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**AGENDA**

**CONSERVANCY SCENIC CORRIDOR COMMITTEE**

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 2024**

**IN-PERSON**

**VILLAGE HALL**

**3110 OLD MCHENRY ROAD**

**LONG GROVE, ILLINOIS 60047**

**ZOOM LINK:**

**Join Zoom Meeting**

**<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85908013603?pwd=WHg5cU1tVS8xU2ZWRTVBSmg5UExDZz09>**

**Meeting ID: 859 0801 3603**

**Passcode: 105094**

**I. CALL TO ORDER**

**II. MOTION TO APPOINT TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON**

**III. VISITORS' BUSINESS**

**a. New CSCC Application: 4618 Forest Edge – Construction Use Access (John Marshall Construction)**

**IV. MEETING MINUTES**

a. Approval of last meeting's Minutes

**V. INVASIVE SPECIES GRANT APPLICATIONS (EVALUATION PROCESS)**

a. 6609 Cobblestone Lane

b. 5622 Oakwood Road

c. 1493 Countryside Lane

**VI. OLD APPLICATIONS (INVASIVE SPECIES GRANT)**

- a. Cobblestone HOA, 6621 Carriage Way

- Site visit scheduled for 4/8.

**VII. NEW APPLICATIONS (INVASIVE SPECIES GRANT)**

- a. 3861 Old McHenry Road
- b. 1203 Grant Place
- c. 3204 Westover Lane
- d. 3854 Old McHenry Road
- e. 3857 Old McHenry Road

**VIII. OTHER BUSINESSS**

- a. New Conservancy Area Signage, Verbiage, and QR Code Request – Status Update
- b. Tree Removal in Conservancy Areas
- c. Teasel Removal Guidelines
- d. General Information CSCC Page - Embracing Native Species
- e. CSCS Library - Request for funds from Village Board for reference manual purchase (Flora of the Chicago Region - A Floristic and Ecological Synthesis
- f. Invasive Species Remediation Grant Program - explore CSCC project feasibility to request funds for native species landscaping of the Village Hall Expansion
- g. Invasive Species Remediation Grant Program – funding for “after the fact”?
- h. Bee housing - Apiaries

**IX. ADJOURNMENT**

**UPCOMING MEETING** - Next Regularly Scheduled Meeting is May 1, 2024, at 7PM, Village Hall

The Village of Long Grove is subject to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Individuals with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who require certain accommodations to allow them to observe and/or participate in this meeting, or who have questions regarding the accessibility of the meeting or the facilities, are requested to phone the Long Grove Village Manager at 847-634-9440 or TDD 847-634- 9650 promptly to allow the Village of Long Grove to make reasonable accommodations for those persons.



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## **MINUTES**

### **CONSERVANCY SCENIC CORRIDOR COMMITTEE**

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2024**

**IN-PERSON**

**VILLAGE HALL**

**3110 OLD MCHENRY ROAD**

**LONG GROVE, ILLINOIS 60047**

#### **I. CALL TO ORDER**

- a. The regularly scheduled meeting of the CSCC was called to order at 7:03pm by Chairwoman Burger.
- b. Attendance:
  - Chairwoman Burger: Present
  - Member Faust: Present
  - Member Michaud: Present
  - Member McCasey: Present
  - Member Burke: Present
  - Staff Liaison Nicole Wolski: Present

#### **II. VISITORS' BUSINESS**

No visitor business was presented.

#### **III. MEETING MINUTES**

- a. Motion to approve
  - Motioned by Member Faust, Seconded by Member Michaud.
- b. Approval of January 5, 2024 Meeting Minutes
  - All Present – Aye, none opposed.

#### **IV. OLD APPLICATIONS**

- a. Burger: waiting for additional information for one or two. Nothing within the last few months.

#### **V. NEW APPLICATIONS**

#### **VI. OTHER BUSINESS**

##### a. Native Plant List Update

- Last put together in 2002.
- Burger: Spreadsheet created with plants native to Lake County (200-250 plants). Member Michaud assisted with list and format.
- Faust: how is this information going to be housed? Where can we get information from? For companies to use or on a webpage for residents?
- Burger: Other lists are available online through different resources such as Reed Turner.
- Burke: Reach out to other committees from other communities to get insight, information, and ideas.
- Faust: Important to categorize information for ease of finding information for community.
- Michaud: Education is important for community.

##### b. Improve Conservancy Signs – Materials for QR Code(s)

- Member Faust: Current conservancy signs look like they say “go away” due to design. Update them.
- Make Conservancy signs more inviting and add QR code to provide information for residents/homeowners, construction workers, etc.

##### c. Invasive Species Grant

- Six applications to decide on.
- Applications can be found on website.
- Members need to meet again to go through applications.



- All agree.

d. Tree Removal in Conservancy Areas

- Slideshow requested by Village Board for information on removal of invasive species.
- Important to encourage and educate people to remove invasive species. Take timing into consideration.
- Finalize slideshow next meeting.

**VII. ADJOURNMENT**

- a. Motion to adjourn motioned by Member McCasey, Seconded by Member Faust.

**UPCOMING MEETING** - Next Regularly Scheduled Meeting is April 3, 2024, at 7PM, Village Hall

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**Applicant:**

**Amount Requesting:**

**Address of Project:**

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Evaluation Criteria for the Village of Long Grove Invasive Species Remediation Grant Program:

The below listed evaluation criteria will guide the assessment of grant applications to ensure that funding is allocated to projects that demonstrate the greatest potential for successful removal of invasive species and conservation impact. The evaluation committee will refer to the following criteria when assessing grant applications:

- **Project feasibility and likelihood of success**
  - Feasibility within specified timeframe and budget.
  - Likelihood of achieving objectives based on proposed approach.
  - Adequate planning, resources, and capacity for implementation.
- **Impact on the local ecosystem and biodiversity**
  - Ecological benefits: restoration of habitats, biodiversity enhancement, protection.
  - Positive outcomes: improved ecosystem health, resilience.
  - Consideration of unintended consequences on non-target species.
- **Innovation and effectiveness of proposed methods**
  - Innovation in removal techniques.
  - Effectiveness in sustainable removal while minimizing harm.
  - Evidence of prior successful implementation, if applicable.
- **Sustainability and long-term management plans**
  - Sustainability beyond the grant period.
  - Long-term management strategies to prevent re-establishment or spread of invasives.
  - Consideration of economic, social, and environmental factors for sustaining project impact.
- **Budget justification and cost-effectiveness**
  - Clarity, completeness, and reasonableness of requested amount.
  - Cost-effectiveness in relation to anticipated benefits.
  - Consideration of alternative funding sources for efficiency.

The evaluation will be conducted by a grant committee comprised of the Village Manager or an authorized delegate, the Chair of the Conservancy/Scenic Corridor Committee, or a delegated representative, two current members of the Conservancy/Scenic Corridor Committee, and one Village Board Trustee specifically appointed to the grant committee by the Village President. The committee will evaluate each proposal based on its potential for positive ecological and economic outcomes, community engagement, partnerships, and alignment with the program guidelines and requirements. The committee will also consider the feasibility of the project and the potential for successful completion within the proposed timeline and budget. The evaluation process will be transparent, impartial, and free from any undue influence or conflict of interest.



**Members on Evaluation Committee:**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

<b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>Does application meet criteria?</b>
Project feasibility and likelihood of success	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
Impact on the local ecosystem and biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
Innovation and effectiveness of proposed methods	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
Sustainability and long-term management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
Budget justification and cost-effectiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>

<b>Recommend Funding?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> \$ _____ % _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
<b>Additional Comments</b>	



# CONSERVANCY / SCENIC CORRIDOR APPLICATION

The Conservancy / Scenic Corridor Commission (CSCC) has a regularly scheduled meeting (business dependent) the first (1<sup>st</sup>) Wednesday of every month, except for the month of July. The CSCC has an "As Needed" meetings the third (3<sup>rd</sup>) Wednesday of every month at 7:00 PM in the Village Hall or as otherwise posted.

APPLICANT INFORMATION	
NAME	John T. Clery
ADDRESS	[REDACTED]
PHONE NUMBER	[REDACTED]
EMAIL	[REDACTED]
SUBDIVISION	[REDACTED]

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE (IF ANY) PROVIDED BY	
NAME OF FIRM	John Marshall Construction, Inc.
ADDRESS	1556 Barclay Boulevard, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089
PHONE NUMBER	847-279-7840
EMAIL	jmarshall@jmarshallconstruction.com

Area (or areas) where work is to be performed:

- Lowland Conservancy District
- Wooded Conservancy District
- Other: Conservancy
- Upland Conservancy District
- Scenic Corridor

Quantity: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of work to be performed (Check all that apply):

- Remove unwanted materials.  
Specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- Add prairie grass and wildflowers.  
Specify by Latin name: \_\_\_\_\_
- Add trees and shrubs.  
Specify by Latin Name: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other  
Specify: 6" of mulch 1 layer, 3/4 plywood

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. The following items must be submitted to the Village Office at 3110 Old McHenry Road – Long Grove, unless waived by the Village Administrator.
  - Completed Application
  - Pictures of the area
  - Plat of Survey
  - Improvement Plans
  - Representative images of work to be completed (if applicable)
  - Any other attachments to the Application
  - The Application Fee - \$30


You can pay the listed application fee online at [www.longgroveil.gov](http://www.longgroveil.gov) (or drop your check at the Village Hall). If paying online, include a copy of the paid receipt with your application.
2. Work shall not be commenced until approval has been received from the Village.
3. Grasses, flowers, trees, shrubs, and other materials to be used in the project must be selected from the approved lists, attached to the application.  
NOTE: That the Latin names of trees, plants, and other materials must be shown on the lists, drawing and attachments submitted with the Application.
4. If work is to be performed in common areas of a subdivision, the Application must be submitted by the person(s) with responsibility and authorization to approve the work for those areas.
5. Property owners are advised to inform neighbors of the work to be performed in private areas that abut or are near other properties.
6. Members of the Conservancy / Scenic Corridor Committee (CSCC) or the Village offices are available to answer questions or provide assistance in completion of the application.

## APPLICATION PROCESS

1. Completed Applications are forwarded to the Conservancy / Scenic Corridor Committee (CSCC) by the Village Officials. One or more members of the Committee will contact the Applicant or his/her contact within a few days following receipt of the Application and arrangements will be made to visit the property and discuss the work to be performed.
2. The Application will then be discussed at a Committee meeting and a recommendation of approval or disapproval will be forwarded to the Village Board where action will be taken.
3. The Applicant will be notified of approval or disapproval following the vote of the Board.
4. Applicants are not required to attend the meetings of either the Committee or the Board; but are welcome to do so if they wish.
5. Although the Committee and Village Board will make every effort to expedite the application process, approval may take several weeks. The actual time needed for consideration will depend upon the timing of the Application and may be delayed if there are unusual circumstances involved in the project. Questions regarding the schedule of Committee and Board Meetings should be addressed to the Village Office or any Conservancy / Scenic Corridor Committee (CSCC) member.

**I understand that as a Conservancy / Scenic Corridor Applicant, I shall be responsible for all professional fees incurred by the Village in connection with said request, including, but not limited to, engineering fees, attorney fees, and planning fees. By signing this application, I agree to be liable for such costs and agree to the filing and foreclosure of a lien against the Subject Property for all such costs plus all expenses relating to collection, if such costs are not paid within thirty (30) days after mailing of a demand for payment. Furthermore, this application shall not be forwarded to the Village Board until the Village Manager verifies that the above-described fees have been paid in full.**

John T. Clery  
Name of Applicant

  
Signature of Applicant



**ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY LONG GROVE VILLAGE OFFICIALS)**

Application submitted by: Nicole Wolski

Application #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Application Filing: \_\_\_\_\_

Application Fee (\$30) Paid:  Yes  No

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Conservancy Verified by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date forwarded to CSCC: \_\_\_\_\_

**RECORD OF CSCC ACTIVITY (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE CSCC)**

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Application assigned to: Primary: \_\_\_\_\_

Secondary: \_\_\_\_\_

Record of Contact with Applicant and others: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Committee Recommendation:  Approve  Disapprove Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Forwarded to Board: \_\_\_\_\_

Board Direction:  Approve  Disapprove

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Notification Letter sent to Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

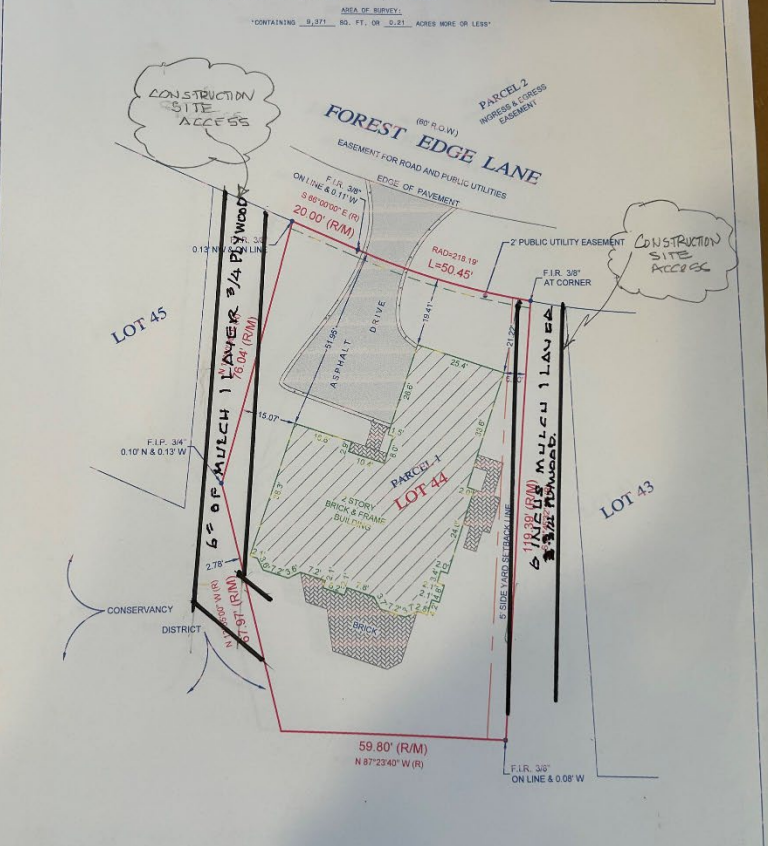
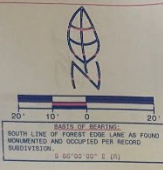
**LEGEND**

A	ASBMD	W	WEST
C	CALCULATED	P.O.B.	POINT OF BEGINNING
CL	CENTERLINE	P.O.C.	POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
D	DEED	A	ASBMD
E	EASEMENT	W	WEST
F.I.P.	FOUND IRON PIPE	R.O.W.	RIGHT OF WAY
F.L.P.	FOUND LEAD PIPE	S	SOUTH
F.T.	FEET FOOT	S.I.P.	SET IRON PIPE
L	LISTED	S.L.P.	SET LEAD PIPE
M	MEASURED	S	SOUTH
N	NORTH	S	SOUTH
NE	NORTHEAST	SW	SOUTHWEST

**PLAT OF SURVEY  
OF**

PARCEL 1: LOT 44 IN THE FIELDS OF LONG GROVE UNIT II, BEING A SUBDIVISION OF PART OF THE EAST 1/2 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 43 NORTH, RANGE 10, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED APRIL 3, 1997 AS DOCUMENT 2551872, IN LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

PARCEL 2: EASEMENT FOR INGRESS, EGRESS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PARCEL 1 OVER THE PRIVATE ROADS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF SUBDIVISION OF THE FIELDS OF LONG GROVE UNIT II SUBDIVISION BEING A SUBDIVISION OF PART OF THE EAST 1/2 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 43 NORTH, RANGE 10, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



Morris Engineering, Inc.  
515 Warrenville Road, Suite 1L 60532  
Phone: (630) 271-0770  
FAX: (630) 271-0774  
WEBSITE: WWW.ECIVIL.COM

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
I, THE UNDERSIGNED, AN ILLINOIS PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICE COMPLIES TO THE CURRENT ILLINOIS SURVEYING STANDARDS FOR A BOUNDARY SURVEY, AND THAT THE PLAT HEREON DRAWN IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SAID SURVEY.  
DATED, THIS 19TH DAY OF APRIL, A.D., 2023, AT LISLE, ILLINOIS.  
*Thomas J. Creal*  
ILLINOIS PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR NO. 035,209  
LICENSE EXPIRATION DATE NOVEMBER 30, 2024  
ILLINOIS BUSINESS REGISTRATION NO. 184-001245



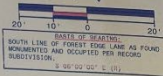
NOTES:  
1. ALL TIES SHOWN ON THIS SURVEY ARE MEASURED TO THE BUILDING'S SIDING (BRICK, FRAME, STUCCO, METAL, ETC.) AND NOT TO THE FOUNDATION, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.  
2. ROOF LINES AND OVERHANGS ARE TYPICALLY NOT SHOWN HEREON.  
3. COMPARE ALL DISTANCES AND POINTS IN FIELD AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO SURVEYOR AT ONCE.  
4. NO DIMENSIONS SHALL BE ADJUSTED BY SCALING.  
ADDRESS COMMONLY KNOWN AS 4616 FOREST EDGE LANE, LONG GROVE, ILLINOIS  
CLIENT RANDY S. HEIDENFELDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW  
FIELDWORK DATE (CREW) 04/17/2023 (MM/DA)  
DRAWN BY: BT, REVISED: JOB NO. 23-04-0107

\* CALCULATED  
 (CL) = CENTERLINE  
 (D) = DEED  
 (F) = FERT  
 (F.I.P.) = FOUND IRON PIPE  
 (F.I.R.) = FOUND IRON ROD  
 (F.T.) = FEET/FOOT  
 (I.C.) = IRON CROWN  
 (M) = MEASURED  
 (N) = NORTH  
 (NE) = NORTHEAST  
 (S) = SOUTH  
 (S.I.P.) = SET IRON PIPE  
 (S.I.R.) = SET IRON ROD  
 (S.M.) = SOUTHWEST  
 (W) = WEST  
 (NW) = NORTHWEST  
 (SE) = SOUTHEAST  
 (SW) = SOUTHWEST  
 (E) = EAST  
 (N) = NORTH  
 (S) = SOUTH  
 (W) = WEST  
 (NE) = NORTHEAST  
 (NW) = NORTHWEST  
 (SE) = SOUTHEAST  
 (SW) = SOUTHWEST

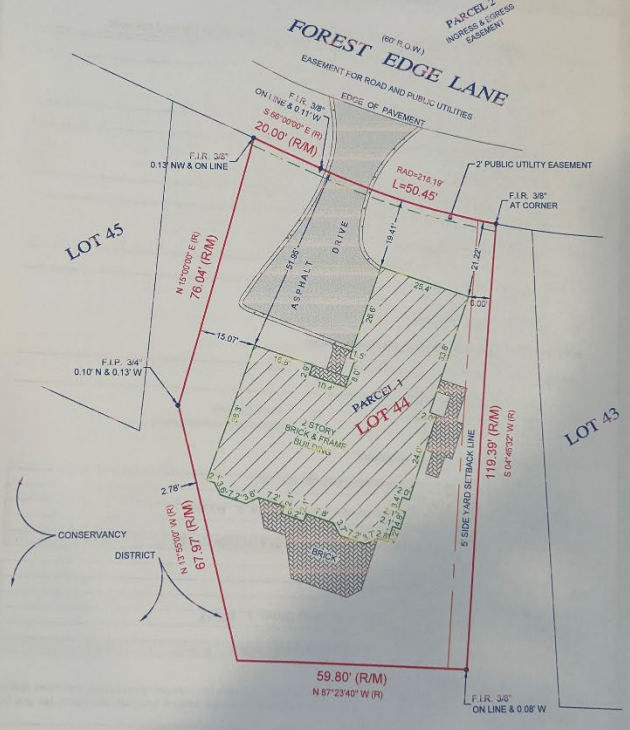
NW = NORTHWEST  
 P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING  
 P.O.C. = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT  
 R = RADIUS  
 (M) = MAGNETS  
 (S) = SOUTH  
 (S.I.P.) = SET IRON PIPE  
 (S.I.R.) = SET IRON ROD  
 (S.M.) = SOUTHWEST  
 (W) = WEST  
 (NW) = NORTHWEST  
 (SE) = SOUTHEAST  
 (SW) = SOUTHWEST

### PLAT OF SURVEY OF

PARCEL 1: LOT 44 IN THE FIELDS OF LONG GROVE UNIT II, BEING A SUBDIVISION OF PART OF THE EAST 1/2 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 43 NORTH, RANGE 10, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED APRIL 9, 1987 AS DOCUMENT 2551872, IN LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.  
 PARCEL 2: EASEMENT FOR INGRESS, EGRESS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF PARCEL 1 OVER THE PRIVATE ROADS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF SUBDIVISION OF THE FIELDS OF LONG GROVE UNIT II SUBDIVISION, BEING A SUBDIVISION OF PART OF THE EAST 1/2 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 43 NORTH, RANGE 10, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



AREA OF SURVEY:  
 \*CONTAINING .8371 .80 FT. OR 0.21 ACRES MORE OR LESS\*



Morris Engineering, Inc.  
 515 Warrenville Road, Lisle, IL 60532  
 Phone: (630) 271-0770  
 FAX: (630) 271-0774  
 WEBSITE: WWW.MEIVL.COM

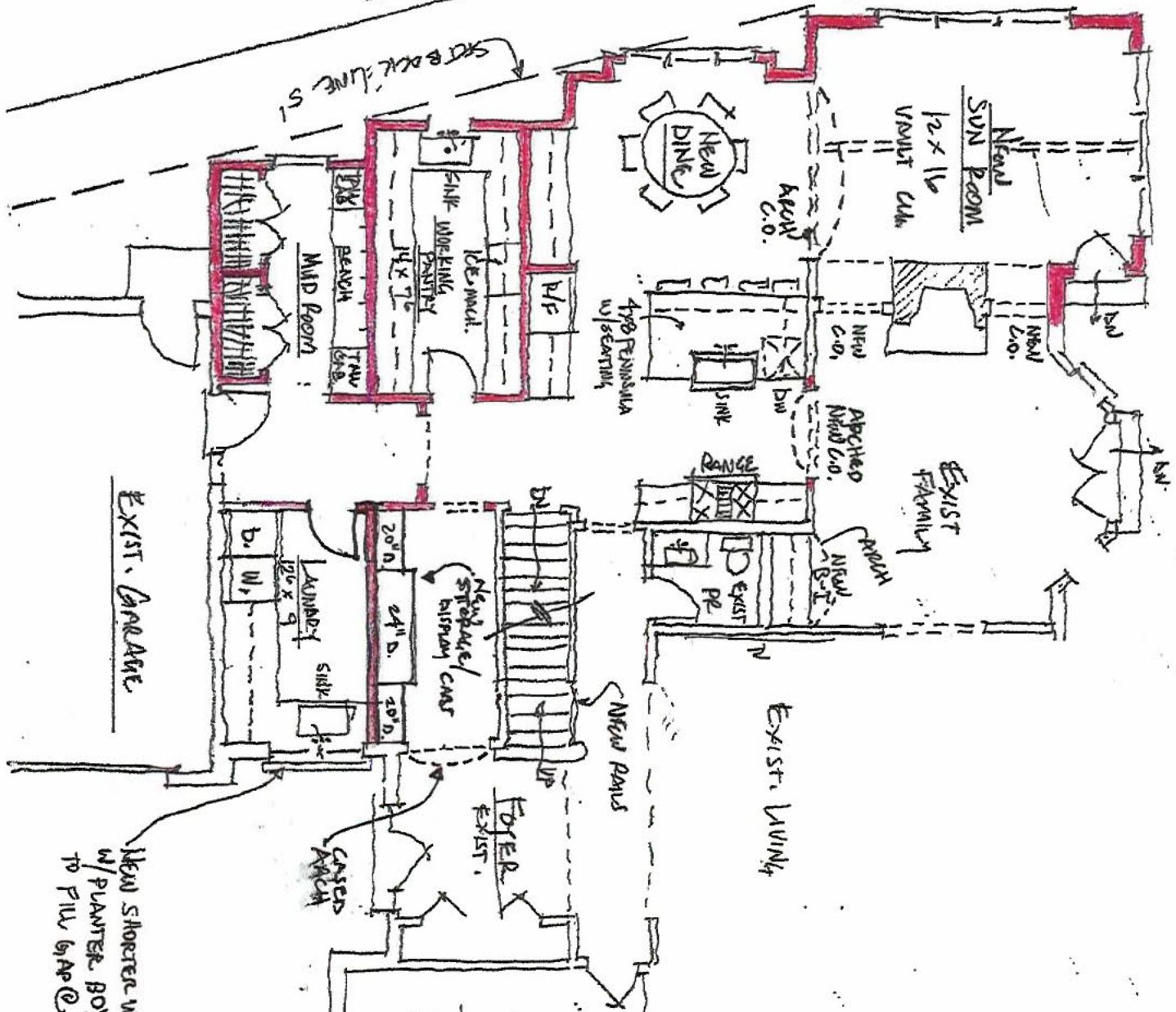
STATE OF ILLINOIS, SS  
 COUNTY OF DUPAGE, SS  
 I, THE UNDERSIGNED, AN ILLINOIS PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CONFORMS TO THE CURRENT ILLINOIS STATUTE STANDARDS FOR A BOUNDARY SURVEY, AND THAT THE PLAT HEREON DRAWN IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SAID SURVEY.  
 DATED, THIS 12TH DAY OF APRIL, A.D., 2003, AT LISLE, ILLINOIS.  
*Thomas J. Cheel*  
 ILLINOIS PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR NO. 005-2200  
 LICENSE EXPIRATION DATE NOVEMBER 30, 2004  
 ILLINOIS BUSINESS REGISTRATION NO. 184-001245



NOTE:  
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 3. COMPARE ALL DISTANCES AND POINTS IN FIELD AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO SURVEYOR AT ONCE.  
 4. NO DIMENSIONS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY SCALING.  
 ADDRESS COMMONLY KNOWN AS 4618 FOREST EDGE LANE, LONG GROVE, ILLINOIS  
 CLIENT RANDY S. HEIDENFELDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW  
 FIELDWORK DATE (CREW) 04/17/2003 (BW/DA)  
 DRAWN BY: ET. REVISED: JOB NO. 23-04-0107

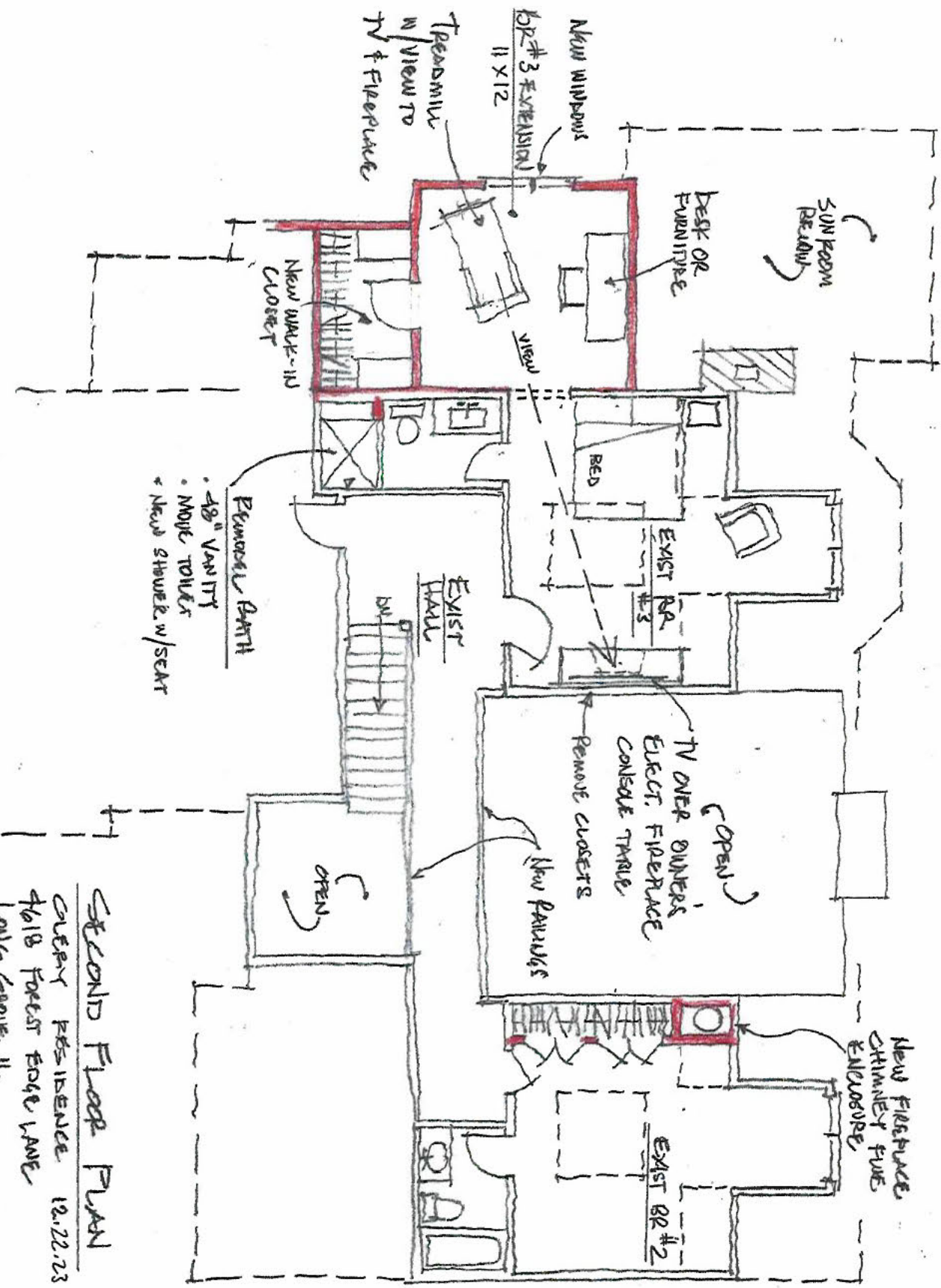


PROPERTY LINE



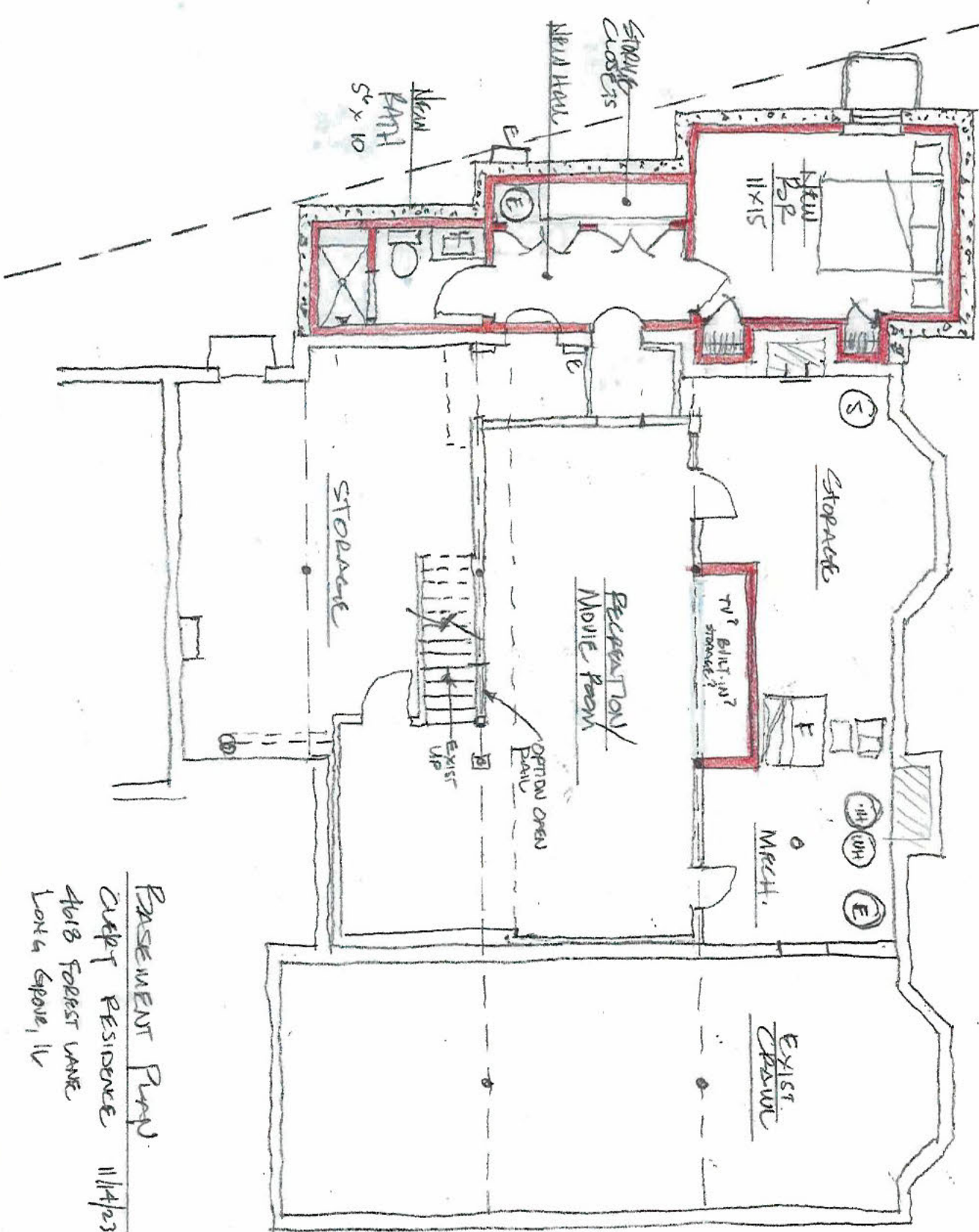
PARTIAL "A"  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 CLERT RESIDENCE  
 4115 FOREST EDGE LANE  
 LOMB GROVE, IL 61117  
 3/1/24

NEW SHORTER WINDOW (HIGHER WINDOW SILL)  
 W/ PLANTER BOX UNDER SILL  
 TO FILL GAP @ EXTERIOR



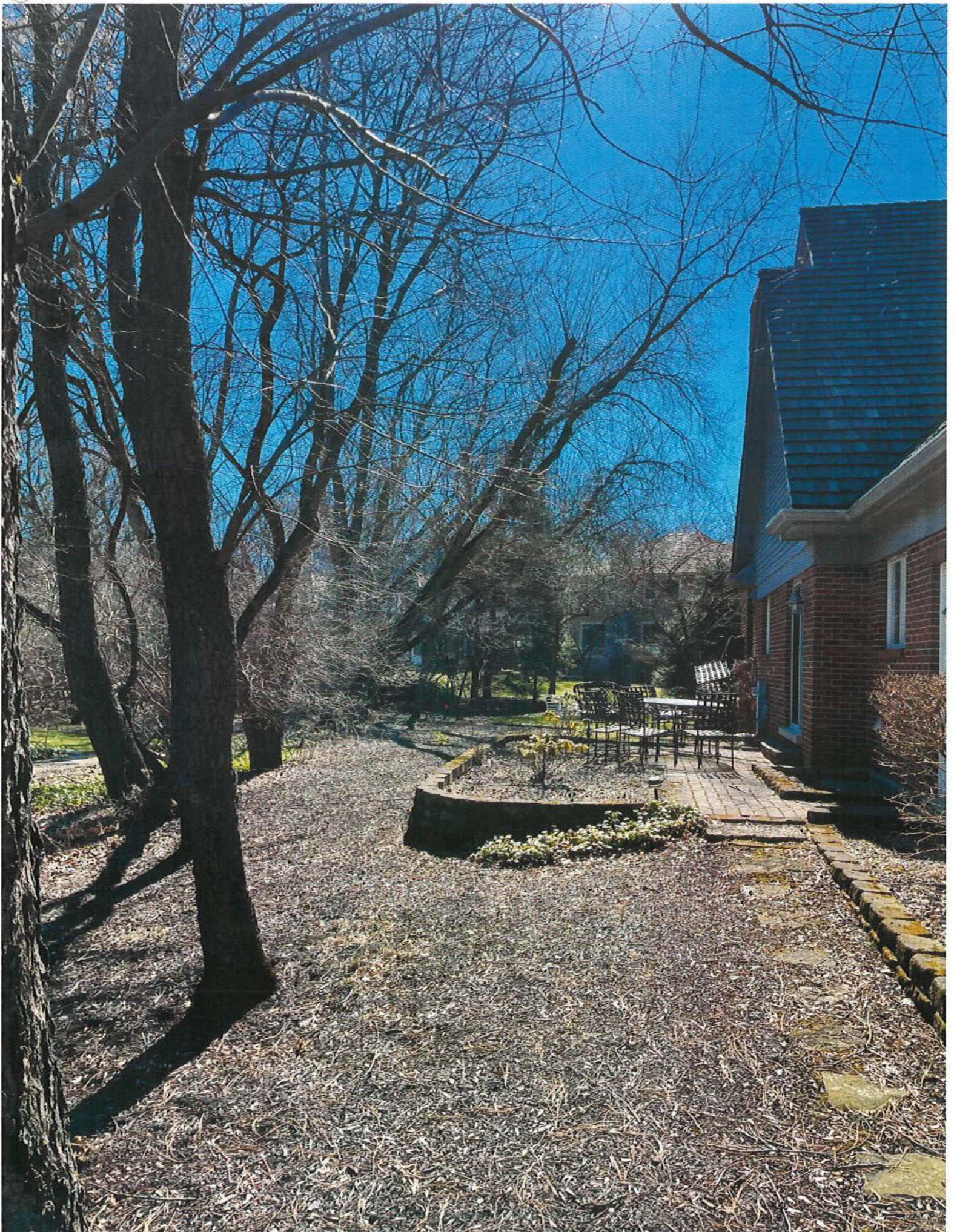
SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
 CUBBY RESIDENCE 12.22.23  
 4018 FOREST EDGE LANE  
 LONG GROVE, IL



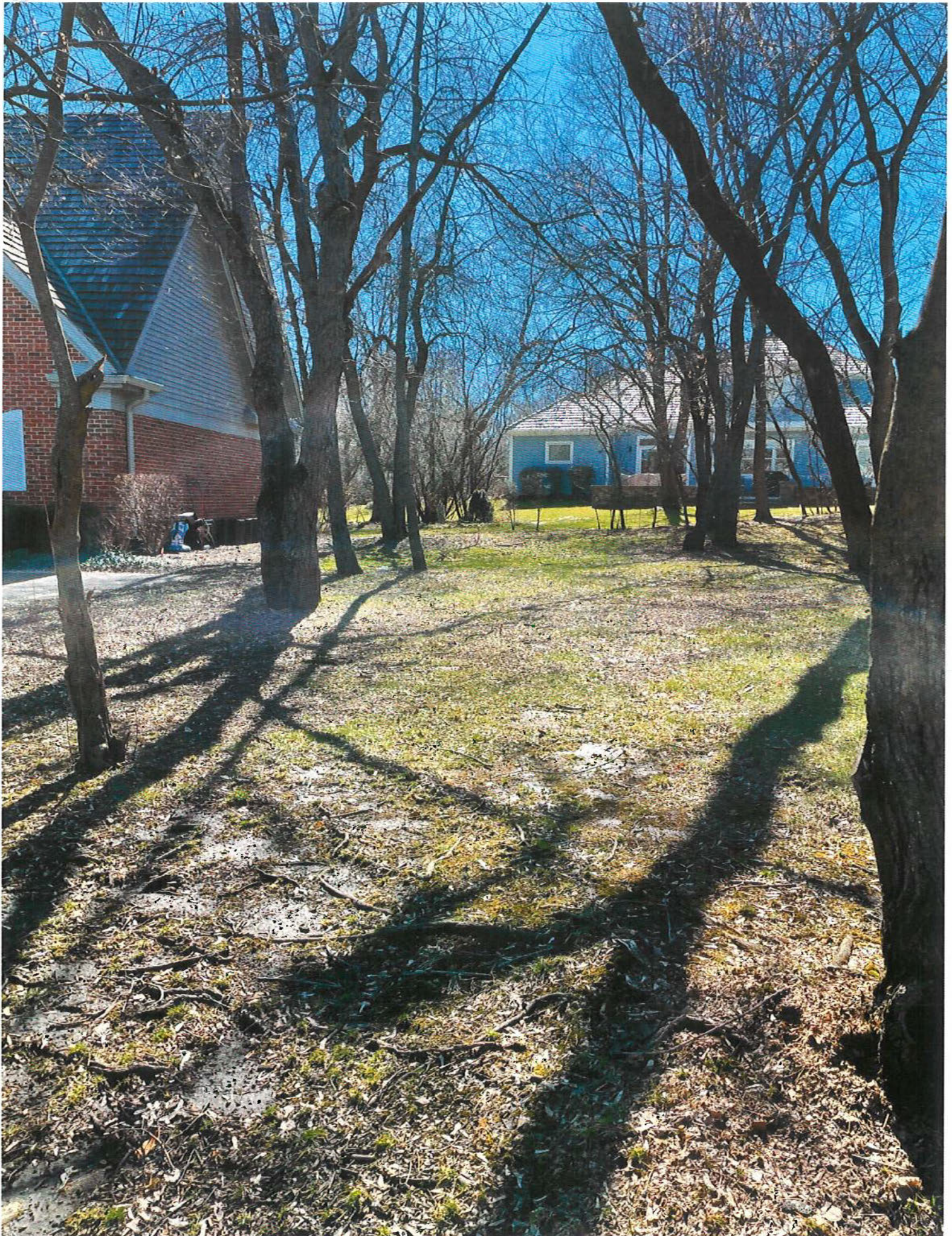


BASEMENT PLAN  
 CRYPT RESIDENCE 11/14/23  
 4018 FOREST WANE  
 Lark & Sproule, llc













## **Invasive Species Grant Application**

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Invasive Plant-Pilot Grants Program focuses on the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive plants and aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Target and treat invasive plants that can negatively transform native plant communities.
- Assist in preventing flooding, conserving water, and restoring habitat to wildlife.
- Increase local capacity to manage and prevent encroachment of invasive plants.
- Use an integrated weed management approach when treating areas infested with invasive plants through tools, including manual, cultural, mechanical, chemical, and biological control methods.

**Please submit the following documents with your application. Please note that partially submitted applications will not be reviewed until all of the required documents are received. Application is no guarantee of funding.**

- Completed Application
- Quote/Proposal cost of work to be completed
- Plat of Survey
- Improvement Plans
- Representative images of work to be completed
- Any other attachments to the Application

Please fill out the form below. If you have any issues, please email [nwolski@longgroveil.gov](mailto:nwolski@longgroveil.gov)

**Property Owner, HOA Name, or Business Name:** List name, organization name, business name, or residential address.

Christina Nandy
-----------------

**Project Lead:** List project lead name or names.

Dave Eubanks, Eubanks Environmental
-------------------------------------

**Target species:** List the target invasive plant or plants.

Common Buckthorn, Milk & Cananda Thistle, Morrow Honeysuckle, Callery Pear
--

**Acres to be Treated (#):** List the number of acres to be treated.

.96
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**Treatment map/diagram:** (Yes/No)

Do you currently have a map or diagram for the proposed treatment area or areas?

Yes     No

**Grant Request:** What is the amount of funds you are requesting?

This grant match is up to 50% of total remediation costs not to exceed \$2,000.

\$1000
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**Grant Theme:** Describe the benefits of this project to the Long Grove community.

Removal of the invasive plants on my property will provide long-term benefits to my property and the larger community by reducing further spread of these plants. Once the invasive species are removed and Illinois native species are planted as replacements, I will work to certify my property with the organization OpenLands and proudly install the garden sign allowing neighbors and residents of Long Grove to learn of my commitment to native plantings.

**Project Overview and Area Description:** Provide an overview of the project area, land ownership, vegetation types, and need for work. Describe the current population of the target species, why it is a threat, and any previous control efforts.

The .96 acre property contains the 5,000 s.f. house, a large 10,000 s.f. lawn, a few Cottonwood trees, and the remaining area consists of mature Norway Spruce, where the invasive plants grow in the unlandscaped portion of the property. The main threat is an extremely large Buckthorn tree, which is a multi-stem tree of 10-12" in diameter. The berries from this buckthorn will continue to circulate unless a professional such as Dave Eubanks can expertly remove and dispose of this threat. Last summer, I was able to hand-saw around 20 small buckthorn dispersed within the Spruce trees. To continue to control the seed bank, I hand pull the seedlings or use herbicide.

**Project Goals and Objectives:** Identify the goals and objectives of the project. What will be accomplished during the grant term? List all deliverables and measures of success.

The project goals for this grant term will be to remove the above-mentioned invasive species and plant native species to restore the disturbed habit. The project will be successful once the large woody buckthorn and honeysuckles have been removed and replaced with beneficial native plants.



**Scope of Work:** Describes the work to be performed. Who will complete the various activities associated with the project? What control methods are planned for the target species? Will the project area be reseeded or planted with native species?

The work will include tree cutting and herbicide control. Dave Eubanks and his team will largely complete the required tasks to remove and control for the invasive species. Dave will replant the area with beneficial native species.

**Project Timeline:** Provide a timeline for the project. Be as realistic and specific as possible; consider factors that could delay the project, including weather, environmental concerns, workforce availability, etc. Include project begin and end dates.

The project timeline will be determined in coordination with Dave Eubanks. The work should take a few days and can begin anytime after the grant is awarded.

**Evaluation Plan:** How will you determine the short-term success of this project? Will there be pre-treatment and post-treatment assessments? Are there specific treatment standards to be achieved?

The short-term success of this project will be immediate once the large Buckthorn tree is professionally removed and native plants are introduced. Dave will conduct post-treatment property evaluations to eliminate regrowth.

**Sustainability Plan:** Explain how this project will remain effective long-term without reliance on additional municipal financial support. What maintenance will be required? Who will be monitoring the project area for invasive plants?

After the current invasive species are removed, I will monitor the property for new growth and work with Dave Eubanks as needed to maintain the invasive-free property.

**Contact Information** (Name, Address, Email, Phone Number)

Christina Nandy;

██████



## **Invasive Species Grant Application**

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Invasive Plant-Pilot Grants Program focuses on the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive plants and aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Target and treat invasive plants that can negatively transform native plant communities.
- Assist in preventing flooding, conserving water, and restoring habitat to wildlife.
- Increase local capacity to manage and prevent encroachment of invasive plants.
- Use an integrated weed management approach when treating areas infested with invasive plants through tools, including manual, cultural, mechanical, chemical, and biological control methods.

**Please submit the following documents with your application. Please note that partially submitted applications will not be reviewed until all of the required documents are received. Application is no guarantee of funding.**

- Completed Application
- Quote/Proposal cost of work to be completed
- Plat of Survey
- Improvement Plans
- Representative images of work to be completed
- Any other attachments to the Application

Please fill out the form below. If you have any issues, please email [nwolski@longgroveil.gov](mailto:nwolski@longgroveil.gov)

**Property Owner, HOA Name, or Business Name:** List name, organization name, business name, or residential address.

Sarah Schultz and Tim Hein, [REDACTED]

**Project Lead:** List project lead name or names.

Sarah Schultz

**Target species:** List the target invasive plant or plants.

European buckthorn, Asian bittersweet, Asian honeysuckle, multi-flora rose, burning bush, garlic mustard, dame's rocket

**Acres to be Treated (#):** List the number of acres to be treated.

3

**Treatment map/diagram:** (Yes/No)

Do you currently have a map or diagram for the proposed treatment area or areas?

Yes     No

**Grant Request:** What is the amount of funds you are requesting?

This grant match is up to 50% of total remediation costs not to exceed \$2,000.

\$1,172.94 (50% of \$2,345.88 paid to W2W for herbiciding and prescribed burn in 2023/2024)

**Grant Theme:** Describe the benefits of this project to the Long Grove community.

Restoration of an oak/hickory woodland situated between two nature reserves - Heron Creek Forest Preserve and Reed Turner Woodland.

**Project Overview and Area Description:** Provide an overview of the project area, land ownership, vegetation types, and need for work. Describe the current population of the target species, why it is a threat, and any previous control efforts.

Project area is part of the historic 'long grove' of trees identified on survey maps from 1840. We purchased the property in Dec 2020. The woodland has beautiful mature oaks but the understory was choked with invasive woody species. We spent the next two winters removing invasive woody species ourselves - cutting and burning over 50 brush piles. In the spring we pull garlic mustard and dame's rocket. Populations of invasive species are greatly reduced, but ongoing maintenance is required.

We use prescribed burns and foliar herbiciding to reduce invasive woody brush from coming back and contract with Woods to Wetlands for this work. Prescribed burns have taken place in March 2021, Dec 2021, and March 2024. Foliar herbiciding has been done Aug 2022 and Aug 2023.

**Project Goals and Objectives:** Identify the goals and objectives of the project. What will be accomplished during the grant term? List all deliverables and measures of success.

Goal of the project is to restore a diverse native ecosystem. During the grant term we have employed Woods to Wetlands to foliar herbicide invasive woody resprouts and conduct a prescribed burn.

Measures of success are a reduction of invasive species and a return of native vegetation. We've already seen an increase in native flora - rue anemone, wood anemone, trillium, hazelnut, nannyberry viburnum, and more.

from woods to wetlands:

Setting-back non-native and undesirable native woody growth. Without periodic fire, grassland and savanna ecosystems will quickly be overrun by shrubs and trees and woodlands with invasive species such as buckthorn, honeysuckle, and oriental bittersweet.

Stimulating the germination of many types of native seed.

Removing the annual duff created by plants during the growing season. This simple act allows native plant species to receive maximum amounts of sunlight that would otherwise be shaded out.

Extending the growing season up to four weeks. The blackened, nutrient rich warmed soil that results from a prescription burn encourages increased growth of native grasses and forbs.

**Scope of Work:** Describes the work to be performed. Who will complete the various activities associated with the project? What control methods are planned for the target species? Will the project area be reseeded or planted with native species?

As previously mentioned, Woods to Wetlands has foliar herbicided invasive resprouts and conducted prescribed burns. We pull garlic mustard and dame's rocket ourselves. We have also seeded the area with native grasses and flowers.

**Project Timeline:** Provide a timeline for the project. Be as realistic and specific as possible; consider factors that could delay the project, including weather, environmental concerns, workforce availability, etc. Include project begin and end dates.

Timeline is ongoing because regular prescribed burns are essential for keeping invasive brush at bay. We cleared the larger buckthorn, honeysuckles, etc. ourselves from Dec 2020 to March 2022. Garlic mustard and dame's rocket control is also ongoing. The seed bank persists for years and deer bring in seeds as they travel through our property.

**Evaluation Plan:** How will you determine the short-term success of this project? Will there be pre-treatment and post-treatment assessments? Are there specific treatment standards to be achieved?

The project has already been successful on a short-term basis. The woodland is more open and sunlight is reaching the ground, allowing for oak regeneration and native herbaceous plants to grow. The goal is to keep the woodland open and minimize invasive species from returning.

**Sustainability Plan:** Explain how this project will remain effective long-term without reliance on additional municipal financial support. What maintenance will be required? Who will be monitoring the project area for invasive plants?

The need for foliar herbiciding of woody resprouts will diminish as invasive populations are reduced on the property. Key ongoing maintenance will be prescribed burns every two or three years. This is the most effective method of keeping invasive brush under control.

The property owners will be monitoring the area for invasive plants and continue to pull garlic mustard, dame's rocket, and cut/herbicide invasive woody small stems.

Now that some of the wetter areas on the property have more sunlight, reed canary grass and phragmites have moved in and will require herbiciding to control.

**Contact Information** (Name, Address, Email, Phone Number)

Sarah Schultz;







## **Invasive Species Grant Application**

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Invasive Plant-Pilot Grants Program focuses on the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive plants and aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Target and treat invasive plants that can negatively transform native plant communities.
- Assist in preventing flooding, conserving water, and restoring habitat to wildlife.
- Increase local capacity to manage and prevent encroachment of invasive plants.
- Use an integrated weed management approach when treating areas infested with invasive plants through tools, including manual, cultural, mechanical, chemical, and biological control methods.

**Please submit the following documents with your application. Please note that partially submitted applications will not be reviewed until all of the required documents are received. Application is no guarantee of funding.**

- Completed Application
- Quote/Proposal cost of work to be completed
- Plat of Survey
- Improvement Plans
- Representative images of work to be completed
- Any other attachments to the Application

Please fill out the form below. If you have any issues, please email [nwolski@longgroveil.gov](mailto:nwolski@longgroveil.gov)

**Property Owner, HOA Name, or Business Name:** List name, organization name, business name, or residential address.

Elizabeth Bundy
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**Project Lead:** List project lead name or names.

Matt Hokanson
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**Target species:** List the target invasive plant or plants.

buckthorn, honeysuckle, garlic mustard, multifloral rose
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**Acres to be Treated (#):** List the number of acres to be treated.

1
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**Treatment map/diagram:** (Yes/No)

Do you currently have a map or diagram for the proposed treatment area or areas?

Yes     No

**Grant Request:** What is the amount of funds you are requesting?

This grant match is up to 50% of total remediation costs not to exceed \$2,000.

\$450
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**Grant Theme:** Describe the benefits of this project to the Long Grove community.

I believe this would benefit the native woodlands from Herron Creek Forest Preserve to Reed Turner Nature Center creating a larger corridor for native plants and native animal species to thrive. This will be good for nature walks, birding, wellbeing and mindfulness. 3 neighbors are joining together to restore a large swath of woodlands.

**Project Overview and Area Description:** Provide an overview of the project area, land ownership, vegetation types, and need for work. Describe the current population of the target species, why it is a threat, and any previous control efforts.

This woodland area for proposed restoration adjoins Reed Turner Nature Preserve and Herron Creek Forest Preserve. Private land ownership. Oak Hickory woodland. Have cut and burnt invasive species: buckthorn, honeysuckle 3 years. A prescribed burn will help keep down resprouts. 3 yarms of pulling invasive garlic mustard. Controlled burn should help kill garlic mustard sprouts before it can go to seed.

**Project Goals and Objectives:** Identify the goals and objectives of the project. What will be accomplished during the grant term? List all deliverables and measures of success.

Control and eradicate invasive species so the oak hickory woodland can thrive. A prescribed burn will help in removing resprouts of invasive species. Reapplication of fire every few years with continued hand removal should eliminate the ability for these species to take over areas for native plants.

**Scope of Work:** Describes the work to be performed. Who will complete the various activities associated with the project? What control methods are planned for the target species? Will the project area be reseeded or planted with native species?

Work to be completed by Woods to Wetlands LLC.

Prescribed Burn.

Plan to plant white oaks after burn

**Project Timeline:** Provide a timeline for the project. Be as realistic and specific as possible; consider factors that could delay the project, including weather, environmental concerns, workforce availability, etc. Include project begin and end dates.

Winter 2024. if the weather does not permit this winter the work will be conducted fall 2024.

**Evaluation Plan:** How will you determine the short-term success of this project? Will there be pre-treatment and post-treatment assessments? Are there specific treatment standards to be achieved?

Project success will be measured by Matt Hokanson of Woods to Wetlands. Conducting the prescribed burn with optimal weather conditions should result in a 80%+ success rate. Burn breaks to be created as pre treatment to prescribed burn. Post treatment sill be replanting oaks.

**Sustainability Plan:** Explain how this project will remain effective long-term without reliance on additional municipal financial support. What maintenance will be required? Who will be monitoring the project area for invasive plants?

Homeowners will be maintaining and supporting oak hickory woodlands every year by removing invasive species and encouraging native ones with planting and seeding.

**Contact Information** (Name, Address, Email, Phone Number)

Elizabeth Bundy, [REDACTED]



## **Invasive Species Grant Application**

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**Property Owner, HOA Name, or Business Name:** List name, organization name, business name, or residential address.

Anthony Dean, Westover House, [REDACTED]

**Project Lead:** List project lead name or names.

Anthony Dean

**Target species:** List the target invasive plant or plants.

Buckthorn, reed canary, phragmites, narrow leaved cattails, bittersweet, purple loosestrife, dames rocket, and others

**Acres to be Treated (#):** List the number of acres to be treated.

30

**Treatment map/diagram:** (Yes/No)

Do you currently have a map or diagram for the proposed treatment area or areas?

Yes     No

**Grant Request:** What is the amount of funds you are requesting?

This grant match is up to 50% of total remediation costs not to exceed \$2,000.

\$2,000 (Controlled burn cost me \$4,800)

**Grant Theme:** Describe the benefits of this project to the Long Grove community.

My property is located at the corner of IL State Route 53 and Robert Parker Coffin Road, which is essentially an entrance to downtown Long Grove. The management of my property encompasses what was envisioned by the founding members of the community. I have spent an enormous amount of time and money clearing buckthorn, garlic mustard, reed canary and other invasive plants. As a prominent parcel in the community I believe I provide an inspiration to others to do native land restoration through example.

**Project Overview and Area Description:** Provide an overview of the project area, land ownership, vegetation types, and need for work. Describe the current population of the target species, why it is a threat, and any previous control efforts.

Every year we do prescribed burns on portions of the 60 acres to discourage invasive and encourage natives. It is an essential process of natural areas restoration and due to the size of the property is very expensive. Burns control buckthorn, garlic mustard, reed canary, narrow leaved cattails, dames rocket, rugosa rose, oriental bittersweet, amongst others and encourages native ephemerals, prairie grasses and forbs. Without controlled burns we would rapidly lose progress on all of our manual work of eliminating nonnatives.

**Project Goals and Objectives:** Identify the goals and objectives of the project. What will be accomplished during the grant term? List all deliverables and measures of success.

With the help of Tallgrass we did a controlled burn of selected areas of the property including the wetland which feeds the Buffalo Creek, portions of the prairie, and the woodlands. This is a one day burn. It discourages nonnatives and encourage native growth by eliminating competition.



**Scope of Work:** Describes the work to be performed. Who will complete the various activities associated with the project? What control methods are planned for the target species? Will the project area be reseeded or planted with native species?

Controlled burn. Tallgrass and my 3 employees will do the burn. The burned areas will be reseeded with native seeds collected on our property.

**Project Timeline:** Provide a timeline for the project. Be as realistic and specific as possible; consider factors that could delay the project, including weather, environmental concerns, workforce availability, etc. Include project begin and end dates.

This burn has already been completed and took one day. Environmental conditions were considered including, humidity level and wind speed.

**Evaluation Plan:** How will you determine the short-term success of this project? Will there be pre-treatment and post-treatment assessments? Are there specific treatment standards to be achieved?

Effectiveness is immediately apparent by the success of the burn. Pre-treatment including preparing firebreaks. Water tanks and rakes were used to control the fire. Fire helps clear the site to help in the reintroduction and success of seed sowing and encourages native plants. Additionally, prescribed burns clear excess vegetation to facilitate weed control the following growing season.

**Sustainability Plan:** Explain how this project will remain effective long-term without reliance on additional municipal financial support. What maintenance will be required? Who will be monitoring the project area for invasive plants?

As stated above, successful restoration plans rely on controlled burns. I have been self-funding this restoration project for over 25 years and will continue to do so if funds are not provided by the community. Restoration and maintenance is ongoing via hand weeding, herbicide application, over-seeding and of course burning. This will be monitored by my full time staff and be supplemented by the expertise of consultation with experts in the field and restoration companies like Tall Grass.

**Contact Information** (Name, Address, Email, Phone Number)

Anthony T Dean, [REDACTED]



## **Invasive Species Grant Application**

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- Improvement Plans
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- Any other attachments to the Application

Please fill out the form below. If you have any issues, please email [nwolski@longgroveil.gov](mailto:nwolski@longgroveil.gov)

**Property Owner, HOA Name, or Business Name:** List name, organization name, business name, or residential address.

John & Barbara Breitsameter, [REDACTED]

**Project Lead:** List project lead name or names.

John Breitsameter (Assisted by Sarah Schultz, neighbor)

**Target species:** List the target invasive plant or plants.

European buckthorn, Asian bittersweet, Asian honeysuckle, multi-flora rose, garlic mustard, dame's rocket

**Acres to be Treated (#):** List the number of acres to be treated.

1.9

**Treatment map/diagram:** (Yes/No)

Do you currently have a map or diagram for the proposed treatment area or areas?

Yes     No

**Grant Request:** What is the amount of funds you are requesting?

This grant match is up to 50% of total remediation costs not to exceed \$2,000.

\$781.54. (50% of \$1,400 paid to W2W for prescribed burn in March, 2024 plus 50% of \$163.08 purchase of native seed from Prairie Moon nursery)

**Grant Theme:** Describe the benefits of this project to the Long Grove community.

Restoration of an oak/hickory woodland neighboring Reed Turner Woodland and Heron Creek Forest Preserve.

**Project Overview and Area Description:** Provide an overview of the project area, land ownership, vegetation types, and need for work. Describe the current population of the target species, why it is a threat, and any previous control efforts.

Project area is part of the historic “long grove” of trees identified on survey maps from 1840. We purchased the house in January of 2012. At that time there were so many wooded invasive species on the property that we could not see the road or any of the neighboring houses. Over the years we cut and removed many buckthorn ourselves and on several occasions hired a landscaper to cut back and remove invasive species and brush. We continue to pull garlic mustard and dame’s rocket. The previous heavy population has been greatly reduced. We retained W2W to perform prescribed burns in March 2021, Dec 2021 and March 2024. These were done in conjunction with our neighbor, Sarah Schultz to effectively treat a much larger contiguous area.

**Project Goals and Objectives:** Identify the goals and objectives of the project. What will be accomplished during the grant term? List all deliverables and measures of success.

Goal of the ongoing project is to restore a diverse native ecosystem. W2W has recently performed a third prescribed burn and I am presently seeding the area with native grasses. The measure of success is obvious as we see much of the native, non-invasive plants returning.

**Scope of Work:** Describes the work to be performed. Who will complete the various activities associated with the project? What control methods are planned for the target species? Will the project area be reseeded or planted with native species?

W2W will continue to be employed to conduct prescribed burns. Garlic mustard and dame's rocket are continually being pulled by ourselves and seeding with native grasses and flowers will continue. Our neighbor, Sarah Schultz who is well versed in this field and a volunteer at neighboring Reed Turner, provides us with ongoing support and education to our improvements.

**Project Timeline:** Provide a timeline for the project. Be as realistic and specific as possible; consider factors that could delay the project, including weather, environmental concerns, workforce availability, etc. Include project begin and end dates.

The timeline is ongoing because regular prescribed burns are essential to control invasive brush. Again, we control buckthorn and honeysuckle ourselves by cutting, treating and burning. Other invasive plant removal is a constant project.

**Evaluation Plan:** How will you determine the short-term success of this project? Will there be pre-treatment and post-treatment assessments? Are there specific treatment standards to be achieved?

Again, we have seen a huge improvement with the removal of invasive trees. The woodland is much more open which allows sunlight to reach the ground. Our goal is to continually monitor the woodland floor and do what ever is necessary to minimize the return of invasive species.

**Sustainability Plan:** Explain how this project will remain effective long-term without reliance on additional municipal financial support. What maintenance will be required? Who will be monitoring the project area for invasive plants?

The need for herbiciding woody sprouts will diminish as invasive populations are reduced. Prescribed burns will continue every 2 to 3 years or as needed. We will continue to work in concert with our neighbor, Sarah Schultz, to enhance our 3 acre parcel and her 4 acres into a much larger area of improvement and control. Again, monitoring will be performed by ourselves and Sarah Schultz.

**Contact Information** (Name, Address, Email, Phone Number)

John Breitsameter, [REDACTED]

# Embracing Native Species (Draft)

Long Grove Conservancy and Scenic Corridor  
Committee





Microsoft Excel  
Worksheet

## Embracing Native Plants

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### **Title: Embracing Native Plants: Enhancing Biodiversity in Lake County**

**Introduction:** Welcome to our guide on native plants and their importance in Lake County, Illinois. Learn about the distinction between native and nonnative species, why native plants matter, and how you can contribute to the conservation efforts right in your own backyard.

**Native vs. Nonnative Plants:** *Definition:* Native plants are those that naturally occur and have evolved over hundreds or thousands of years in a particular region or ecosystem. Nonnative plants, also known as invasive species, are introduced from other regions and can disrupt local ecosystems.

*Examples:* Provide specific examples of native and nonnative plants commonly found in Lake County, Illinois.

Native Plants



Non-Native Plants



## Embracing Native Plants

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### Reasons to Choose Native Plants:

- 1. Biodiversity:** Native plants support a diverse array of wildlife, including birds, insects, and other organisms, which in turn contribute to a healthy ecosystem.
- 2. Ecosystem Services:** Native plants provide essential services such as soil stabilization, water filtration, and carbon sequestration, helping to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- 3. Low Maintenance:** Once established, native plants typically require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides compared to nonnative species, making them ideal for sustainable landscaping.
- 4. Resilience:** Native plants are well-adapted to local climate and soil conditions, making them more resilient to drought, pests, and disease.
- 5. Aesthetic Value:** Native plants offer unique beauty and seasonal interest, enhancing the visual appeal of your landscape.

## Embracing Native Plants

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### **Encouragement for Homeowners:**

- 1.Start Small:** Begin by incorporating a few native plants into your garden or landscape. Choose species that are well-suited to your site conditions and personal preferences.
- 2.Educate Yourself:** Learn more about native plants native to Lake County, Illinois, their characteristics, and how to care for them.
- 3.Get Involved:** Join local conservation groups or native plant societies to connect with fellow enthusiasts, exchange resources, and participate in community initiatives.
- 4.Lead by Example:** Inspire your neighbors and friends to embrace native plants by showcasing the beauty and benefits of your own native garden.



# Embracing Native Plants

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## Additional Resources:

- List of native plant nurseries and suppliers in Lake County, Illinois [native plant nurseries and suppliers in lake county illinois - Google Search](#)
- Recommended reading materials, websites, and online forums for further exploration.
  - Long Grove Park District: <https://www.lgparks.org>
  - Citizens for Conservation: <https://citizensforconservation.org>
  - Openlands: <https://www.openlands.org>
  - Homegrown National Park: <https://www.homegrownnationalpark.org>.

Information on upcoming events, workshops, and volunteer opportunities related to native plant conservation.

Citizens for Conservation (5/4 (9:00a-3:00p), 5/5 (9:00a-3:00p)- Hill 'N Dale Preserve - Lake Cook Rd on Ridge Rd, Barrington Hills, IL)  
<https://springsale.citizensforconservation.org/?fbclid=IwAR3Q6ziw56PX6A2NcWIOCAQzQPGzoqwnWHtsPJYLIZO9SFLuMZBrWaMweAo>

Lake County Forest Preserve (5/11 (9:00a-3:00p), 5/12 (10:00a-12N) - Independence Grove - North Bay Pavilion, Libertyville, IL)  
[Native Plant Sale | Lake County Forest Preserves \(lcpd.org\)](#)

Openlands (Online Store)  
[Openlands Native Tree & Plant Sale | Openlands](#) (Online sales - open)

Wildflower Preservation & Propagation Committee (5/5- McHenry County College, 8900 US HWY, 14, Crystal Lake IL, Hours: 12N-3:00p)  
[WPPC's Annual Native Plant Sale - The Wildflower Preservation and Propagation Committee \(thewppc.org\)](#)

**Conclusion:** By choosing native plants for your landscape, you can make a positive impact on the environment, support local biodiversity, and create a beautiful and sustainable habitat for generations to come. Join us in embracing native plants and nurturing the natural beauty of Lake County, Illinois!

# Teasel Removal Guidelines

Long Grove Conservancy and Scenic Corridor  
Committee (r2)

# Teasel – Learn About It, Control It (VOLG Park District)

Link: <https://www.lgparks.org/teasel>

## Teasel – Learn about it. Control it.



Teasel is a highly invasive plant that is taking over our roadsides. A single Teasel plant drops over 2,000 seeds, smothering and pushing out native plants that feed and protect our wildlife and beautify our Village. The result is an ever-spreading single-crop field of Teasel, which upsets our environment, our wildlife and our visual landscape.

Early Spring is a critical time to attack it. Teasel rosettes are not dormant in Winter, and can be treated as soon as temperatures are above freezing. They're easy to spot as other plants have not leafed out yet.

This is what YOU can do to help:

1. Spray teasel rosettes with a broadleaf herbicide i.e. 2,4-D from your local home center, hardware store or garden center. This will kill the roots. Young rosettes can also be dug and pulled out when the soil is moist with the aid of a long dandelion wrench, but it's important to get the entire long root out of the ground and bagged securely for disposal.
2. Cut existing teasel stalks at ground level and bag securely for disposal since they can have seeds. Spray the remaining stalk stump with a broadleaf herbicide, otherwise it will just re-grow.
3. Plant native grasses or flowers after killing and removing teasel. This will keep out the return of teasel.

Teasel Rosettes



Teasel Stalks



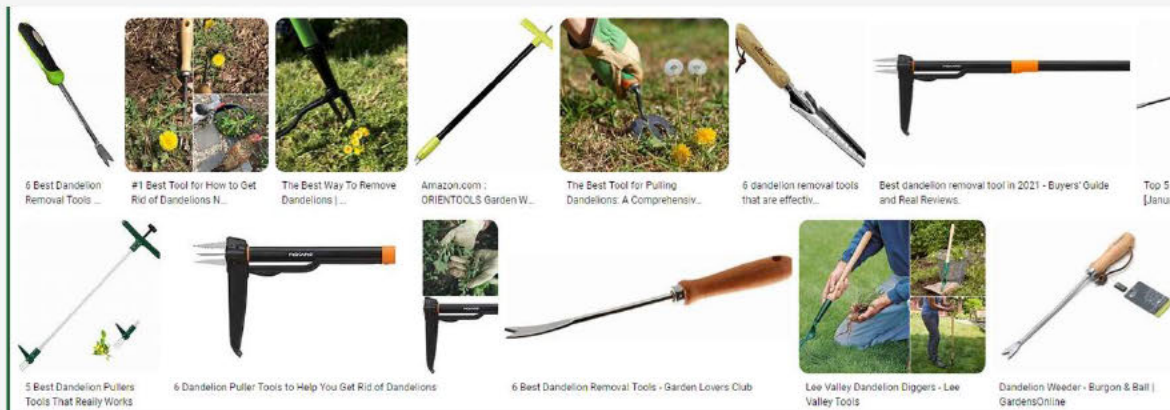
Native Grasses



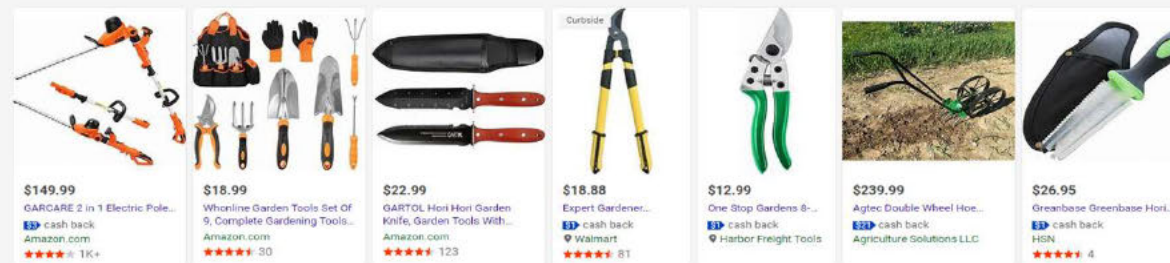


# Examples of Dandelion Pullers & Garden Tools – for digging out & pulling out Teasel Rosettes & cutting Teasel Stalks

Link: <https://www.bing.com/images/search?q=dandelion+wrench&qvvt=dandelion+wrench&form=IQFRML&first=1>



## Teasel Rosettes



## Teasel Stalks





# Common Invasive Plant Species in Northeastern Illinois (Citizens for Conservation)

Link: <https://citizensforconservation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Common-Invasives-in-NE-IL-Poster.pdf>

## Common Invasive Plant Species in Northeastern Illinois

Common Name	Buckthorn	Common Reed	Dame's Rocket	Garlic Mustard	Honeysuckle, Bush	Multiflora Rose
						
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
<b>Description</b>	shrub or small tree to 22 ft., irregular crown, upper leaves glossy green, small black fruit	hollow stalks to 13 ft., alternate spear-shaped leaves, flower tufts	first year rosette, 2nd year tall flowering perennial, alternate leaves decrease in size up stem, flowers resemble phlox	first year rosette, 2nd year flower spike with small white flower clusters, toothed leaves	upright shrub to 15 ft., many branches from base, white to pink tubular flowers in pairs	thorny, sprawling perennial shrub, to 15 ft., small white flower clusters, fringed leaf-stem base
<b>Habitat</b>	open woods, prairies, roadsides, residences	wetlands-marshes, bogs, fens, roadside ditches, riverbanks	woodland edges, moist meadows, roadsides	forests, woodland edges, residences	fields, forest edges, yards, roadsides, open habitats	pastures, streambanks, open woodlands, well-drained soil
<b>Distinctive Characteristics</b>	twigs tipped with 2-4" thorns, inner bark bright yellow/yellow-orange	height, flower plumes, forms fence-like masses, resembles cornstalk	first- & second-year growth differ, leaves, seeds edible	leaves have garlic odor, first- & second-year growth differ, rosette green all winter	hollow pith, ground underneath shrub usually bare	red rosehips on plant in winter, backward curved thorns, white flower
<b>History</b>	1800s Eurasian ornamental	non-native varieties replacing native species	1600s Eurasian plant	brought as edible herb by European settlers	1800s from Asia planted as ornamental & for erosion control	1860s from Japan as ornamental rootstock, planted to stabilize soil & control livestock
<b>Invasive Behavior (reproduction &amp; spreading)</b>	by seeds, forms dense, shady stands	underground rhizome network, seeds, wetland plant transfer	by seed in slender pods, forms dense monocultures	by seed in slender pods that explode to spread seeds	dense branches that shade ground, seeds dispersed mainly by birds	seeds viable for 20 yrs., fibrous roots form dense thickets
<b>Control</b>	manual, chemical, biocontrol	manual, systemic herbicide	manual, burn, chemical	manual, chemical, biocontrol	manual & chemical to prevent resprouting	manual, chemical
<b>What to Watch For</b>	seeds persist 5 years in soil, still sold at nurseries, leaf out early	sold by a few landscapers for erosion control	included in wildflower seed mixes, people assume it is "wild phlox"	seeds viable for 5 years, can invade undisturbed areas	native honeysuckles are woody vines not shrubs, have a solid pith	cane tips touching ground will root, native roses have pink flowers
						
<b>Common Name</b>	Norway Maple	Purple Loosestrife	Reed Canary Grass	Teasel	Thistle, Bull	Thistle, Canada
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<i>Dipsacus</i> spp.	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
<b>Description</b>	deciduous tree to 90 ft., round crown, yellow fall color, dense foliage, shallow roots, leaf out earlier than native maples	stiff four-sided stem, 3-10 ft. with pinkish-purple flower spike	stems to 9 ft., rough tapering leaf blades 3-10" long, 4-8" wide, seed clusters, one of the first grasses to emerge in spring	2-8 ft., hairy leaves clasp stem, large thimble-shaped seed head, resembles thistle	herbaceous biennial, up to 6 ft., lobed leaves with long, sharp spines, pink-magenta vase-shaped flowers to 2"	herbaceous perennial, stems 1.5-4 ft., irregularly lobed prickly leaves, small lavender flower clusters
<b>Habitat</b>	full sun, mass plantings in subdivisions	wetlands-marshes, bogs, fens, roadside ditches, riverbanks	wetlands, disturbed areas, can clog streams	moist to dry, highways, pastures, ditches, disturbed areas	full sun, roadsides, disturbed sites	meadows, prairies, disturbed areas, yards
<b>Distinctive Characteristics</b>	fast growing, milky fluid from broken leaf stem, barren soil common below	spike of rose-purple flowers	height & seed clusters	single 2-4" thimble-shaped seed head on very tall stalks	rosette in first year, leaves rough on upper side	male & female flowers on separate plants, begins as rosette
<b>History</b>	1760s from England as ornamental street tree	1800s Old World plant	Eurasian ecotype aggressive	1700s European plant, brought here for use in carding wool	from Eurasia, contaminant of crop seed	from Eurasia in 1600s as contaminant of grain seed
<b>Invasive Behavior (reproduction &amp; spreading)</b>	prolific seed set	by seed and vegetatively via root & stem segments	by seed & creeping rhizomes, wetland plant transfer, very dense stands	by seed, each plant can produce 3300 seeds	only by seed, 4000 per plant	by seed (5000 per plant) & horizontal roots, may release chemicals toxic to other plants
<b>Control</b>	seed and seedling removal, manual	manual, chemical, biocontrol	manual, burn, chemical	manual, burn, chemical	manual, chemical, biocontrol	manual, chemical, biocontrol
<b>What to Watch For</b>	dense shade eliminates ground cover, brittle branches break in wind	resembles many natives, identify accurately	sold as ribbon grass & for erosion control	seed heads sold for crafting	rosettes to 3 ft. diameter, seeds wind dispersed and viable 3 years	roots to 15 ft., small root pieces become new plants in 2 weeks





# Openlands – 10 Native Trees and Shrubs for Landscaping in the Midwest

Link: [10 Native Trees and Shrubs for Landscaping in the Midwest | Openlands](#)

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## 1. [Swamp White Oak \(\*Quercus bicolor\*\)](#)



Oaks are known to be some of the best trees to plant for biodiversity and restoring native ecosystems. The oak savannah was once a common sight in Illinois, but now only exists in small patches. Swamp white oaks, as their name suggests, have the additional benefit of being suitable for wet environments like yards that flood. This plant requires full sun exposure and enough space to reach its mature size of 75 – 100 feet tall. If you want a beautiful tree in a hard to grow clay soil, look no further than the swamp white oak with orange and yellow fall colors and attractive peeling bark.



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## 2. Musclewood (*Carpinus caroliniana*)



This tree works well as a privacy screen or a clipped hedge since it's commonly a low-branched, multi-trunked small tree. This tree has orange to deep red fall color.





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### 3. [Black Chokeberry \(\*Aronia melanocarpa\*\)](#)



The black chokeberry is a beautiful shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet . Its ecosystem benefits make it attractive to diverse wildlife in any yard or garden. This shrub is also great for yards that flood or with any kind of soil. The black chokeberry has showy flowers that turn to deep blue-black fruits and fall foliage in vibrant red and orange.



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### 4. Pagoda Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*)



The pagoda dogwood is an attractive small tree with unique horizontal branches that paints a beautiful scene especially in the winter when the branches catch fall snow and in the spring when the tree blooms with white flowers. In autumn, the pagoda dogwood's dark green leaves will turn maroon-red. These trees are also great pollinator hotspots that will attract different types of wildlife.





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### 5. [Buttonbush \(\*Cephalanthus occidentalis\*\)](#)



The Buttonbush is a shrub that blooms in the summer and would make a great addition to yards that flood. This shrub is named for its round and fragrant flowers that attract more than 24 species of birds and numerous butterflies. While Buttonbush grows well in good garden soil, it can also grow in standing water and would be suitable for rain gardens. You can also use this shrub as a border plant and a privacy screen.



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6. [Kalm's St. John's wort \(\*Hypericum kalmianum\*\)](#)



Kalm's St. John's wort is a showy, low-growing shrub. Because it reaches a maximum height of 2-3 feet, it can be planted as a low hedge or in masses in front of taller plants to create beautiful depth in the landscape and complement others in the ecosystem. Kalm's St. John's wort also does very well in heavy clay soil where other plants may be difficult to establish. The flowers of this shrub bloom bright yellow in late June through July.





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7. [Smooth Hydrangea \(\*Hydrangea arborescens\*\)](#)



The smooth hydrangea is one of the most shade-tolerant and water-loving plants you can add to your landscape. Like many other hydrangeas, this is a showy plant with attractive blooms both as fresh flowers and in dried arrangements. The smooth hydrangea blooms from May through July with scattered flowerings through the summer into early fall. A great attraction for birds and pollinators, boosting the biodiversity of your landscape.





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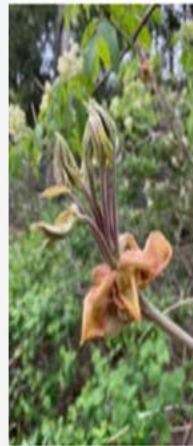
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### 8. Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*)



As its name implies, this magnificent tree is best known for its shaggy bark which offers interest year-round and especially during the wintertime. The crevices between the bark create unique habitats for wildlife. The shagbark hickory nuts are an added and delicious bonus for people and wildlife. This long-living tree grows between 40 – 75 feet tall and has an average lifespan of around 200 years, with some producing seeds until they are 300.



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### 9. Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)



The bur oak is the iconic “Prairie Oak”. This tree is very tolerant of clay soils and can grow 75 – 100 feet tall, with even wider branching! Due to its massive branches and textured bark, it is also a symbol of strength. Bur oaks’ acorns are very attractive for birds and small mammals.





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### 10. [American Filbert \(\*Corylus americana\*\)](#)




The American filbert, also called hazelnut, is a favorite shrub that grows between 6 to 8 feet tall and is tolerant of clay soil and shade. The nuts are highly desirable by wildlife and people. Growing three or more of these bushes will increase nut production. Fall colors are vibrant oranges and reds.

Native trees and shrubs play a large role in restoring and preserving our ecosystem and wildlife habitat. Apart from providing valuable ecosystem services, they can be elegant and beautiful additions to your landscape. If you live in Lake County, Illinois, our Lands in Harmony team is here to [offer consultations](#) and help you select the right native plants to use in your landscape. Visit our [Openlands Native Tree and Plant sale](#) to view the latest stock availability and get these trees and shrubs delivered, hassle-free, to your door.



Removing Non-native teasel is important for preserving native ecosystems. Here are some recommended guidelines for non-native teasel removal. Source: Chat GPT

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 **ChatGPT**  
Certainly! Here are recommended guidelines for non-native teasel removal:

- 1. Identification:** Learn to identify non-native teasel accurately. Look for tall, spiky plants with prickly leaves arranged in a rosette at the base.
- 2. Assessment:** Survey the area to determine the extent of the teasel infestation. Note the size of the patches and prioritize removal efforts accordingly.
- 3. Timing:** Plan removal efforts during the plant's growing season, typically from late spring to early summer, when the soil is moist and plants are actively growing.
- 4. Manual Removal:**
  - For small infestations, hand-pulling is effective. Wear gloves and grasp the plant near the base, pulling firmly to remove the entire root system.
  - Dispose of pulled plants in a garbage bag or pile them away from the removal site to prevent reseedling.
- 5. Mechanical Removal:**
  - Use tools like shovels, weed wrenches, or mattocks for larger infestations or plants firmly rooted in the soil.
  - Ensure to remove as much of the root system as possible to prevent regrowth.
- 6. Herbicide Application (if necessary):**
  - In cases of extensive infestation, consider using herbicides approved for teasel removal.
  - Follow label instructions carefully; apply herbicides selectively to teasel plants, and avoid spraying non-target vegetation.
- 7. Disposal:** Dispose of removed teasel plants properly in accordance with local regulations. Do not compost teasel to prevent its spread.
- 8. Monitoring and Follow-Up:**
  - Regularly monitor the area for regrowth or new seedlings. Promptly remove any emerging teasel plants to prevent re-establishment.
  - Implement follow-up treatments as needed to ensure successful eradication.
- 9. Revegetation (optional):**
  - Consider revegetating cleared areas with native plants to prevent teasel re-establishment and restore the natural ecosystem.
- 10. Community Engagement:**
  - Engage stakeholders and the community in removal efforts through education, outreach, and volunteer opportunities to raise awareness about the importance of controlling non-native teasel.

Following these guidelines can help effectively manage and control non-native teasel infestations while minimizing their impact on native ecosystems.