkeys, squirrels, and various bird species like Swainson's hawks and bobolinks. Savannas also provide habitat for amphibians, reptiles, and mammals like Blanding's turtles and prairie skinks

UPLAND COMMUNITY



Non-Native Grassland

A plant community dominated by invasive non-native grasses, often supporting few wildflower species.



Characteristic Plant Species

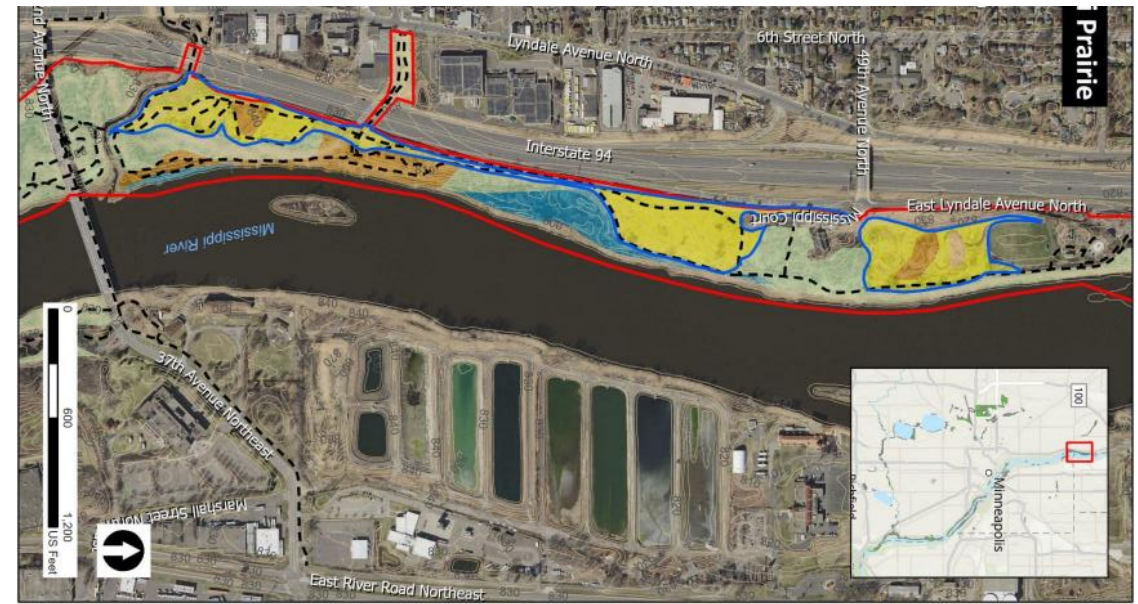
- Smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*) – invasive non-native
- Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) – invasive non-native
- Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) – invasive non-native
- Yellow and White sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*, *M. alba*) – invasive non-native
- Ground clovers (primarily *Trifolium repens*, *T. pratense*) – invasive non-native
- Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*)
- Common ragweed (*Ambrosia artimisiifolia*)
- Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) – invasive non-native
- Giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*)
- Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*)

UPLAND COMMUNITY



Altered Forest / Woodland

A forested plant community on disturbed land (e.g., fill areas, former building/industrial sites, dump sites or unmanaged parkland), dominated by light-seeded trees and shrubs, most of which originated in lowland settings.



Characteristic Plant Species

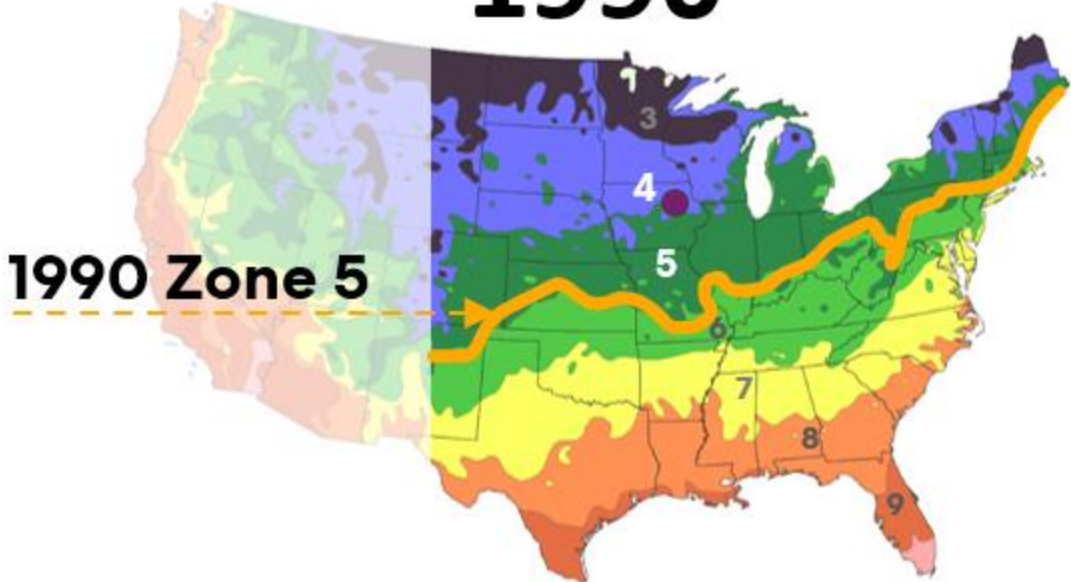
- Box elder (*Acer negundo*)
- Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- American and Slippery elm (*Ulmus americana*, *U. rubra*)
- White pine (*Pinus strobus*) planted in parks (but also present in some original forests)
- Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) – invasive non-native
- Non-native honeysuckles (*Lonicera tatarica*, *L. x bella*, etc.) – invasive non-native

Habitat Supports:

Altered habitats can lead to changes in the types of plants and animals that live there. Some species may thrive in the altered environment, while others may decline or disappear.

Plant Hardiness Zone Temperature Shift

1990

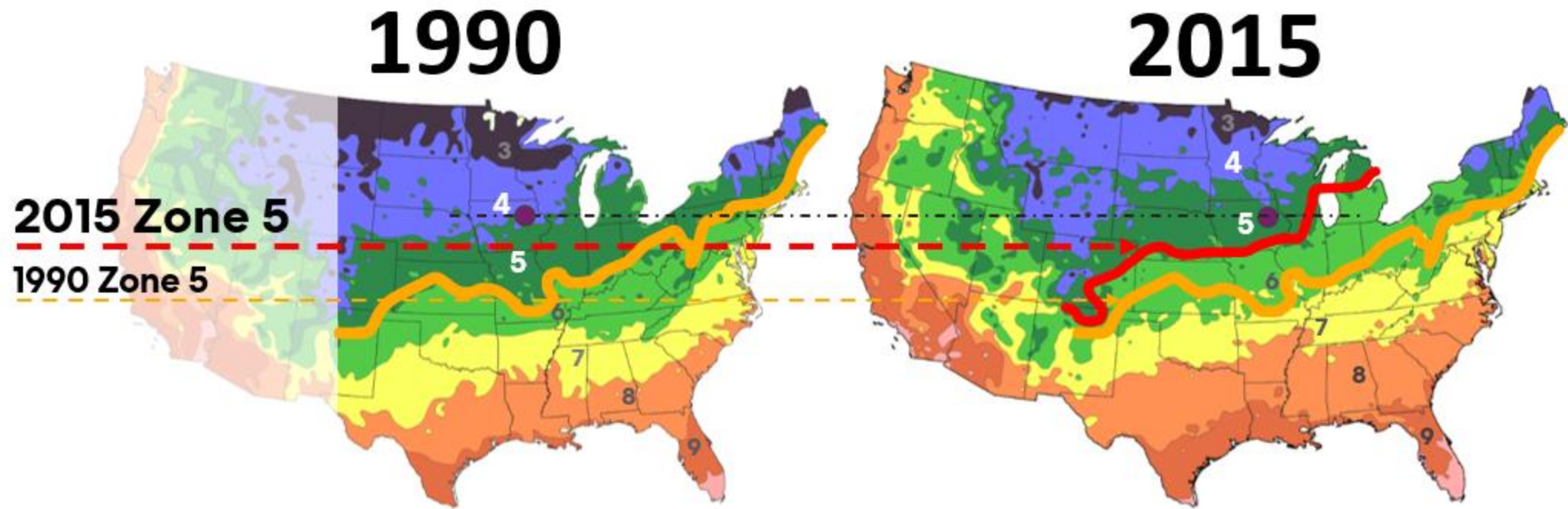


1990 USA Plant Hardiness Zone Map
Data source: USDA



The Arbor Day Foundation Plant Hardiness Zone* base maps
Per the USDA, the shift is generally one half-zone warmer since 1990 (about 5 degrees Fahrenheit).

Plant Hardiness Zone Temperature Shift



1990 USA Plant Hardiness Zone Map
Data source: USDA

2015 USA Plant Hardiness Zone Map
Data source: NOAA



The Arbor Day Foundation Plant Hardiness Zone* base maps
Per the USDA, the shift is generally one half-zone warmer since 1990 (about 5 degrees Fahrenheit).

ARTIST IN RESIDENCE

MNPAIR — MINNESOTA PARKS ARTISTS IN RESIDENCE

CREATING BELONGING PILOT

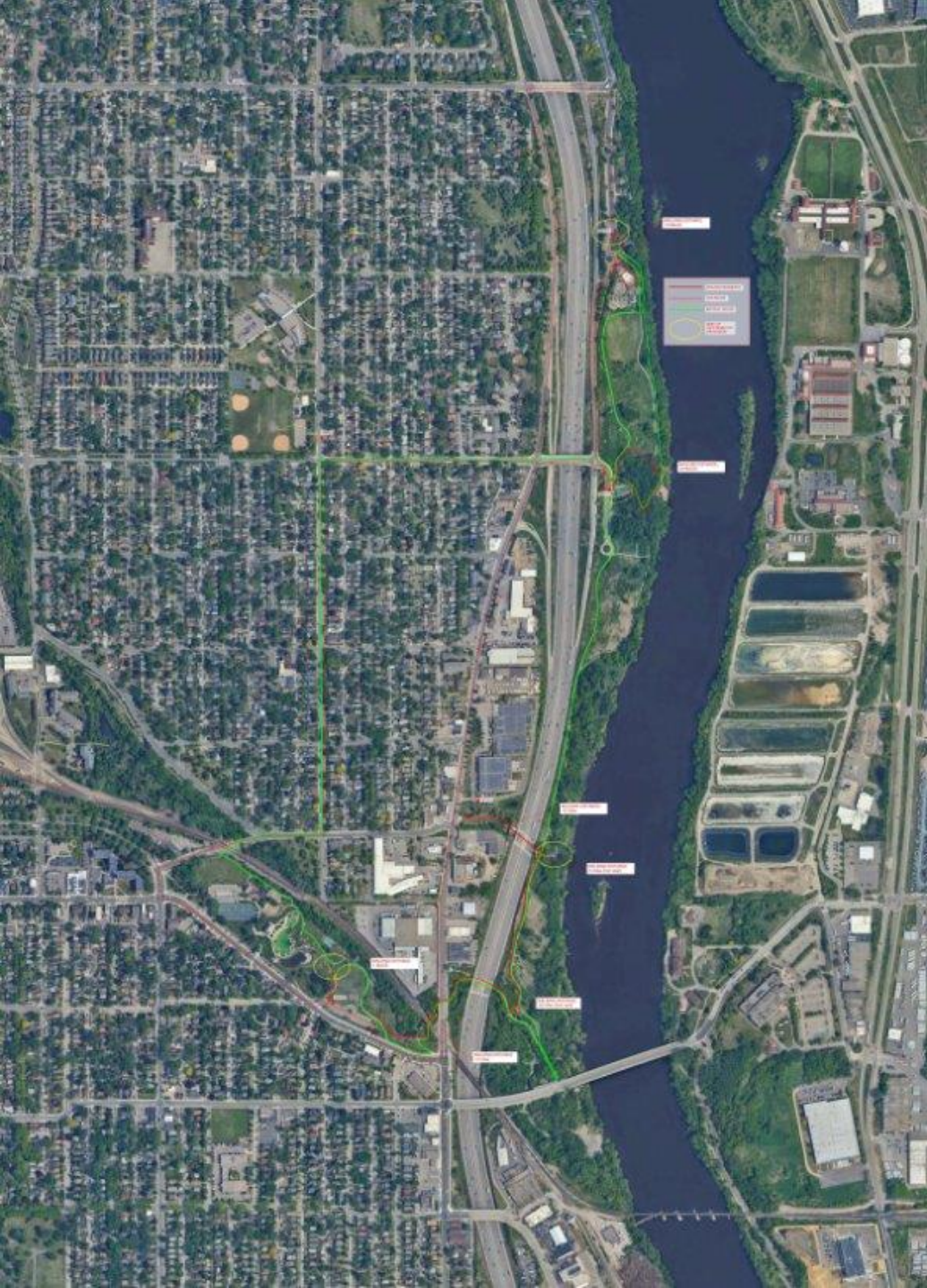


Stephanie Lindquist

Artist in Residence

North Mississippi Region Park

SITE TOUR



Site Tour Details

DATE / TIME:

Saturday, May 3rd
12noon – 2pm

MEET:

Kroening Nature Center

WHAT TO EXPECT:

- *If poor weather conditions are in the forecast, we will confirm the event by 12noon on Friday, May 2nd.*
- *We will be exploring the main park, walking paths and trails, neighborhood connections, Webber Park, and entrances together via van tour*
- *Walking shoes recommended for on foot segments*
- *Intention is to experience the extents of the park, discuss challenges, and identify opportunities in preparation for our May CAC Visioning Meeting.*
- *Water and light snacks will be provided*

PUBLIC COMMENT TIME

QUESTIONS / COMMENTS