



CITIZENS
FOR
CONSERVATION

CFC NEWS

Saving Living Space for Living Things

Vol. 22, No. 3, Summer 2003

Neighbor's leaf burning sets Wagner Fen ablaze

by Karen Hunter

Fen Information: A fen is a specific type of peat forming wetland which receives nutrients from a constant in-flow of groundwater. These plant-rich environments take hundreds, even thousands, of years to form. The Lake County Forest Preserve and Tower Lakes Improvement Association each owns a section of Wagner Fen, but we think CFC's 41 acres is the heart of the fen. Wagner Fen became a protected nature preserve around 1986 as a result of efforts led by CFC's first president, William Miller. It was named after Cy Wagner, a long time President of the Village of Tower Lakes.

Sunday, April 27th, was a perfect spring day with warm temperatures and a clear, blue sky. CFC had just completed a busy week of special events celebrating Earth Day. As my husband and I enjoyed a picnic lunch, we noticed an ominous cloud of black smoke in the distance. The billowing clouds of smoke swelling in darkness indicated it might be a fire at a nature preserve, perhaps even a CFC property I thought with a sinking feeling in my heart. We hopped in our car to investigate.

As we drove down Roberts Road, my fear became a reality; Wagner Fen was ablaze. Pumping and fire trucks from as far away as Grayslake lined the road. I remembered CFC volunteers John and Karen Yancey planned to lead a group of middle school students at Wagner Fen to cut brush. My heart began

to race. Scores of cars packed Kelsey Road. People sat with lawn chairs and snacks creating a surreal, circus-like atmosphere. Evidently this was better than anything on television. Strong winds fueled flames that jumped through the air in all directions. I immediately phoned the Yanceys.

Karen advised me the work group was safe. They'd completed their work that morning and had not burned any brush piles. I breathed a sigh of relief after a few more quick phone calls confirmed that CFC did not have any other planned activities at the Fen that day.

Almost immediately people started phoning CFC asking whether our volunteers had started the fire. To avoid a public relations nightmare caused by rumors like this, we promptly returned all calls. It didn't help

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Wagner Fen fire *(continued from page 1)*

that the Fire Department was telling bystanders a controlled burn that had gotten out of hand was to blame. (We've since learned the Fire Department refers to any individual burning landscape waste as a controlled burn, but many people believe this term refers to restoration practices.) An article in the Daily Herald the following day reported that a neighbor of the Fen had accidentally started the fire when burning leaves in his yard.

As any volunteer who has assisted CFC with a prescribed burn can testify, a controlled burn would never have resulted in this type of raging fire. We appreciate the gravity of the responsibility we bear when conducting our burns. Over the last 15 years we've managed more than 100 controlled burns and have never allowed a fire to escape to neighboring property, caused any property damage, or, most importantly, injured anyone. While a burn was scheduled for Wagner Fen this spring, we canceled it after we determined winter drought conditions made it too dangerous.

The day following the fire we surveyed the damage. Our boardwalk, installed only two years earlier as an Eagle Scout project requiring 220 hours of labor, was gone. The plant community will survive the fire although spring-blooming plants didn't blossom. We're hopeful birds nesting at the Fen had not started raising their young. Sadly, reptiles that are in hibernation when CFC conducts its very early spring or late fall burns, were most likely not as fortunate. CFC volunteers will monitor the status of the flora and fauna at the fen and report to you next spring.



In appreciation...

- ❖ We thank **Harvey & Laila Cohen** and **JoAnn & Larry Luke** for their donation to CFC in memory of **Marie Pertel**, mother of CFC member, **Carol LaCasse**.
- ❖ We thank **William and Nicole Vanderpoel** for their donation in honor of **Waid Vanderpoel**.

Riding Club of Barrington Hills Ride-a-Thon

by Melissa Washow

The Riding Club of Barrington Hills held its first charity ride of the season on May 24th. The Ride/Walk-A-Thon was held to benefit CFC with approximately twenty riding club members participating to raise \$700. The event began with introductions from Bill Koenig, Volunteer Coordinator with the Forest Preserve District of Cook County; John Elliot, Education Manager FPDCC; Steve Packard, Audubon Society; and Tom Vanderpoel, Restoration co-chairman CFC.

Guides then led two groups, one walking and the other on horseback, on a two-hour informational tour of the northern section of the Spring Creek Forest Preserve in Barrington Hills. After the ride a drawing was held for generous donations from the Wild Bird Center in Fox River Grove and the Gazebo Restaurant in Barrington.

It was a beautiful day for walkers and riders, and a great opportunity for diverse groups to come together and enjoy the wonderful resources in our area and learn about the benefits of restoration. Thank you to all participants. Happy trails.

Meet the interns: the summer intern program begins its 9th year

Barrington area resident, **Albert Carbo** has long been fond of the outdoors. After many years of backpacking, canoeing, and camping he has gained a respectful awe of nature and a personal interest that he has pursued academically. Albert, a junior in college, recently attended the University of Wisconsin in Madison double-majoring in both Anthropology and Molecular Biology (with an emphasis on ecology). During his time in Madison he was an active volunteer and intern with the Wisconsin Public Interest Research Group and the Student Sierra Club, working to protect several National and State environmental policies. After dealing with the more political aspects of conservation, Albert eagerly accepted the CFC internship in order to pursue his interests in wildlife conservation in more concrete and physical terms. He greatly looks forward to the opportunity to learn from this experience. Next semester Albert will be transferring to the University of Illinois in Urbana/Champaign to complete his undergraduate studies. There he hopes to further his studies in environmental protection and conservation.

Born and raised in Barrington, **Nancy-Jeanne Bachmann** is approaching her senior year at Principia College, a small liberal arts college in southern Illinois. After a two-week study program in Yellowstone National Park, this math minor became a biology major. Having recently returned from a 10-week study abroad program in New Zealand, she has a renewed interest in conservation, restoration, and the making of an effective conservation group. An active church member and a soccer player, this returning intern sees CFC as an

exemplary group and is excited to work with its dedicated members again this year. As a sister of Craig Bachmann, one of CFC's first interns, she is continuing the legacy of conservation work.

Rachel Steffens comes to the Barrington area from northeast Ohio. A recent graduate of Principia College, Rachel earned her degree in ecology and has completed two internships monitoring and restoring endangered hill prairies in southern Illinois. Rachel has also had the opportunity to intern at the St. Louis Zoo Herpetarium, where she developed a love for snakes and other reptiles, and to study ecology and wildlife in New Zealand. She appreciates the opportunity CFC offers for hands-on experience restoring native species and learning about local ecosystems, and plans to use her conservation experience to continue her career in habitat restoration.

Greg LeFevre, returning for his fourth year as a summer intern, finally meets one of the basic qualifications for the job: he is a college student! He will be attending Michigan Tech next fall studying environmental engineering and sciences. Greg again looks forward to another challenging and rewarding summer's work as an intern. After spending the beginning of June in Wyoming (thank you, CFC), he realizes the gravity of importance for all types of restoration work. He enjoys his free time with friends and participating in all types of outdoor recreation—especially backpacking in Wyoming. If you haven't yet met Greg, you haven't been to enough workdays.



Mark Vanderpoel

From the Staff Director

There is always something interesting happening at CFC. I have recently had the opportunity to baby-sit with 4,000 purple loosestrife beetles—just 2,000 at time, of course. The beetles are shipped to CFC via next-day delivery from the Illinois Natural History Survey in Champaign, Illinois and must be released into loosestrife-infested wetlands within 24 hours. They arrive in a regular mailing box with their own large beetle sticker so they can't be missed. An ice pack and styrofoam pellets are included to protect the four cylindrical cardboard cartons with screens in their lids. There are approximately 500 beetles in each carton, happily feeding on loosestrife foliage.

It has been my job to mist them, feed them fresh loosestrife and make certain that they are in top condition when our volunteers arrive to release them. This year they were released in Barrington Bog and at Flint Creek Savanna. In addition, CFC volunteers were partners with Lake County Forest Preserve in a special beetle collection day in June and had planned to release CFC's share of beetles in Wagner Fen. They were surprised and pleased to discover that beetles we had previously released there had survived the accidental fire that swept through the fen this spring and are doing a creditable job of biological control. That meant that we had more beetles to put to work at the savanna.

Each time I box up the cartons and ice pack to return to the Illinois Natural History Survey (a division of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources) I think about the proliferation of garlic mustard all over the Barrington area and wonder if one day....

P. S. There is so much more to this story. For more information about the Illinois program, including mass rearing, statewide releases, education, partnerships and on-site rearing, please check www.inhs.uiuc.edu/cbd/loosestrife/bcpl.html.

—Sam

Oliver

For the birds... (and birders)

- ❖ On May 17, 2003, **Dave Johnson** of the **Wild Bird Center** led a late spring bird walk. Everyone was excited to discover 56 species of birds at Flint Creek Savanna. Below is the list of birds seen that day:

Canada goose, blue-winged teal, kildeer, savanna sparrow, barn swallow, tree swallow, northern oriole, orchard oriole, mallard, wood duck, common yellowthroat, mourning dove, red-winged blackbird, spotted sandpiper, double-crested cormorant, chimney swift, catbird, blackpoll warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, Nashville warbler, Tennessee warbler, palm warbler, Canada warbler, yellow warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, bluejay, downy woodpecker, red-bellied woodpecker, yellow-shafted flicker, Eastern wood pewee, Eastern phoebe, red-tailed hawk (with baby in nest), black-capped chickadee, brown-headed cowbird, turkey vulture, white-breasted nuthatch, house wren, robin, cedar waxwing, starling, indigo bunting, chipping sparrow, Lincoln sparrow, house sparrow, song sparrow, American goldfinch, house finch, great blue heron, yellow-throated vireo, warbling vireo, blue gray gnatcatcher, Eastern kingbird, common grackle, rose-breasted grosbeak, Eastern bluebird.

- ❖ On June 12, 2003, a walker at FCS east noticed an injured or sick red-tailed hawk fledgling on the trail. Dave Johnson and Linda Breuer of **Barnswallow, A Wild Bird Concern**, captured the malnourished fledgling and it will be cared for at Barnswallow, a raptor rehabilitation center, in Wauconda.
- ❖ Sandhill cranes have hatched a baby on the eastside of Flint Creek Savanna.
- ❖ There is a confirmed sighting of eight male bob-o-links at Grigsby Prairie.

Volunteers release purple loosestrife beetles

by Rob Neff

At 9:00 a.m., Thursday, June 12, about a dozen people gathered at the Fox River Forest Preserve off Roberts Road. About half of the group consisted of CFC volunteers (including interns Albert and Nancy-Jeanne); the rest were Forest Preserve employees and volunteers. We gathered at a marshy area where purple loosestrife beetles had been released several years ago and are thriving.

Beetles were deliberately introduced to control the purple loosestrife plant, an attractive plant that was imported from Europe and planted as an ornamental. Unfortunately, it escaped to the wild and without natural predators quickly spread widely, displacing native vegetation. One can recognize it in the swampy areas of Lake County by the spikes of purple flowers growing two to four feet high. After careful deliberation, scientists introduced the beetle, a natural predator of purple loosestrife, to the United States. The beetles eat only purple loosestrife. Results vary, but generally the beetle doesn't entirely destroy purple loosestrife infestations; it just controls the plant by eating enough to interfere with its flowering. In reduced numbers and a weakened state, purple loosestrife can coexist with native plants.

To collect the beetles, we used two devices. One tool allowed the volunteer to put a hose over the beetle and suck it into a collection jar. The second apparatus was a 2-liter pop bottle with the top cut off and pushed into the base upside-down, creating a funnel into which the beetle would fall. The insect is very small, less than a 1/4" long, but it was reasonably easy to spot because it eats the leaves on the top of the plant. One could see that the loosestrife leaves were well-eaten, but other plants were untouched. After two hours of collecting beetles, we had covered the entire wetland and collected about a thousand beetles. It sounds like a lot, but they are small.

The CFC volunteers pooled their beetles to release at the CFC portion of Wagner Fen on River Road. However, we soon discovered that the beetles we had

released there two years ago were doing well and spreading, so there was no need to release more insects there.

We brought the beetles to Flint Creek Savanna, where they joined 2,000 insects that had been shipped to CFC the previous evening. We took the beetles across Flint Creek where purple loosestrife plants had been spreading and released them. It took some effort to get there as the reed canary grass is head-high and very thick throughout the area, and we wanted to start from the wooden bridge built as a Boy Scout Eagle project on a bay of Flint Creek that none of us had been to before. We successfully released the beetles, but now we need to find an insect to control the reed-canary grass!

Wetland Photo Contest

CFC and the Terra Team at Barrington's Prairie Middle School are sponsoring a photo contest. Enter a photograph of any wetland at BMS Prairie Campus. The photo should capture the importance of the wetland. The photo should be taken within the last year. Entries should include:

- ❖ 4"x 6" photo
- ❖ \$5.00 entry fee to CFC
- ❖ Title of your photograph
- ❖ Your name and phone number

Entry deadline is extended through October, 2003
Mail to: CFC

459 W. Hwy 22
Barrington, IL 60010

Judges will decide which photographs are the most expressive of the wetland. (Winning photos will be featured in a future CFC News issue).

1st prize: \$25.00
2nd prize: \$20.00

Proceeds from the contest will benefit CFC.
Questions? 847-382-5410 Kiran Frey
847-639-0823 Jo Seagren

Committee Reports:

Demonstration Gardens (Patsy Mortimer):

The first planned Demonstration Garden, a small-scale prairie between the house, the driveway, and the two sidewalks, is complete. **The Care of Trees** pruned the dead wood out of the maple and CFC volunteers removed the two evergreens that shaded the garden. Tom Vanderpoel designed the garden as a matrix of prairie dropseed grass interspersed with short prairie flowers. There is a solid bed of penn sedge under the maple. There are 567 sedges and grasses (prairie dropseed, prairie panic grass, little bluestem, sideoats grama, porcupine grass and penn sedge), 189 forbs (shooting star, yellow star grass, sand phlox, prairie violet, white wild indigo, purple and white prairie clover, butterflyweed, prairie coreopsis, leadplant, stiff, sky blue, heath and smooth aster, whorled milkweed, thimbleweed, and cream and bottle gentian) and one prairie willow shrub. Thank you to Melissa Washow, Dorothy Sigel, Joyce Allen, Laura Arndt, Katherine Grover, BHS students Mason Rose, Bryan Cunningham and Gary Sophie, interns Nancy-Jeanne and Albert for their help planting June 9-11.

Editor's note: An especially big thank you to Patsy for all her planning and work; it wouldn't have happened without her.

Restoration (Tom Vanderpoel):

Thursday and Saturday workdays are continuing with the pulling of garlic mustard and sweet clover. Workdays will transition to plug planting. For some undetermined reason it appears that the plants have failed in the larger retention pond. This will be a major work focus this summer, and we will look for someone with water chemistry knowledge to help solve this problem.

Plant sale (Karen Hunter):

We are proud to report that our **7th Annual Native Plant, Shrub and Tree Sale** raised over \$13,000 this year. On Saturday, May 3rd we sold more than 100 shrubs, 75 trees and thousands of forbs, grasses & sedges. CFC thanks the many volunteers who helped make this popular spring event a success again this year. We also thank the many members who delight in shopping at our sale and who provide native habitat in their own backyards. May you enjoy the birds, bees and butterflies you're certain to attract.

Students are enthusiastic about summer nature classes

This year's nature classes were once again like no others. Each day we made a new discovery within the Flint Creek Savanna. The diverse group of children from all around the Barrington area had one thing in common ... love for the wild things.

Equipped with binoculars, nets, hand lenses, and bug spray, they headed out with hopes of discovering those creepy, crawly, slithery, wet creatures. They slipped into the wetland without a single complaint. As the tops of their heads disappeared into the tall sedges, one could see only the occasional bounce of a butterfly net. They were as considerate to each other as they were considerate to the fragile wild things they held. One experienced CFC student, Blake Mazzei, held out a dragonfly to Sinclair Barbehenn, a little girl about half his size.

The students walked the prairie and imagined how the landscape was before it was developed. They found interesting native plants, birds and insects that made up the biodiversity of the Flint Creek Savanna. Each child made his own fishing pole in hopes of hooking a carp. Zachary Karl thought the creek had a long way to go before it returned to the way it was when the Native Americans fished in it. Each day they marched out of the preserve, soaked to their knees, mud in their shoes and smiles on their faces. CFC summer intern Nancy-Jeanne Bachmann helped hose them down at the end of most days.

We talked about environmental ethics and the little things we can do in our lives that make a difference. For example, the group thoughtfully walked away from the red-winged black bird's nest because they did not want to disturb it. As we wrapped up the week of muddy shoes, handmade bug boxes, and butterfly mobiles, the children left with a love of the wild things and respect for each other.

—Laura Arndt

Editor's note: (Check out the opposite page to see some of the smiling faces of the participants of CFC 2003 summer classes.)

2003 Summer Nature Classes were fun!



Gypsy moth - pest or calamity?

by Meredith Tucker

Man has inflicted great damage on the natural environment through the introduction, both intentional and accidental, of invasive alien species. However, entomologists and other scientists trying to ameliorate the damage must be certain that their interventions do not compound the problems. A prime example is the unintentional introduction of the gypsy moth, *Lumantria dispar*, brought to North America by E. Leopold Trouvelot who was trying to breed silk moths to compete with the Asian market. The moths escaped near Boston in 1868, and although Trouvelot understood the seriousness of the accident and notified authorities, their response was inadequate to eradicate the insects. Since then the moths have slowly spread (slowly because the females are flightless), with occasional isolated populations being discovered and eradicated by officials. Unfortunately, modern transportation has accelerated the moth's spread as eggs and larvae find rides on vehicles bound from infested to uninfested locations.

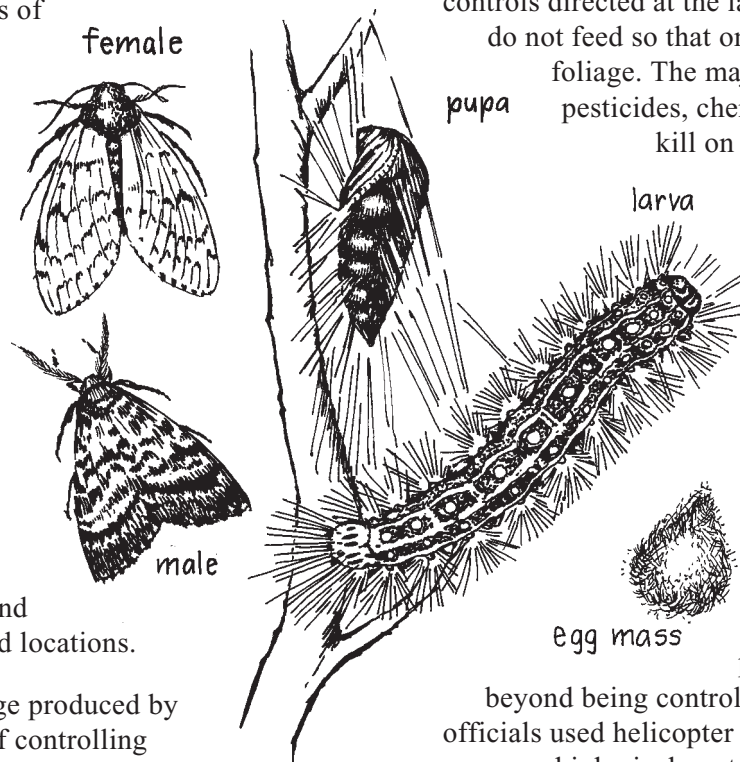
To comprehend the damage produced by gypsy moths and means of controlling populations, one must understand their life stages. The moths over-winter as eggs, hatching into larvae (caterpillars) in the spring. As the larvae grow, they do so in stages, shedding outgrown body coverings and continuing to grow until the new covering must be shed. Each of these stages is called an instar; the male gypsy moth has five while the female has six instar stages. The larvae spin threads on which they drift with the wind from one tree to another. Each day the larger larvae migrate down tree trunks to spend daylight hours on the ground, and at night they ascend to feed in the canopy. The final instar matures around the end of June in the Chicago area. Thereafter, the larvae seek secluded recesses such as

bark crevices, spinning silky threads to form pupal cases and remaining as pupae for about two weeks. Adult moths begin emerging in early July. Being essentially flightless, females cling to tree trunks and release a sex pheromone (odor) to attract males. Males can detect the pheromone from a mile away and fly toward the odor until they find the female and mate after which the female lays up to 1,000 eggs within a brown mass placed on a tree trunk, branch, or rock, on a building or vehicle.

Entomologists analyze the moth's life stages and devise controls aimed at its most vulnerable periods with most controls directed at the larval stage. Pupae and adults do not feed so that only the larvae are destructive to foliage. The majority of controls consist of pesticides, chemical or biological, that either kill on contact or coat leaf surfaces to be ingested by the caterpillars with fatal results. Most gypsy moth control programs spray large areas of woodland from the air.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture instituted such a program in DuPage, Kane, Cook, Henry, and Will Counties in May and June, 2003. (Lake County was omitted because state officials felt its moth population had progressed

beyond being controlled by the spray.) In May, officials used helicopter applications of the most common biological control, a bacteria called *Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki* (BTK). This spray formulation contains either the spores produced by bacterial cells or a combination of spores and a crystalline protein toxin, an endotoxin. When the caterpillar eats treated foliage, the toxin is activated by alkaline conditions and enzymes in its gut, paralyzing and destroying the cells of the gut wall. As gut contents enter the insect's body cavity, it dies rapidly from the toxin or more slowly from septicemia. BTK is inactivated quickly by sunlight and does not persist in the environment. In addition, this insecticide is toxic only to Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) and does not harm mammals, fish, reptiles, or birds.



In June agriculture officials in the five counties planned to use another prevalent form of gypsy moth control, distributing female pheromone throughout the area. The substance is useful only when populations are relatively small and is effective for about two months. Low-flying helicopters or airplanes release tiny bits of plastic treated with pheromone, applying about one cup of flakes per acre or three flakes per square foot. The flakes confuse the male moths and reduce their ability to find females, providing birth control by decreasing fertile egg production.

There are other biological gypsy moth controls. Naturally occurring ground beetles and small mammals are among the best suppressants of gypsy moth populations. Some *Calosoma* beetles have been imported from Europe to provide control. Each beetle larva consumes about fifty gypsy moth caterpillars during its two-week existence while adults will eat several hundred caterpillars in their two- to four-year life spans.

Entomophaga maimaiga, a disease of gypsy moths in Japan, has been released in North America, and the fungus appears able to produce high gypsy moth mortality by digesting its way through the exoskeleton of the caterpillar; but as a fungus, its spores need moisture and high humidity to germinate. Meanwhile another promising biological control is nuclear polyhedrosis virus (NPV), marketed as Gypcheck and applied as aerial spray. NPV is persistent so that several generations of gypsy moths are infected. Unfortunately, the virus does not become prevalent in the environment until gypsy moth populations are high while *E. maimaiga* is found even in low moth populations. The virus is host specific, not threatening other insect populations, animals or humans.

Another biological control is *Ooencyrtus kuvanae*, a small wasp introduced from Japan. It is found now almost everywhere the gypsy moth occurs. *O. kuvanae* females are strong fliers and search out gypsy moth egg masses. Female wasps oviposit on gypsy moth egg masses, laying an average of 200 eggs. Studies in areas with high moth populations show that the wasps destroy 20% to 30% of the gypsy moth egg population; however, the wasp is highly susceptible to lindane and dimethoate, and its populations are decimated where the chemicals are used.

Understanding the life stages of the gypsy moth and methods of managing its population allows one to examine the ultimate question of whether all this control is necessary. Unquestionably the gypsy moth is a persistent pest in wooded areas, and it is here to stay. When its populations are high, it can defoliate whole trees, sometimes major tracts of forest. However, a defoliated tree rarely dies unless it is already diseased, stressed by drought, or has been defoliated repeatedly in successive years. Fortunately, populations of gypsy moths tend to peak and crash. Populations may be very high for several years, then decrease dramatically so that ultimately trees are rarely killed by the pest.

Although gypsy moths feed on the foliage of hundreds of species of plants in North America, they prefer to feed on oak and aspen. This is of special concern in the Barrington area where oaks predominate and are valued for their strength and beauty and for their important role in the ecosystem. Does this mean that large aerial spray programs are necessary and prudent? Not really. Man has already allowed this destructive alien species to escape into the environment; he should proceed cautiously to avoid increasing the environmental damage.

The most commonly used control, *Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki*, does massive injury to ecosystems. It destroys not just gypsy moths but all butterflies and moths, obliterating the larvae of all species of Lepidoptera. Even if one is willing to sacrifice all these beneficial and non-harmful species, it is unwise to eliminate a vital food source for birds and small mammals during the nesting season when young are being born and need sustenance. Most baby birds, even the young of seed-eaters, consume insects and caterpillars. BTK negatively impacts nesting birds and their offspring when it destroys this significant food source at such a crucial time. Many other biological gypsy moth controls are available, and most are specific for gypsy moths. BTK is not specific. Since residents value local oak populations, perhaps treating a single important specimen or a small group of trees with BTK might be acceptable if and when gypsy moth populations become sufficiently dense to warrant it. At this time it does not seem sensible.

Furthermore, there are concerns that bacterial spores, being foreign proteins, can cause allergic reactions

when they are inhaled or come in contact with skin. The carrying agents in the insecticide formulation can also be allergens or irritants. Alternatively, pheromone flakes may be a reasonable treatment, though less effective for population control, if one does not object to flakes of plastic inundating the environment.

There are several controls homeowners can utilize on their own properties. These are simple mechanical methods that have no negative impact on the environment. First, one can hand pick egg masses from tree trunks, eaves, and other surfaces during the late fall and winter. One should destroy egg masses by deeply burying them or sealing them in plastic bags and putting them in the trash. During the spring and summer, one can wrap a 1W' to 2' band of burlap around each tree trunk, tie a cord around the middle and let the upper flap drop down. As caterpillars migrate up and down the trunks between nightly feedings, they hide under the burlap during the day, and one can collect and destroy them in soapy water. One can apply sticky substances such as Tanglefoot to bands of tape around tree trunks, but larvae seem to prefer hiding in burlap. There is an enormous amount of data about gypsy moths including ways to identify cause of death in various instars thereby identifying biological controls at work in the area. There are vivid descriptions of the massive moth invasions in New England and Michigan, descriptions of sliding through frass (excrement) along sidewalks and driveways. Interestingly, those who have lived through the worst of the invasions rarely advocate large-scale control programs. After all, the gypsy moth problem is not of the magnitude of Dutch elm disease or chestnut blight. The moth is an annoyance, a pest, not a catastrophe. One hopes that man has learned from the past, from other misguided attempts to remedy environmental errors.

Information gratefully acknowledged from the following: *Midwest Biological Control News*. The Ohio State University Extension. United States Department of Agriculture. University of Illinois, College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, Cooperative Extension Service. Village of Downers Grove.

Editor's note: thank you to Margaret Hudson for the beautiful gypsy moth illustration.

Help Wanted: Staffwriters and artists for the *CFC News*

1. Do you have a flair for writing?
2. Do you want to do research and/or investigative reporting?
3. Do you like to interview people?
4. Do you find board minutes and consent agendas scintillating?
5. Do your doodles actually look like something?
6. Do you have a lot of wonderful ideas how to improve this newsletter?
7. Do you like the excitement of meeting a deadline?
8. Do you want to be the next editor of this exciting conservation newsletter?

This newsletter needs YOU!!

Help is always needed to provide the quality of illustrations, articles and newsworthy tidbits you have all come to know and love. Just contact Cathy LeFevre at 847-438-3760 or calef4@yahoo.com.



Citizens for Conservation Restoration Volunteers

(April 2002 - April 2003)

We gratefully acknowledge the participation of these volunteers in all phases of restoration activity (i.e. wildflower rescue, plug planting, weeding, seed collecting, brush clearing and prescribed burns). Our apologies for any misspellings and unintentional omissions.

Bonnie Abernathy	Henry Hines	Gabby Powlikowski	John Vanderpoel
Iris Adanuncio	Carol Hogan	Leslie Powlikowski	Mark Vanderpoel
Joyce Allen	Jennifer Hogan	Mark Powlikowski	Ruth Vanderpoel
Edith Auchter	Ted Horne	Natali Powlikowski	Scott Vanderpoel
Laura Arndt	Bill Hunter	Cooper Quarterman	Tom Vanderpoel
Nancy-Jeanne	Karen Hunter	Erin Rapplye	Waid Vanderpoel
Bachmann	Alice Ireland	AJ Reynolds	Mary Ann Vestal
Andrew Baert	Linda Jackson	Marsha Reynolds	Ed Vrablik
Katie Baert	Kim Jenkins	Laurel Ross	Erin Vukovich
Ken Baert	Dave Kierig	Donna Ruth Schaul	Jeanne Vukovich
Kristin Baert	Morgan Lague	John Schweizer	Jeff Vukovich
Susan Baert	Bob LeFevre	Jo Seagren	Scott Vukovich
Liddell Bald	Greg LeFevre	Josie-Dee Seagren	Eric Wagner
Allie Bayer	Ed Lichter	Parker Seagren	John Wagner
Matt Bayer	John Malone	Scott Seagren	Ryan Wagner
Donna Bolzman	Jerry Masino	Karla Serrato	Corie Washow
Jenny Bordon	Teri Masino	Megan Sherlock	Larry Washow
Albert Carbo	Nick Mattioli	Will Sherlock	Melissa Washow
Tom Chase	Carl Mehta	Art Sigel	Walter Weihert
Melissa Chung	Patsy Mortimer	Dorothy Sigel	Wes Wolf
Sara Chung	Linda Mrowicki	Drew Spies	Kathryn Woodrow
Ken Cowan	Rob Neff	Frank Svoboda	Tina Woodrow
Joe Cragan	Jim Nicholson	Nong Tarlton	Willow Creek Church
Tom Crosh	Linas Nikacrus	Krista Tehle	Elementary school
Anne Digiulio	Bob Oliver	Dave Timlin	groups
Alex Florea	Sam Oliver	Neil Timlin	High School groups
Chris Gibson	Natalie Palmer	Jonathon Tonsager	Scout troops
Diane Greening	Don Parker	Mary Tonsager	Cub Scout Pack 152
Katherine Grover	Elaine Parnell	Meredith Tucker	Eagle scouts
Eric Hansen	Steve Parnell	Bobby Vanderpoel	
Claudia Hochstein	Sharon Pasch	Gail Vanderpoel	
Linda Hochstein	Wendy Paulson	Jennifer Vanderpoel	

We thank our restoration co-chairmen, Bob LeFevre and Tom Vanderpoel for their dedication and leadership. It is their commitment to an aggressive volunteer work schedule that has resulted in many restoration success stories at CFC preserves.

Upcoming Events:

North Barrington's Run-Through-the-Woods takes place on Sunday **October 5th** and benefits CFC. Please call 847-382-SAVE if you would like to volunteer.

Make a Difference Day is a national event that arose from President Bush's Points of Light concepts. This year the event will be held on **October 18th**. P. Denise Israel is asking for volunteers to help with the local effort. She is organizing a Barrington area highway clean-up and beautification with the help of the Lion's Club. There will be a separate colored bag collection for aluminum to benefit the Lion's "Children's Summer Camp" project. She is also planning an electronic recycling program for obsolete computer equipment, cameras, cell phones, TVs, clocks & radios, etc. The electronic recycling event will be held at **Health World** in Barrington. She feels that "this one-day event can help build the spirit of the entire community." If you would like to help with this project contact:

P. Denise Israel 847-381-9414
pdenisei@hotmail.com fax: 847-381-9487

Many thanks

- ❖ ...to **Derek Oliver** for contributing a computer system for the CFC office
- ❖ ...to **Dorothy Sigel** for providing a printer
- ❖ ...to **Katherine Grover** for organizing the 15th Anniversary Celebration of Flint Creek Savanna
- ❖ ...to **Laura Arndt, Teresa Cooper, Beth Lee Cripe, Henry Gron, Margaret Hudson, and Mark Vanderpoel** for the wonderful illustrations and photographs in this issue
- ❖ ...to **Meredith Tucker, Sam Oliver** and **T/J** for organizational and proof-reading help in this issue
- ❖ ...to **Cuba Township** for their conservation effort The township is actively removing buckthorn and planting native plants.



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