



SALT LAKE CITY
PARKS & PUBLIC LANDS

Bigtooth Maple Woodland

Demonstration Naturescape

Read the Landscape

Demonstration Plantings

After community members cleared trash and debris from Hidden Hollow in the early 1990s, they carefully planned how to restore native habitat. They planted several “naturescapes” to showcase local natural communities and inspire homeowners to plant native species.



BlackCapped Chickadee, Katrina.

Student artwork, inspired by Hidden Hollow.

Welcome to the sweetest plant community in Hidden Hollow! In springtime, sap flows through the bigtooth maples. For thousands of years, people have tapped into that sweetness to make maple sugar.

Animals tap into it too—aphids and other insects suck the sap, bigger animals, like ladybugs and chickadees, feed on these insects.

Many of the native shrubs that naturally grow in bigtooth maple woodlands are tasty as well, both to people and wildlife. The fruits of chokecherry and elderberry make delicious preserves. They also feed many wild animals, like northern flickers and cedar waxwings.

You can find bigtooth maple woodlands in sheltered canyons and foothills surrounding the Salt Lake Valley.



Scott Root, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

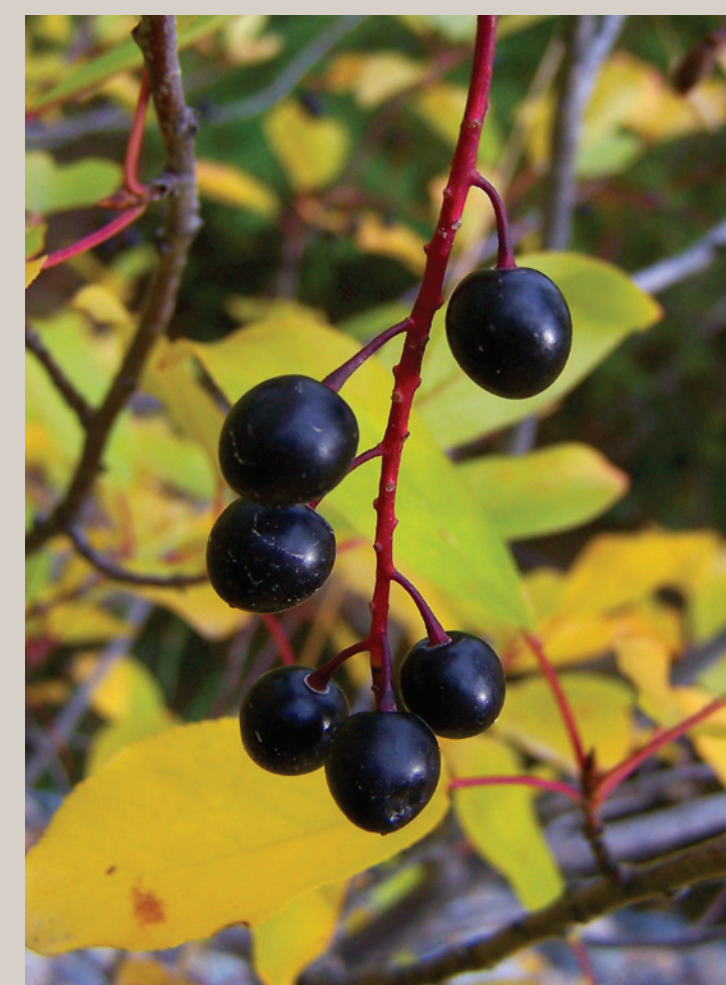
Western tanager in bigtooth maple.



Scott Caron



Tory Frates



Bryant Olsen



Bryant Olsen

Clockwise from upper left: bigtooth maple leaves and seeds; choke cherry fruit; northern flicker.

Stewardship History

In 1922, some 300 children gathered here. R.E. Sleater of the City Parks Department told them, “If you will aid and help us protect this place, we will do all in our power to take care of the birds in it.” Today, streamside plants provide natural habitat.

Did You Know?

Many animals eat the winged seeds of bigtooth maples. Squirrels and chipmunks nip off the wings and store the seeds for the winter.

