



Heritage & Environs Committee
AGENDA & NOTICE OF MEETING

Wednesday, May 17, 2017 ~ 3:00 pm
112 Algonquin Road

1. Call to Order & Roll Call
2. Public Comments
3. [Vote] [Minutes April 19, 2017](#)
4. [Presentation McHenry County Conservation District](#)
5. Old Business
 - 5.1 [Scavenger Lid Ordinance Update](#)
 - 5.2 Painting / Deck the Walls Updates
 - 5.3 VBH Promotion
 - 5.4 [Village Monarch Way Station](#)
 - 5.5 Spring Landscape Plans
 - 5.6 Arbor Day Activities 2018
 - 5.7 HEC Time & Date Survey
 - 5.8 Additional plans for The Hills Are Alive (8/13/2017)
 - 5.9 Discuss special meeting July / Aug
6. New Business
 - 6.1 New Project Suggestions
7. Adjournment

Chairman: Neil Fern

NOTICE AS POSTED

VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON HILLS HERITAGE & ENVIRONS COMMITTEE (“HEC”)
Meeting Minutes April 19, 2017

Call to Order:

Neil Fern called the meeting to order at 3:10 PM.

Roll Call:

Members Present: Lorraine Briggs, Danato Cantalupo, Neil Fern, Suzy Mogler, and Robin VanCastle

Members Absent: Liz Olsen-Wolfgram, Erin Vondra and Johanna Svenson-Croll

Liaisons Present: Sgt. Kann, Bob Kosin, Anna Paul and Fritz Gohl

Request for Public Comments:

There were no public comments made.

Approval of Minutes:

Neil called for approval of the minutes for the March 15, 2017 meeting. Lorraine Briggs asked for a modification to Monarch Way Station second sentence to: “Lorraine reported that she had research butterfly houses and found experiences and a study wherein they were not used by butterflies.” The minutes were then unanimously approved by the committee members.

Cook County Forest Preserve Presentation:

John McCabe from the Cook County Forest Preserve spoke about their experience in distributing trees for planting on Arbor Day. The Forest Preserve has been doing this for a couple of years now. He said the Forest Preserve could provide some staff and a staging area to help distribute the trees. He shared the following advice

- Don’t get hung up on the actual date of Arbor Day. The weather is often not good for the event.
- Need to consider protecting the trees from vandalism and deer. The importance of the planting location is also key to success.
- Consider whether you want to distribute native or nonnative species. Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (“MWRD”) provides oaks which are good. DNR has a nursery and also makes plantings available. Honey locusts are also hardy trees. John offered to provide Neil with a list of trees he would recommend.
- Need to consider sourcing the trees from the same climate zone to improve their survivability.

Fritz brought up the significance of species diversity and it was discussed by the committee. The committee also discussed having a hand out with tips on planting location and care to give out with the trees.

Neil closed the discussion by asking everyone to come to the next meeting with ten locations to plant 40 trees.

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Arbor Day 2017 Plantings:

Bob Kosin then discussed the 3 areas that the Village recently planted for 2017 Arbor Day. He described the biodegradable covers they used to protect the trees from deer.

Village Monarch Way Station:

Tuesday, May 16th is the pick-up day for the Monarch Way Station kits. Bob said that the Village could pick up the plants. The committee is looking to Liz to design and mark the space for the plantings. The Cub Scouts have volunteered to install the plants on Saturday, May 20th.

Scavenger Lid Ordinance Update:

Lorraine suggested new wording for the ordinance. She distributed her recommendation and the committee was in agreement with her suggestions. Lorraine will provide the wording to Anna for the board to consider at an upcoming meeting.

Deck the Walls Update:

Anna made a recommendation to request photos of the Village by the residents for the walls of the Village Hall. The Village would mat and frame the photos. An example is current hanging in the McArthur room. The committee agreed with Anna’s recommendation.

The committee asked Bob when he thought the new carpeting would be installed. He explained the various issues impacting the project and stated that they hoped it could be completed by the end of May.

Road-Side Cleanup April 22nd:

Anna reported that she promoted the event on the Village’s Facebook page and it got 524 views. The Cub Scouts will again be cleaning Helm Road. Robin reported that the Riding Club will be cleaning Algonquin Road on April 29th.

VBH Promotion:

The members discussed the Village’s new web site. Lorraine will be providing her observations to Anna.

Spring Landscaping:

Suzy will email Liz About the spring landscaping.

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New Business:

Anna reported that the 2017 Hills Are Alive is scheduled for August 13th.

Committee Meetings:

The Committee discussed adding meetings in July and August for planning for both the Hills Are Alive and the 2018 Arbor Day event.

Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 PM by unanimous vote of the members.

Respectfully submitted, Robin VanCastle





Create your own Monarch Waystation!



Plants in the Garden

A - Swamp Milkweed *Asclepias incarnata*

B - Butterfly Weed *Asclepias tuberosa*

C - Wild Blue Indigo *Baptisia australis*

D - Pale Purple Coneflower *Echinacea pallida*

E - Joe Pye Weed *Eupatorium purpureum*

F - Prairie Blazing Star *Liatris pycnostachya*

G - Wild Bergamot *Monarda fistulosa*

H - Showy Black-eyed Susan *Rudbeckia fulgida* var. *speciosa*

I - Prairie Dropseed *Sporobolus heterolepis*

J - Little Bluestem *Schizachyrium scoparium*

K - Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum virginianum*

L - Rattlesnake Master *Eryngium yuccifolium*

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MONARCH Fun Facts

A monarch caterpillar gains about 2,700 times its original weight, with a large caterpillar devouring an entire milkweed leaf in less than four minutes!



The wings of a monarch are orange—a color that warns predators that the butterfly will taste bad or may be toxic. Milkweed leaves contain toxins that monarchs accumulate in their bodies.



Monarch butterflies fly 2,000 miles or more to the cool moist fir forests in central Mexico

Migrating monarchs each fall are 3–4 generations removed from those that made the journey in the spring—yet they still navigate to a specific area of Mexico without a map!



From spring through fall, monarch butterflies live 6–8 weeks. Yet, the 4th generation lives about 8–9 months, migrating south, overwintering in Mexico and starting to fly the journey north in spring.

PARTICIPATE IN CITIZEN SCIENTIST OPPORTUNITIES

Monarch Larval Monitoring Project
<http://monarchlab.org/mlmp>

Monarch Tagging
<http://monarchwatch.org>

Interactive Monarch Sighting Map
<http://www.learner.org/jnorth/monarch/index.html>

SOURCES FOR BROCHURE

monarchwatch.org
Chicago Wilderness

To learn more about the Conservation Trust, support local conservation efforts and to purchase a Monarch Waystation for your yard or organization, contact us today.

Barrington Area Conservation Trust
145 West Main Street, Suite 201
Barrington Illinois 60010
847-387-3149
www.bactrust.org

Barrington Area Conservation Trust is a 501 (c) 3



Preserve. Restore. Inspire.

MONARCHS

NEED OUR HELP

JOIN OUR EFFORT IN PROVIDING
HABITAT FOR THIS VITAL POLLINATOR



BARRINGTON AREA CONSERVATION TRUST
MONARCH BUTTERFLY CORRIDOR PROJECT

The Monarch's Journey

Monarchs are majestic, beautiful creatures with deep orange wings and distinctive black markings. Perhaps you have seen them sipping nectar from flowers in your yard or in a park or nature preserve.



Hundreds of millions of monarch butterflies migrate from the United States and Canada to Mexico each fall. There, they overwinter in large clusters on trees in the mountains and begin their return when the weather warms. How these migratory monarchs can navigate this amazing 2000-mile journey is one of nature's greatest wonders.

On the way down, monarchs travel 25–30 miles a day, gaining sustenance from nectar and water. On the return, these same monarchs lay their eggs on milkweeds. It takes another 3 generations of monarchs to return to their original breeding grounds in Northeastern United States and Canada.

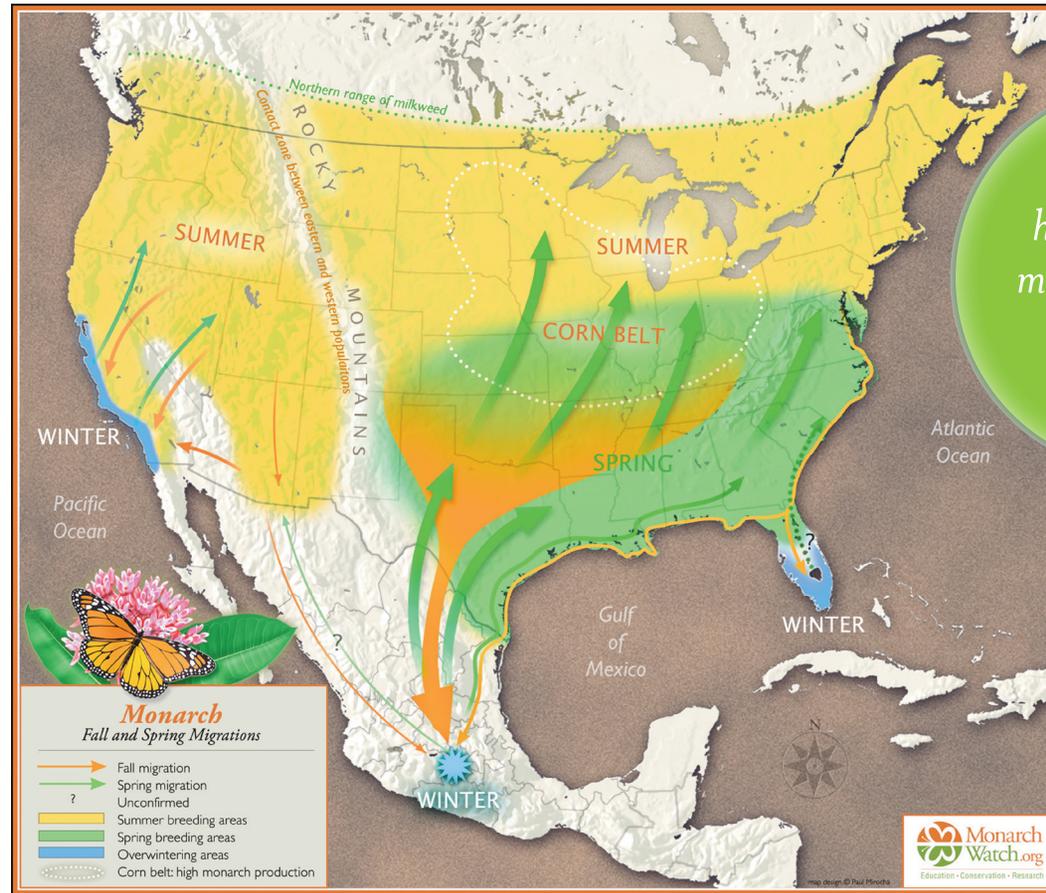
Monarch Numbers Declining

The sad fact is that the monarch butterfly population has dropped more than 80% across North America over the last two decades. This is due in part to a loss of breeding habitat, (i.e., milkweed), in their northern summers homes. Milkweed is the only plant monarch larva will eat, so maintaining and creating natural habitat for monarchs is vital to their very existence.

Butterfly Habitats in Danger

The state of monarchs reflects the health of the American landscape and all its pollinators. Development in the U.S. consumes 6,000 acres (9.4) square miles a day. Use of herbicides on crops destroys milkweed. Herbicides and mowing along roadsides further destroys habitat, with these grassy areas unable to offer shelter and food for monarchs and other insects and wildlife.

The milkweed habitats that remain—pastures, hayfields, grasslands, native prairies and urban areas—are not enough. Monarchs need ample milkweed for larvae and flowers for adults.



“The need has never been more urgent, the cause more fragile”

How You Can Help

To offset this natural habitat loss, we need to create, conserve and protect monarch butterfly habitats. You can help through the following efforts:

CREATE A MONARCH WAYSTATION

This monarch butterfly habitat includes milkweed and nectar plants necessary to produce successive generations of monarch butterflies and sustain their migration to Mexico in the fall.

PLANT MILKWEED

Milkweeds are the host plants for monarch butterflies. There are different species depending on your region, and various species flower at different times of the season. Although poisonous to most insects, milkweed is the only plant the monarch larvae will eat.

SPREAD THE WORD

Tell others about the importance of pollinators for our ecosystem and food production. Consider asking your subdivision or local park to host a Monarch Waystation. Ask your school or scout troops—installing a Waystation makes for a great hands-on project.

Your efforts can make a difference. By providing milkweed and nectar plants, you can help support monarch migration and sustain the pollinators who maintain our ecosystems.