

The Grand Prairie

There are very few written accounts
of the Grand Prairie from which Illinois gets
its nickname,

“The Prairie State,” and even fewer in art.

An elusive landscape to most 19th century artists, prairies lacked the
traditional composition elements artists relied on at the time, such as trees to frame the foreground or
mountains in the background. The artists moved on to capture the Rockies, Yosemite,
and the great American West.

In 1820, Illinois had 22 million acres of prairie, roughly two thirds of the state.

By 1900, most of Illinois’ prairies were gone.

The movement of four glaciers gave rise to the prairie ecosystems of Illinois. When early settlers discovered the prairie’s rich soil, they quickly converted a majority of the state to farmland. Through the bounty of nature, Chicago became a great metropolis. By 1978, fewer than 2,300 acres — roughly three and a half square miles — of original prairie remained in the entire state. Of those undisturbed prairie sites, known as remnant prairie, most are along railroad rights-of-way, in pioneer-era cemeteries, and in places that were not suitable for farming.

But in prairie conservation, resilient landscapes have been protected and created through the care and advocacy of people. That story of resilience sparked the interest of Philip Juras, an artist trained in landscape architecture with a passion for botany and history. His new exhibition, *Picturing the Prairie*, on view at the Chicago Botanic Garden through September 12, explores a landscape many assume extinct or elusive: the prairie. Traveling from his home in Athens, Georgia, Juras spent five years on the project, guided by some of the foremost prairie conservationists in Illinois and his own research. Through his masterful artistry, he illuminates one of the great evolutions of the last generation in conservation — a reawakened understanding of humans’ symbiotic relationship with nature — and a call to action to continue protecting it.

Protecting What Remains: Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve

It is a moving experience to set foot in a true prairie remnant, ponder the profusion of flowers and grasses, and imagine how the patch of prairie in front of you could have once extended across millions of acres of Illinois and beyond. The rich virgin prairies that were the foundation of Illinois’ extraordinary agricultural wealth are now functionally extinct as an ecosystem, existing today only in tiny unplowed fragments. Without the protection and management

of motivated individuals and nonprofit and governmental organizations, even those fragments would be gone.

— Philip Juras, *Picturing the Prairie: A Vision of Restoration*

Goose Lake Prairie is the largest remnant tallgrass prairie east of the Mississippi River. Like much of the original prairie in the state, Goose Lake Prairie was sculpted by glaciers. The area was part of a continuous grassland that stretched from Indiana to the Rockies, known in the 19th century as the Grand Prairie.

Openlands protected Goose Lake Prairie’s original 240 acres in 1969, when Executive Director Gunnar Petersen and members of the board raised funds and convinced the state of Illinois to acquire the property before it could be developed for industry. Since then, Openlands has worked collaboratively to conserve additional land, and the preserve, at 2,537 acres, now totals ten times its original size. The site contains a diverse array of plant and animal life and a major portion of it is a dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve, a designation given to only the highest quality ecosystems, protecting them from development by the state in perpetuity.

The diversity at Goose Lake Prairie represents a little known fact about the Chicago Wilderness — a region made up of southeastern Wisconsin, northeastern Illinois, northwestern Indiana and the southwest tip of Michigan along the lake — that it is one of the most biodiverse regions in the United States. Even compared to species diversity in places like the Amazon Rainforest, grasslands and prairies win out. On average, nearly 100 species of plants inhabit a ten square foot of tallgrass prairie and a prairie can support hundreds of pollinators, insects, and other wildlife.

Juras’ painting and the prairies he depicts remind us that one must simply reawaken their way of seeing to fully appreciate this place — finding joy in the microcosm of the prairie: its sounds, sights, and smells.



Wet Prairie, Goose Lake Prairie State Natural Area, Grundy County, Illinois, June 14, 2018, Oil on canvas, Philip Juras

Restoration as an Act of Creation: Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve

Like painting, tallgrass prairie restoration is an act of creation, but when all goes well it yields far more than aesthetic beauty.

— Philip Juras, *Picturing the Prairie: A Vision of Restoration*

One of the great lessons of the last 50 years of conservation is human beings’ intrinsic relationship to nature. Once, the thinking was to leave nature alone. Conservationists now know that for millennia, humans have been an integral part of nature. With natural land fragmented between development and agricultural uses, people are more vital than ever to care for and restore the land. The Chicago region has been a leader in this effort. Thousands of volunteer stewards and private landowners alike have worked to remove invasive plants and trees, leaving space for native ones to re-emerge and thrive.

At Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve in Will County, Openlands led a multi-year effort in land restoration to ensure the further protection of the globally imperiled Dolomite Prairie, and as a result protected rare species and wildlife such as the federally endangered Hine’s emerald dragonfly, leafy prairie clover and the federally threatened lakeside daisy. Openlands partnered with the Forest Preserve District of Will County to remove invasives, collect and plant native seeds, and research the conditions needed to support the endangered plants and wildlife.

**In the age of climate change,
prairies are an effective nature-based solution:
prairies can store much more carbon below ground
than a forest can store above ground.**



Lockport Prairie, Will County, Illinois, June 15, 2018, Oil on canvas, Philip Juras

The work of Openlands and many other organizations, like the Friends of the Illinois Nature Preserves, require time, engagement, and creativity to restore the prairie. Prairie resilience is built largely upon two pillars: preserving biological diversity and increasing the size and connectivity of the habitats that the biological diversity depends upon. Therefore, restoration and connection of fragmented landscapes is one of the best strategies to support prairie ecosystems. A newly planted prairie takes at least three to five years to establish, spending most of its energy on establishing the extensive root systems that create the nutrient rich soil Illinois is known for.

Once the prairie becomes established, it still needs care. From removing invasive plants to planting native seed mixes and plant monitoring, a steward creates like the painter with paints. Humans and wildlife reap the benefits of this creative restoration as prairies mitigate flooding, clean the air and water, and capture carbon. Most of the prairie’s carbon sequestration happens below ground, where prairie roots can dig into the soil to depths up to 15 feet or more. In the age of climate change, prairies are a strong nature-based solution: prairies can store more carbon below ground than a forest can store above ground. One acre of pristine prairie can store about five tons of carbon. The same five tons take more than six acres of forest to store.

Throughout *Picturing the Prairie*, prairies are no doubt the main event, yet behind every picture Juras describes the innate connection to its stewards — volunteers who give countless hours to the care and restoration of this re-emerging ecosystem.

Plant Your Own Prairie

Prairie landscapes are not only found in public parks and preserves. Private prairies and prairie gardens remain critical to the health of our region’s ecosystem. As you begin to plan your fall plantings, commit to including some native plants in your designs. Visit openlands.org/plantsale to learn more and shop until the fall planting season is complete.



Night Fire on the Grand Prairie of Illinois c.1491, 2019, Oil on canvas. A lack of artistic accounts of the Grand Prairie led Philip Juras to create what he imagined the prairie fires to look like, based on the historical accounts available, choosing the year 1491, well before colonization.

Fire, Culture, and a Call to Action: Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie

I want you, the viewer, to fall in love with these places the way that I have. And I hope that the painting helps facilitate that—by reaching the heart, is the way to facilitate action.

— Philip Juras

When one participates in a prescribed prairie burn, one engages in a cultural and ecological act that goes back millennia—begun by the indigenous peoples who depended on the land for their livelihood—and sustained by Native Americans and a diverse group of stewards today.

As the largest protected landscape in northeastern Illinois, Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year, offers a glimpse at the expanse that once was the Grand Prairie. It also represents the changing cultural landscape of our region, and a call to action for stewards, present and future.

The land tells the story of the native tribe from which Midewin gets its name—a Potawatomi Native American word referring to the tribe’s healers, who it was believed also kept the tribal society in balance. As first peoples of the land, they harvested sustainably for thousands of years before the Black Hawk War in 1832, when they were forcibly removed from Illinois. As settlers moved in, some of the land was tilled and farmed, and in the 1940s the military purchased the land for the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant. In the 1990s a cohort, with Openlands as an essential leader, began the task of protecting this large landscape from development. With this advocacy, the US Congress established Midewin as the first national tallgrass prairie in 1996, and transferred the property to the management of the US Forest Service. Now, the land is remembering what it once was, with the help of prairie stewards that collect and plant seeds, control invasives and restore the natural processes that shaped this land — hydrology and fire.

Prairie fires play an important role in ecosystem health in several crucial ways. The fires slow down the overgrowth of trees, ensuring enough sunlight for the prairie plants to thrive, and fire helps to speed up decomposition which returns nutrients to the soil. Because of their deep roots, prairie plants can survive the burns, unlike many shallow, invasive plants.

Prescribed burns have returned to the prairie due to the advocacy and action of stewards, organizations, and land managers that recognize their importance to the tallgrass prairie ecology. Midewin now burns, on average, 3,500 acres each year. And in *Picturing the Prairie*, Juras hopes to instill that love of and action for the prairie in its viewers—by visiting the prairies, volunteering to steward them, or planting native species in their own back yards.

A Call to Action to Conserve 30x30

A RECENT 2021 REPORT BY THE UNITED NATIONS, “Making Peace with Nature,” identified climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution as the three self-inflicted, interconnected planetary crises that put the wellbeing of current and future generations at unacceptable risk, and created a worldwide call to action to preserve the ecosystems that we all depend on. The extinction of diverse species means more than the disappearance of iconic wildlife and beautiful places. It means the loss of ecological systems humans need to survive and thrive. A new proposal gaining traction in the US seeks to conserve 30 percent of land and water to prevent this catastrophe by the year 2030. With the 30x30 initiative, people can prevent a chain reaction that destabilizes our world’s food supply.

Loss of nature, climate change, and pollution are global threats to our food and water, our health, our homes, and the future of our communities. People living in divested areas bear the brunt of these effects, living with more contamination, flooding and heat, volatile working conditions, and diminished quality of life, with less access to healthy open lands and waters.

Since its founding in 1963, Openlands has connected people to nature in service of meaningful change that starts with meeting the needs and respecting the values of the people who live throughout our region, state, and nation. Collectively, we must accelerate the pace and scale of conservation, with nature and agriculture as complementary pieces of how our region grows and develops. Openlands is working with members of Congress to transform this challenge into an opportunity. One way is through the RENEW Conservation Corps Act, reimagining the Civilian Conservation Corps program from a century ago. The proposal would support over a million good-paying jobs to restore and maintain open space across the country in both urban and rural areas.

For all of us to withstand adversity outlined in the UN Report, including those of our own making, we must immediately invest in conservation principles that are collaborative and inclusive, restore biodiversity, and create green jobs. To learn more about the 30x30 initiative and tell your elected representative to take action now, visit openlands.org/30x30.

PLAN YOUR VISIT

SEE *PICTURING THE PRAIRIE*, PAINTINGS BY PHILIP JURAS AT CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN, JOUTRAS GALLERY, REGENSTEIN CENTER, NOW THROUGH SEPTEMBER 12. PRE-REGISTER FOR A TIMED-ENTRY TICKET AT [CHICAGOBOTANIC.ORG/PICTURING_PRAIRIE](https://chicagobotanic.org/picturing_prairie)

JURAS’ BOOK, *PICTURING THE PRAIRIE, A VISION OF RESTORATION*, IS AVAILABLE THROUGH CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN OR AVID BOOKSHOP.

Welcome New Openlands Board Members



MARTINA KELLER

A lifelong resident of the Chicago area, Martina Keller worked 20 years as a distinguished immigration attorney with a national practice in the firm of Kempster, Keller and Lenz-Calvo, Ltd. An avid traveler and visual artist, Ms. Keller is inspired by nature and enjoys hiking, biking, skiing, and kayaking. “I am interested in all of the exciting conservation projects and programs that Openlands has to offer, particularly the programs to protect and plant trees. And of course, learning more about the role Openlands can play in reviving the Civilian Conservation Corps.”



RAED MANSOUR

Raed Mansour is the Director for the Office of Innovation at the Chicago Department of Public Health. He uses a health equity lens to be a catalyst for change, creating improvements in health using urban and data science, informatics, and application development. “Openlands has a unique collaborative strategy for our environment where they act to conserve with both work on the ground and advocating for better policies in protecting our natural resources for everyone’s benefit, and that resonates with me.”



KERL LAJEUNE

As the Deputy Director of Planning and Design at the Public Building Commission of Chicago, Kerl LaJeune oversees new and renovated municipal, commercial, and K-12 educational projects on behalf of the City of Chicago, Cook County and various sister agencies. “Openlands offers a unique opportunity to engage with a much larger audience and demographic, encompassing efforts with engagements in the regions outside of Cook county. While my current and past interests have been vast, the focus of many of my involvements have largely targeted the Chicago and Cook County area.”



SACHIN MASTER

Sachin Master is a Senior Vice President at Clerestory Consulting, who brings 15+ years of professional experience helping various organizations elevate their operational performance. He focuses on building collaborative working teams to solve complex challenges and brings deep program, project, and change management expertise to keep his teams’ energy focused on the right strategic priorities. “I’m keenly aware that the preservation and growth of open spaces in the Chicago region must happen through intentional efforts, and am excited for the opportunity to join an organization with Openlands’ track record of making successful impacts.”

Save the Date

OPENLANDS 2021 ANNUAL LUNCHEON

Thursday, October 14, 2021
Hilton Chicago

2021 Conservation Leadership Award Recipient:
U.S. Senator Dick Durbin of Illinois

The Honorable Fay Hartog-Levin and
Commissioner Debra Shore, Co-Chairs
Anne Roosevelt, Honorary Chair

JOIN OPENLANDS for the 2021 Annual Luncheon honoring U.S. Senator Dick Durbin’s environmental legacy and the power that each of us has to make change through civic engagement. From ensuring clean water through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and protecting vital landscapes like Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge to championing current legislation supporting new green jobs for a healthier, more climate resilient future, the Senator’s passion for the environment has been instrumental in ensuring the protection of people and nature.

We hope to be together again in person....stay tuned!

OPENLANDS GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES THE FOLLOWING LEAD SUPPORT:

BALL HORTICULTURAL COMPANY

THE BUILDERS INITIATIVE



The Hamill Family Foundation



WILLOW SPRINGS FOUNDATION

Below, friends enjoy a moment at Goose Lake Prairie, circa 1969: Hazel Olmsted (second from left), Openlands board member Dr. Charles Olmsted, and Openlands co-founder, Jeffrey R. Short, Jr.

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Experiencing the Prairie

THERE IS NO ONE WAY TO EXPERIENCE THE PRAIRIE.
But if you’re new to taking in Illinois’ namesake landscape, here are a few things to keep in mind:

Prairies are best experienced at a leisurely pace, in order to look closely and see the full expanse of biodiversity they possess. The golden hours of dawn and dusk can be especially magical times. Each season offers a different experience, and so visiting the same place at different times of year can be a fulfilling practice.

Like so much in life, the prairie gets better with age. Remnant, or unplowed prairies are no different. These mostly small landscapes differ from many of the restored prairies because in the thousands of years they have existed, the prairie has formed a cohesive plant community that works in beautiful synchronicity. Younger, restored prairies are also a joy to visit and revisit as they establish.

None of the prairies exist without the care of dedicated volunteers and conservationists, from prairie burns to seed cultivation. You can learn more about opportunities to volunteer at openlands.org/prairiesteward.

Almond Marsh Forest Preserve **1** (503 Acres)
32550 N Almond Rd, Grayslake, IL

Arthur J. Janura Forest Preserve **23** (4,366 Acres)
IL-58, Elgin, IL

Bartel Grassland Land and Water Reserve **41** (585 Acres)
Central Ave & Flossmoor Rd, Tinley Park, IL

Beach Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve **59** (2 Acres)
Davis Junction, IL

Beaubien Woods **36** (279 Acres)
W Doty Ave S, southeast of E 130th St and S Ellis Ave, Chicago IL

Belmont Prairie Nature Preserve **29** (25 Acres)
4721 Walnut Ave, Downers Grove, IL

Bobolink Meadow Land and Water Preserve **40** (918 Acres)
Tinley Park, IL

Braidwood Dunes and Savanna Nature Preserve **52** (315 Acres)
24329 IL-113, Braidwood, IL

Bunker Hill Savanna **25** (162 Acres)
Caldwell and Jean, Chicago IL

Cave Creek Glade Nature Preserve **65** (25 Acres)
US-45, Belknap, IL

Chain O Lakes State Park **2** (7,100 Acres)
James Rd, Spring Grove, IL

Chicago Botanic Garden **19** (385 Acres)
1000 Lake Cook Rd, Glencoe, IL

Chiwaukee Prairie State Natural Area, WI **1** (485 Acres)
Al Kampert Trail, Pleasant Prairie, WI

Churchill Woods **26** (255 Acres)
900 W. Saint Charles Rd, Lombard, IL

Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve **13** (781 Acres)
24205 W. Cuba Rd, Deer Park, IL

Deer Grove East **17** (1,800 Acres)
1599 Pepper Tree Dr, Palatine, IL

Des Plaines State Fish and Wildlife Area **49** (5,000 Acres)
24621 N River Rd, Wilmington, IL

Dolton Prairie **37** (24 Acres)
1901 Dolton Rd, Calumet City, IL

Fel-Pro RRR Conservation Area **10** (277 Acres)
1520 Crystal Lake Rd, Cary, IL

Flint Creek Savanna **14** (17 Acres)
Flint Creek, IL

Foley Sand Prairie **61** (15 Acres)
Deer Grove, IL

Fults Hill Prairie Nature Preserve **64** (532 Acres)
509 IL-155, Prairie Du Rocher, IL

Gensburg Markham and other Indian Boundary prairies **38** (106 Acres)
15525 Mozart Ave, Markham, IL

Glacial Park **5** (3,439 Acres)
6705 State Rte 31, Ringwood, IL

Goose Lake Prairie State Natural Area **50** (2,537 Acres)
5010 N. Jugtown Rd., Morris, IL

Grant Creek Prairie Nature Preserve **48** (78 Acres)
24001 Lorenzo Rd, Wilmington, IL

Grigsby Prairie **15** (44 Acres)
Barrington, IL

Hadley Valley Preserve **44** (726 Acres)
18311 Gougar Rd, Joliet, IL

Hanover Bluff Nature Preserve **57** (525 Acres)
Hanover, IL

Hickory Creek Preserve **43** (1,541 Acres)
20400 Wolf Rd, Mokena, IL

Hobart Prairie Grove Trail **69** (300 Acres)
Hobart, IN

Hoosier Prairie State Nature Preserve **68** (1,547 Acres)
135 E Main St, Schererville, IN

Illinois Beach State Park **4** (4,160 Acres)
1 Lake Front Dr, Zion, IL

Independence Grove Forest Preserve **8** (1,151 Acres)
16400 Buckley Rd, Libertyville, IL

Indiana Dunes National Park **67** (15,000 Acres)
1050 N Mineral Springs Rd, Chesterton, IN

Ivanhoe South Nature Preserve **66** (52 Acres)
Colfax St, Gary, IN

Jarrett Prairie Center **58** (400 Acres)
7993 N River Rd, Byron, IL

Kankakee Sands Preserve **51** (555 Acres)
Wilmington, IL

Kent Fuller Air Station Prairie and Tyner Interpretive Center **21** (32 Acres)
2400 Compass Rd, Glenview, IL

Kloempken Prairie **22** (177 Acres)
1942 E Golf Rd, Des Plaines, IL

Lake in the Hills Fen Nature Preserve **16** (400 Acres)
1500 Jefferson St, Lake in the Hills, IL

Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve **45** (320 Acres)
Broadway St, Lockport, IL

Loda Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve **55** (12 Acres)
Loda, IL

Marquette Park **32** (323 Acres)
6743 S Kedzie Ave, Chicago, IL

Miami Woods **24** (116 Acres)
Caldwell Avenue and Oakton street, Morton Grove, IL

PLEASE NOTE THAT ACRES LISTED ARE FOR ENTIRE PRESERVE, PARK, OR NATURAL AREA, AND NOT SOLELY PRAIRIES.

Middlefork Savanna Forest Preserve **12** (687 Acres)
1401 Middlefork Dr, Lake Forest, IL

Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie **47** (19,000 Acres)
30239 IL-53, Wilmington, IL

Moraine Hills State Park **9** (2,200 Acres)
1510 S River Rd, McHenry, IL

The Morton Arboretum **30** (1,700 Acres)
4100 IL-53, Lisle, IL

Nachusa Grasslands **60** (3,800 Acres)
2075 Lowden Road, Franklin Grove, IL

North Branch Preserve **3** (521 Acres)
11500 North Keystone Rd, Richmond, IL

Orland Grassland **42** (960 Acres)
167th Street &, South La Grange Road, Tinley Park, IL

Pembroke Savanna **53** (86 Acres)
Pembroke Township, IL

Pleasant Valley Conservation Area **11** (2,080 Acres)
13119 Pleasant Valley Rd, Woodstock, IL

Powderhorn Marsh and Prairie **35** (192 Acres)
Chicago, IL

Prospect Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve **56** (5 Acres)
Paxton, IL

Revis Hill Prairie Nature Preserve **63** (413 Acres)
Easton, IL

Rollins Savanna Forest Preserve **6** (1,221 Acres)
20160 W Washington St, Grayslake, IL

Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve **62** (1,460 Acres)
8998-6772 N Co Rd 1400 E, Kilbourne, IL

Sand Ridge Nature Center **39** (235 Acres)
15891 Paxton Ave, South Holland, IL

Sauer Prairie Kame Forest Preserve **31** (71 Acres)
44W705 Lasher Rd., Sugar Grove, IL

Somme Prairie Nature Preserve **20** (74 Acres)
Dundee Rd, east of S Waukegan Ave, Northbrook, IL

Spring Lake Forest Preserve **18** (3,851 Acres)
Spring Lake, Barrington, IL

Springbrook Prairie **33** (1,829 Acres)
29W128 83rd St, Naperville, IL

Sunbury Railroad Prairie Nature Preserve **54** (12 Acres)
Ransom, IL

Theodore Marsh **46** (288 Acres)
Fox Meadow Dr, Crest Hill, IL

Vermont Cemetery Preserve **34** (37 Acres)
9945 Normantown Rd, Naperville, IL

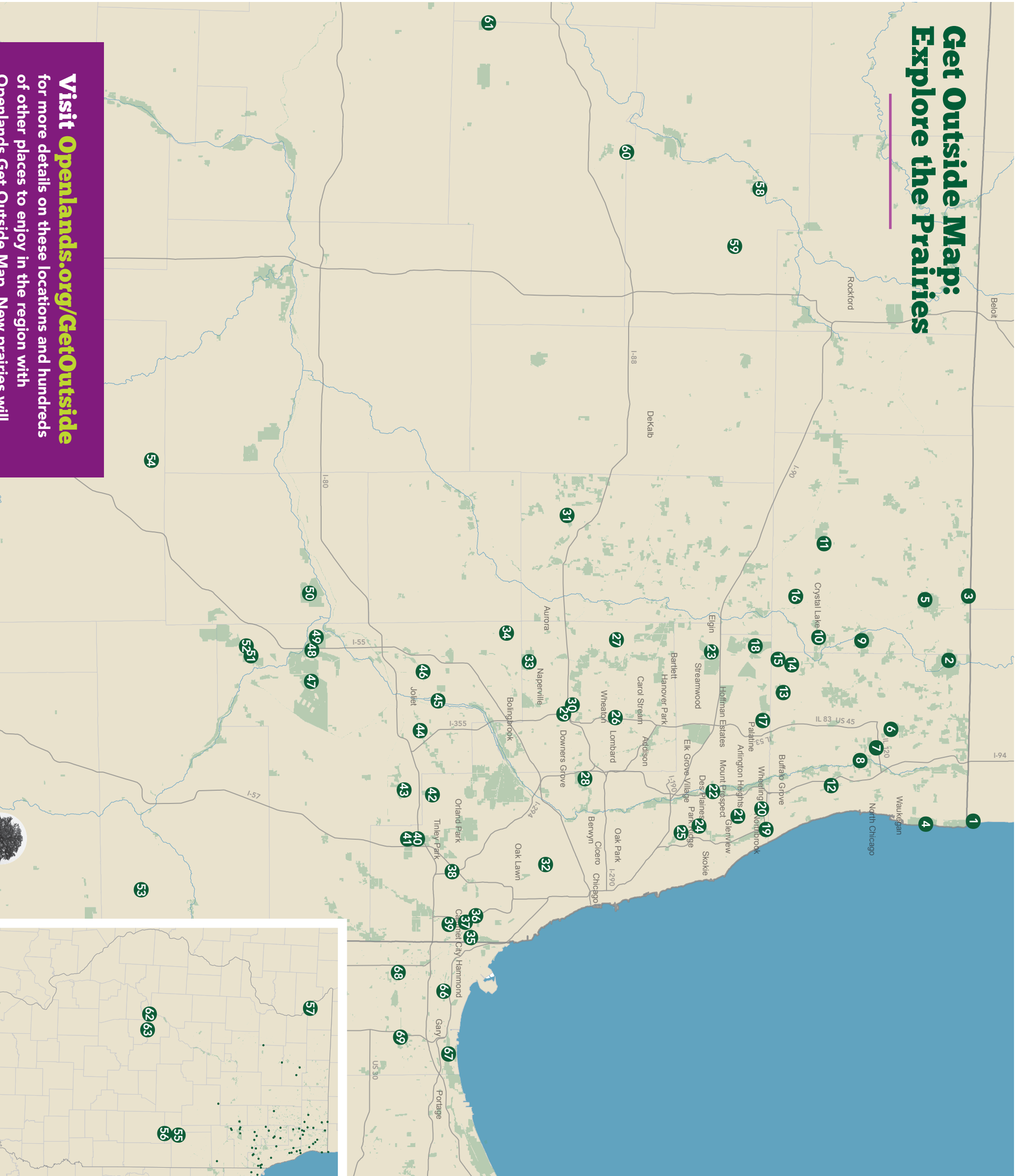
West Chicago Prairie Forest Preserve **27** (358 Acres)
353 Industrial Dr, West Chicago, IL

Wolf Road Prairie **28** (80 Acres)
2901 Park Ave, Westchester, IL

Wherever you decide to venture, please remember to recreate responsibly:

- **Leave No Trace:** The flowers, while beautiful, are for all to enjoy and are healthiest in the ground. Take pictures, but don’t pick the flowers or plants. Carry out what you carry in to leave no trace.
- **Stay on the Trail:** you never know what kind of rare plant your feet may be stepping on!
- **Take a Field Guide:** Field Guides can help you identify plants and slow down to take in the prairie at the same time. Apps like Seek or iNaturalist provide a mobile-friendly solution.
- **Look Closely, and Bring Binoculars:** There is amazing wildlife at the prairie, especially grassland birds. Binoculars can help you see wildlife up close, even from far away.
- **Don’t Forget Water, Sunscreen, and a Hat:** There are not a lot of trees on the prairie so make sure you’re protected from the sun and well hydrated.

Get Outside Map: Explore the Prairies



Map key

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | Chiwaukee Prairie State Natural Area, WI | 38 | Gensburg Markham and other Indian Boundary prairies |
| 2 | Chain O Lakes State Park | 39 | Sand Ridge Nature Center |
| 3 | North Branch Preserve | 40 | Bobolink Meadow Land and Water Preserve |
| 4 | Illinois Beach State Park | 41 | Bartel Grassland Land and Water Reserve |
| 5 | Glacial Park | 42 | Orland Grassland |
| 6 | Rollins Savanna Forest Preserve | 43 | Hickory Creek Preserve |
| 7 | Almond Marsh Forest Preserve | 44 | Hadley Valley Preserve |
| 8 | Independence Grove Forest Preserve | 45 | Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve |
| 9 | Moraine Hills State Park | 46 | Theodore Marsh |
| 10 | Fel-Pro RRR Conservation Area | 47 | Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie |
| 11 | Pleasant Valley Conservation Area | 48 | Grant Creek Prairie Nature Preserve |
| 12 | Middlefork Savanna Forest Preserve | 49 | Des Plaines State Fish and Wildlife Area |
| 13 | Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve | 50 | Goose Lake Prairie State Natural Area |
| 14 | Flint Creek Savanna | 51 | Kankakee Sands Preserve |
| 15 | Grigsby Prairie | 52 | Braidwood Dunes and Savanna Nature Preserve |
| 16 | Lake in the Hills Fen Nature Preserve | 53 | Pembroke Savanna |
| 17 | Deer Grove East | 54 | Sunbury Railroad Prairie Nature Preserve |
| 18 | Spring Lake Forest Preserve | 55 | Loda Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve (inset map) |
| 19 | Chicago Botanic Garden | 56 | Prospect Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve (inset map) |
| 20 | Somme Prairie Nature Preserve | 57 | Hanover Bluff Nature Preserve (inset map) |
| 21 | Kent Fuller Air Station Prairie and Tyner Interpretive Center | 58 | Jarrett Prairie Center |
| 22 | Kloempken Prairie | 59 | Beach Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve |
| 23 | Arthur J. Janura Forest Preserve | 60 | Nachusa Grasslands |
| 24 | Miami Woods | 61 | Foley Sand Prairie |
| 25 | Bunker Hill Savanna | 62 | Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve (inset map) |
| 26 | Churchill Woods | 63 | Revis Hill Prairie Nature Preserve (inset map) |
| 27 | West Chicago Prairie Forest Preserve | 64 | Fults Hill Prairie Nature Preserve (inset map) |
| 28 | Wolf Road Prairie | 65 | Cave Creek Glade Nature Preserve (inset map) |
| 29 | Belmont Prairie Nature Preserve | 66 | Ivanhoe South Nature Preserve |
| 30 | The Morton Arboretum | 67 | Indiana Dunes National Park |
| 31 | Sauer Prairie Kame Forest Preserve | 68 | Hoosier Prairie State Nature Preserve |
| 32 | Marquette Park | 69 | Hobart Prairie Grove Trail |
| 33 | Springbrook Prairie | | |
| 34 | Vermont Cemetery Preserve | | |
| 35 | Powderhorn Marsh and Prairie | | |
| 36 | Beaubien Woods | | |
| 37 | Dolton Prairie | | |

Visit **Openlands.org/GetOutside**

for more details on these locations and hundreds of other places to enjoy in the region with Openlands Get Outside Map. New prairies will be added each month—simply filter locations by “Prairie” online!

openlands
conserving nature for life

