Rewilding Hidden Valley 2010 – 2019

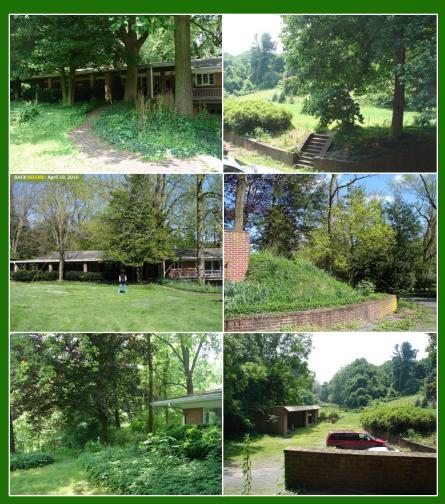
Lydia & Doug Martin

7376 River Road

Conestoga PA 17516

"Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better." ~ Albert Einstein

Hidden Valley – Reviewing the Wild Landscape



April & June 2010 site visits Moved to Hidden Valley August 2010

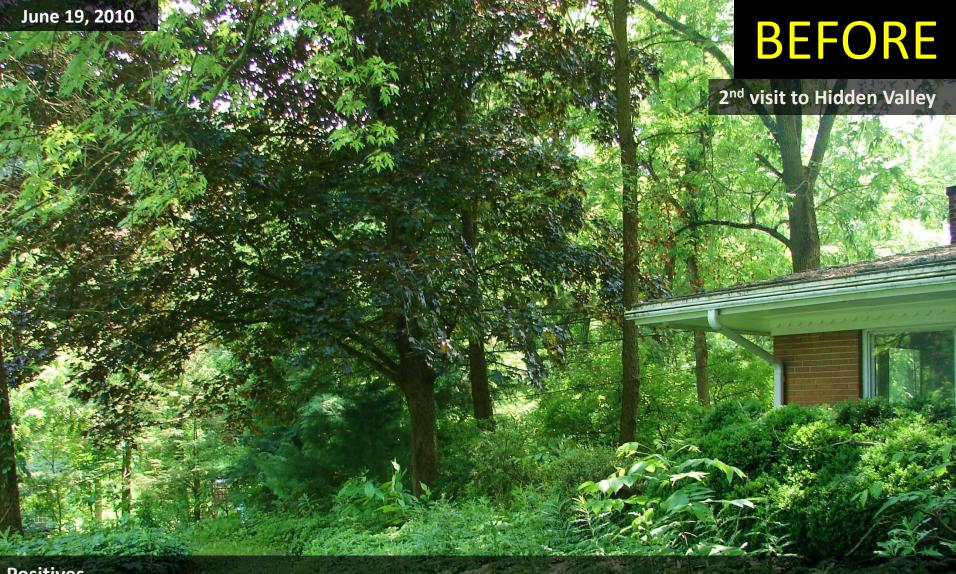
- Evaluate site conditions & define landscape vision
 - positives/opportunities & challenges
- Identify plants & threats: native, non native & invasive plants-animals
- Develop a plan & schedule
 - journal/photos
 - use integrated pest management (IPM) & adaptive management
 - define your goals?: more wildlife, improve habitat, native flowers, etc.
- Establish a budget
 - sourcing native plants & seed
 - propagation nursery
- Action plan/phases
 - engage family, friends & neighbors
 - track solutions worked/failed & why
- Share slideshow & property
 - tours & sharing plants & resources



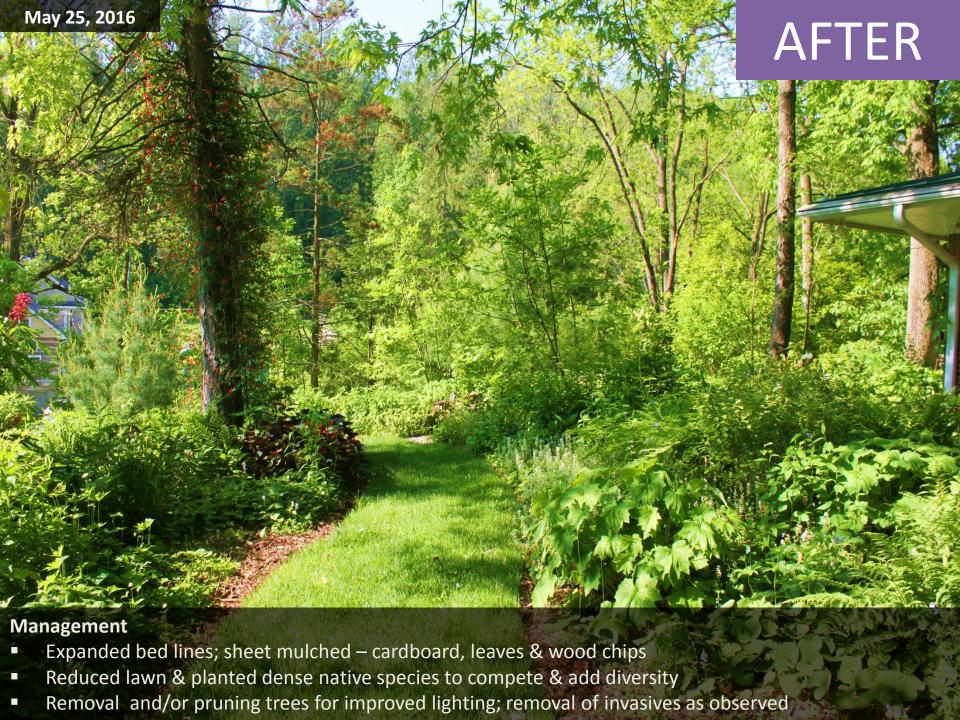


Hidden Valley Rewilding - FRONT





- Some existing native species/mature trees
- Challenges
- Invasive species: Norway maple 'Crimson King', Japanese pachysandra, vinca, Canada thistle, Japanese stiltgrass & garlic mustard; dense shade - mostly from Norway maple
- Traditional foundation plantings: boxwood, yews









Observing the beauty of nature





Existing native species/mature trees

Challenges

- Invasive species: Norway maple 'Crimson King', Japanese pachysandra, vinca, Canada thistle, Japanese stiltgrass & garlic mustard; dense shade mostly from Norway maple & native hemlock
- Other: weedy species; overhanging branches over old roof



- Removed Norway maple & leaning hemlock; used for firewood; kept white pine & dead spruce Hand pulled/smothered invasive species with cardboard, mulch/wood chips
- Planted native species by seed or plants to compete & grow in densely
- Hired tree service to selectively remove large branches from hanging over roof; our own chainsaw work

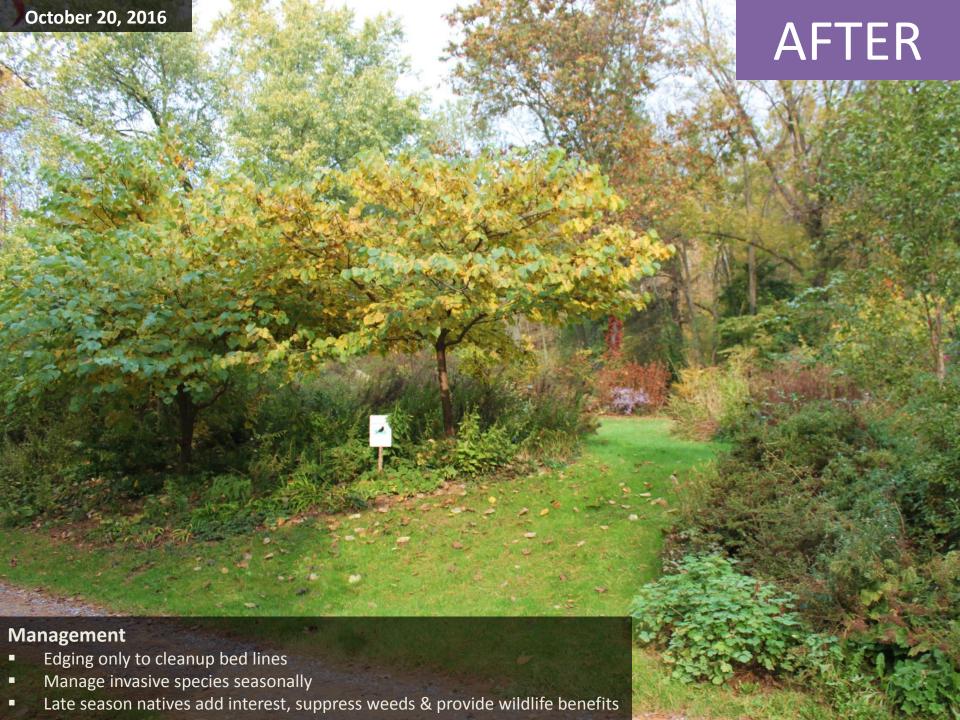






















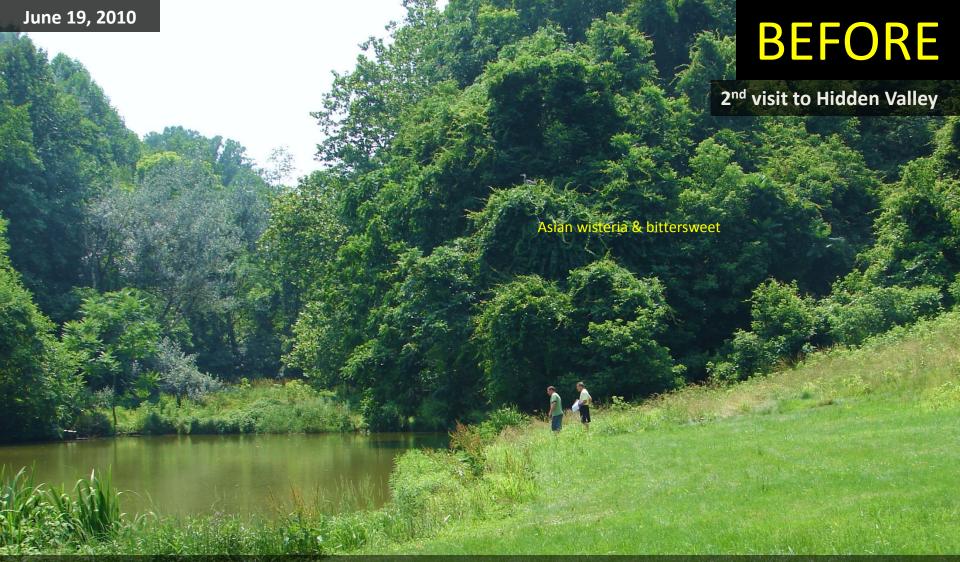






Hidden Valley Rewilding - BACK





Existing native species, pond & riparian zones attractive to wildlife

Challenges

- Invasive species: Oriental bittersweet, canary reed grass, Japanese iris & Chinese wisteria
- Minimal vegetation along pond edges—mown or trimmed edges on 3 sides; flocks of Canada geese
- 34 acres of farmlands draining into valley runoff a significant challenge

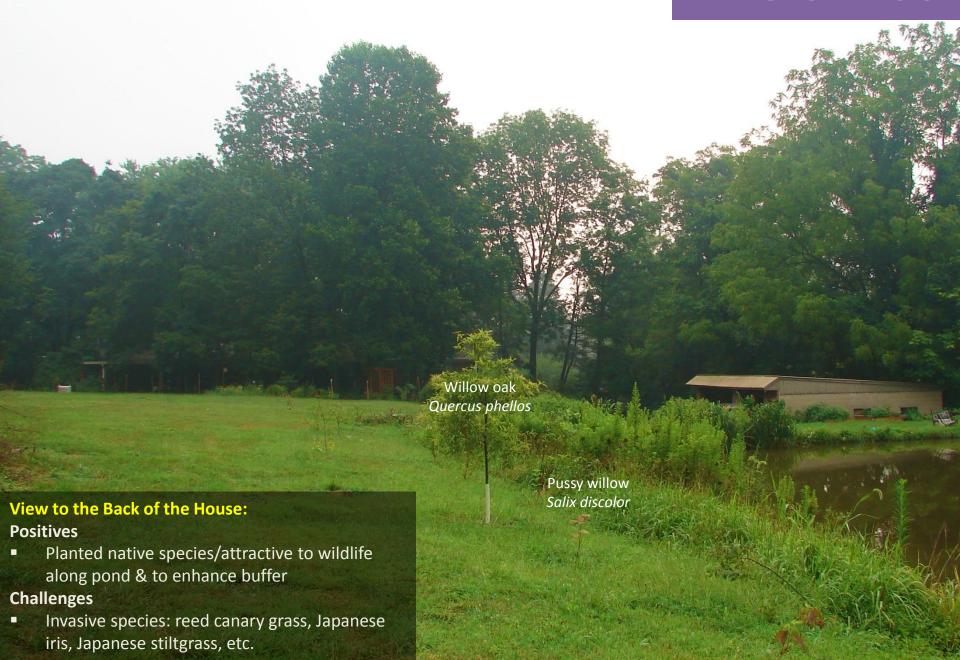


- Existing native species/attractive to wildlife
- Challenges
- Invasive species: Oriental bittersweet, reed canary grass, tree of heaven, multiflora rose, Japanese iris
- Shallow pond depth & Asian carp prolific fish kills in high summer temps





PROGRESS



AFTER





Hidden Valley - Rewilding Model



- Monitor site conditions
 - acknowledge successes/failures
 - celebrate the positive & opportunities often; recognize a livable landscape changes over time
- Increase diversity: native flora & fauna
- Research & apply Integrated pest management (IPM)
- Document process
 - journal/photos/sketches
 - adapt management techniques when needed
- Track costs/budget
- Acknowledge management plans change over time
- Share vision & changes with others
- Exercise tolerance & commitment to ongoing learning & action oriented solutions to restoring & conserving natural areas
- Have fun enjoy the beauty of nature!