

BROWSING FOR FAWNS AT THE WCV

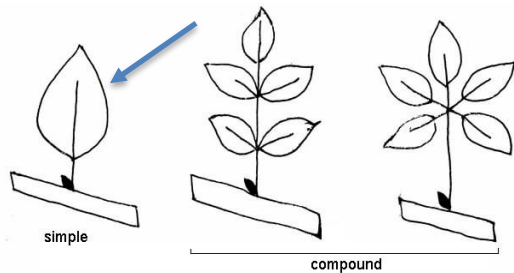
The fawns are here and need to eat! The following is a list of tree/shrub species that you can cut and donate to the WCV for our fawns.

Please be considerate when cutting:

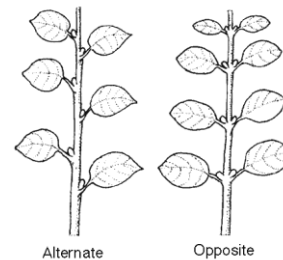
- Never cut more than 1/3 of the branches of any plant.
- Always ask permission before browsing on private land.
- Leave as little impact on the habitat as you can.
- To reduce the chances of transmitting pests and diseases, please only collect from Augusta, Rockingham, and Rockbridge counties.
- Never collect browse from trees/plants within 50 feet of a roadway, train track or other areas of exhaust or heavy chemical usage.

Our fawns need small to medium leafy branches, cut from the base. Try to deliver your branches to us *as soon as you can* after cutting them (no more than 8 hours)—the longer they are separated from the plant, the less nutritious and delicious they are. Keep your branches out of the sun with the cut end in water to help reduce wilting.

Although there are many trees and shrubs on which fawns browse, we have focused this list to include the 6 most desirable species based on edibility and nutrition. We have provided some of the most helpful characteristics for identification. All of the species listed have simple leaves.



<http://geo.cbs.umn.edu/treekey/navikey.html>



<http://www.saps.plantsci.cam.ac.uk/trees/images/altopp.gif>

Black Willow

Habitat: Along streams and in wet low-lying areas

Form: Twisted, often multi-stemmed tree

Leaves: Alternate, 3-6 inches long and lance-shaped, with finely toothed edges

Twigs: Slender, orange-brown, with a bitter aspirin taste



https://www.extension.iastate.edu/forestry/iowa_trees/trees/black_willow.html



Dogwood

Habitat: Hardwood forest understories

Form: Small tree with short, low-branching trunk

Leaves: Opposite, 3-5 inches long and oval shaped, smooth or wavy edges, veins curve along leaf edges

Twigs: Slender, often with a waxy coating

<http://naturewalk.yale.edu/trees/cornaceae/cornus-florida/flowering-dogwood-47>

Lowbush Blueberry

Form: Small shrub reaching 2-3 feet in height

Leaves: Alternate, 1-2 inches long and elliptical, very finely toothed edges, dull green above and pale beneath

Twigs: Slender, zigzag, green with some red, very finely fuzzy when new

May have small blueberries present after mid-summer

http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/lb_blueberry.html



Sassafras

Habitat: Open woods and abandoned fields

Form: Small tree with a flat-topped crown, often in thickets

Leaves: Alternate, 4-6 inches long, shaped like an oval, mitten, or 3-lobed

Twigs: Slender, green with a spicy-sweet aroma when broken

<http://sensible-survival.blogspot.com/2012/07/edible-wild-plants-sassafras.html>

The following are two, non-native species of shrubs (no worry about taking too much—hack away!) that are very common.

Honeysuckle

Habitat: Common everywhere particularly in disturbed areas

Form: Most are twining vines or shrubs

Leaves: Opposite, simple, oval, that taper to a point

Twigs: Woody

Berries: Dark (often red), fused pairs



<http://www.duboiswcd.org/dcsbcd/images/invasive-species/asian-bush-honeysuckle.jpg>
<http://www.inhs.illinois.edu/files/1413/3943/2765/LonMaa3.jpg>

Autumn Olive

Habitat: Common in any wooded area

Form: A deciduous large shrub or small tree

Leaves: Leaves are about 2-3 inches (6-7 cm) long with dark, green tops and silver-white bottoms. Leaves are simple, alternate and have smooth edges.

Twigs: Silvery to brown, often with thorns

Berries: Red with silvery specs, always as a single fruit-- not fused with other berries



https://3herbmamas.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/autumn_olive_bergmann_berries.jpg

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP!

