August, 2019

Sylvan Lake Shoreline

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Publishing Dates: April • June • August • October • December

Oktoberfest (October 5th) Has a Captain

Still in need of many volunteers.

Ryan Haukedahl has volunteered to captain Octoberfest.

Thank you Ryan!!

For those of you who don't know Ryan he grew up here in Sylvan Lake, moved away for about 15 years, and now is back with his wife Brianna, and two wonderful children, Alexandra (8) and Robert (1.5). He says it is great to be back, this neighborhood is an excellent place to raise kids! Thank you for all your warm welcomes from neighbors - new and old!

Ryan has volunteered to lead the Oktoberfest (October 5th) but he can not do it alone and is in desperate need of volunteers! Ryan is in need of volunteers to help coordinate, set up, lift, activities in need are for kid's games, bake sale items, crafts ad more.

We all thank you Ryan,

Contact Ryan Haukedahl
to be an Octoberfest volunteer at
847-980-6921
Chevy24RR@hotmail.com

See inside for details:

SAVE the DATE
Fall Clean up will be Sat. September 28th,
Rain date of Sun. May 19th.

4TH OF JULY 2019

State of the Lake

By Gary Goldblatt. SLIA President

Greetings fellow Sylvan Lakers! Finally, there is some normalcy to the weather and all are enjoying everything that Sylvan Lake has to offer.

Fun Facts as Sylvan Lake continues to grow:

Over the last 10-14 years,

- 8 new homes built on empty lots dating back to the 1980's
- many homes have had major remodeling including additions.
- Average of 3-4 home sales a year over the last several years. This trend should continue.
- 9 rental properties

This adds to a great mix of old and new at Sylvan Lake.

The 4th of July celebration at the Beach and Schwerman park was a huge success with a big turnout. Probably one of the biggest turnouts in many years. Thank you to the Garden Club and the many, many volunteers who made this event special.

Maple Park:

The rains have given way to new growth from the seedings that the Eco Chicks planted. The park is starting to fill in with new growth and it will continue to be worked on as a shoreline habitat. We are now setting our sites on the Ravinia shoreline restoration.

SLIA current YTD.
Financial highlights:

This year compared to last year.

Balance sheet:

Total Liabilities and Assets
TY $194.9 vs LY $181.9
Accounts Receivable:
TY $6.1 VS LY $3.3
Late payments and past dues

Profit and Loss:

Income:
TY $44.2 Vs LY $6.3
Driven by stronger bank balance from LY, increased assessments, late fees and boat storage fees.

Expenses:
TY to date $40.7 vs LY $ 30.3.
Interest income:
TY $105.00 vs. LY $83.00
Net Income:
TY $41.1 vs LY $4.9
*We are in good shape to keep making improvements

SLIA Web site:

Check out the SLIA Website. Up and running and will continue to be a useful tool for all things Sylvan Lake.

Website name : www.slia.net
The only place that requires a password is the Sylvan Lake Phone Directory under the Association > Contacts tab. If you don't have the password, send an email message to Sylvanlakers@gmail.com and request it.

Your 2019 SLIA board:

President: Gary Goldblatt
Vice President: Jeanne Peterson
Treasurer: Ed Meltzer
Secretary: Lynda Throm
Parks & Easements: Jeri Swanson
Lake: Tom Truffer
Beach: Cliff Gartner
Special Projects: Brian Wawrzyniak
Recreation: Dave Kruse

I encourage everyone to attend the monthly Board meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday of every month except December. 7:30pm-9pm at the Country Side Fire station on Midlothian Rd. This is where great ideas, suggestions can be shared and acted upon. Don't make the annual meeting the only meeting for participation. The SLIA board meets on the 3rd Wednesday of every month from 7:30-9pm at the Countryside fire station. In the interim and always, please feel free to reach out to any of the Board members if you have questions, comments, suggestions and the like.

Save these dates:

- SLIA annual meeting is 9/18 from 7pm- 9pm (2 board positions will be up for nomination)
- Fall clean up day 9/28
- Octoberfest 10/5 (Ryan Haukedahl has volunteered to captain the event) Thank you Ryan!! Let's all get behind him in executing a fun filled Oktoberfest.

Other updates:

- Gilmer road expansion: delayed until 2021.
- Dam project: The Dam project is still a strong possibility for this Fall…Grants of Easement and Quit claim deed from SLIA are being executed clearing the way to begin work once permits have been approved. Great time to make improvements to your shoreline and piers.
- Correction from last State of the Lake regarding the book boxes. It was Mark Anderson who did the book box installs not Lee Tudor. Thank you Mark!!!

See something, Say something, Do something!

Until the next time…
Happy Sylvan Lake-ing all!!!

ECO-CORNER #10

Earlier this summer in the *New Yorker* magazine, the award-winning author Elizabeth Kolbert wrote a Comment piece titled *Last Chances*.

The following lines are presented here as eco-food for thought:

"Last week, an international group of scientists issued what the Times called 'the most exhaustive look yet at the decline in biodiversity.' The findings were grim. On the order of a million species are now facing extinction, 'many within decades.'"

"To keep nearly eight billion people fed, not to mention housed, clothed, and hooked on YouTube, humans have transformed most of the earth's surface."

"' ... over 85 percent of wetlands (area) has been lost.'"

"In the past ten years alone, at least seventy-five million acres of 'primary or recovering forest' have been destroyed."

"Nature, it [the report] succinctly observes, 'is essential for human existence.' The report points to pollinators as one group of organisms that humans can't readily do without. Ninety per cent of flowering plants and seventy-five per cent of all types of food crops rely on pollination by animals - birds, bats, and (mostly) insects."

"In many regions, important pollinators, like native bees, are in decline."

"It's not clear exactly why, but probably one of the major factors is an increasing reliance on synthetic pesticides, which don't distinguish between insects that are useful and those that are unwanted."

So let's get back to Mundelein, Illinois. How do recent internationally recognized scientific findings as commented on by a Pulitzer Prize-winning author relate to our local lives here around Sylvan Lake?

- Sylvan Lake has its own fragile variety of native plants and animals (flora and fauna) calling our neighborhood lands and waterways home, and many neighbors are working to maintain and enhance their yards to invite, protect, and preserve Nature close to home.
- While Sylvan Lake does have man-made surfaces such as roads, driveways, decks, patios, and buildings, etc., we also have a wonderful central body of water, small wetland areas, and several wooded land easements for everyone to enjoy.
- Native plantings which attract local pollinators in homeowner yards and which are being installed by the Sylvan Lake Parks and Easement committee will continue to restore and invite more biodiversity to our neighborhood areas.
- More and more citizens have educated themselves on the risks of (over-) using various pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other harmful yard and home products that are toxic to pollinators, local wildlife, and even to our lake.

Take a few moments to look around here in our local corner of the world ... for all that is being done around Sylvan Lake by so many sung and unsung neighborhood heroes to encourage, support, and protect the biodiversity we are lucky to be surrounded with in our neighborhood, thank you!

https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/05/20/climate-change-and-the-new-age-of-extinction

http://elizabethkolbert.com/

https://e360.yale.edu/authors/elizabeth-kolbert

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/author/elizabeth-kolbert/

Snapping Turtles Around Sylvan Lake

We share the lake with many types of wildlife. Some wildlife come and go with the seasons. Other wildlife call Sylvan Lake home all year long, one of these that live among us is the, not often seen, snapping turle.

When I saw the dirty, unpatterned shell in a cryptic shade of muddy gray, and the thick, heavy-duty legs and muscular neck, I knew that we needed to be really careful around this creature. Getting too close to its front end would NOT be a good idea!

I have seen only four of these turtles over the last forty years that I have lived here, and two of those were within the last few weeks. Two weeks ago I saw one crossing the road and moving into Bjorkland Park at the corner of Sylvan Drive and Crescent Drive. I helped it cross the road so as not to be hit by a car. Two days ago another snapping turtle was making its way accross our yard and I helped it move down into Ravinia park water stream. All the turtles I have seen have been atleast 12" long indicating that they are at least 15 years old but possibly much older as they can live upwards to 100 years old.

The Common snapping turtle is most often large in size and aggressive when on land, the common snapping turtle is a native aquatic turtle with a relatively plain, unmarked shell in shades of dark brown, gray, olive, or black. The upper shell has large scales that are strongly serrated near the back. The head is moderately large with a slightly hooked beak and is connected to a muscular, long neck. The lengthy tail has several sawtooth projections running along the upper surface and is considered to be a distinctive characteristic of snappers, looking quite prehistoric and dinosaur-like. The legs are thick and muscular, with broad feet, long strong claws, and extensive webbing between the toes.

The snapping turtles can inhabit almost any body of water, preferring shallow, mud-bottomed backwaters and ponds that contain lush vegetation and a healthy supply of aquatic animals. These turtles are highly adaptable, and eat almost anything they can catch including insects, crayfish, frogs, and other turtles. Aquatic vegetation is also grazed upon, and the diet of snapping turtles usually includes a high proportion of fish. This species catches swimming prey by ambushing it, using their long, muscular necks to quickly strike out at the prey from a short distance.

What should you do when you encounter turtles in the landscape or see them slowly crossing yards and roads? Remember the name of this turtle? It snaps with powerful jaws. The snapping turtles are best left alone, as they can be dangerous to handle for an inexperienced person. If you must move a turtle for its own safety use a shoval, leaf rake or a heavy blanket to cover the head and legs.

A good rule of thumb is to never relocate a turtle far from where it was found. Since a turtle is usually familiar with its home area, it is always best to move it safely to an area close by.

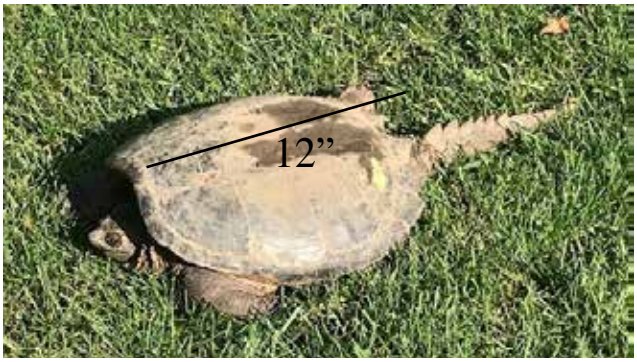
Turtles play an important ecological role as prey species for larger animals, but also because they kill diseased and weakened fish and clean up dead or decaying animal and plant matter in fresh water systems. They are generally not a pest to people and prefer to steal away quietly when encountered in the water.

The snapping turtle in our yard was most likely a female in search of a nest site for laying eggs. It snapped aggressively at us a few times as we assisted it with a leaf rake back down into the ravine (I hope that is where it was headed).

Here is an interestng fact:

The snapping turtle is remarkably cold-tolerant; studies have shown some turtles do not hibernate, but remain active under the ice during the winter. Hibernating snapping turtles may not breathe, in the northern climates, for more than six months since ice covers their hibernating site. These turtles can get oxygen by pushing their head out of the mud and allowing gas exchange to take place through the membranes of their mouth and throat. This is known as extrapulmonary respiration. If they cannot get enough oxygen through this method they start to utilize anaerobic pathways, burning sugars and fats without the use of oxygen.

Donn Hamm



Picture above: the snaping turtle found in our yard last week. Note the sawtooth projections running along the upper surface of the tail.

Parks and Easement News

Maple Park Shoreline re-hab update

The majority of the upland re-graded land had been covered with erosion blanketing, but some of the area ended up being too steep. So we had the first section closest to the mouth of the bay regraded to level it a bit. This resulted in some areas being in need of just seed and the other area that was not re-graded was already sprouting grass so we didn't want to disturb it.

Instead of taking up that erosion blanketing Renee Del Missier came up the idea to make seed balls !

We worked in her garage with compost, clay dust and seeds making up a mixture that can be formed into balls. When we ran out clay dust, provided by Gen Conner's pottery teacher, we were in search of clay cat litter....fresh not used.

Good neighbor Karen Rheingans, who recently had found her lost cat, drove by ! We ran down to her house and she donated some cat litter so we could finish up. The cat litter works better. We put them on cookie sheets to dry, stored them in containers and then Renee and I "planted" them a week later. Basically it took just scraping apart the erosion blanketing, which by the way is supposed to start decomposing after exposure to sunlight/heat, which it had started to do. This made it very easy to leave a seed ball here and there. Good thing, because it was the start of that awful heat wave, and we were melting fast. Thanks to these volunteers for making seed balls : Gen Conner, Elizabeth Nagel, Gracie Vale, her friend Sofia Espanosa, Renee, myself and my 2 grandkids, Elkey & Miles.

We should start to see lots more sprouting at the Maple Shoreline area in the way of sedges, grasses, reeds and flowers. Seeding was done for the upland areas with appropriate seed selection and more wet species as we got closer to the shoreline. Some seeds required heat to germinate, but the cover crop started right away, which was annual oat and rye seed. Everything else are perennials.

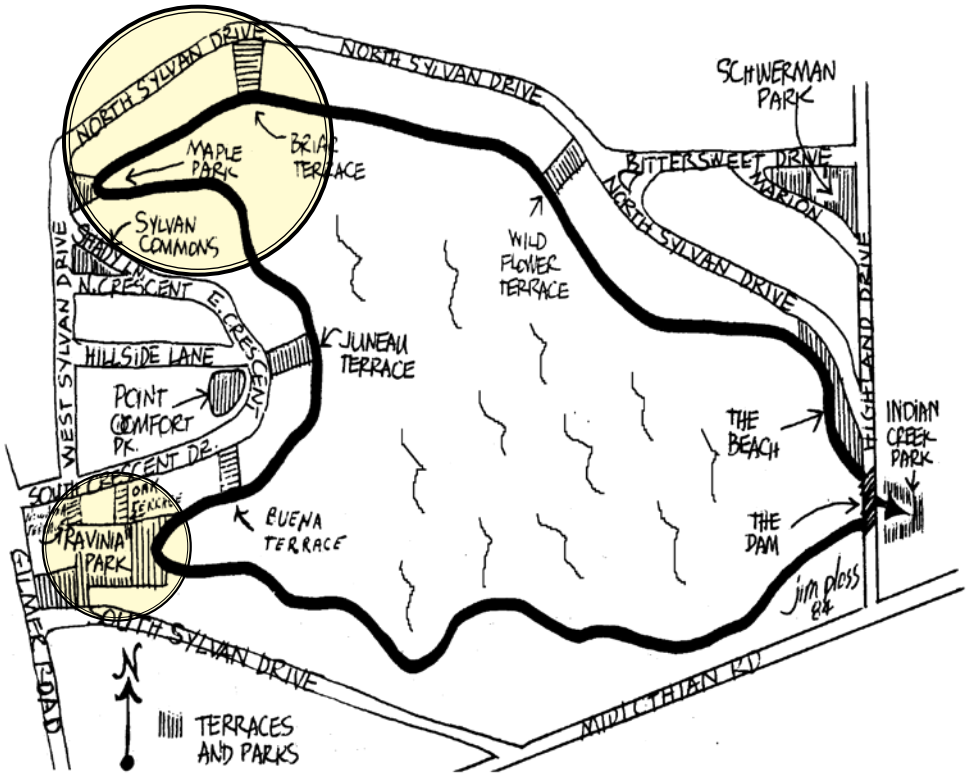
Many volunteered on separate days to accomplish this: Jennifer Cameron, Sandy Washburn, Brandon, Adam and Lisa Washburn, Renee, myself, Elizabeth Nagel, Linda Mihel & Gen Conner. Thanks all for the much needed last minute help to get this done before the rains came. We are looking forward to a much more usable public area and some guys are planning on a boat rack area made from wood stacked there already, so no big time costs will be involved, as well as a new bridge to cross over from the path off Deadman's Curve. We also cut down some tree limbs and vegetation along the pathway.

A pier might be added as we experiment with access to the water there. We'll keep you posted on the progress.

Another wonderful project made possible by association dues and VOLUNTEERS !!

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT VOLUNTEERING DOES'NT ALWAYS INVOLVE MUSCLE POWER..... JUST ASK, WE TRY TO DESCRIBE THE TASKS INVOLVED, AND IT USUALLY IS PRETTY LIGHT DUTY. IF YOU CAN HELP FOR -1- HOUR IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

Parks/Easements Jeri Swanson



Parks and Easement News *(continued)*

Lowering the lake and YOUR shorelines

With regard to shorelines being improved while the lake is lowered, I would like to share what I have learned.

If you would like to have hardscaping done on your shoreline, you must call Lake County Building Dept if your project requires any grading. If the materials stay on you property, **not entering the water**, then no permit would be required.

Acceptable hardscaping as far as our Rules/Regs are concerned is stone edging and bouldering.

Absolutely no RR ties or wolmanized lumber is allowed to be used due to the chemicals they contain.

Following is a guide about buffer strips. No permit is required to do this because it happens on your land and does not require any grading. By planting native deep rooted species in a strip at least 5 feet deep, or wide from the water's edge, it creates a great barrier of roots, preventing soil from eroding away. The wider or deeper, the better.

Using native plants is very important so that any of their seeds that may blow around are not invasive species that quickly take over vs. native. There are examples in this guide.

Re-construction of existing seawalls for repair **could** be termed "remodel" and **MAY not** require a permit. Your contractor or yourself should check with Lake County to be sure.

Please keep in mind that also according to our Rules/Regs, Bylaws your waterfront property is always to be kept in good shape so as to not be eroding into the lake, and your pier should be in good shape for the sake of an emergency.

Let me know if your are interested in using the Buffer Strip Method (see the following pages), the more people that do this will enable us to get better pricing on plant plugs and or seed as a group. Buffer Strips can be installed anytime !

Jeri Swanson email: swan458@sbcglobal.net cell phone: 847-507-2760

Ravinia Park Eerosion

The mouth of the bay in Ravinia Park has suffered quite a bit of erosion due to increased waterflow to our lake.

Tom Truffer, our Lake guy and I just met with a contractor and I had met with ILM previously. We have not heard from the latest contractor regarding pricing. We intend on doing something in this area, hopefully while the lake is lowered, but as of this newsletter we are not sure exactly what yet. We'll keep you posted !

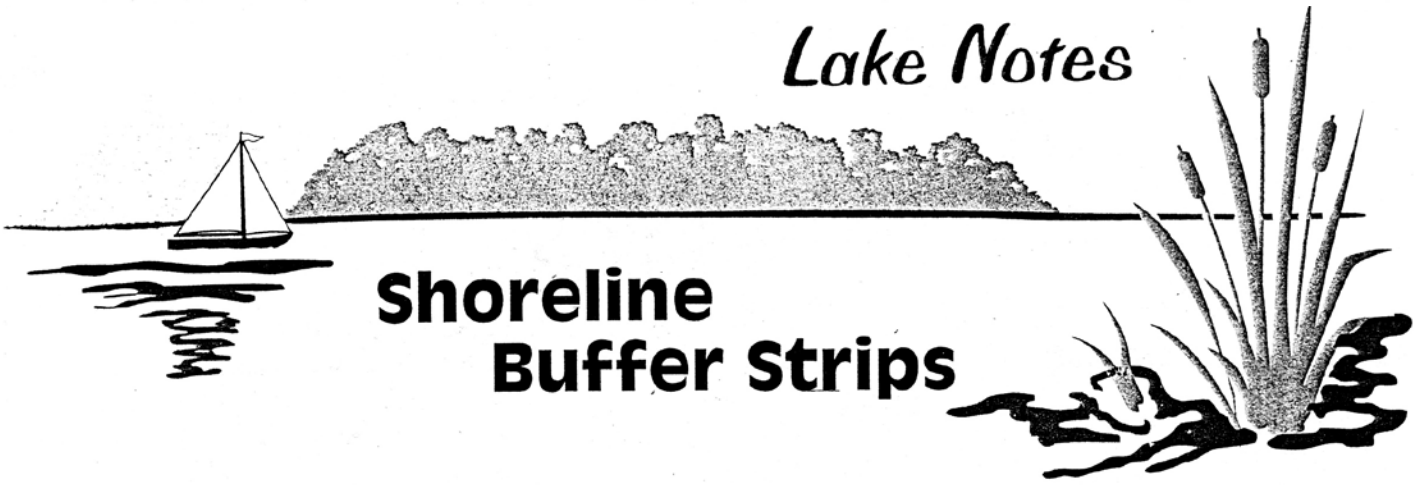
See Ravinia location on page 6.

Rag Weed Season!

Giant Ragweed

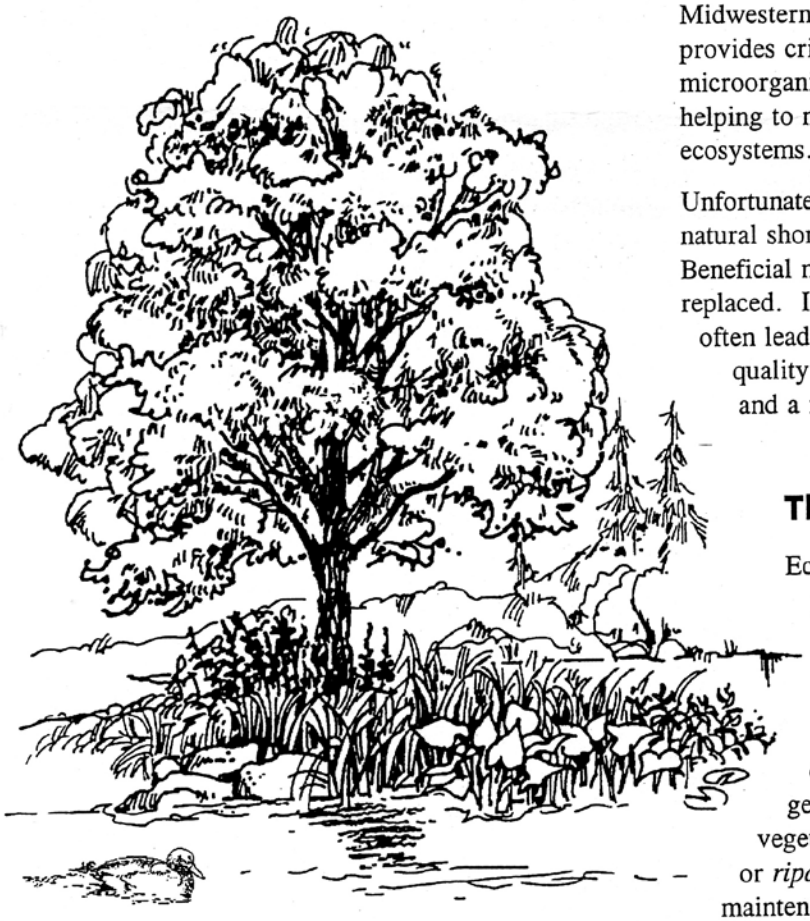
This is giant ragweed, **from 6-9' tall**. The seeds are at the top. Notice the large 3 fingered leaves. Right now around Sylvan Lake it is between 3-4' tall and no seed heads. Perfect time to pull them, the ground is moist and they slip out real easy. Please place in garbage. If you or anyone you know has allergies to this, get rid of it for them, or ask someone for help. Handling it can cause their allergies to react. Not only is this a problem for human allergy sufferers, but our pets as well. Besides that, it robs surrounding plants of air flow and moisture.

Lake Notes . . . is a series of publications produced by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency about issues confronting Illinois' lake resources. The objective of these publications is to provide lake and watershed residents with a greater understanding of environmental cause-and-effect relationships, and actions we all can take to protect our lakes.



Shoreline Buffer Strips

Picture an idyllic lake setting. The sun glimmering on clear, clean water. Children wading along the shore. A fisherman casting for elusive bass. Chances are this view also includes lushly vegetated shorelines blending into the surrounding landscape.



The interrelationship between a lake and its shoreline is important. The shoreline zone is the last line of defense against forces that may otherwise destroy a healthy lake. A naturally-vegetated shoreline filters runoff generated by surrounding land uses, removing harmful chemicals and nutrients. At the same time, shoreline vegetation protects lake edges from the onslaught of waves and ice generated by our harsh Midwestern climate. The shoreline zone also provides critical habitat for aquatic insects, microorganisms, fish, and other animals, thereby helping to maintain a balance in sensitive aquatic ecosystems.

Unfortunately, as lake landscapes are developed, natural shorelines often are damaged or destroyed. Beneficial natural vegetation is cut, mowed, or replaced. In urban and rural environments alike, this often leads to eroded shorelines, degraded water quality and aquatic habitat, impaired aesthetics, and a reduction in property values.

The Buffer Concept

Ecologists, water quality specialists, land planners, and lake managers all agree that a naturally-vegetated buffer strip along the periphery of a lake (or a stream or wetland) is critical to the health and quality of the waterbody. The concept of a buffer is fairly simple. A buffer generally should be comprised of the type of vegetation that naturally exists in a shoreline, or *riparian*, setting. Buffers require little maintenance, and use of fertilizers and pesticides is discouraged.

Lake Notes reprint for shoreline buffer strips for lake front property.

Buffer strip characteristics may vary depending on the lake setting. A buffer may include forest, prairie, or wetland vegetation. It may be twenty-five feet wide around a small urban pond, or hundreds of feet wide along a pristine rural lake. Intrusions into the buffer may be strictly controlled, or flexible to allow for user access.

Buffer Strip Benefits

The benefits of buffer strips are well documented. They include:

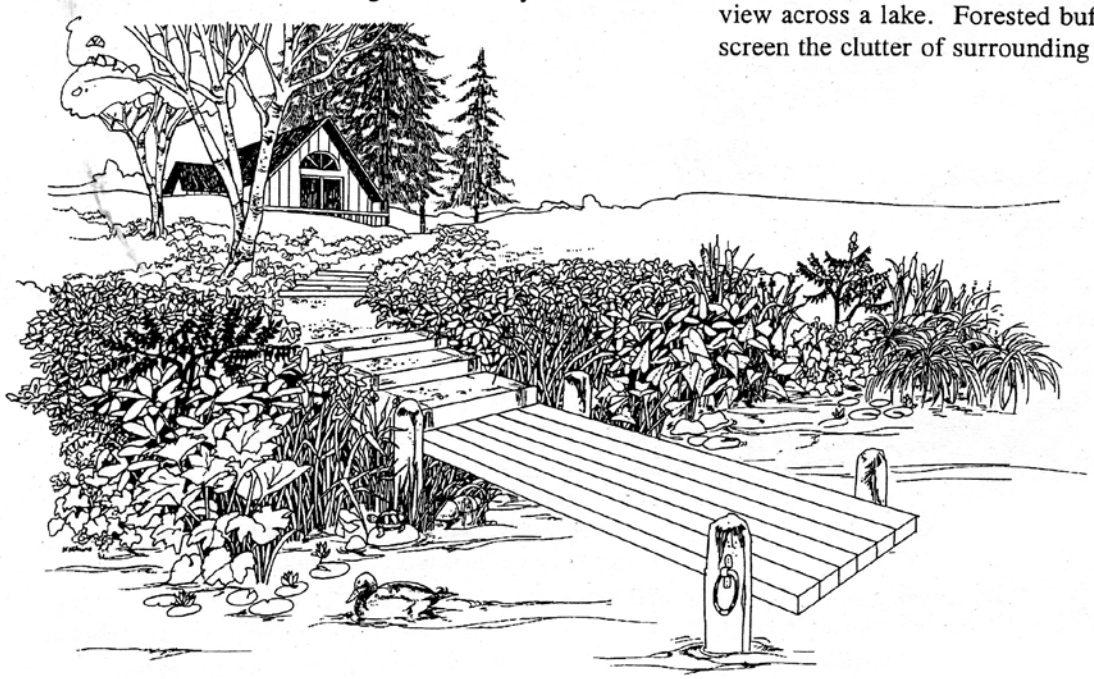
- **Runoff filtering:** As runoff from adjacent land filters through a buffer, pollutants and sediment are removed. Sediment and related pollutants are removed by filtration and settling in the dense network of plants and plant residue. Soluble pollutants, including plant nutrients, are taken up through plant roots or consumed by microorganisms in the soil. Native plants, particularly prairie vegetation, have much denser, deeper root structures than conventional turfgrass, which greatly improves the infiltration of surface runoff into the ground. Depending on the width and characteristics of the buffer, as much as 70 to 95 percent of incoming sediment, and 25 to 60 percent of incoming nutrients and other pollutants can be removed from the runoff. Buffer strips also can reduce the impacts from failing septic systems adjacent to the lake.

- **Shoreline stabilization:** Natural buffers that extend down to the water's edge can be very effective in preventing shoreline erosion. In contrast to conventional turfgrass (which is shallow-rooted and intolerant of flooding), natural riparian vegetation has dense, deep root systems that firmly anchor shoreline soils. These native plants also are able to withstand extended periods of inundation that are so common on lakes and reservoirs. Native vegetation performs this function so well that it is now being used, sometimes with other natural materials, to repair eroding shorelines. This approach, known as *bioengineering*, is a low-cost alternative to conventional engineering solutions such as riprap or seawalls.

- **Preservation of fish and wildlife habitat:** Many aquatic organisms, particularly insects, spend substantial portions of their life cycles in upland environments. Buffers provide a critical transition zone between upland and aquatic/wetland habitats. Depending on their widths, buffers also can shield sensitive species, particularly birds, from potentially disruptive activities occurring on adjacent land uses.

- **Screening noise:** Beyond protecting wildlife uses, buffers also can preserve the quality of lake recreational uses by filtering out the noise associated with certain types of adjacent land uses. Forested buffers, in particular, can effectively intercept noise from adjacent highways and industrial operations.

- **Preservation of aesthetic values:** Lakeside property owners often have varying opinions about what constitutes "appropriate" shoreline landscaping. However, most will agree that "natural" is better than "artificial." Even a narrow buffer can enhance the view across a lake. Forested buffers can effectively screen the clutter of surrounding urban developments.



Lake Notes reprint for shoreline buffer strips for lake front property.

How to Create Effective Buffer Strips

Buffer characteristics can vary widely depending on local circumstances. However, it is important to understand certain basic, minimum criteria.

- **Buffer width:** Any width of natural vegetation will provide some benefits; however, a 25 foot minimum width is most often recommended. Wider buffers (e.g., 50 to 100 feet) should be established for larger or more sensitive lakes. The U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends "filter strips" of 66 to 99 feet for water quality protection. A recent national survey of local and state guidance for stream buffers observed a range of 20 to 200 feet (with a median width of 100 feet).

- **Buffer intrusions:** While a continuous, uninterrupted buffer is preferable for protection of water quality and habitat, some flexibility may be needed to provide access to beaches, piers, and other lake uses. Access typically is provided via a mown footpath. Less intrusive pedestrian access could be provided via a stepping stone trail. Paving through a buffer is discouraged.

- **Buffer vegetation:** It is recommended that buffers be planted with native species that are indigenous to your particular locale. The Federal Land Survey, conducted in the mid-1800s, shows the general vegetation types that existed throughout the state prior to European settlement. It distinguishes between wetland, prairie, and woodland communities, and provides a good indication of the type of vegetation that is naturally acclimated to the soils, hydrology, and climate of an area.

Buffer vegetation also should reflect local needs and conditions. For example, a forested buffer is appropriate if noise screening is desired—but it may not be appropriate if local residents desire an unobstructed lake view. Similarly, some property owners will prefer a greater mix of showy wildflowers which may be less functional than other prairie plants but will enhance the beauty of the shoreline.

Buffer installation begins with the removal of existing, undesirable vegetation. The table on the back of this publication lists some common undesirable species. Recommended native vegetation, listed in the same table, can be planted as live plants or seeds. Planting should begin at or below the normal water elevation with wetland species and should proceed up the shoreline slope with water-tolerant and upland species. While buffer vegetation is being established, mowing and/or selected use of approved herbicides may be necessary to control the spread of aggressive, non-native plants.

- **Buffer maintenance:** Once the buffer is well established (typically within 1-3 years), maintenance will involve occasional mowing or controlled burns to control weeds and maintain native plant diversity. If certain noxious weeds need additional control, limited use of approved herbicides may be appropriate in localized areas. Use of fertilizer is not necessary and should be avoided in the buffer strip.

Lake Notes reprint for shoreline buffer strips for lake front property.

Plant Species Appropriate for Illinois Buffers and Shorelines

Appropriate vegetation is the key to effective buffer strips and shoreline stabilization. These plant species provide beneficial habitat, anchor shoreline soils, dissipate wave energy, and enhance the beauty of shoreline property. Some of the species listed here may not be appropriate in all areas. You should consult with one of the organizations listed below to verify which plants will do best under your local conditions.

Shrub/Brush Species

Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Red-Osier Dogwood	*Cornus stolonifera*
Common Witchhazel[S]	*Hamamelis virginiana*
Chokeberry[S]	*Prunus virginiana*
Peach-Leaved Willow	*Salix amygdaloides*
Pussy Willow	*Salix discolor*
Sandbar Willow	*Salix interior*
Black Willow	*Salix nigra*
Elderberry	*Sambucus canadensis*

Lower Bank and Nearshore

Sweet Flag	*Acorus calamus*
Water Plaintain	*Alisma subcordatum*
Bluejoint Grass	*Calamagrostis canadensis*
Creeping Spike Rush	*Eleocharis acicularis*
Blue Flag Iris	*Iris virginica*
Torrey's Rush	*Juncus torreyi*
Switch Grass	*Panicum virgatum*
Arrowhead	*Sagittaria latifolia*
Hardstem Bulrush	*Scirpus acutus*
Dark Green Rush	*Scirpus atrovirens*
River Bulrush	*Scirpus fluviatilis*
Prairie Cord Grass	*Spartina pectinata*
Blue Vervain	*Vebena hastata*
Common Cattail[+]	*Typha latifolia*

[+] *Cattails are invasive and can become a problem. However, they are very effective at dissipating wave energy and can become established under difficult situations. Other plantings should be chosen accordingly.*

UNDESIRABLE SPECIES!

Box Elder*	*Acer negundo*
Garlic Mustard*	*Allilaria officianalis*
Japanese Honeysuckle*	*Lonicera japonica*
Tartarian Honeysuckle*	*Lonicera tatarica*
Purple Loosestrife*	*Lythrum salicaria*
Reed Canary Grass*	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Common Buckthorn*	*Rhamnus athartica*
Glossy Buckthorn*	*Rhamnus frangula*
Multiflora Rose*	*Rosa multiflora*

Banks and Slopes

Sideflowering Aster[S]	*Aster laterifolius*
Big Bluestem	*Andropogon gerardi*
Gray Sedge[S]	*Carex amphibola*
Common Wood Sedge[S]	*Carex blanda*
Pennsylvania Sedge[S]	*Carex pennsylvanica*
Brown Fox Sedge	*Carex vulpinoidea*
Canada Wild Rye	*Elymus riparius*
Streambank Rye	*Elymus villosus*
Silky Wild Rye	*Elymus virginicus*
Fowl Meadow Grass	*Glyceria striata*
Torrey's Rush	*Juncus torreyi*
Evening Primrose	*Oenothera biennis*
Switch Grass	*Panicum virgatum*
Indian Grass	*Sorghastrum nutans*
Prairie Cord Grass	*Spartina pectinata*
Blue Vervain	*Verbena hastata*

* not native, [S] shade tolerant

Wildflowers (non-stabilizing)

Columbine	*Aquilegia canadensis*
Jack-in-the-Pulpit[S]	*Arisaema triphyllum*
Green Dragon[S]	*Arisaema dracontium*
Swamp Milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*
Turtlehead[S]	*Chelone glabra*
Shooting Star[S]	*Dodecatheon meadia*
Joe-Pye Weed	*Eupatorium maculatum*
Spotted Jewelweed[S]	*Impatiens capensis*
Cardinal Flower[S]	*Lobelia cardinalis*
Virginia Bluebells[S]	*Mertensia virginica*
Blue Phlox	*Phlox divaricata*
May Apple[S]	*Podophyllum peltatum*
Solomon's Seal[S]	*Polyganatum canaliculatum*
Swamp Buttercup[S]	*Rannuculus septentrionalis*
Bloodroot[S]	*Sanguinaria canadensis*
False Solomon's Seal[S]	*Smilacina racemosa*
Spiderwort	*Tradescantia ohiensis*
White Trillium[S]	*Trillium grandiflorum*
Prairie Trillium[S]	*Trillium recurvatum*
Big Merrybells[S]	*Uvularia grandiflora*
Culver's Root	*Veronicastrum virginicum*
Golden Alexanders	*Zizia aurea*

Cover Crops

Annual Ryegrass*	*Lolium multiflorium*
Perrenial Ryegrass*	*Lolium perenne*
Smartweed	*Polygonum punctatum*
Yellow Coneflower	*Ratabida pinnata*
Blackeyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*

Organizations to Contact for Further Assistance

Chicago Botanic Garden
Plant Information Center
(847) 835-0972

Illinois EPA-Lakes Unit
Springfield, Illinois
(217) 782-3362

Illinois State Water Survey
Peoria, Illinois
(309) 671-3196

Lincoln Memorial Garden
Springfield, Illinois
(217) 529-1111

Local Soil & Water Conservation Districts, and USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service offices

Missouri Botanical Garden
Horticulture Answer Service
(314) 577-5143

Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission
Natural Resources Department
Chicago, Illinois
(312) 454-0400

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Chicago Field Office
Barrington, Illinois
(847) 381-2253

Lake Notes . . . is a series of publications produced by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency about issues confronting Illinois' lake resources. The objective of these publications is to provide lake and watershed residents with a greater understanding of environmental cause-and-effect relationships, and actions we all can take to protect our lakes.

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For more information about other publications in this series and to request copies, please contact: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, DWPC-Lake and Watershed Unit, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois, 62794-9276; 217/782-3362.