

Native or Non-Native

Village of Long Grove Conservancy / Scenic Corridors Committee

Jeanette Burger 2020 May 16

Conservancy

What is Conservancy Area?

- Designed area based on building limitations and soil types, and to protect open space
 - Lowland: associated with water (wetland, flooding, groundwater)
 - Upland: soil types and open spaces

Conservancy

The Goal

- “Conservancy Districts are intended to remain in their natural and undisturbed state”

Conservancy

The Reality

- “Maintenance and the removal of nonnative, invasive or noxious vegetation is encouraged”
- Removal of vegetation leaves a void that “nature” will fill

Village Business

When to work with the Village of Long Grove

- Removal of trees
 - short form for removal of any trees
 - long form for removal of designated trees
- Addition of plant material to conservancy districts

Village Business

When to work with the Village of Long Grove

TABLE A: PROTECTED TREES	
Species	Diameter At Breast Height (DBH)
Basswood/linden (<i>Tilia americana</i>)	10 inches or greater
Black walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	8 inches or greater
Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)	8 inches or greater
Hickory	8 inches or greater
Bitternut hickory (<i>Carya cordiformis</i>)	
Pignut hickory (<i>Carya glabra</i>)	
Shagbark hickory (<i>Carya ovata</i>)	
Ironwood (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>)	6 inches or greater
Oak	10 inches or greater
Black oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>)	
Bur oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>)	
Hill's oak (<i>Quercus ilipsoidalis</i>)	
Red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	
Swamp white oak (<i>Quercus bicolor</i>)	
White oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	
Sugar maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	10 inches or greater
Wild black cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)	8 inches or greater

(Ord. 96-O-7, 3-12-1996; amd. Ord. 2000-O-20, 8-8-2000; Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

Native versus Non-Native Plants

Why is it important?

- Village of Long Grove is in what was a much larger area of oak and hickory woods
- Continuity of native eco-systems


Native versus Non-Native Plants

Ways to Determine



- C/SCC Plant List
- Apps and Websites
- Volunteer
- Professionals

Plant (and more) Identification

Seek by iNaturalist

seek 
by iNaturalist

Get outside, explore, and learn about the nature all around you!

 CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Species Identification Screen: 9:41, SPECIES, Monarch, That's it! Now take a picture to add this species to your observations.

Species Nearby Screen: 2:26, SPECIES NEARBY, SAN FRANCISCO, ALL SPECIES, California Poppy, Western Blue-eyed Grass, Miner's Lettuce.

Achievements Screen: 9:41, ACHIEVEMENTS, YOUR LEVEL SURVEYOR, Observe 50 species to get to the next level!, SPECIES BADGES.

Plant Identification

Plant Finder Missouri Botanical Garden



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Gardening Help

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Cercis canadensis

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Species Native to Missouri

Common Name: eastern redbud 

Type: Tree

Family: Fabaceae

Native Range: Eastern North America

Zone: 4 to 8

Height: 20.00 to 30.00 feet

Spread: 25.00 to 35.00 feet

Bloom Time: April

Bloom Description: Pink

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Water: Medium

Maintenance: Low

Like Plant Finder? Ensure its ongoing development with your support.

Invasive Plant Management

Citizens for Conservation Invasive Plants

GARLIC MUSTARD

(*Alliaria petiolata*)



Impacts on forests

- Outcompetes many tree seedlings and other native vegetation.
- Adversely affects native insects and other wildlife.



Infested forest

First-year plants

Garlic mustard is a biennial; it has a two-year life cycle. Seeds germinate in early April. Seedlings are shown below. ↓ Note oak leaves for size comparison.



Leaves: Clusters of 3-8 rounded to kidney-shaped leaves develop at ground level



CONTROL METHODS for GARLIC MUSTARD



Control strategies must be applied for eight or more years until the garlic mustard seed bank is depleted. Methods may vary over time, depending on the extent of the invasion. Vulnerable areas, especially woodlands, should be monitored each spring to promptly detect new invasions and prevent re-occurrence. Mark areas where plants were found to aid in future monitoring.

Hand Pulling

For smaller infestations or where large groups of people are involved, hand pulling or digging garlic

drips from the adjacent desired plants. Use herbicides carefully, read the entire label, and follow all mixing and application recommendations.

Weed Torch

Another method for spot-killing patches of newly germinated seedlings in spring is to "flame" them with a propane weed torch. Flames quickly kill tender seedlings, usually without permanently damaging nearby perennial plants. Use the weed torch cautiously, and only when conditions are wet. ALWAYS contact your local fire control agency prior to using this method.