



## About Us

Long Grove's commitment to protecting its natural resources has helped to maintain a peaceful, rural atmosphere that is increasingly rare in the Chicago metropolitan area.

## Finding a Contractor

Are you looking for a contractor licensed to apply pesticides and certified in native wildlife restoration?

- Check the Illinois Department of Agriculture's website to verify the contractor's valid pesticide application license.
- Research the contractor's experience in native wildlife restoration and ask for references or examples of previous work.
- Inquire about the contractor's certifications in native wildlife restoration and ask for proof of certification.
- Don't hesitate to ask questions about the contractor's methods and approach to ensure they align with your values and goals.

By taking these steps, you can locate a licensed and certified contractor in Illinois who can apply pesticides and restore native wildlife habitats with confidence.

## Contact

847-634-9440

[longgroveil.gov](http://longgroveil.gov)

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# Building a Better Native Environment

## Common Invasive Plants

Illinois is home to a wide variety of native plants and animals, but unfortunately, many invasive species threaten the health of our ecosystems. Invasive species are non-native plants and animals that can cause harm to the environment, economy, and even human health.

Common Invasive Plants in Illinois

Some of the most common invasive plants in Illinois include:

- Japanese Knotweed
- Garlic Mustard
- Purple Loosestrife
- Buckthorn
- Multiflora Rose



## What do I plant?

If you're looking for alternatives to invasive species, there are plenty of native plants that can provide similar benefits. Some good options include:

- Wild Geranium
- Prairie Smoke
- Wild Columbine
- Golden Alexander
- Prairie Blazing Star
- Purple Coneflower

By removing invasive species and planting native alternatives, you can help protect the environment and support the health of Illinois ecosystems.

## Why should I remove them?

Invasive plants can outcompete native plants, reducing biodiversity and altering entire ecosystems. They can also cause problems for farmers, foresters, and other land managers. For example, Japanese Knotweed is known to damage infrastructure like roads, buildings, and bridges. Garlic Mustard can harm native butterfly and moth populations by poisoning their food sources.

