

Eradication of Exotic Species in Riverside, Illinois
Wildlife Preservation Fund Grant #01-064W
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Village of Riverside
Department of Public Works

The Village of Riverside has long been involved in the ecologic management of its landholding. In the last two decades efforts to control and remove aggressive alien and native plant species has been conducted by the Village's public works staff. The in-house approach to this problem inevitably led to limited citizenry involvement in natural areas management. In order to counter this exclusion of volunteer citizens from weed management programs and to increase the number of participants in the weed control program, the village has trained and directed citizens in carrying out exotic weed management activities.

In late 2000, the Village of Riverside applied for and received a grant to facilitate this program from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Division, from contributions to the Illinois Wildlife Fund. The program titled "Eradication of Exotic Weed Species in Riverside, Illinois" was completed at the end of June, 2001.

Methods & Materials

The Village recruited trainees by placing ads and news reports in two local newspapers to announce the program. Response from the Riverside Landmark was enthusiastic but the organization never sent a reporter for interview nor published any article. A phone interview took place but this too did not lead to a news article. This lack of press coverage limited enrollment at the beginning of the training program. The Suburban Life newspaper did conduct a phone interview and published an article but it only came out after the first day of training sessions. In addition the village contacted several individuals in the community who expressed interest in donating volunteer time. The program's criteria called for individuals who were able to commit a substantial amount of personal time to the goal of eliminating exotic species from the Village's landscape. A second newspaper article was not completed because the program was had just begun by the required time for the second article. Subsequent attempts to get press coverage on the complete program received no response from the listed newspapers.

Twelve training/work sessions where conducted during which the volunteer recruits were trained on the following topics: natural area sites, village laws and ordinances on vegetation management, weed ecology and identification, weed control methods, volunteer tasks, and future objectives of the village's weed control program. Half of the sessions were class/hands-on training totaling 10.5 hours, and the other sessions were field training/work totaling 12 hours. The Saturday workdays were coupled with the activities of the Des Plaines River Restoration Coalition workdays. This enabled the volunteer trainees to meet other volunteers and establish their role as future trained site stewards for DPRRC workday events. Photos were taken before, during, and after management activities at two work day sites.

Fifteen copies of *Invading Weeds* by Elizabeth Czarapata were purchased and a copy provided to each student. The manual provides excellent ecologic background on individual weed species, control measures and photographs. Tools, classroom space, audio visual training, photographic materials were provided by the Village of Riverside. Casey Sullivan, the Village Forester conducted the training sessions contributing 10.5 hours.

Results

We planned to recruit 10 to 15 core volunteers to become site stewards. Our lack of initial press limited first day attendance to only ten. The second session was more rewarding--after some press coverage--with 15 attendees. Through the remainder of the course, attendance varied in all sessions from a high of 15 to a low of seven. Some students dropped out by the third session and several new recruits attended from about the third session until the final session. A final count of 10 core students kept with the program and have the skills to become site steward volunteers. Attendance was taken for every session.

On several of the Saturday work sessions the trainees removed buckthorn from natural areas along the Des Plaines River. Their work was extensive: half-mile stretches of the river bank cleared of buckthorn shrubs. Enthusiasm and initiative has been established, and commitment of trainees is limited only by establishment of a formal steward program to be established by the Village of Riverside. A total of 231.5 hours was contributed by the volunteers.

Discussion

We have achieved the goal of the program. The Village has 10 recruits capable of site steward assignments in which the primary goal is to control, by removal, exotic weed species. Inherent in the management of weed species is the promotion of native plant community development. This activity was discussed as part of the program training. As site stewards the trainees will be practicing a two-tiered effort at exotic weed control.

The Des Plaines River Restoration Coalition is a local volunteer group that sponsors cleanup and weed removal days, often on Riverside park property. Their activity will benefit from the presence of the trained stewards at work-day activities where previously, these stewards were not available.

Regarding our volunteer effort "match" for the proposal, we anticipated an average of 12 volunteers for each session, with a total contribution of \$4,800. As mentioned above, attendance at the session varied and averaged about 5-6 volunteers. Consequently, our final "match", based on \$10 per hour, ten sessions at four hours each, came to \$2315.00. However, the volunteers who did participate were all highly motivated and eager to put their newly learned knowledge and skills to work, and they will be a tremendous asset to the Village's landscape activities for years to come. Casey Sullivan's projected hours exceeded our budget projection of \$200.00 with 11.50 hours of participation at an overtime rate \$30.56, or a total of \$351.44. This difference is mainly due to an error in the original projection since Sullivan's

training session were budgeted at normal working hour rates. He was not able to arrange this with the Village management, so training took place after regular working hours.

Summary

The program was a success overall with the development of a group of trained site stewards. In future years, the Village will assume continued funding of the program in order to assure ongoing community interest and involvement.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GRANT PROGRAM

FY01 WILDLIFE PRESERVATION FUND

Payment Request Certification

I certify that the goods or services specified on this request for payment were for the use of this agency and that the expenditure for such goods or services was authorized and lawfully incurred, that such goods or services meet all the required standards set forth in the grant agreement to which this request for payment relates, and that the amount shown below on this request is correct and approved for payment.

Amount of Reimbursement Requested: \$1000.00

Date of Request: 9/28/01

Requested by: Cory Sullivan
Signature of Authorized Officer

Grantee Name: Village of Riverside
27 Riverside Road
Riverside, Illinois 60546

Grant Agreement #: 01-064W

Tax Identification #: 36-6006073

Attach copies of vendor billings, proof of payment, and other necessary documentation.

For DNR Use Only

Approved for Payment: _____
Signature

Name: Steve Byers

Date: _____

Volunteer Training and Exotic Weed Control Program

My Copy

Bill Koenig
719 Dec Koenig @ ac) r.com

- I. Objectives of program
 - A. Recruit Riverside community members that want to become more active in the development of the parks. Volunteers are need for the Landscape Advisory Commission and field projects
 - B. Recognition of
 - 1. Sites & habitats of Riverside as many as can be discussed as described in projects below
 - a. Riverside Road riverbank management
 - b. Bloomingbank Road riverbank management
 - c. Indian Garden flat-wood restoration
 - d. Indian Garden nature path
 - e. Indian Garden sedge meadow and green ash swamp
 - f. Indian Garden Taxodium swamp
 - g. Longcommon Road corridor
 - h. Scottswood Road corridor
 - i. Triangular park system
Swan Road
 - 2. Plants
 - a. Weeds and natives
 - b. Definitions – tenet handout
 - c. Statistics and numbers (maybe)
 - 3. Dangers of a volunteer program
 - a. non natives vs. natives
 - b. no management
 - c. vegetation characteristics and defining elements: weeds vs. natives, vistas, garden maintenance vs. park maintenance, horticultural plants are selected for garden but are either tender waifs or outright weeds
 - d. physical safety
 - 4. Park design - Olmsted principles - Kunka Kolar
 - a. Olmsted Principles – what he tried to achieve and what is not possible in the modern era
 - b. Ecologic land management – what is happening to the land and counter with balanced procedures – burning, restoration.
 - c. Ecosystem based Urban & Community Forestry
 - 5. Possible Park Stewards for selected areas especially natural areas similar to forest preserve stewardship program
 - 6. Procedures for volunteer work
 - a. Sign in
 - b. Safety and identification equipment
 - c. Assignments
 - 7. DPRRC
 - C. Laws, Ordinances, & Guiding principles
 - 1. Preservation Ordinance

Clark Krumpas
708-246-2530
1654

Note next time
contextual differences
on plant
communities

2. Flood Plain Ordinance
3. Straka & Kunka principals of Restoration
4. Arborist standards
5. Ecosystem Based Urban Forestry

II. Projects

A. Riverside Road Riverbank management

1. Habitat remnant – riverine savannah on lacustrine lake deposits, sand, gravel, and clay often at the surface
2. bur oak/shagbark hickory dominants with successional elements – red & white oak, basswood, inland Juneberry (state endangered) SEE: species inventory
3. Park Aspect – replace tree losses with inland Juneberry, native hawthorn, native crabapple, shagbark hickory
4. savannah ground-layer – diverse savannah ground layer heavily suppressed by buckthorn, sedges notably missing with *Carex rosea* the focus for inoculum
 - a. planting plan for Gage area to include *Carex rosea*, *Camassia scilliodes*, *Dodecatheon medea*, *Anemonella thalictroides*, *Allium cernuum*, *Phlox divaricata*, *Arenaria latifolia*, *Pedicularis canadensis*
 - b. Start above winter 2001 with woodchip bed
5. Restoration focus
 - a. erosion control by promotion of ground layer with savannah/prairie graminoid/forb species – seeding & planting
 - b. maintain open character with views to river
 - c. remove and control buckthorn & garlic mustard
 - d. burn management
 - e. remove debris – construction spoils
 - f. status – as of 9/26/00 restoration is in early phase with some evidence of ultimate outcome, one burn accomplished
 - g. prepare & display map
 - h. Stewardship

B. Bloomingbank Road Riverbank management

1. Habitat remnant – sand savannah with floristic elements comparable to Indiana dune development. Sand substrate a portion of Calumet stage of glacial Lake Chicago running from Indian garden to NE. to Berwyn
2. white oak dominant with successional elements – remnant black oak, red oak and basswood, cherry, witch hazel, inland Juneberry (state endangered).
3. sand savannah ground layer highly suppressed by buckthorn, N. maple, mulberry, garlic mustard. Highly degraded from herbicide use, many typical species notably missing.
4. Restoration focus
 - a. open canopy through burn management, trimming, thinning of woody weeds,
 - b. restore sand savannah groundlayer with species from comparable habitat, ar extensive list of perhaps the most diverse of R'sides habitats
 - c. control erosion of sand bank with slope & terrace shrub plantings
 - d. Burn management for weed control – garlic mustard and Buckthorn

Comments
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 →
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 →
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get
 slide
 only
 plant
 burn

- e. Cautions: fire intolerant species – hornbeams, Ribes sp., Bladdernut, honeysuckles
- f. Park aspect: plant upland hickories, red, white, and black oaks, inland juneberry and others, witch hazel
- g. Status as of 9/26/00 several burns conducted with reduced garlic mustard noticeable, mechanical thinning of buckthorn and other weeds opening views to river, much planting of above and other prepared planting plans
- h. Historical record: Coralliza sp., Pepon 1927
- i. Prepare & display map
- j. Stewardship

Stretch
between
Cooley and
Scottswood



Pepon

C.

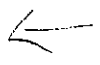
Indian Garden Flatwoods restoration

1. Habitat remnant – a flatwoods dominated by no particular species. Very large hackberry, swamp white oak, bur oak, red oak, black cherry, & Kentucky coffee tree. Understory heavy with choke cherry and significant numbers of bladdernut. Rare native red mulberry, Morus rubra, present
2. Soil – flood plain with typical alluvial deposition, significant depressions with unique restoration opportunities - Iodanthus pinn. *also see: mounds*
3. Ground flora very diverse with a total in excess of 100 species in inventory SEE: inventory *(See explain)*
4. Restoration Focus: burn management primarily the focus for restoration to control typical invasive weeds. A considerable number of species exists tolerant of habitat extremes - flooding to desert dry. SEE species inventory. Inoculate with adapted species paw paw and spice bush amongst herbaceous selections. Selected areas (north border expansion, Planting Plan, 1996) contain a number of introduced native species now thriving, some not tolerant of fire. Increase numbers of red mulberry, burning bush, Shellbark hickory - Carya laciniosa, a highly desired species for introduction
5. Historical record: Habenaria flava likely occurred here, Pepon, 1927
6. Cautions: fire intolerant species and locations
7. Stewardship

D.

Indian Garden Nature Path Project – adjacent to the flatwoods and running the course of the Des Plaines River around the Indian Garden, formed by the dredging and berming conducted by the WPA of the 1930's. Although significantly altering the hydrology of Indian Garden, the berm itself is now in the process of ecologic 'healing' with many species migrating from nearby natural areas.

1. Area dominated by green ash, boxelder as early successional trees, buckthorn and white mulberry numbers high.
2. Soil – bare rock, artificial river deposition of river sediment, alluvium, highly calcareous pH of 8.0 to 8.5
3. Management Focus:
 - a. control woody and herbaceous weeds through burn management
 - b. prepare species inventory
 - c. introduce native vegetation tolerant of high pH and burn management
Create list thereof, particularly species of Carex – Carex grayii, *+ sawtwell*



Handwritten notes:
 D. ...
 alkaline: Spruce, blue ash, hickory
 zigzag yellow ...

- d. plant 25-50 tolerant trees and shrubs annually to accelerate 'healing' process. Create list thereof. Estimate 10 years for the area to take on a natural enough appearance to be considered a "nature path".
- e. Stabilize shore with emergent wetland/riverine species.
- f. maintain woodchip path
- g. Stewardship
- h. Hoffman Dam removal will greatly alter the area

4. Cautions: fire intolerant species and planted trees & shrubs

E. Indian Garden Sedge Meadow & Green Ash Swamp – one of Riverside's most unique and interesting natural habitats, it is actually a remnant shore of the Des Plaines that has held on as a wet meadow after the deposition of the berm. The sedge mass is in itself a natural treasure, but management has opened the door for habitat development – that is...

Sedge meadows are more common in the river landscape and seldom are undisturbed restoration efforts.

- 1. Habitat type: artificial sedge meadow an ditch formerly river shore as stated. Soil alluvium
- 2. Flora: a number of sedge and broad-leaf species present - 100% ...
- 3. Restoration Focus: increase size of area by removing woody weeds
 - a. cut into brush line 3 feet annually to expand open area
 - b. maintain and promote spontaneous swamp white oak population to the west and encourage open grown form
 - c. inoculate area with adapted species including wet prairie species to the west on higher ground
 - d. thin the green ash area of weed box elder and heavily plant with spicebush, paw paw, and additional species adapted to wet shade conditions
 - e. prepare species inventory and map
 - f. stewardship

F. Indian Garden Taxodium swamp – area north of the Indian Garden tennis courts. Planted in the 1980's with bald cypress, red osier dogwood, spice bush, paw paw, river birch, black ash, indigo bush, and other species. The bald cypress and other species are outstanding in size and adaptability

- 1. Management effort – remove and thin silver maple and other woody competitors to benefit introduced species
- 2. inoculate with wet shade adapted herbaceous species when suitable species are determined

G. Longcommon corridor – An innovative planting design installed in the 1980's, elements include plant grouping and massing, a suggested space with intended walking corridor and vistas, plant selection for informality, native species.

- 1. Field management focus:
 - a. weeding – volunteer could greatly help
 - b. maintaining vegetation with changes over time – conceptual reevaluation routinely needed
 - c. planting especially groundcover
- 2. Present
 - a. several areas have grown to need directional treatment
 - b. groundcover still needed in many areas
 - c. tree & shrub mortality require replacement

- H. Scottswood corridor – A commons planting like that of Longcommon with plant grouping and massing, intended walking corridor and vistas, overall informality, native species. The park is enhanced by the grove of white oaks throughout.
 - 1. Field management focus:
 - a. weeding – again skilled weeding would greatly help
 - b. white oak decline
 - c. groundcover in chip beds - weeding and planting
- I. Triangular Park system – Overall in a low maintenance regime basically mowing is conducted, but assistance is needed in trimming of young trees and many areas have planting beds which require weeding, ground cover planting.
- J. Central Business District
 - 1. volunteer help needed
 - a. winter trimming of shrubs – sumac, dwarf honeysuckle, and grey dogwood
 - b. placement of evergreen bows
 - c. directional pruning of selected specimens

III. Volunteer Tasks

- A. Burn crew
 - 1. rakers
 - a. locate & rake susceptible species - gooseberry, spicebush, Am. Hornbeam, Euonymus, *juneberry*,
 - b. hollow trees
 - 2. ignitors – need trained and experienced
 - 3. observers watching for smoke direction and changes
 - 4. extinguishers – recruit Fire Department personnel as suggested by A. Bednarz
- B. Weeding - Select Weeds and Procedures
 - 1. Buckthorn – the main species for control it, will continue to be a problem as long as inoculum exists in the preserves. Volunteer opportunity exists in such management → *preserves*
 - 2. Garlic mustard – will require burn management controls for five years to reduce population to 10% of current levels. Then scattered burns ^{hand pulling} is all that is necessary.
 - 3. Other prominent species
 - a. tartarian honeysuckle
 - b. white mulberry
 - c. tree of heaven
 - d. Dames rocket
 - 4. Types of weeding – plus and minuses
 - a. Pulling – immediately effective, exposes seed bank
 - b. Cutting & herbicide of stump – very effective with little soil disturbance, labor intensive, *as ineffective*
 - c. Winter burning – effective on many weeds not adapted to fire and will promote native vegetation, labor intensive and will require repeated effort until ^{seed} seed bank is exhausted because of the kind of weeds it is effective on, weather dependant → *volunteers need phase choice*
 - d. General herbicide use – very effective, requires highly skilled staff that are licensed and able to identify many plant species.
Plant id courses ⇒ M.A.
0/insted sessions

e. Wood chips – a suppressant of seed germination is effective and has added benefits, labor intensive and considered unsightly.

↳ idiom but prep for existing seeds, soil conditioning

- C. Planting volunteer help very much needed. Year 2000 provided much opportunity for this. Plans are in for 2001 to match the effort throughout the parks
- D. Trimming – Opportunities exist with direction from forester. Trimming do and don't are very individualistic for trees and species. Recognize differentiated tissue
- E. Litter and Des Plaines River clean up – Obviously one of the simplest of activity it also generates a lot of public interest. Use opportunity to display other volunteer opportunities. Des Plaines Restoration Coalition is primary activity organizer

1. Weeding 2. Planting 3. Collect + sowing seed when available

IV. Impediments to Restored Landscape

- A. weed and disease inoculums – Forest Preserves. Without question any effort we extend in Riverside's parks will be hampered by the constant migration of invasive species from the forest preserves; however, short term gains can translate into community understanding of this process and direct greater interest in preserve management with volunteer help.
- B. Community understanding and involvement – More and more → Promotion posters, articles, activities
urban environs are being regarded as ecosystems in their own right though obviously with great human alteration. There is an opportunity to utilize volunteer efforts to provide knowledge about remnant natural communities right in Riverside's 'own back yard' and then engender management interest.
- C. Coordination of volunteers for projects – an increasingly difficult task as organizers work full-time jobs. There is enough logistical work here to employ someone for at least 16 hours/week.
- D. Funding – volunteer programs are grant friendly. The problem with grants is the paperwork.

V. Future Objectives

- A. Stewardship assignment – the future of Riverside's landscape rests in the hands of residents. We need to recruit vested individuals for commission posts and **field stewards** for areas listed above. A program of stewards can be created and modeled like that of the forest preserve district.
- B. Community interest in Forest Preserve Restoration – Riverside's parks cannot be viewed as separate land masses. The effects of forest preserve and private property on the level of landscape maintenance is quite high. These areas are sources of weeds & disease and are currently underestimated for both the above effects but also for the possible benefits large land masses can bestow such as recreation, species diversity, integration of landscape design, more.... The IDNR Ecowatch Program and citizen scientist.
- C. Interfacial Parkway landscape development – The set back area of parkways has a historical intention; mainly for use as utility easement but also as a zone in which the greater park landscape was to be merged with the intentions of the resident on private property. Therefore, Village involvement in the landscape development of these areas ought to be high with the levels of design comparable to even higher than

get slides
open
ground
work
activities

that applied to parks. The success of such an endeavor would require high community acceptance and involvement – a circumstance certainly hastened by volunteer programs and a presentable restored landscape

D. Volunteer Coordinator

E. Species inventory of Village and preserves – The greater land of riverside is home to several rare species, has several significant habitat types, has great social value, & and is generally unknown to the greater population. No unified document exist with this type of valuable information which becomes only more valuable over time.

F. Rare plant mapping (GPS), preservation, seed exchange, & gene pool crossing. The gene pool of Riverside's plant population is to be a consideration for management for long term species preservation. A benefit of a larger land mass functioning at a fairly stable ecologic level emphasis on this topic can be low. However, in restoration, this aspect must be considered for the long-term success for intended or desired species preservation.

G. Electronic Information presentation and exchange via internet.

emails address of volunteer program attendees

June 8 = 14 Pkts ready

H, Events – organized defined activity
Volunteer/Steward Sponsored
Organization sponsored
Individual or new recruits

I. Areas of Activity
areas, parks, preserves, CBD
Steward → chooses and area selected
1. Steward recognized by Village
2. Activities are planned by area

Village of Riverside Volunteer Training Program

Attendance Sheet

February 20, 2001, 6:30 to 8:30 pm. Riverside Scout Cabin

Name	Address	Phone Number
TON KARTMAN	417 Reptev Rd	447-1173
Ted Smith	350 Fairbank Rd	447 3392
Fran Alcantara	75 Graveland	447-4178
Robin Bency	223 Bloomingbank Rd	442-7941
LOUIE SACCHI	111 WOODSIDE	442-0345
JOHN KUNKA	229 MILLBRIDGE	442-8357
DOROTHY DIN	474 KENT RD	447-4353
CINDY CRISTAN	370 ADDISON	442-7782
MIKE LOFTON	141 GAGE	447-9441

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Village of Riverside

Volunteer Attendance Log

Attendance Sheet

June 9, 2001, 9:00am to 12:00 pm. Swan Pond Park at Small Dam
Volunteer Training Session

Name	Address	Phone Number
MIKE LOFTON	141 buge	7479.441
John Koler		
JOHN KONKA	229 MILLBRIDGE	442-8387
PATR COSTA	263 SCOTTSMON	442-1747
JOAN COSTA	"	"
KIRA LATHROP	318 Southcote	442 5513
SCOTT WILLIAMS	318 Southcote	442-5513
SON KAUTMAN	417 Repton	442-1173
JOANNA BEAUMONT	150 NORTHGATE RD	442-1688

Village of Riverside Volunteer Training Program

Attendance Sheet

June 14, 2001, 7:00 to 8:30 pm. Riverside Scout Cabin

Name	Address	Phone Number
John Carlson	417 Repton	442-1173
Scott Wilkerson	318 Southcoate rd	442-5513
JOANNA BEAUMONT	150 NORTHGATE RD.	442-1688
KLARA LAMMEL	955 Southside Rd	442-5513
JOHN CRAYTON	290 Scottswood	443-5771
PATAN COSTAN	263 SCOTTSWOOD	442-1747
JOAN "	"	"
JOHN KUNKA	729 MILLBRIDGE	442-8387
Tra SMITH	350 Fairbanks Rd	447-3392
Mike Lofton	141 GASC	447 9441
MARY ANN CRAYTON	290 SCOTTSWOOD	443-5771

JEFFREY W
@PLA.ORG

anna-beaumont@
yahoo.com

COSTER
@MCS.NET

MARY ANN CRAYTON

SHIPPERS
@AOL:

PUBLIC WORKS TIME SHEETS

Casey Sullivan

From September 24, 2000 Through October 7, 2000

DAY	TIME IN	TIME OUT	REG HOURS	O.T.	DESCRIPTION & LOCATIONS
SUN	1				
MON	7:30	4:00	8		Finish Blythe soil seed, answer phone calls, letter to Gochi, IDNR to Lisa for return, Prop list of trees avail, Pot list of file, R/U Road debris, Scatter collect trees in sedge meadow
TUE	5:30	4:00	8	2	2 hrs on volunteer program outline, Scatter Liatris, collect Hystrix, Disperse Hystrix, P/U Road Debris addition, Replant vandalized material, Phones Field impedings, return phone calls
WED	7:30	4:00	8		S.F. email, cut down P. sumac, access from Almas school, email add, snail mail to check tree, IONR control paper work, stroy control, stroy control, make planting plans, Direct photos, check Ranscope for vandalism
THURS	5:30	4:00	8	2	Work on outline volunteer program in CBD with, Seed in planters, email phones, Planting plans, check for weeds, Move Kunka, Look for 364, Blockade
FRI	5:30	4:00	8	2	Work on outline volunteer program in CBD, Weed litter, email snail mail, various, Pick up plants from P. Place, Check phones, Field inspections, Drop off permit request to Kunka, 2 work orders in member
SAT	7				

Total Regular Hours <u>80</u>	Total Sick Hours <u>0</u>	Total O.T. Hours <u>10</u>	Total Vacation/Personal Hours <u>0</u>
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PUBLIC WORK TIME SHEETS

Casey Sullivan

From February 11, 2001 Through February 24, 2001

DAY	TIME IN	TIME OUT	REG HOURS	O.T.	DESCRIPTION & LOCATIONS
SUN 18					
MON 19	7:30	4:00	8		Work on all Data for Trees TK6 planted in 2000 finish
TUE 20	7:30	4:30	8	.5 / 2.5	Spread at 312 Fairbank Prep for 1:1 class at 1:30 held 4:30 class 6:30 to 9:00
WED 21	7:30	4:00	8		beaver Riv. Road
THURS 22	8:00	4:30	8		go to Home Depot for Salt & Seminar Go to Arboreal Prepare material for Denise → NPS Explore Learn Microsoft PowerPoint No Lunch
FRI 23	7:30	4:00	8		7 hrs personal Time 1hr Comptime
SAT 24					

Total Regular Hours _____ Total Sick Hours _____ Total O.T. Hours _____ Total Vacation/Personal Hours _____

PUBLIC WORKS TIME SHEETS

1800

Casey Sullivan

From February 25, 2001 Through March 10, 2001

DAY	TIME IN	TIME OUT	REG HOURS	O.T.	DESCRIPTION & LOCATIONS
SUN	4				
MON	7:30	4:50	8		transport permit chips phones attempt to spread but chips frozen Work on price quotes Purchase order Publicer poster
TUE	7:30 6:30	5:30 9:00	8	4	calls Daily phone schedule work on poster Monty M. L. H. 512 across from Burr Riv Road from map to include land fix chips water Prep for session conduct session
WED	6:30	4:00	8	1	Clean CBD Daily schedule pick up material from cabin Spread mold check tree at Harrington answer calls
THURS	5:30	4:00	8	2	Clean CBD Prepare grant request to community org soil samples for acidity Lead cast utchis answer mail and phone messages snail mail
FRI	5:30	4:00	8	2	clean CBD Spread chips at Proge + Riverside Road
SAT	10				

Total Regular Hours _____	Total Sick Hours _____	Total O.T. Hours _____	Total Vacation/Personal Hours _____
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PUBLIC WORKS TIME SHEETS

Cosy Sullivan

FROM MAY 6, 2001 THROUGH MAY 19, 2001

DAY	TIME IN	TIME OUT	REG HOURS	O.T.	DESCRIPTION & LOCATIONS
SUN	13				
MON	7:30	4:00	8		Disbursements inspect sites show spend Communications where soil schedules to dining hall w/John at Recreation
TUE	7:30 7:00	4:00 9:00	8	2	Communications Check / remove trim weeding Daily 3/8 Southside collect trees schedules / Bartram/Northgate. Bradford Maplewood DSh 200 instructions spraying
WED	7:30	4:00	8		Communications Continue weeding of plant beds and detail sprays Daily schedule remove branch of St. Mary's phone M.V.
THURS	7:30	4:00	8		Communications Detail Meet continue see Daily schedule sprays & weeding Spr. for weeding 3 residents Smith and show places spraying
FRI	7:30	4:00	8		Checked / Popped weeded / 12:30 watered arranged Communications Vol. session at St. Joseph's / meeting 5 trees BFD dumpster stockyard exchange
SAT	8:00	1:00		5	Volunteer session

Total Regular Hours	30	Total Sick Hours		Total O.T. Hours	12	Total Vacation/Personal Hours	
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PUBLIC WORKS TIME SHEETS

CASEY SULLIVAN

JUNE 3, 2001 THRU JUNE 16, 2001

DAY	TIME IN	TIME OUT	REG HOURS	O.T.	DESCRIPTION & LOCATIONS
SUN 3					
MON 4	7:30	4:00	3/8		Sick Communications phones email mail bill See Kunku re: Cunley/Pattswell P. 11 See G2 278 Monday Mentally Quarter Dance
TUE 5	7:30	4:00	8		Communications email snail mail phone messages No Check HAC agardie softac drop off 77 Final Meet Keys Kocher on RIP 192
WED 6	7:30 6:30	4:00 2:30	8	2	Communications email snail mail phone messages DED Survey start Volunteer Training Session
THURS 7	7:30	4:00	8		Comm's: Complete D.E.D. Survey
FRI 8	7:30	4:00			Communications email phones messages See Kosey re: no-mow inspect 38' Bluehawk F.D. wood "out Lelandine at Long Park Rep attendances Shack turnover Talk to Kocher voice mail leave sick child 2hrs
SAT 9					

PUBLIC WORKS TIME SHEETS

CASEY SULLIVAN

JUNE 3, 2001 THRU JUNE 16, 2001

DAY	TIME IN	TIME OUT	REG HOURS	O.T.	DESCRIPTION & LOCATIONS
JUN 10					
MON 11	2 6				Doctors + Phones appointment 2 hrs Communications See Field Kouka Follow up prosperity of colls D&D - Windows
TUE 12	7:50 5:00	4:00 4:00		1/2	communications Drip fruit app D&D prosperity clippers chip branches 4-5 PM Interview Spray trees 4-5 PM round up
WED 13	7:30	4:00	8		Communications assist load Prosperity chips, moving
THURS 14	7:30 6:30	4:00 8:30	8	2	Communications Chip brush, Seed Interview Volunteer training
FRI 15	7:30	4:00	8		D&D + tree removal notices Shave Parks to Polar People pick up branch removed by others Water plants Weekly Pros Prosperity Message Branch Ladder
SAT 16					

Total Regular Hours _____ Total Sick Hours _____ Total O.T. Hours _____ Total Vacation/Personal Hours _____

Riverside returns to its roots

Group seeks volunteers to help clean up areas

By Joseph Sinopoli
Staff writer

From the design principles of Frederick Law Olmsted to removal of weeds and brush, a series of classes is under way to enlighten Riverside residents who want to get involved in the village's park land, and are not afraid to break a sweat or get their hands dirty.

At a glance

What:
Volunteer training and exotic weed control program
When:
7 to 9 p.m. Tuesday, March 6
Where:
Riverside Scout Cabin, intersection of Bloomingbank and Fairbank roads, Riverside

Armed with shovels and a grant from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, volunteers are lining up to become part of the village's exotic weed control program.

From 7 to 9 p.m. Tuesday, March 6, Village Forester and Park Supervisor Casey Sullivan will hold the second of six sessions at the Scout Cabin, located along the Desplaines River at Bloomingbank and Fairbank roads.

The sessions generally run one month apart, and guest speakers will make appearances.

There, volunteers will learn such tasks as how to identify weeds from native plants and how to get rid of them safely, as well as the differences between garden and park maintenance.

Weeding efforts take many forms, from pulling them out by the roots to controlled burns. Volunteers will learn which plants are fire tolerant and can survive that method of weed control, and those that will not.

Participants also will be given an education in plant identification and participate in an inventory of the variety of plant life in the area.

The volunteers also will do basic litter cleanup tasks.

Areas identified include the riverbanks along Riverside and Bloomingbank roads; Indian Garden; Longcommon and Scottswood roads corridors; and the triangular parks.

In the long-term, there are hopes the volunteer program will develop into a stewardship program, where trained volunteers will essentially take responsibility for those given areas.

About 10 people attended



Liberty photo by Dennis Sleron

Cleaning up the seasonal wash-up of debris along the Des Plaines River is one of the tasks volunteers will undertake in the coming weeks as part of Riverside's exotic weed control program.

the first session on Feb. 20, where Sullivan provided an overview of the areas that will be covered within the program, said Village Trustee Cindy Gustafson, who attended the

session and also serves as a member of the Des Plaines River Restoration Coalition.

Sullivan gave a brief slide show showing some of the efforts that already have been taken to

eradicate weeds and restore native foliage in those areas.

For more information, call Sullivan at (708) 447-2700.

Joseph Sinopoli's e-mail address is: jas@libertysuburban.com



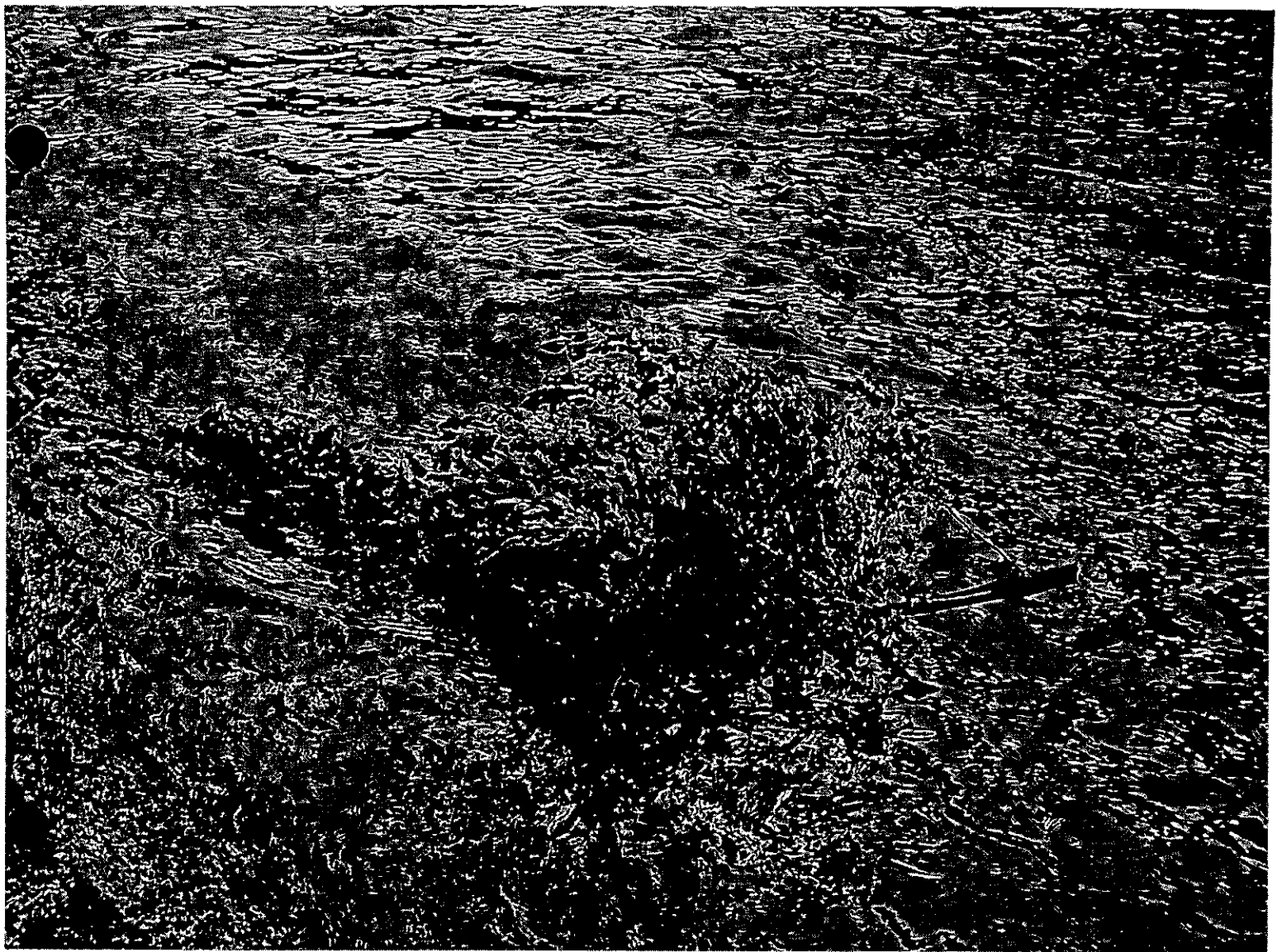
Area along Des Plaines River with
buckhorn shrub weeds. 6/9/01

#①



Volunteers removing buckthorn 6/9/01

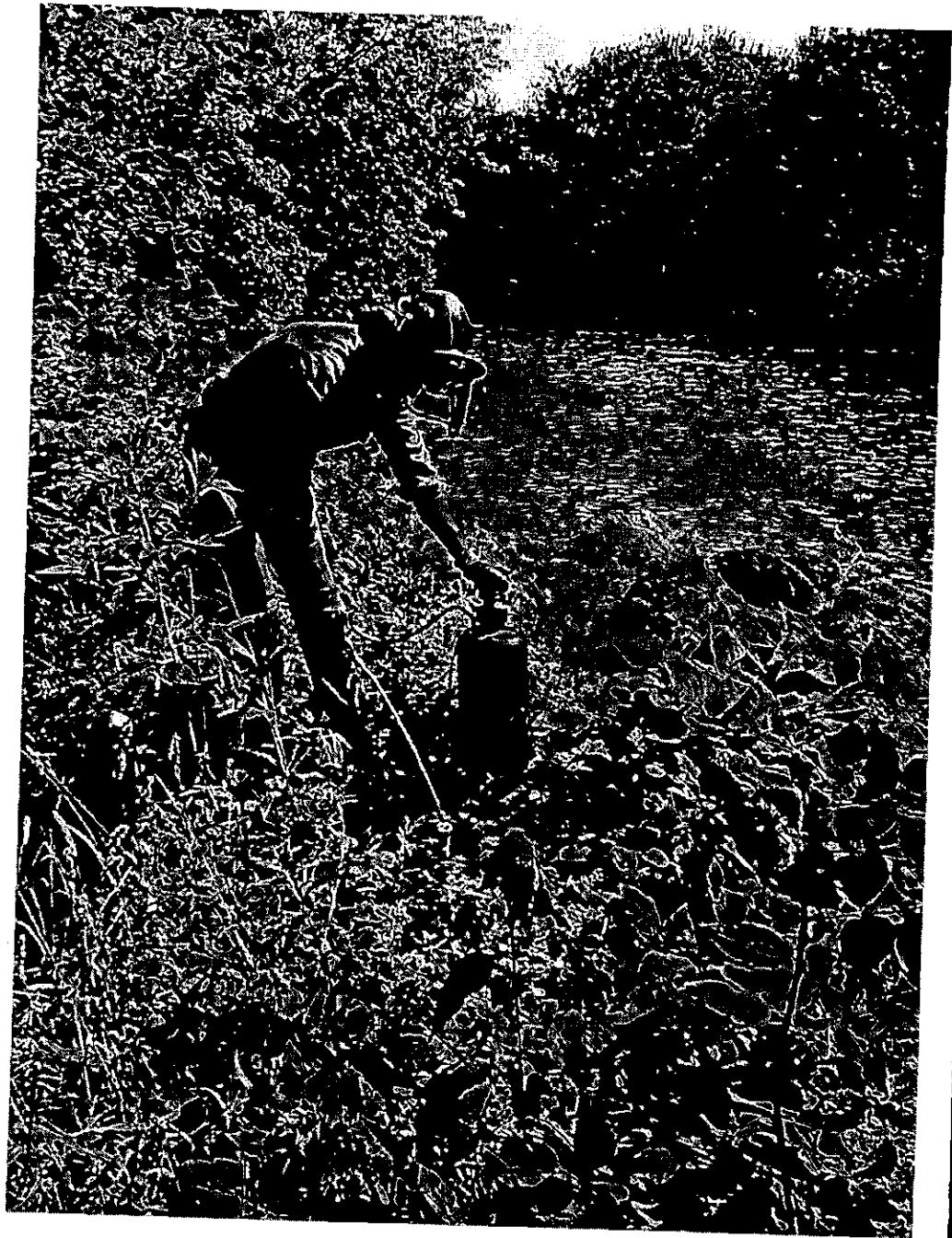
#2



Shrub inadvertently dropped in river

6/7/01

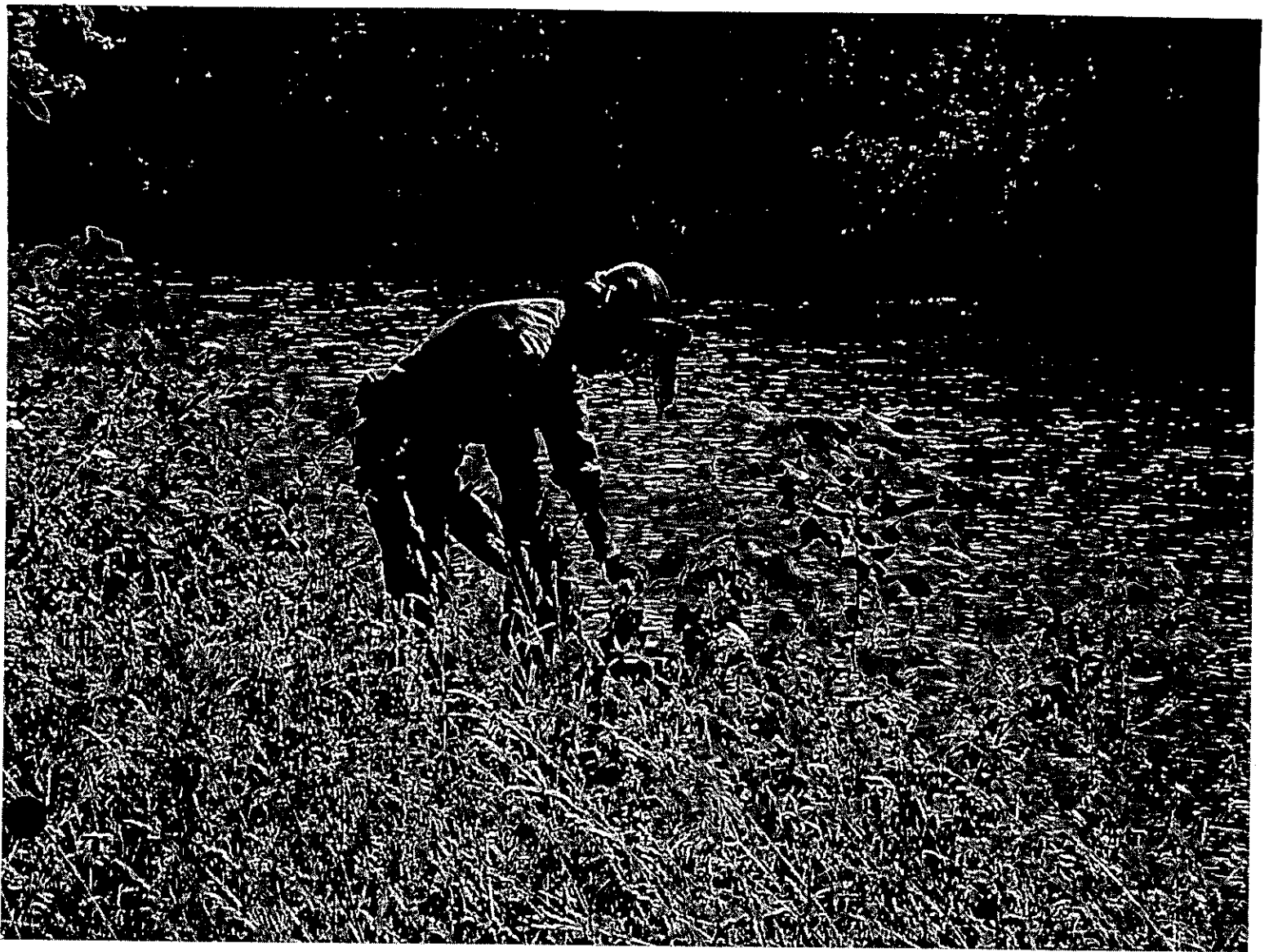
#3



Trained/experienced volunteer steward
applying herbicide to cut shrub stump.

6/9/01

#4



Some volunteer spraying stump:
Same area ~~as~~ as picture 1 with shrub
removed.

6/9/01

#5



Group shot of the day 6/9/01

#6

Slide List
Wildlife Preservation Fund Grant #01-064W
Eradication of Exotic Species in Riverside, IL
Village of Riverside

- 1) Site with volunteers in Indian Garden, a Riverside park and Natural area.
- 2) volunteers pulling garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).
- 3) volunteers pulling garlic mustard before seeds set amongst native forbes.
- 4) young recruit volunteers.
- 5) native species benefiting from reduced weed competition, great angelica.
- 6) Another native exposed, *Orobanche uniflora*.