Bull Creek - Bull's Brook e-News

May 2016

Upcoming Watershed Council Meeting

Please join us for the next Bull Creek-Bull's Brook Watershed Council meeting on June 16, 2016 1:00PM - 3PM at University of St. Mary of the Lake.

Mark Your Calendar

2016 Watershed Council meeting schedule

Thursday, October 13, 2016 · 1-3 PM · Mundelein High School.

How Healthy Are Our Lakes?

Bull Creek-Bulls Brook Watershed Area Lakes

The Bull Creek-Bull's Brook Watershed Council will meet from 1-3 PM on June 16th at the University of St. Mary of the Lake in Mundelein. Guest speaker Gerry Urbanozo of the Lake County Health Department will present the results of the 2015 water quality monitoring studies for Loch Lomond, St. Mary, Butler Lakes, and Lake Minear. Our host, Clayton Kalweit, is Vice President of Facilities at St. Mary's will provide a light lunch and a short tour following the meeting. The meeting is open to anyone who would like to attend. Please RSVP to dmcneill@lakecountyil.gov or phone 847-377-7700 if you would like to join us.

The Condition of Lakes in the Bull Creek-Bull's Brook Watershed

By Mike Adam, *Senior Biologist: Lake County Health Department Environmental Service Department*

In 2015, the Lake County Health Department – Ecological Services (LCHD) group conducted water quality studies on four lakes in the Bull Creek– Bulls Brook watershed: Loch Lomond and St. Mary's Lake in Mundelein and Butler Lake and Lake Minear in Libertyville. These assessments were part of the County's overall lakes management program, in which lakes are monitored for water quality trends, and recommendations are made to protect or improve these valuable resources. The LCHD attempts to monitor all the lakes within a subwatershed in the same season, which aids in determining if changes may be occurring within a specific lake or more watershed-wide. Loch Lomond, St. Mary's Lake, and Butler Lake were last assessed by LCHD in 2005. Lake Minear was last assessed in 2007.

With the exception of Lake Minear, these lakes are a "flow through" system, with the water

Continued on page 2

BCBB Lakes ... continued from p. 1.

entering Loch Lomond from the south branch of Bull Creek and then exiting on the east side over a spillway, flowing into St. Mary's Lake, over another spillway, and then into Butler Lake eventually reaching the Des Plaines River. These lakes are considered impounded wetlands in origin, as they were wetlands converted to lakes created by damming portions of Bull Creek. The lakes are shallow; Loch Lomond, St. Mary's, and Butler lakes are 9, 15, and 9 ft. deep, respectively. They are used primarily for aesthetics and recreation including non-motorized boating. Lake Minear formed in an old gravel pit that is 22 ft. deep, and it is not connected to Bull Creek. Occasionally the Des Plaines River floods into Lake Minear, altering its water quality.

In general the water quality in the three Bull Creek-connected lakes is poor. All are listed by the Illinois EPA as waters that are impaired for phosphorus. However, some significant improvements in water quality since 2005 were noted. Lake Minear's water quality is good, due primarily to its origin. The following is a synopsis of the lake studies:

Loch Lomond

Loch Lomond Lake

Loch Lomond's water quality has improved since 2005 with a 34% decrease in total phosphorus (TP) and a 26% increase in water clarity. The chloride and total suspended solids (TSS) decreased by 53% and 17%, respectively, which is also an improvement. However, there were no submergent aquatic plants found, and only a few White Water Lily. The high amounts of available phosphorus, coupled with the lack of aquatic plants contribute to seasonal algae blooms that occur and occasionally impede recreation on the lake.

St. Mary's Lake

St. Mary's Lake

St. Mary's water quality has improved since 2005 with a significant decrease in conductivity (43%). The chloride and total suspended solids (TSS) decreased by 19% and 21%, respectively. The total phosphorus (TP) decreased slightly (9%) from 2005. However, no aquatic vegetation has been found since 2002. This lack of vegetation has negative impacts on water quality and aquatic life in the lake.

Butler Lake

Butler Lake

Butler Lake's water quality has improved since 2005 with a reduction in phosphorus (39%) and total suspended solids (63%), which led to an increase in Secchi depth (88%). Chloride has declined by 16% since 2005. The aquatic plant density remains good, but diversity has decreased since 2005.

Lake Minear

Lake Minear's water quality has improved since 2007 with a reduction in phosphorus (20%) and total suspended solids (100%) which led to an increase in Secchi depth (94.1%). However, chloride has increased by 16% since 2007. The aquatic plant density remains good, and plant diversity increased from 6 to 10 plant species.

Management recommendations for these lakes are similar. Among other things, all of the lakes would benefit from developing a Lake Management Plan in concert with an Aquatic Plant Management Plan. These plans would help guide lake managers in determining both short term and long term management goals that encompass a wide variety of topics including aquatic plant management, fishery management, watershed monitoring, and recreation opportunities. All lakes should continue to be involved in the Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program, which provides valuable information annually regarding water quality. More information can be found on the LCHD – Ecological Services website https://www.lakecountyil.gov/2381/Lakes-Management-Unit or by calling 847-377-8030.

Libertyville Township's Bull Creek Trail Project Update

By Kathleen O'Connor, *Libertyville Township Supervisor*

On Saturday, August 15, 2015 Libertyville Township began construction of the Rt. 137-Bull Creek Trail Connector Project. This trail connection will provide a critical link to the regional trail system. The project is a partnership between the Township, the Village of Libertyville, and Commonwealth Edison as portions of the trail

Continued on page 3

Trail Project Update ... continued from p. 2.

Trail Side Grading

will be constructed on each of our properties.

Due to the weather, construction was placed on hold during the winter and early spring. Despite the delay, a majority of the earthwork and grading is done, the drainage has been installed, a significant amount of trail work is finished and the boardwalk is complete.

Trail Building

The work has resumed this spring; Team REIL, Inc. has been granted an extension of June 30, 2016 to complete the project. The Township will host a formal trail opening with the date to be determined.

Boardwalk Between Timber Creek & Bull Creek Subdivisions

maintain a healthy lifestyle. Walking, biking, jogging, bird watching, or just relaxing and enjoying the amazing local landscape can enhance lifestyle and health. The new trail connection will provide access not only to the Des Plaines River Trail but will present aesthetically pleasing views of a restored wetland complex.

The *Casey Road Land Use Plan* calls for Bull Creek to receive much-needed attention; first by removing garbage/ fallen woody debris (log jams), followed by streambank stabilization and the use of best management practices (BMP's) where needed to stabilize the creek and create various types of habitat. Habitat creation is ongoing including: creating log piles and den trees (leaving snags and girdling rather than removing trees), and creating riffles, pools and meandering the stream; all of which encourage native species to flourish.

There are opportunities to restore several areas identified to be remnant/ high quality wetlands for flora and fauna. This area occupies an extensive reach of poorly drained soils within the Bull Creek floodplain. Portions of the area become seasonally inundated with floodwater, and this will continue to be one of the challenges for volunteers to help restore.

The Lake County Audubon Society (LCAS) started in September 2015 to raise funds for the purpose of planting native shrubs and trees along the newly minted trail and in some of the areas that are being restored. One of those areas is along the impressive new floodplain bridge/ boardwalk that rises and races across the flood plain. Today the area is filled with an infestation of phragmites, a persistent invasive reedy plant that is targeted for removal during the next several years.

Birdscaping in the Liberty Prairie Reserve 2016

By Paul Geiselhart, *Lake County Audubon*

Volunteers Birdscaping

Access to the new Libertyville Township Open Space Trail connecting the subdivisions of Bull Creek and Timber Creek to the regional trail will be completed by this summer. Residents of these two communities will access trailheads in their neighborhoods.

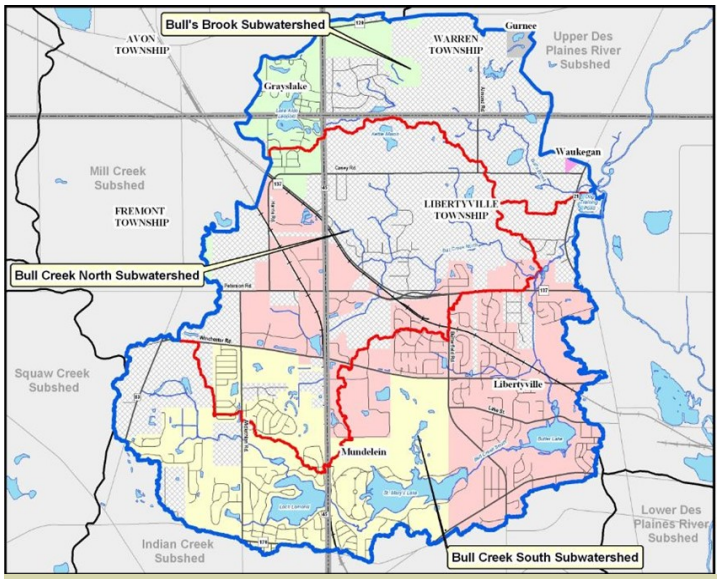
The new wide limestone trail will be a pathway to helping

Continued on page 4

Birdscaping ... continued from p. 3

Volunteer opportunities are being organized by LCAS for planting workdays during the end of September and in early October 2016. Workdays will include participation by Bull Creek and Timber Creek homeowner associations, Audubon Society and Conserve Lake County volunteers along with Scouts, and high school students. Interested groups and individuals may contact LCAS at audbirds@aol.com to volunteer. We expect to finish the project in Spring 2017.

Funding to purchase up to 600 trees and shrubs has been provided through grants from Lake County Audubon Society, Liberty Prairie Foundation, DAS Charitable Fund, Trees Forever, and Audubon Chicago Region.



Bull Creek-Bull's Brook Watershed

Controlling the Impact of Stormwater Runoff in the Watershed

As we travel along roads such as Old Peterson, Casey, or Old St Mary's we might enjoy the view of the forests and prairies in the undeveloped areas. These natural landscapes possess spongy soils, and plants with roots that enable water to seep into the ground to nourish the plant and participate in the evapotranspiration cycle, flow into nearby streams, or continue into deeper ground water. But we should also realize, that each acre of prairie can absorb 9 inches of rainfall per hour, which is about 12,701 gallons of water! Each bit of development on that acre means some of that stormwater must find someplace else to go.

Over the years, Central Lake County's development has given rise to an increase in land covered by impervious surfaces or hard-surfaced areas; including building roofs, parking lots, driveways, roadways, sidewalks, and paved recreation areas that do not readily absorb or retain water. As the land available to absorb precipitation and infiltrate decreases, the volume of stormwater runoff increases resulting in flooding, altered stream flow, as well as degraded watershed water and habitat quality. Watershed plans that employ Best Management Practices (BMPs) were created to improve management and continued restoration of Bull Creek-Bull's Brook watershed (BCBB).

A number of agencies have produced comprehensive inventories and reports extensively evaluating the BCBB watershed, a sub-watershed of the Des Plaines River watershed. In 2008, Applied Ecological Services, Inc. created the *Bull Creek-Bull's Brook Watershed Plan* (Plan) for the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (LCSMC) in which they compiled, analyzed, and summarized work that had been completed by others as well as incorporated new data and information regarding the watershed and its overall health.

The Plan identified Best Management Practices (BMPs) to improve management and restoration of the watershed. Additionally, the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (LCSMC) developed, adopted, and recently amended the *Watershed Development Ordinance* (WDO) as a means of establishing reasonable rules and regulations that include BMPs for application by all Lake County jurisdictions as they continue to develop. Both the Plan and WDO work to address flood damage reduction, water quality improvement, and protection/enhancement of the natural drainage system.

Best Management Practices suggest that limiting impervious surfaces or reducing the impacts of impervious cover can help to decrease flood damage within the Bull Creek -Bulls Brook Watershed. Area urban planning predictions suggest that as commercial

Continued on page 5

Impervious Surfaces ... continued from p. 4.

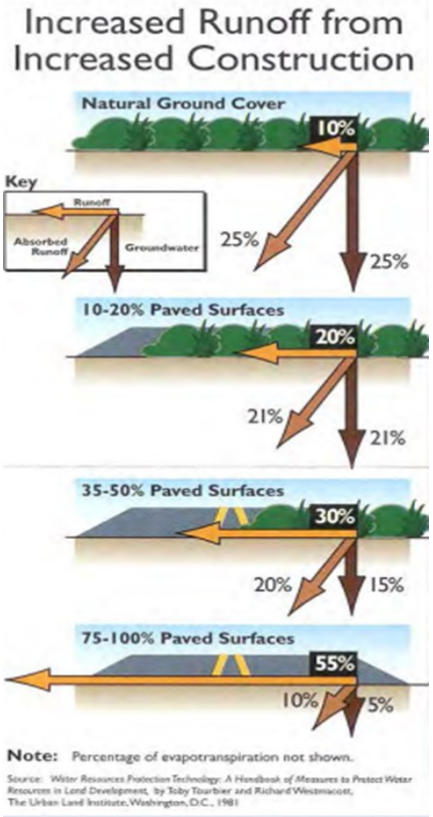


Diagram 1

and residential development and redevelopment increases, the resulting changes in land use will negatively impact the watershed hydrology, altering stormwater runoff characteristics. As shown in Diagram 1, as urban construction is increased, impervious surfaces increase resulting in a reduction of ground available for infiltration leading to greater runoff totals.

Table 1

Green Infrastructure	Residential Level	Commercial, Industrial, Institutional Level	Community Level
green roofs	X	X	X
rain gardens	X	X	X
bioswales		X	X
native landscaping	X	X	X
downspout disconnection	X	X	X
rainwater harvesting	X	X	X
naturalized detention facilities		X	X
permeable pavements	X	X	X
planter boxes		X	X
green streets			X
green parking		X	X
urban tree canopy	X	X	X
land conservation			X

The Plan and WDO suggest that flooding as a result of development can be minimized with regulated development, the use of pervious surfaces, and local as well as regional green infrastructure (table 1), including protection of area streams, lakes and wetlands, and continued use of current stormwater management strategies. Table 2 outlines benefits associated with limiting impervious cover in the watershed.

Table 2 Watershed Benefits Associated with Limiting Impervious Cover

	Green Infrastructure Resolution	Watershed Benefit
Impervious Surface Impact		
Heat Island Effect	green roofs, open space or greenways	absorption of rain water, reduction of runoff & flooding, environmental heat reduction thru evapotranspiration, improved air quality
Reduced water infiltration/ground water recharge	increase in open space lands planted with native landscaping & employment of rainwater harvesting	reduction in runoff velocity, more water absorption that produces cleaner water, & replenishes the ground water
Diminished water quality & stream health	use of rain gardens, naturalized detention facilities, riparian buffers, & open spaces	a decrease in nonpoint source pollutants and biological containments that provides a healthier more diverse habitat
Higher energy stream flow, Stream bank erosion or channeling	use of rain gardens, naturalized detention facilities, & open spaces	reduction of peak water flow, runoff, & sediments leading to better water quality and aquatic habitats
Area flooding/higher flood peak flow	green roofs, open space, pervious paving, downspout disconnect, bioswales, rain gardens, urban canopy, native landscaping, riparian along with wetland maintenance/preservation & adequate detention and retention ponds	more absorption of rain water, reduction of runoff & flooding by avoiding direct connections from impervious surfaces to water bodies
Lower base flow in streams	bioswales, rain gardens, urban canopy, native landscaping, tree canopies, riparian buffers & adequate detention and retention ponds	more absorption of rain water & greater groundwater discharge, reduction of runoff & flooding by avoiding direct connections from impervious surfaces to water bodies

Continued on page 6

Impervious Surfaces ... continued from p 5.

Stream Channel Erosion

Rain Garden: Runoff Capture

In urban landscapes dominated by impervious surfaces, the volume and speed of stormwater runoff increases resulting in degraded water quality and habitat. Streambank erosion, channel enlargement, reduction of ground water replenishment, aquatic habitat loss, and an increase in stormwater pollutants are some of the consequences of increased runoff. High velocity and volume run off can overcome stream capacity to cause stream bank blow out and channel erosion. As a result of this erosion, aquatic habitat is lost. Stormwater pollutants are transported across the hard surfaces into watershed's creeks, lakes, and wetlands in the form of sediment, nutrients, bacteria, organic matter, metals, hydrocarbons, pesticides, and debris. Chemical pollutants possess one of the greatest hazards to the watershed and environments a whole since they are carried directly into streams, wetlands, and ultimately oceans.

Algal Bloom

Sensitive development practices are recommended in the WDO for protection and enhancement of the watershed's natural resources. Some suggested BMPs are as follows, insuring adequate inlet and outlets of storm sewers, drainage ditches, and pipes where swales and channels are planted with deep-rooted native plants that stabilize the soil and filter pollutants. Ongoing stream and riparian corridor maintenance, along with wetland and natural drainage protection are also recommended to minimize runoff volumes and velocities.

Almond Marsh

Open spaces or greenways provide many community benefits as part of the watershed's green infrastructure. Most importantly, they connect green infrastructure hubs and regionally and locally ecologically significant open lands. Open space lands are frequently composed of stream corridors, floodplains, and wetlands, that naturally regulate flooding. They also naturally recharge aquifers, improve water quality and wildlife habitat. They are important to a watershed's hydrology, habitat, water quality, and biodiversity and are comprised of both public and privately owned conservation or recreational land that does not have any impervious structures such as roadways, buildings or other structures built on it. Best management practices suggest that more open space lands be acquired as they become available and existing greenways be protected, preserved, as well as improved with native plant buffers to decrease the impact of urbanization on the BCBB watershed.

The corollary to limiting impervious surfaces can give rise to more open spaces for recreational opportunities in the BCBB watershed. Natural and man-made lakes and wetlands on private and public open space and their corresponding walkways have provided residents with the opportunity to experience nature in their own backyard affording activities such as hiking, fishing, ice skating, biking, riding, canoeing, non-motorized boating, and environmental interpretation/education. Professionals will agree, spending time in nature has many benefits including improved attention spans, increased empathy, emotional stability, and love. We all reap the benefits of ready access to recreational landscapes.

Continued on page 7

Impervious Surfaces ... continued from p. 6

Liberty Prairie Open Space

Photo by Steve Cepa

The LCSMC has created the both the *Bull Creek-Bull's Brook Watershed Plan* and *Watershed Development Ordinance* as a means of informing and guiding citizens and municipalities on the current watershed condition and its future condition as urbanization and impervious surfaces increase. The impacts of increased development are great: ranging from land changes, increasing stormwater runoff and flooding, along with impact on local hydrology, stream water quality, habitats, and biodiversity. As guardians of the earth, we have a responsibility to follow the BMPs outlined above and in the aforementioned plans to ensure the health of the BCBB watershed and its parent, Des Plaines River Watershed.

Should Lake County Residents be Concerned about the Zika Virus?

Zika virus disease (Zika) is a disease caused by the Zika virus, which is spread to people primarily through the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito. Anyone who lives in or travels to an area where Zika virus is found and has not already been infected with Zika virus can get it from mosquito bites. The main mosquito that transmits Zika, *Aedes aegypti*, has not been found in Lake or surrounding counties. The Lake County Health Department and others actively monitor mosquito populations to determine the types of mosquitoes present and if they may be carrying diseases.

Most people infected with Zika virus won't even know they have the disease because they won't have symptoms. The most common symptoms of Zika are fever, rash, joint pain, or conjunctivitis (red eyes). Other common symptoms include muscle pain and headache. The incubation period (the time from exposure to symptoms) for Zika virus disease is not known, but is likely to be a few days to a week.

Zika virus can be passed from a pregnant woman to her fetus, and infection during pregnancy can cause a serious birth defect of the brain called microcephaly and other severe brain defects. Other problems have been detected among fetuses and infants infected with Zika virus before birth, such as defects of the eye, hearing deficits, and impaired growth.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends special precautions for pregnant women. Women who are pregnant should not travel to areas with Zika. If you must travel to one of these areas or if you live in an area with Zika, talk to your doctor or other healthcare provider and strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites and to prevent sexual transmission. See your doctor or other healthcare provider if you are pregnant and develop a fever, rash, joint pain, or red eyes within 2 weeks after traveling to a place where Zika has been reported. Be sure to tell your doctor or other healthcare provider where you traveled. It should also be noted that the virus can be spread by men to sex partners, so the travel warning applies not only to women who are pregnant or may become pregnant.

Since this is rapidly changing story, with new findings coming out frequently, the Lake County Health Department recommends that people go to the CDC website to receive the latest information: http://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html.

Aedes aegypti

Anyone with questions can contact Mike Adam Senior Biologist at the Lake County Health Department madam@lakecountyil.gov 847-377-8002

Information for this article provided by Mike Adam of the Lake County Health Department and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website.

Spotlight on Invasive Species: Garlic Mustard

First introduced to the eastern United States from Europe in the 1860's for its culinary and medicinal purposes, Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) is now found throughout the Eastern Seaboard, Midwest, Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

Garlic Mustard is a dual threat invasive species. It invades disturbed and undisturbed natural areas outcompeting native species and produces harmful allelochemicals that disrupt the beneficial relationship between mycorrhizal fungi and native plants.

Garlic mustard is a biennial plant that produces a low-growing basal rosette of heart-shaped leaves in its first year. In its second year it bolts to heights of 1-4 ft. and produces a cluster of white flowers. The leaves and stems smell of garlic when broken or crushed.

Although commonly found growing in the shaded understory of disturbed forests, Garlic Mustard is not specific and can successfully colonize undisturbed forest areas as well. More recently, it is frequently being found in residential yards and along sidewalks and trails.

Garlic Mustard Basal Rosette
Photo by S. Kelly Kearns

Several methods can be used to manage Garlic Mustard. It can be pulled by hand as long as care is taken to remove the entire root; it can be cut several times throughout the growing season to prevent seed production; or it can be sprayed with a systemic herbicide such as Round-Up. Garlic Mustard has the ability to produce viable seed even after removal so bagging and landfilling hand pulled plants is essential. Be mindful when treating an area as delicate woodland plants may be harmed during the process. To prevent its spread wash your boots after performing management activities and before entering habitat devoid of it.

Flowering Garlic Mustard

When treating heavily infested areas, it is recommended to work from the least infested towards the most infested areas and concentrate control efforts on second year plants in order to interrupt the reproduction cycle.

Garlic mustard can be used in many culinary ways including as an addition to a salad, a substitute for basil in pesto and as a seasoning for sauces. Visit http://www.afha.us/garlic_mustard/gm_recipes.pdf to learn more about its delicious culinary uses.

For more information please visit the Plant Conservation Alliance's Alien Plant Working Group webpage about Garlic Mustard located at http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/pdf/alpe1.pdf.

Pay it Forward

Loch Lomond Recognized As "Community of the Year"

By Fritz Chesek, *Loch Lomond Property Owners Association*

More than 600 homes surround Loch Lomond in Mundelein

Loch Lomond is a 75-acre, man-made, shallow, hypereutrophic lake constructed in 1955 by damming the southern branch of Bull Creek as part of the development of the Loch Lomond subdivision in Mundelein, IL. The lake is owned and maintained by the Loch Lomond Property Owners Association (LLPOA) and is used for aesthetic and recreational purposes, primarily and secondarily for contact and fishing. Bull Creek, which enters the lake adjacent to the Loch Lomond Property Owner's Association North Beach is a "flow through" system, with the water entering the lake from Bull Creek and then exiting on the east side over a spillway that flows to St. Mary's Lake and Butler Lake eventually reaching the Des Plaines River.

The historical agricultural use and the predominantly clay soil of the area resulted in considerable runoff, siltation, and phosphorous contamination of the lake. Subsequent residential and commercial development of the upstream and surrounding land cause an additional siltation with the phosphorous-laden soil from construction site runoff. Bathymetric maps in 1987 and 2006 indicate the lake has lost an average of one foot of depth since 1987, and more in some areas of the lake. The average lake depth today is approximately 5 ft., with 20% being less than 3 ft. As most of the watershed is now developed, it is hoped that ongoing siltation will be less of a problem, but eutrophication remains a persistent cause of low water quality and impaired lake usage.

A guiding principle of the Loch Lomond Community is to be a "Good Neighbor" to not only our Loch Lomond residents but also to our neighbors upstream and downstream. To this end, our community has been represented on the Bull Creek-Bull Brook Watershed Council for the past 10+ years. As part of the Bull Creek South subwatershed that includes Loch Lomond, St. Mary's, and Butler Lakes, we participate in this Council's mission "to reduce non-point source pollution, protect and restore natural resources, improve water quality, reduce flood damage and empower new development in order to preserve and enhance economic and environmental resilience and vitality within our watershed communities."

Fritz explains the benefits of a street-side raingarden to residents during a garden walk.

Located in the middle of a bustling Mundelein community, residents of Loch Lomond find a quiet corner that harkens back to some other less frenetic time and place. Our 600+ residents volunteer in managing and maintaining the look and feel of a place we call home. Over the years, with the help of the Village of Mundelein, the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission, and the Lake County Health Department Lakes Management Unit, we have educated homeowners in practices that are good for the lake and aesthetically rewarding. These practices have included demonstration areas such as shoreline buffer strips and well planned rain gardens, and reengineering unused spaces for quiet reflection. LochFest, an annual celebration, is held to provide continuing education to residents, providing strategies that can help them be good stewards of the Lake, and good neighbors. These initiatives continue to have an important impact on helping to mitigate some of the many pollutants and practices that could significantly reduce the quality of life we currently enjoy.

More recently with the help from the Advisement Council, we have developed partnerships with the Village of Mundelein and Lake County experts to help us analyze and

Continued on page 10

Liberty Prairie Foundation

The Bull Creek-Bull's Brook Watershed Council would like to extend our thanks to the Liberty Prairie Foundation (LPF) for financially supporting stakeholder coordination and outreach in the Watershed. The Foundation generously awarded the Watershed Council a grant to support coordinating watershed meetings and events, and in recent years that support has been used to help produce the Watershed E-News. The Liberty Prairie Foundation's mission is to promote the integration of healthy ecosystems and the vibrant human communities they support. Thank you LPF for your commitment to clean and healthy waters in our watershed communities!

interpret Lake Lomond's pollution data which results from homeowners land and the public street runoff. In 2016, Advisement Council, the LLPOA, and its Board are developing a short and long term lake management watershed based plan that would be implemented over the next 5, 10, & 20 yrs.

Representatives of LLPOA receive award

In all these efforts, we continue to emphasize our roles as "Good Neighbors" to each other and those in the watershed. In recognition of our community efforts, the Lake County Stormwater Commission recognized Loch Lomond Property Owners Association as the *2015 Lake County Community of the Year*.

BULL CREEK-BULL'S BROOK WATERSHED COUNCIL

Kathleen O'Connor
Council Chairperson
koconnor@libertyvilletownship.us

Council Leadership Team

Chris & Paul Geiselhart
ccgeisel@aol.com + geiselhart8@aol.com
Ken Klick
kklick@lcfpd.org
Clayton Kalweit
ckalweit@usml.edu
Patty Werner
pwerner@lakecountyil.gov
Jonathan Happ
jhapp@libertyvilletownship.us
Fritz Chesek
FChesek@comcast.net

Upcoming Events . . .

IL 83/137 Study; Tuesday, May 24 • 4-7 PM, Round Lake Beach Cultural & Civic Center, 2007 Civic Way, Round Lake Beach. IDOT invites you attend an open house public meeting concerning the proposed improvements to IL Route 83 from IL Route 132 to IL route 120 & IL Route 137 to east of IL Route 45. The purpose of the public meeting is to present the project's purpose & need for alternatives, & obtain public input. Exhibits will be on display and an audio visual presentation will be shown continuously throughout the meeting. Written comments can be submitted in person, by mail or to the website. Contact Mike Walton @ 618.345. 8918 for more information.

Des Plaines Watershed Planning Meeting; Wednesday, June 1• 1:30 PM-3:30 PM, Lake County Central Permit Facility 500 W. Winchester Road Libertyville IL. Meeting presentation topics include Stormwater green infrastructure practices and the Libertyville Township Open Space District. Participants will finalize the vision statement for the watershed plan and discuss goals and objectives.

Ongoing Events . . .

Libertyville Township - Oak Openings Volunteer Restoration Work Days; Saturday, Aug. 13, Nov. 12, & Dec. 10 • 9:00 am to noon, Oak Openings Nature Preserve - Rte. 45, 3/4 mile south of Rte. 120, Grayslake, IL.

Liberty Prairie Workdays; Saturday, Jul. 9, Sept.10, & Oct. 8 • 9 am to noon, parking off of Casey Rd. just east of the Oak Openings' trail connection - Libertyville, IL. For more information, contact Conserve Lake County at 847.548.5989 ext. 33.