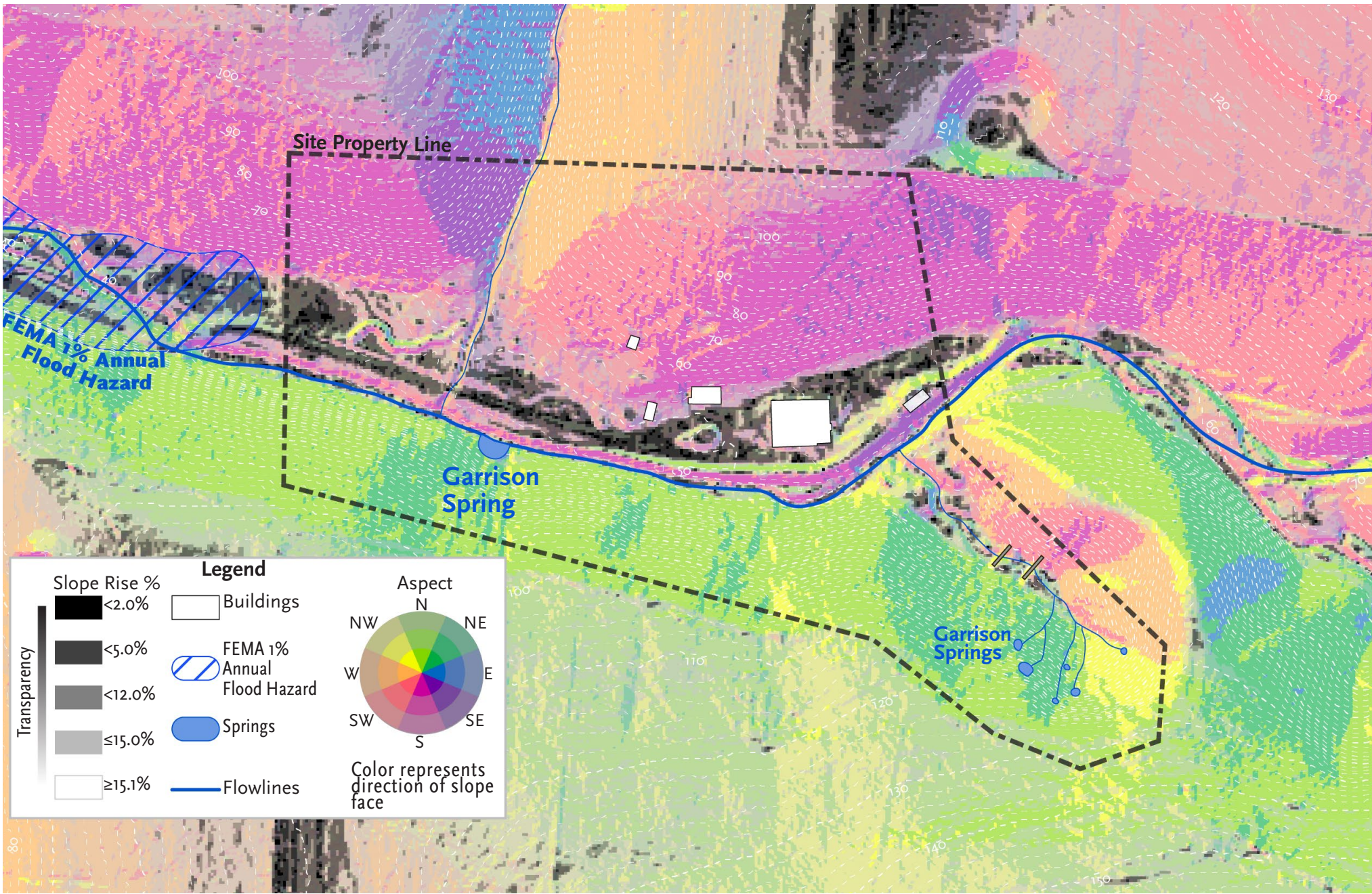
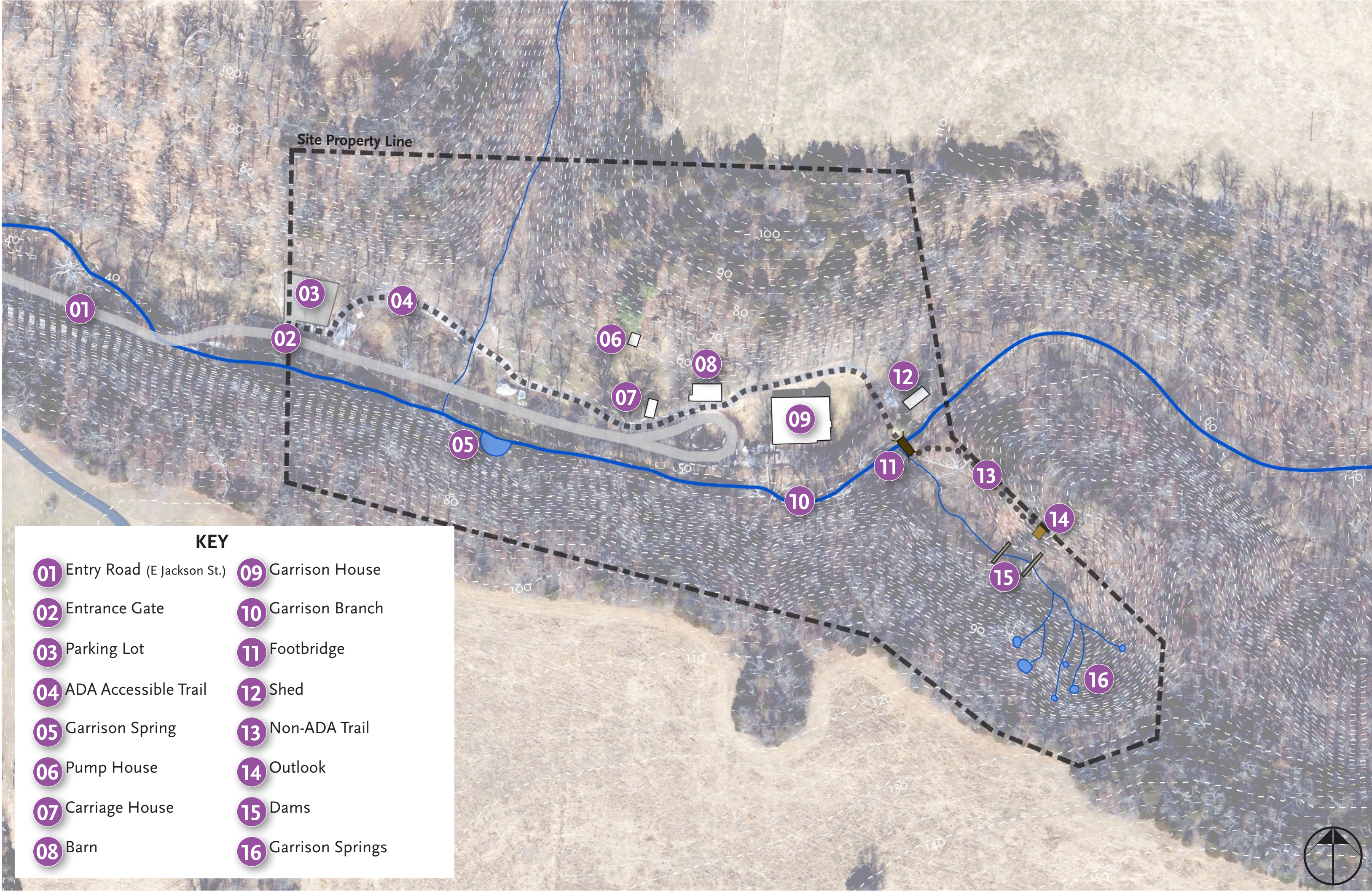


EXISTING SITE INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

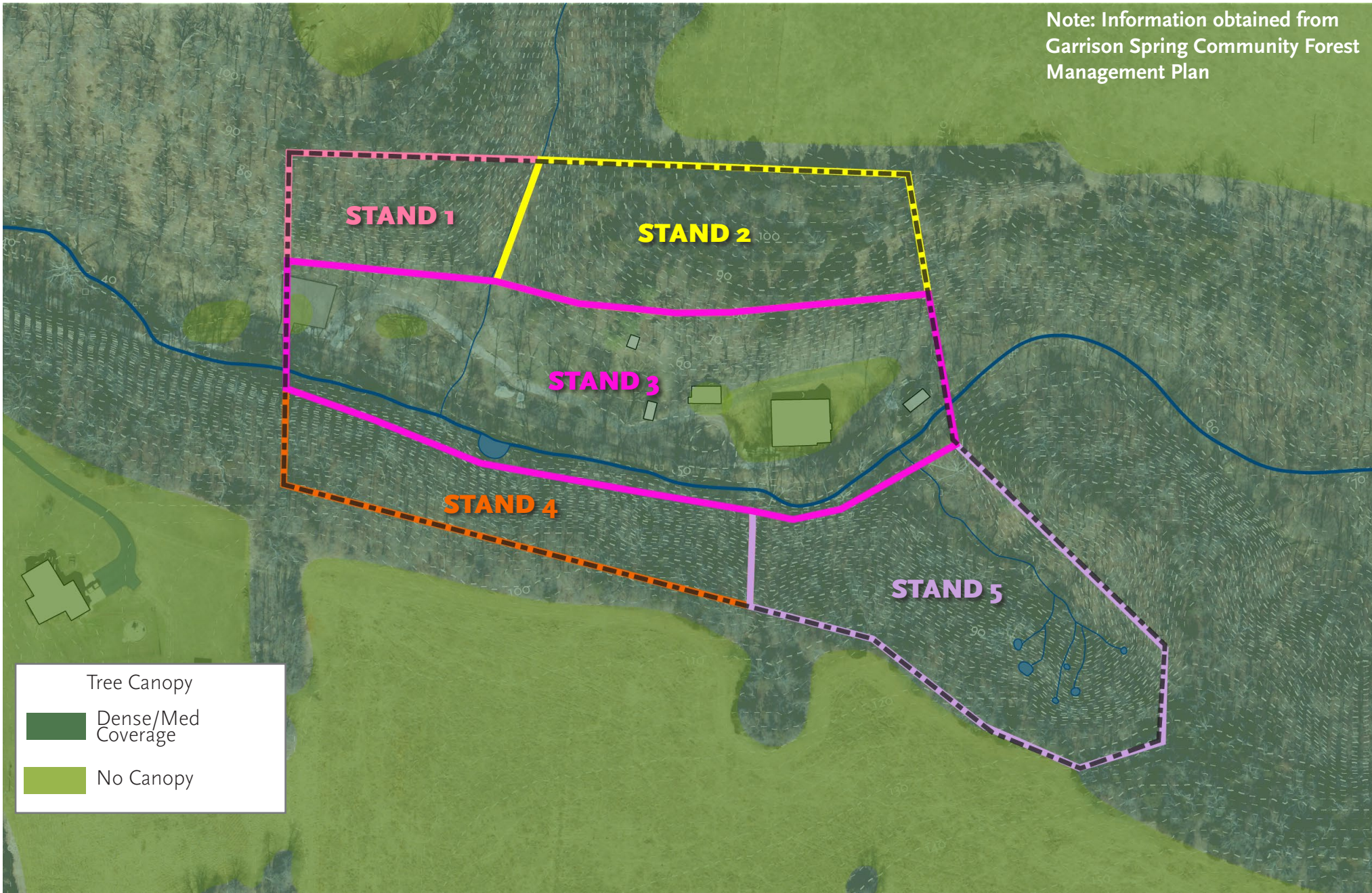


TOPOGRAPHY & HYDROLOGY ANALYSIS

Slope (Percent Rise)
The black to dark gray areas represents slopes that have a 0%-5% slope percent rise. The majority of existing built structures and programming are located in these areas. Areas with medium to light gray covering are areas with slopes percent rises from 12-15%. The brightest colored areas, have the highest slope percent rise, equal to and over 15%. In these areas, building becomes challenging and costly, but limited / small interventions such as hiking trails may be incorporated.

Aspect
The direction a slope face impacts shade, run-off flow lines/erosion, vegetation stands, soil, and micro-climate. Steeper North facing slopes are more susceptible to erosion due to increased water velocity, while South facing slopes receive more direct sunlight, resulting in warmer soil temperatures and higher evaporation rates, typically resulting in slower erosion rates.

Hydrology
Garrison Branch is a tributary, less than 2 miles long. The branch starts in a cave, travels through the site, finally feeding into the Finley River. Within the site, it's fed by 3 different springs, with the largest dubbed Garrison Spring, which has the strongest flow consistency. There is no FEMA Flood Hazard Areas on site, though directly West of the site boundary, there is a 1% annual flood hazard area.



TREE CANOPY & FOREST STANDS

Overall Vegetation
Forest stands are a continuous community of different tree species. The site has 5 different stands: 4 characterized as upland hardwood interior forests, and 1 that is not an interior forest due to clearing and should be managed more as a native garden and riparian zone. Dominate tree species include, Sugar Maple, Shagbark Hickory, Hackberry, Black Walnut, and Slippery Elm.

Overall Management /Invasive Control
Recommended overall management includes, gaining control of invasive species through integrated pest management strategy, improve habitat density through natural community restoration, maintain a barrier between forest and bottom land garden and install native herbaceous and woody plants along streambank and riparian zone. Two invasive species found in all 5 stands are the Busch Honeysuckle and Winter Creeper.

Stand 1 & Stand 2 : Dense upland hardwood interior forest with similar tree species and large invasive coverage.

Stand 3 : Riparian zone that needs native species to repair erosion damage from mowing and lack of natives. North side of stream needs stabilization. Invasives should be replaced with herbaceous natives.

Stand 4 & Stand 5 : Also upland hardwood interior forest, with Sugar Maples dominating other species. These stands have less invasive coverage than others but should still be managed similarly for future growth.



Entrance Gate



Garrison Spring



Garrison House



Footbridge



Dam Ruin



ADA Trail from Parking Lot



Riparian Area



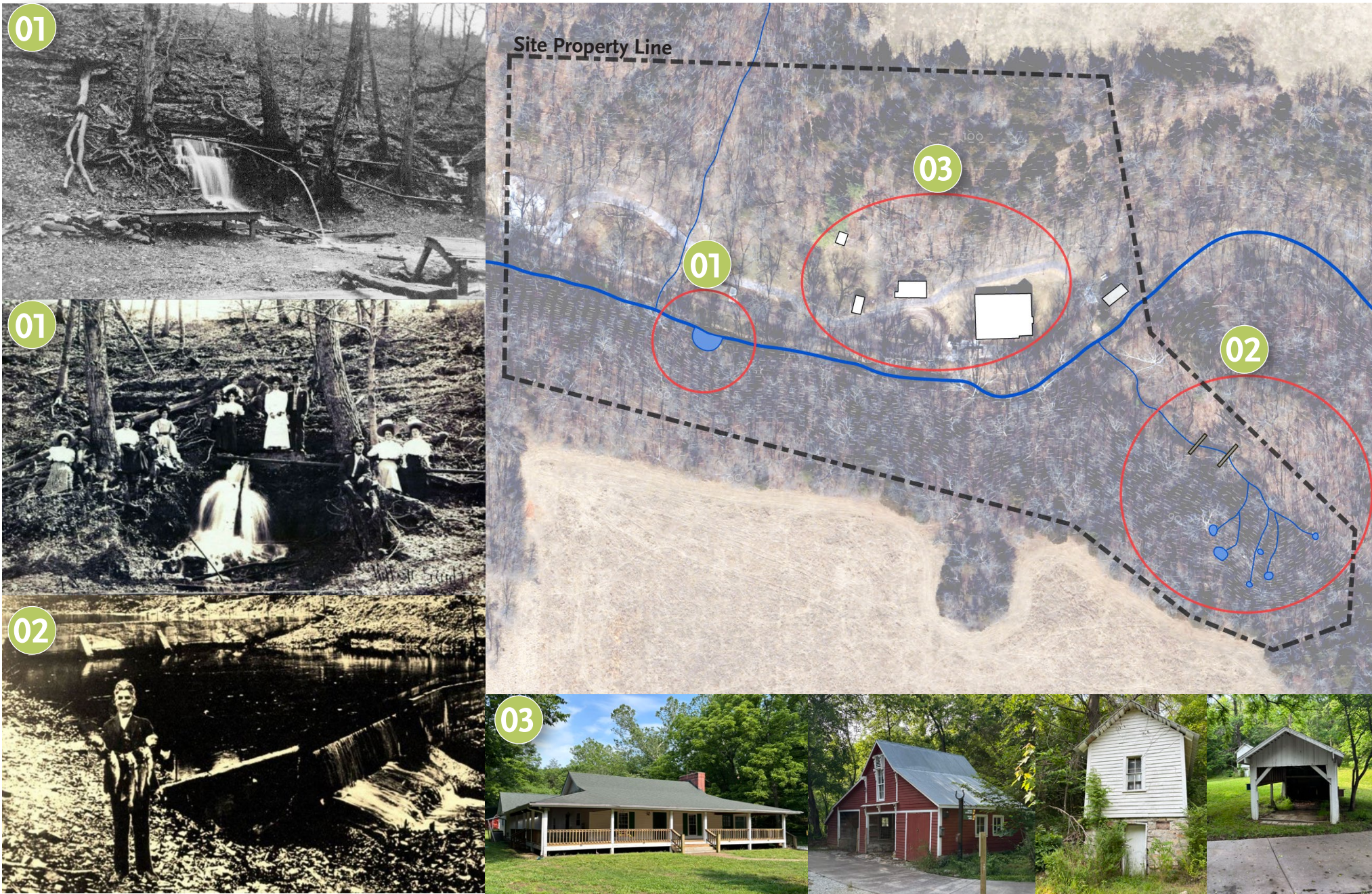
Open Space behind House



Overlook



Garrison Branch



SITE HISTORY POINTS OF INTEREST

01 Garrison Spring has been an essential site to the City of Ozark for over a century. The spring has been the source of drinking water for past Ozark residents since the early 1800s, fed irrigation pipes/pump house that pumped water to the Frisco Railroad station to give train engines steam (which are still in place today, though no longer operational), and was used to wash mined material from a nearby lead mine. The area was also a gathering place for early Ozark, sometimes a background for a photos of residents.

02 John Robertson temporarily owned the springs around the 1920s, when he installed dams that created Robertson Bass Lakes. The dams, though in poor condition, still remain standing today. Overtime, diminishing water flow from the springs has resulted in the disappearance of the man-made lake.

03 The Garrison family settled this area in the 1840s, building a house and other structures while living there until the 1990's when the property was sold to the Braswells. The house burned down in a fire shortly after the sale, but the Braswells rebuilt it similarly to the original design. Some structures that remained after the fire tell the story of what the site was once used for, such as the carriage house or the pump house built in 1899.



COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE #1
OZARK PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN, OZARK MO

