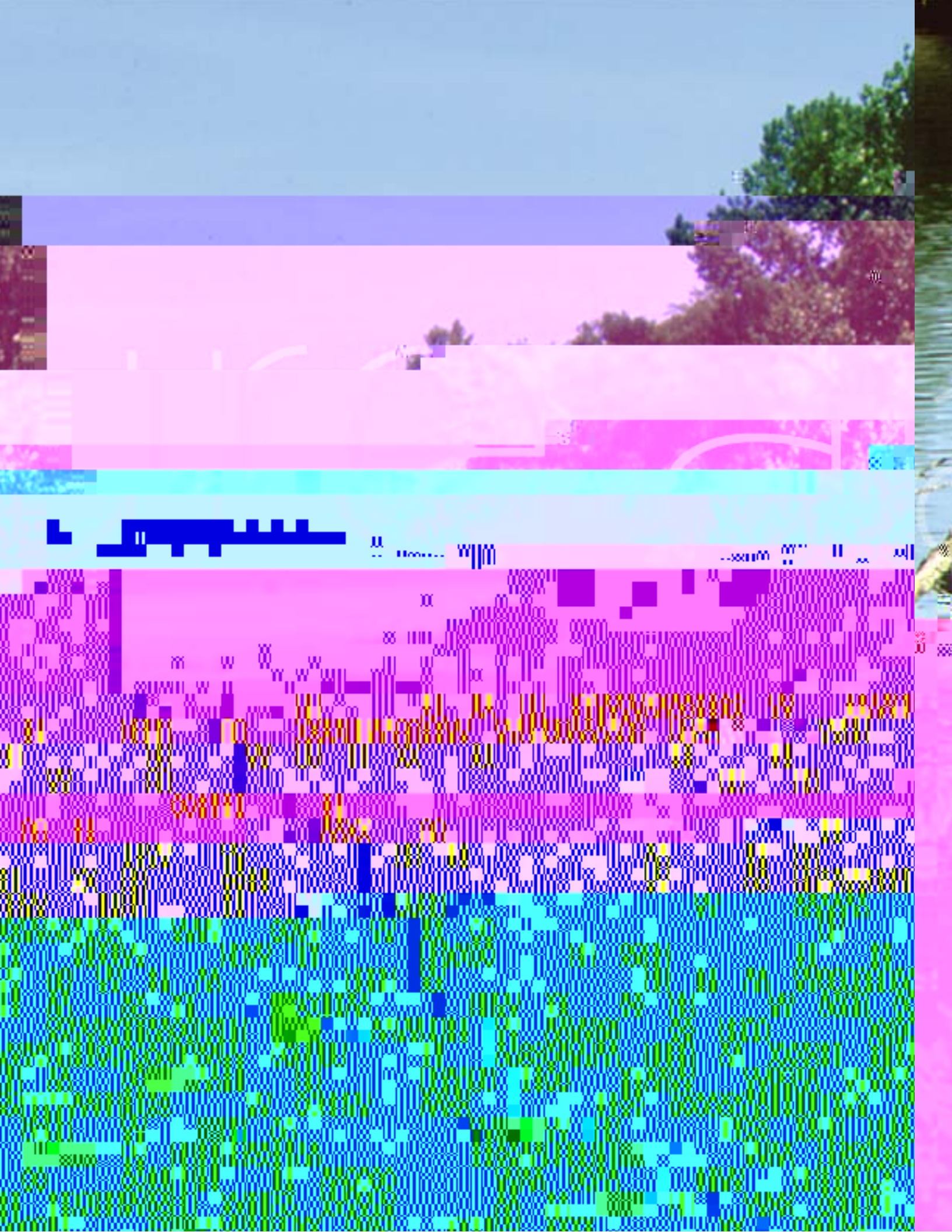


Nature









Chicago Nature and Wildlife Plan

a strategy to enhance natural habitats within the City of Chicago

Plan

CHICAGO NATURE & WILDLIFE PLAN

Cover Photo - Cypripedium in Gompers Park (Jill Riddell)
Inside Cover (in order of appearance) - Dune restoration at the South Shore
Nature Sanctuary (Jin Lee), red-winged blackbird nestlings (Jim Nachel),
great blue heron at the North Pond in Lincoln Park (Jin Lee)

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY

Chicago Department of Planning
and Development and Forest Preserve
Natural and Wildlife Committee

Department of Planning and Development
Lori Healey, Commissioner
North LaSalle Street, Suite
Chicago, Illinois

planning@cityofchicago.org
www.cityofchicago.org/dpd

Approved by Chicago Plan Commission on
February 1, 2006, adopted by the Chicago
Park District on April 1, 2006. Approved
by the Cook County Forest Preserve District's
Board of Commissioners on July 11, 2006.

Nature is an integral and important part of Chicago's fabric and in that spirit I am proud to present this plan to help improve and increase habitats for nature and wildlife across the city.

Based on an inventory of city land, the Chicago Nature and Wildlife Plan identifies over 4,800 acres of prairies, savannas, dunes, woodlands, wetlands and potential restoration areas at 100 sites throughout Chicago. The plan lays out a framework to protect and expand these individual sites as well as the whole landscapes they belong to. It also suggests methods to make our environment friendlier to plants and animals native to northeastern Illinois.

One of the important roles Chicago plays for nature and wildlife is for birds. Endangered species breed in the wetlands of the Calumet Open Space Reserve and along the North Branch of the Chicago River. It is estimated that seven million birds migrate through and stop in Chicago each year. This plan enhances their chance of survival.

The Plan was prepared by the City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development and the Mayor's Nature and Wildlife Committee with support from over thirty conservation organizations. These citizen groups will also play an important role in the Plan's implementation, particularly in the areas of monitoring, research, education and coordination of volunteers. With approval by the Chicago Plan Commission, the Chicago Nature and Wildlife Plan will become a formal planning and development initiative. It is one important step along the path toward making our city a place where people and nature live in harmony.

Chicago's natural environment is visible throughout the city, however the bulk of the urban area's natural assets are clustered into several distinct areas

<p>»</p> <p>VARIED AND SIZEABLE HABITAT CLUSTERS</p>	<p>Lake Michigan</p>	<p>Chicago River</p>	<p>Lake Calumet</p>	<p>Des Plaines River</p>
	<p>ordered for miles by public open spaces including over 100,000 acres of parkland, 100 miles of beaches, natural areas and harbors</p>	<p>ordered by 100,000 acres of forest preserves, 100,000 acres of parkland and natural areas, mostly along the North Branch and its tributaries</p>	<p>Surrounded by the Calumet Open Space Reserve which includes approximately 100,000 acres of wetlands and prairie</p>	<p>located for one mile within the city limits through 100,000 acres of forest preserves</p>

Saga of Landscape Architecture

More than a century ago, two progressive landscape gardeners began experimenting with the use of native plants in Chicago. In the late 1800s, Russian-born landscape architect Jens Jensen designed one of North America's first public native plant gardens in Union Park. Their efforts led to the creation of a Prairie Style of landscape architecture. Jensen is considered one of the most influential founders of the conservation movement in the Midwest. In addition to his unprecedented use of Midwestern plants for his many privately commissioned projects,

he influenced the establishment of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County and he advocated protection efforts at Illinois Beach State Park and the Indiana Dunes. A disciple of Jensen's, Alfred Caldwell, designed natural landscapes with his early 20th-century designs for lakefront attractions like Promontory Point and Lincoln Park's Montrose Point and the Lilypool that now bears his name.

»
DISTRIBUTION OF HABITAT
TYPES WITHIN CITY LIMITS

Forest Woodland	Upland	Wetland	Riparian Water Edge
1,772 acres	982 acres	535 acres	290 acres
Urban area possessing more than 10 percent tree cover	Permanently wet area with rooted plants growing near the shore	Urban area saturated with water for a sufficient part of the year that supports emergent reeds, grass and other aquatic plants	Transitional area between dry and wet environments

Chicago Tundra

The amount of city land that can be characterized as natural habitat was identified in 2010 as part of a Chicago Habitat Study. In an earlier project conducted by the Chicago Department of Planning and Development (DPD) through a grant from the U.S. Forest Service

DPD staff used mapping tools, aerial imagery, on-site visits and previous studies to estimate total habitat space within the city. The study indicated that approximately 10 percent of the city's 4,383 acres within the city limits serves as habitat. Additionally, about 1,000 acres have been identified for habitat restoration. These acreages are distributed among individual sites that are predominantly located along the Chicago River and on the shorelines of Lake Michigan and Lake Calumet.

Although natural habitat comprises less than three percent of the entire city area, all basic types of northeastern Illinois natural areas are represented within Chicago, particularly forests, uplands and wetlands. These areas provide habitat for more than 100 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish.

Natural habitats within Chicago are, in some cases, continuations of much larger landscapes that exist outside the city limits. Natural lands in Cook County and the counties surrounding it are referred to as Chicago Wilderness, by a coalition of conservation agencies and organizations that collaborate on protecting the area's natural resources. The term refers both to the landscape and to the coalition itself, more formally known as the Chicago Regional Biodiversity Council. Natural land and restorable open space in the Chicago area totals more than 100,000 acres, including one of the world's richest concentrations of prairies and oak woodlands.

In 2010, the Chicago Regional Biodiversity Council published the *Chicago Wilderness Biodiversity Plan* as one of the key recommendations of the document was for local municipalities to develop policies that reflect the need to restore and maintain biodiversity. The *Chicago Nature and Wildlife Plan* serves to fulfill this recommendation.

01

Provide a
habitat



Shelter and cover for birds and other wildlife, including nesting sites.

»

02

Manage the
habitat



Manage the habitat for birds and other wildlife, including nesting sites.

03

Monitoring and assessment



The plan recommends continuing existing research and conducting new research where necessary to establish priorities for restoration and management efforts that are being addressed.

- » Produce baseline inventories of all existing natural areas and of all sites slated to undergo restoration
- » Set up programs for all endangered and threatened species to monitor how populations are faring now and over the long term
- » Compile a list of research needs

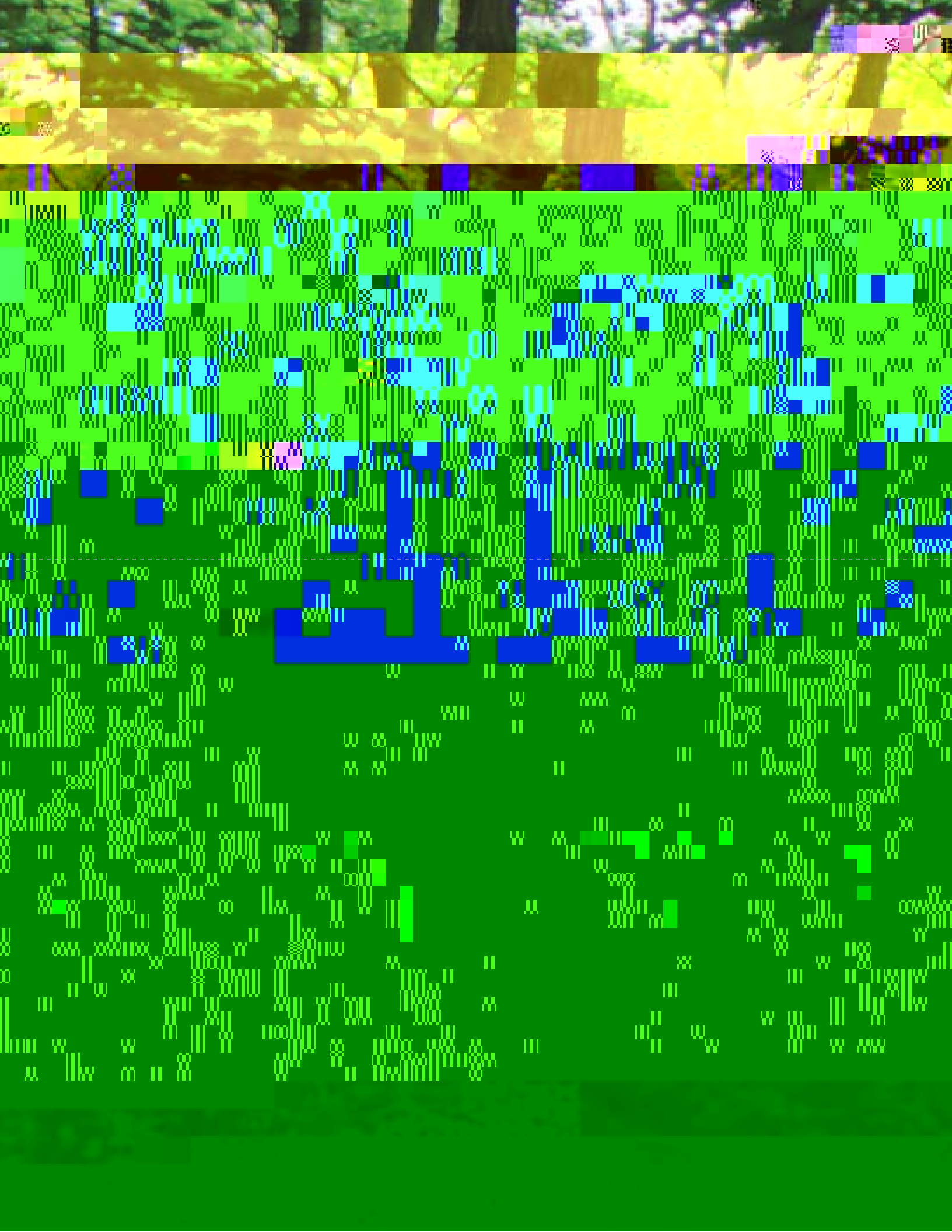
04

Education



The plan calls for increasing public information about the role of habitat and where they are located. The plan includes recommendations to:

- » Increase public awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation to the environment
- » Coordinate partner organizations to focus on specific goals in the



Protect Natural Habitat

RCNDINS

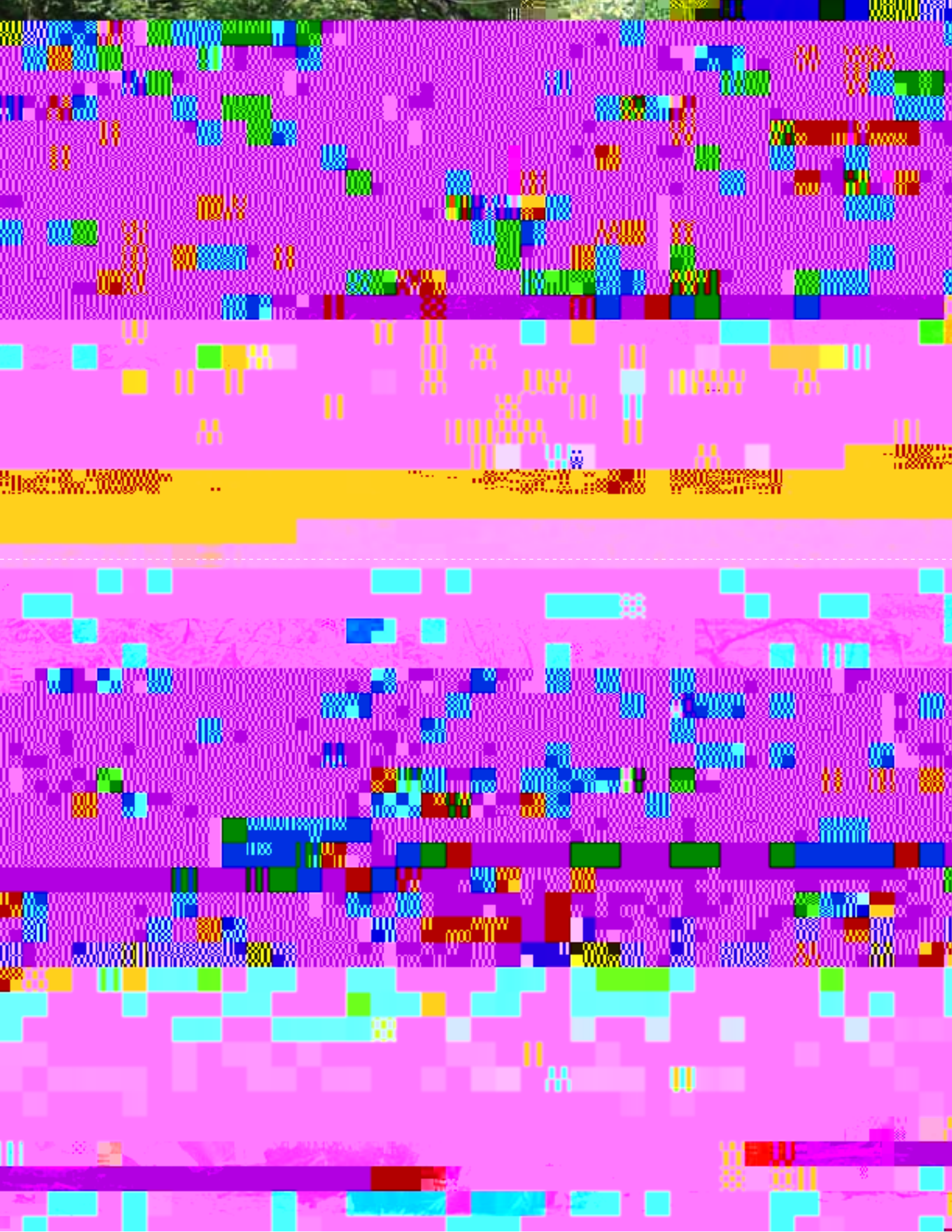
Immediate

The City of Chicago's new zoning designation for public open space (P-S-) should be applied to habitat sites to prevent their redevelopment for other uses. Site owners, most notably the Chicago Park District, the Forest Preserve District of Cook County and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, should adopt resolutions or other agreements that designate and preserve the natural area habitats within Chicago that the various natural areas that these agencies do not own should be acquired or leased. The State of Illinois Land and Water Reserve designation should also be applied to select parcels to further reinforce their roles in support of wildlife.

Within 5 years

- » Circumvent protected natural areas in the Calmet Open Space Reserve and along the western edge of Rosehill Cemetery.
- » Amend the city's 5-foot river setback requirement and the Chicago River Corridor Design Guidelines to require a naturalized riverbank wherever possible.
- » Promote riparian areas along the Chicago River through shoreline enhancements, specifically at Wolf Point, the North, South and Dearborn turning basins, at the West Park Remnant, along the North Branch and sections of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal.
- » Reestablish in-stream habitats by prohibiting the use of motorized vessels along the Upper North Branch, North Branch Canal, Middle Creek, Collateral Channel and certain private slips.
- » Increase the number of areas along the lakefront where the primary use is natural habitat and recreational and wetlands in these areas.





MANAGE

T'ê C'á e ge: degraded city-side habitat in entor_ that falls short of its potential to serve local_wildlife

T'ê V_í : the implementation of management techni_ es that sustain and expand the_ viability_ of native plants, animals and a_ ratic_s_ stems in nat_ ral areas across the cit_

Existing management plans for habitat sites should be implemented while priorities, goals and plans for other habitat locations are developed through a collaboration of landowners, volunteers, community members and civic organizations. Management activities should be coordinated where possible, especially where several sites are in close proximity to each other, such as around Lake Calumet and along the North Branch of the Chicago River.

- » Implement existing management plans for the largest, high quality natural areas, such as Potterhorn Marsh, Sauganash Prairie, Wacker Mill Prairie and Dagebrook Wetlands
- » Implement solutions to fish migration impediments caused by the North Branch Dam and Chicago Lock
- » Utilize the Calumet Ecological Management Strategy as a model for wetland restoration across the city
- » Utilize recommendations in the Chicago River Master Plan to improve habitat in and along the Chicago River
- » Increase and improve garbage pick-up at beaches to discourage excessive litter populations that contribute to poor water quality
- » Use the city's built infrastructure to improve biodiversity where possible and encourage architects to create designs that are safe for birds and other wildlife
- » Ensure that sources for local seeds and plants are in place from suppliers, volunteer growers or a seed-sharing network. Also participate in and help publicly plant greenways to community groups
- » Help non-profit organizations continue to work with owners of public natural areas that do not have conservation as a part of their missions
- » Provide management training manuals for volunteers through the cooperation of the Nature Conservancy, Chicago Wilderness, Wetlands Project, Chicago Park District, Forest Preserve District of Cook County, and other appropriate partners
- » Increase participation in Clean Air County's household program and Wetlands Project's Neighborhood Open Space Planning and Ackard Biodiversity programs
- » Encourage owners of private buildings to install green roofs, bat boxes, nesting poles, nesting pads, artificial chimneys and other structural residues for various species for nesting purposes
- » Encourage owners of public buildings that are commonly used by birds, such as bridge houses and beach structures, to maintain and design them in ways that are conducive to nesting
- » Investigate the reintroduction of appropriate species to suitable water and lands

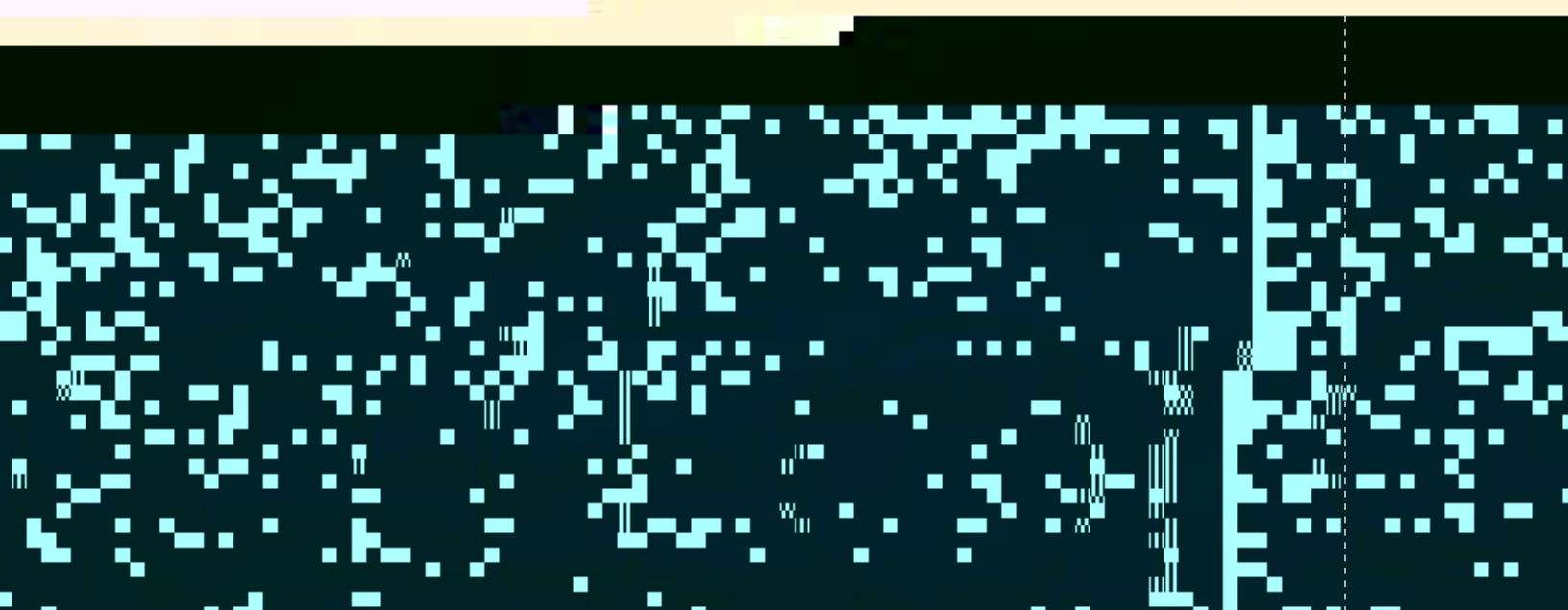
- » Look for ways to encourage landscapers adjacent to natural areas, both public and private, to use natural landscaping
- » Establish environmental support teams that can help select plants, disconnect downspouts and perform projects related to improving biodiversity
- » Assess the viability of local sources used for the translocation of native species, such as butterflies and frogs, by coordinating with government authorities to create a stocking program or through other means
- » Explore ways to reduce the negative effects of Chicago's ambient light on nocturnal animals and insects
- » Consider measures that discourage local activities that reduce biodiversity in other parts of the world, such as an ordinance that prohibits the use of rainforest hardwoods or other imported materials that aren't sustainable

- » Launch a citywide campaign focused on how homeowners can improve the care of biodiversity
- » Create a program to identify plant and seed sources so buyers know if they are local
- » Consider how architects and developers can be encouraged to explore building designs that are conducive to biodiversity and wildlife
- » Expand local sources for rain barrels, native plants and other materials necessary for the success of management projects
- » Encourage efforts to create, restore and manage landscape and habitat to benefit migratory and nesting birds of conservation concern with local landscapers

Long-term

o increase the number of volunteers that help perform management activities at habitat sites, opportunities and responsibilities should be communicated through expanded on-site signage, mailings, brochures, workshops, the Internet and neighborhood events, especially near areas most in need of management assistance training activities offered from separate organizations should be coordinated and volunteers should be recognized for their accomplishments

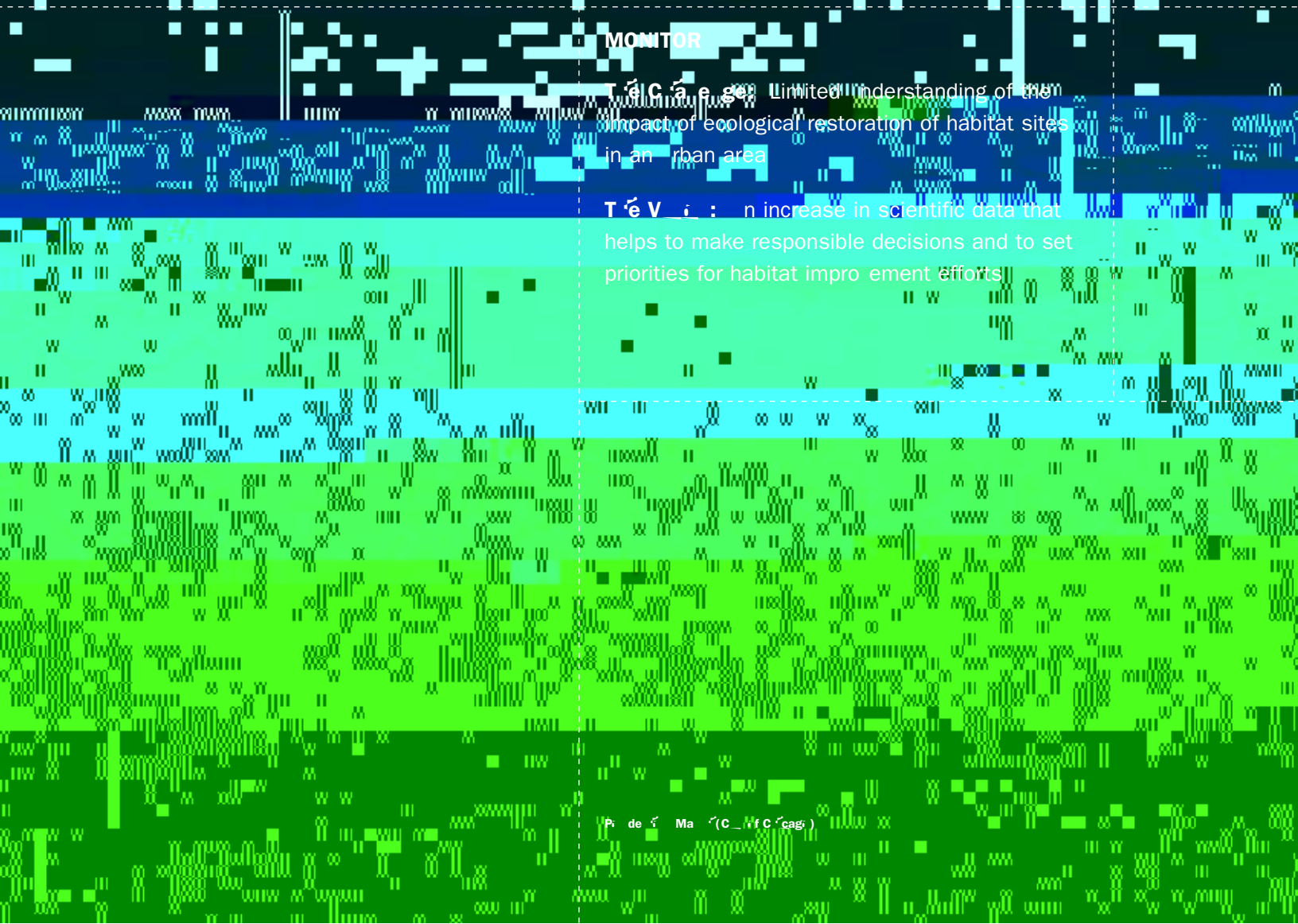
or volunteers

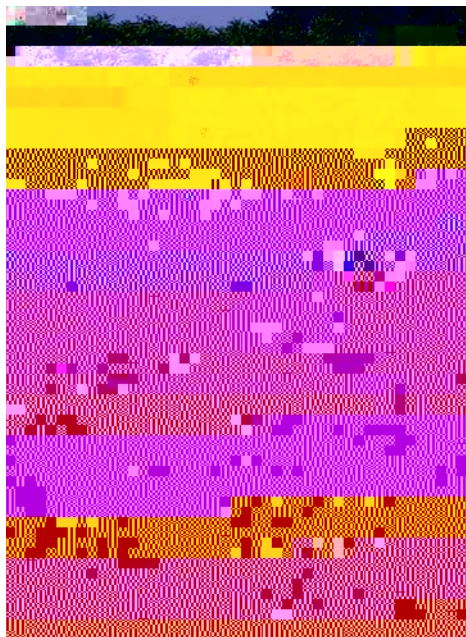
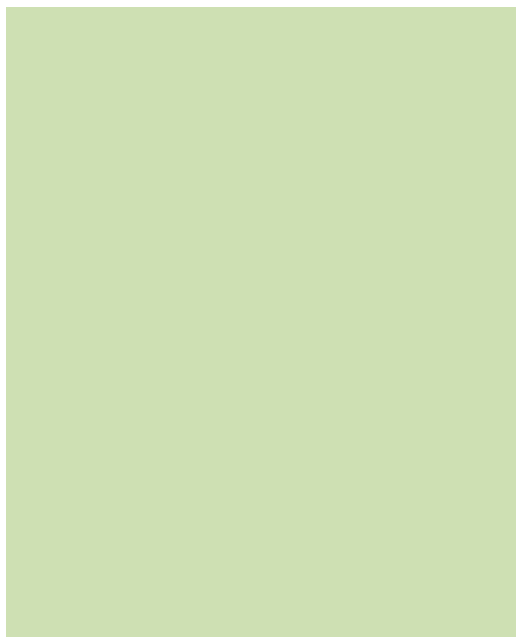


MONITOR

The case of limited understanding of the impact of ecological restoration of habitat sites in an urban area

The vision: An increase in scientific data that helps to make responsible decisions and to set priorities for habitat improvement efforts

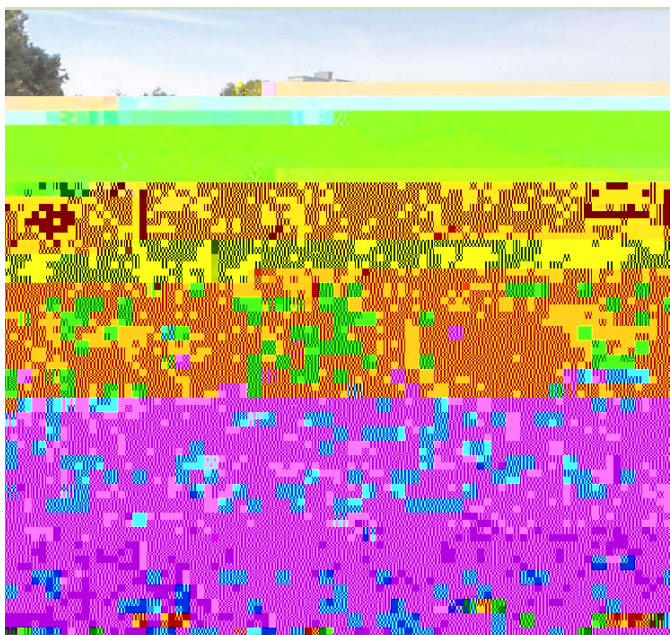
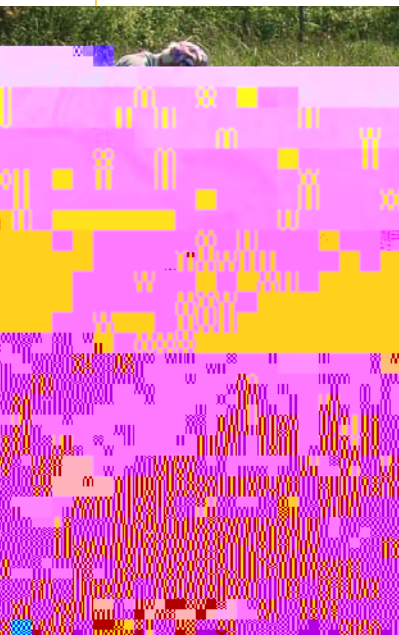




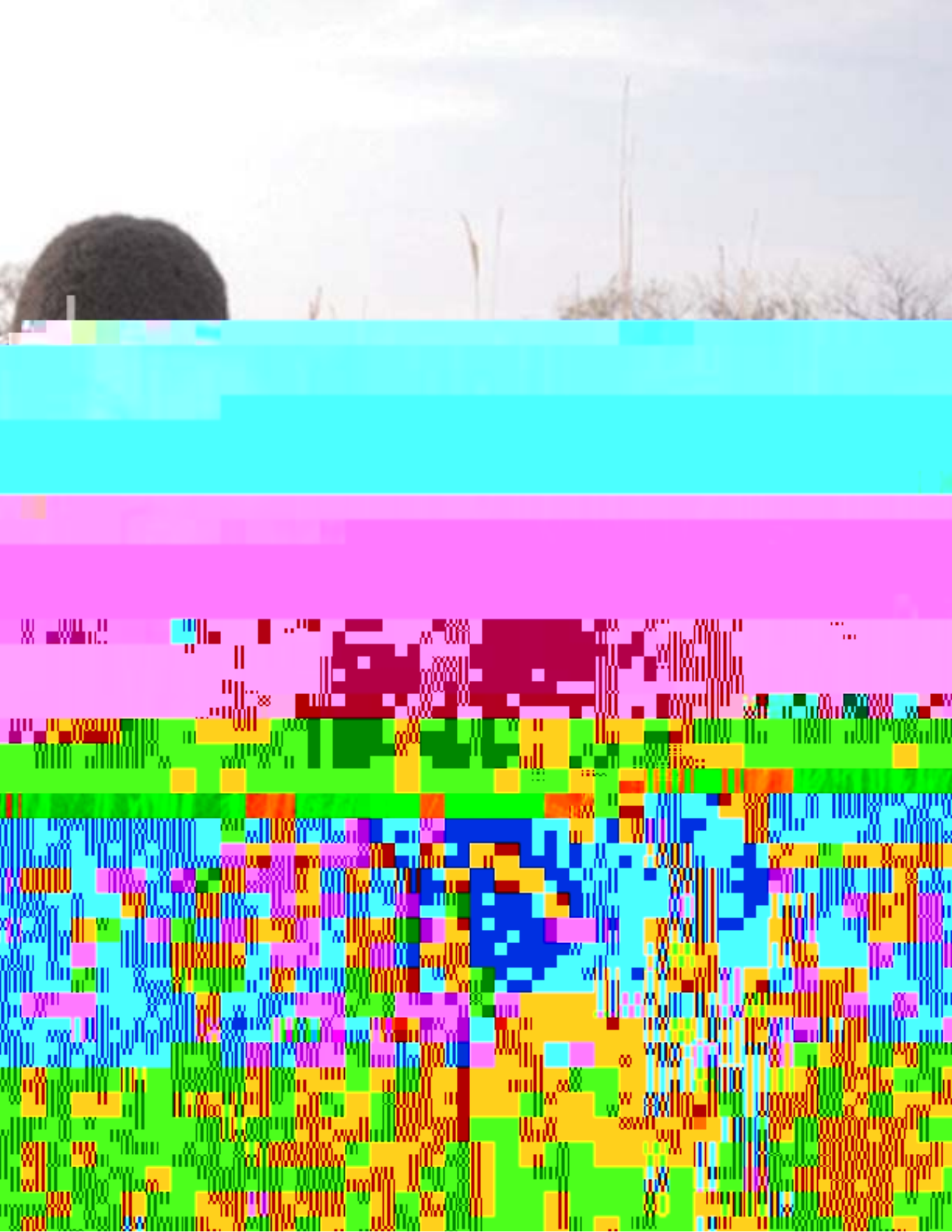
- » Participate in regional, national and international studies, such as monitoring species or groups of animals that are not endangered or threatened but susceptible to global concern
- » Determine how pollutants in and around Lake Calumet impact birds that feed in the area
- » Research how water and sewage treatment processes could better benefit wildlife, particularly shorebirds
- » Explore how restoration efforts benefit migratory birds
- » Compare how isolated natural areas compare with those near a cluster of small sites like private yards and school habitat gardens
- » Determine habitat site requirements for certain targeted animal species

- » Determine risks to the genetics of native plants when seeds and plants from other areas are introduced
- » Determine what effect natural areas have on invasive species and icebergs
- » Study how seabirds and domesticated animals affects the biodiversity of selected natural areas
- » Study the relationship between colonies and diminishing populations of invasive species
- » Determine how water and sediments can be safely remediated
- » Assess the knowledge and attitudes of

Long-term







dedicate the Public

R C ND I NS roch gra hi hi its rolh gra ch g rochi r

Non-profit government agencies, non-profit organizations and educational institutions that already promote the roles of citizens in natural areas could be more effective through new and expanded public-private partnerships. While education needs are numerous, priorities center on an increased awareness among students regarding the importance of biodiversity conservation to the local, regional and global environment. Students should be enlightened about how their behavior and consumption habits affect wildlife and how relatively simple efforts around the home and workplace can benefit nature, such as eliminating harmful pesticides and insecticides, replacing pavement with more porous surfaces, and controlling pets that threaten wildlife.

- » Appoint a liaison to work with Chicago Public Schools to promote outdoor nature activities and provide service learning credits to students that take part in these activities
- » Reach out to the Catholic Archdiocese and other parochial, private, and independent schools to promote outdoor nature activities
- » Improve teacher access to existing habitat curricula and develop a new teacher certificate or endorsement for use of such curricula
- » Improve and expand Chicago Wilderness teacher training both on the Internet including gardening, biodiversity and related information
- » Work with the City of Chicago's after-school after-school after-school programs to include workshops that focus high school students' attention on local nature, biodiversity, greening and gardening
- » Use the Calmet Stewardship Initiative as a model for focusing partner organizations on a specific goal in a certain location. The effort would serve to concentrate resources for quickly demonstrated environmental benefits

achrach-Sniderman, J lia he Cit_ In a Garde

Chicago Park District

J _i_ Ea 'Tea

elps _o ng people de elop an a_areness and connection to the nat ral en_ironment b_ enco raging teens to perform ste_ardship pro_ects in local parks and pro iding _ork e perience and e pos re to en_ironmental careers

Na _e Oa _

elps residents e perience nat re _ithin an rban en_ironment b_ offering nat re-based science acti ities, restoration _ork, fishing, ka_aking, nat re crafts, campfires, after-school programs and o ernight camping _s of s mmer , Nat re asis sites _ere at Gompers, mboldt, Jackson and Washington parks

O _di_ a d E _i_ e a Ed ca i _l _a _e

Incorporates programs in e er_ park in the cit_ to ser e toddlers thro gh seniors he programs de elop a_areness, appreciation, kno_ledge and ste_ardship of nat ral reso rces

Ma i Da e ' F_ 'N K d

Pro ides s mmertime fishing instr ction for -to _ear-olds Rods, reels, bait, fishing loca tions and instr ctors are pro ided free of charge

O _di_ E _i_ e

Introd ces o tdoor and en_ironmental acti ities to -to _ear-olds d ring the school _ear Children record _eather patterns, se compasses, read maps, and st d_ geolog_ rban _ildlife and other aspects of nat re in cit_ parks

S e a d 'Da

mphasi es the e ploration of cit_ parks b_ engaging _o ng people in hands-on, da_long learning e periences in the parks

U ba Ca e

Introd ces -to _ear-olds to nat re, teaches technical o tdoor skills and pro ides an opport nit_ to appl_ the kno_ledge d ring a _-ho r camping e perience in a local park

U de l _i_ S e

Pro ides participants _ith a r stic camping e perience and immersion in nat re thro gh a three-da_ camping trip to an Illinois state park _perated in con nction _ith the Illinois Department of Nat ral Reso rces

Chicago Department of n_ironment

B _d Hab _a

preser ation polic_ program that _orks to _ard bird habitat de elopment and s pport

Ca _e S e a d 'l _a _e

Pro ides ste_ardship and programming opport nities to help people get in ol ed in comprehensi e ecological rehabilitation efforts _ithin the Cal met _pen Space Reser e

G ee ci C 'cagi

Pro ides hortic lt ral instr ction, materials and emplo_ment as part of a comm nit_ landscaping and ob training program

G ee Ri f/G ee B _d _g

Pro ides information on s stainable de elopment techni es for de elopers, architects and b ilding o_wners and managers

S i a e Ma age e

n ed cational campaign that prod ces and distrib tes p blications s ch as Plant a Rain Garden in o r ard and G ide to Storm_ater est _anagement Practices

Appendix 3

Calumet Stewardship Initiative

For more information call the City of Chicago
Department of Environment at 312. 744.5959

Chicago Audubon/Wilderness Habitat Project
www.habitatproject.org, or call Chicago Wilderness
at 847.965.1150, ext. 12

- Calling Frog Survey
- Bird Conservation Network census
- Woodland Audit
- Butterfly Monitoring Network
- Dragonfly Monitoring Network

Chicago Bird Collision Monitors and Rescue
www.birdmonitors.net, or call 773.988.1867

Chicago Botanic Garden
www.chicagobotanic.org, or call 847.835.5440

- Plants of Concern

Chicago Department of Environment
www.cityofchicago.org/environment,
or call 312.744.7606

Chicago Park District
www.chicagoparkdistrict.com, or call 312.742.PLAY

- Volunteer Stewardship Program
- Nature Oasis

Chicago Wilderness
www.chicagowilderness.org, and www.chicago-wilderness.org/involve/volunteer/index.cfm

- Volunteer Stewardship Network
- Citizen Scientist Programs

Alliance for the Great Lakes
www.lakemichigan.org

Chicago Herpetological Society
www.chicagoherp.org

Chicago Mycological Society
www.ilmyco.gen.chicago.il.us/

Chicago Ornithological Society
www.chicagobirder.org

Forest Preserve District of Cook County
www.fpdcc.com, or call 708.771.1008

- Preserve Keepers Corps

Friends of the Chicago River
www.chicagoriver.org, or call 312.939.0490

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
<http://dnr.state.il.us/orep/ecowatch>

- EcoWatch program

The Nature Conservancy
www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/illinois/volunteer, or call 312.580.2100 or 866.876.5463

- Volunteer Stewardship Network
- Mighty Acorns

North Branch Restoration Project
www.northbranchrestoration.org, or call 773.631.1790

Openlands
www.openlands.org, and www.openlands.org/volunteer.asp, or call 312.427.4256

- TreeKeepers
- Stewardship Teams

Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum
www.naturemuseum.org, or call 773.755.5100

Shedd Aquarium
www.sheddaquarium.org, and www.sheddaquarium.org/volunteering, or call 312.939.2438

Sierra Club
<http://illinois.sierraclub.org/chicago>, and
<http://illinois.sierraclub.org/chicago/volunteer>,
or call 312.251.1680

The Field Museum of Natural History
www.fieldmuseum.org

Fort Dearborn chapter of Illinois Audubon Society
www.illinoisaudubon.org/chapters

Chicago Audubon Society
www.chicagoaudubon.org

Midwest Ecological Landscape Association
www.melaweb.org

Organizations that
recruit and train volunteers
to work on biodiversity
restoration projects in
Chicago

Other Groups

Chicago River Corridor Development Plan and the *Chicago River Corridor Design Guideline and Standard* are adopted by Chicago Plan Commission. The documents provide goals to improve the river as a natural habitat and its banks as a valuable source of open space for people.

Handbook of Bank Restoration Design for the Chicago River and Other Urban Streams by Friends of the Chicago River, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, and City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development is released. It presents property owners, developers and city planners with concept designs for landscaping river edges.

2000

Urban Conservation Treaty for Migratory Birds is signed between City of Chicago and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It commits the city to incorporate bird habitat in its parks and to launch a campaign to educate homeowners about improving backyard habitat.

Protecting Nature in Your Community: A Guidebook for Preserving and Enhancing Biodiversity is released by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Wilderness as a tool to help local governments protect and enhance regional biodiversity.

Chicago Habitat Inventory, a Geographic Information System-based database of existing city habitat, is initiated by the City with funding

This is not an inclusive list of all wildlife species that are found within the City of Chicago. Some are non-native species that are considered nuisances.

Bird

Canadian flycatcher
 Field flycatcher
 American osprey
 American bittern
 American black duck
 American coot
 American crow
 American golden plover
 American goldfinch
 American kestrel
 American pipit
 American redstart
 American robin
 American tree sparrow
 American white pelican
 American pigeon
 American woodcock
 Baird's sandpiper
 Bald eagle
 Baltimore oriole
 Bank swallow
 Barn swallow
 Barred owl
 Bay-breasted warbler
 Bell's sparrow
 Belted kingfisher
 Black scoter
 Black tern
 Black-and-white warbler
 Black-bellied plover
 Black-billed cuckoo
 Black-burnian warbler
 Black-capped chickadee
 Black-crowned night heron
 Black-legged kittiwake
 Blackpoll warbler
 Black-throated green warbler
 Blue jay
 Blue-gray gnatcatcher
 Blue-headed vireo

Blue-winged teal
 Blue-winged warbler
 Boblink
 Bonaparte's gull
 Broad-winged hawk
 Brown creeper
 Brown thrasher
 Brown-headed cowbird
 Buff-breasted sandpiper
 Bufflehead
 Canada goose
 Canada warbler
 Canada warbler
 Cape may warbler
 Carolina wren
 Caspian tern
 Cattle egret
 Cerulean warbler
 Chestnut-sided warbler
 Chimney swift
 Chipping sparrow
 Chickadee
 Clay-colored sparrow
 Cliff swallow
 Common goldeneye
 Common grackle
 Common loon
 Common merganser
 Common moorhen
 Common nighthawk
 Common redpoll
 Common snipe
 Common tern
 Common yellowthroat
 Connecticut warbler
 Cooper's hawk
 Dark-eyed junco
 Dickcissel
 Double-crested cormorant
 Downy woodpecker
 Doves
 Great grebe
 Great blue heron
 Great blue kingbird
 Great blue lark
 Great blue phoebe
 Great blue screech owl

Eastern towhee
 Eastern wood-pewee
 Eurasian pigeon
 European starling
 Field sparrow
 Forster's tern
 Fox sparrow
 Franklin's gull
 Gadwall
 Glaucous gull
 Golden-crowned kinglet
 Golden-winged warbler
 Grasshopper sparrow
 Gray catbird
 Gray partridge
 Gray-crowned thrush
 Great black-backed gull
 Great blue heron
 Great crested flycatcher
 Great egret
 Great horned owl
 Greater scaup
 Greater white-fronted goose
 Greater yellowlegs
 Green heron
 Green-winged teal
 Hair woodpecker
 Hairy woodpecker
 Henslow's sparrow
 Hermit thrush
 Herring gull

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Prairie ole
Raccoon
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Red fo
Short-tailed shre_ink
Sil er-haired bat
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Striped sk nk
hirteen-lined s irrel
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White-footed mo se
White-tailed deer
Woodch ck

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lack b ffalo
lack b llhead
lack crappie

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acknowledgements

CITY OF CHICAGO

Honorable Richard Dale
Mayor

Chicago Department of Planning and Development

Lori Healey, Commissioner
Nelson Cheng
Kathleen Dickhaut
Aimee Jalot
Jeanne Reinhardt
Peter Strabosco

Department of Environment

Sadh Johnston
Commissioner
Joe Coffee
Nicole Amin
Sanne Alec
Grace Roccolo
Catherine Werner

**MAYOR'S LANDSCAPE COMMITTEE
NATURE & WILDLIFE SUBCOMMITTEE**

Gerald Delmann
Wetlands, Chair

COLLABORATING ORGANIZATIONS

Chicago Park District

Timothy Mitchell
Superintendent
Robert Oster
Barbara Aafton
Elizabeth Orman
Adam Schermer
Peggy Stewart
Angela Strident

Field Representative of Chicago

Stephen Molina, Jr.
General Superintendent
Debbie Ntli
Stephane Choe
John Elliott

Cathy Geraghty
David Ircher
William Poenig

Chicago Department of Natural Resources

Joel Rensold
Director
Katie Cole
Laura Perna

CONSULTANTS

Writing: Jill Riddell
Design: Costello Communications

**Trail Definition and Design
Guidelines, Standards and
Best Practices**

Commissioner
Chicago Herpetological Society
Judeck
S.P., Great Lakes National
Program Office
Patsy Eneniste
Chicago Botanic Garden
Barbara Birmingham
Friends of the Forest Preserves
Michael Ross
Association for the Wolf Lake Initiative
Jane Galaban
North Branch Restoration Project
Jonathan Oser
Barry and Associates
Joel Rammeier
Alliance for the Great Lakes
Joel Ross
University of Illinois Chicago
Howard Hsieh
University of Illinois Chicago
Rosemarie Ntrock
Glenda Daniel
Wetlands
Robert Davis
Lincoln Park Zoo
Cameron Davis
Alliance for the Great Lakes

Linda Darr
W Phillips Realty Partners, Past Chair
Randi Doeker
Dennis Dreher
Northeastern Illinois Planning
Commission
John Corman
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District
of Greater Chicago
Douglas Barr
Barry and Associates
Carol Ialowski
Jerry Garden
Chicago Garden Society
Jeffrey Greenspan
Director for Public Land
Garret Gleason
S.P., Great Lakes National
Program Office
Paul Eltner
Center for Humans and Nature
Doreen
Wetlands Research Inc
Larr Rodak
North Branch Restoration Project
Pamela
Martin Jaffe
University of Illinois Chicago and
Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant College Program
Chris Jarantoski
Chicago Botanic Garden
Rory Lick
Chicago Botanic Garden
Roger Locek
Shedd Aquarium
Christopher Lah
SDI, Fish and Wildlife Service
Richard Lanon
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District
James Loderman
Walter Arcis
Chicago Ornithological Society
Sanne Asi
Chicago Botanic Garden
Elizabeth Cance
Chicago Wilderness

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arth ech
Greg eller
ield se m
Stephen Packard
d bon-Chicago Region
John Perrecone
S n ironmental Protection genc_
ernice Pink
J d_ Pollock
d bon-Chicago Region
ar_ eth Prond inski
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George Rabb
ret Rappaport
Wild nes Nat ral Landscapers
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(04) 32

(05) 33

(06) 3

(25) 3

(98) 3

(09) 3

(08) 3

(93) 3

(10) 0

(11) 1

(12) 2

(14) 3

(13) 3

(03) 5

(15) 5

(16) 5

(17) 5

(18) 5

(19) 0

(20) 5

(21) 1

(22) 5

(22) 2

(22) 3

(22) 5

(22) 3

(22) 5

(22) 5

(27) 55

(28) 5

(29) 5

(01) 5

(31) 5

(80) 12

(32) 0

(33) 1

(34) 2

(37) 3

(38) 3

(36) 5

(42) 5

(35) 5

(91) 3

(63) 3

(41) 0

(40) 1

(97) 2

(43) 3

(44) 3

(45) 5

(46) 5

(07) 5

(48) 5

(49) 0

(50) 0

(99) 1

(51) 2

(96) 3

(52) 3

(53) 5

(54) 5

(24) 5

(72) 5

(94) 5

(55) 0

(92) 5

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$\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (23) \cdot 0.01 \cdot 0.0001 \cdot 0.0 \cdot 5$
 $\left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.01 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$
 $\left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.01 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$
 $\left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.01 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$