

Preserve Profile

Wagner Fen: A gem and a challenge

by Wes Wolf

Editor's Note: There may be confusion about the difference between a fen and a bog. A fen is a type of wetland in which water percolates through sediments in the surrounding land and feeds the wetland with mineral-rich groundwater. Fens are usually alkaline and support specialized flora. Bogs, on the other hand, are closed wetlands formed from rainwater falling on their surface and unable to escape. They are acidic due to the sphagnum and other mosses growing there.

Wagner Fen, one of CFC's lesser-known preserves, lies just east of River Road and south of Roberts Road in Lake Barrington. It has been recognized as an Illinois Nature Preserve due to its variety of rare native plants. The land was donated to CFC in years 1980 through 1984 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hagemann, Mr. and Mrs. William Muench, and Mr. Gregory Daul. CFC owns 42 acres, most of the north portion of the fen; Lake County Forest Preserve District (LCFPD) owns the south portion, and the remainder is owned by Tower Lakes homeowners association.

A survey made several years ago found more than a hundred native species, including orchids, rose pogonia, slender bog arrow grass, ferns, and rare bedstraw. There are native yellow and pink loosestrife plants, closed

Wagner Fen



Map courtesy of Dave Holman at Liberty Prairie Conservancy.

gentian, many varieties of aster, as well as the more common wet-area plants. The false asphodel, grass pink, beaked spike rush, and bog bedstraw are designated state-threatened species.

Water percolates through the sediments from surrounding subdivisions, and Wagner Fen filters it before it runs into the Fox River. Unfortunately, the fen has been invaded by many of the non-native plants that have become all too common in our area. Several years ago CFC released loosestrife beetles to attack the purple loosestrife. While the beetles did not totally eliminate this invasive species, they have kept it under control. CFC volunteers spend many workdays cutting and herbiciding buckthorn, but there is still much to be done. LCFPD has also made a major effort to clear buckthorn and *Phragmites* (giant reed).

Many of us remember the day several years ago when a nearby resident accidentally started a fire that burned much of the fen. The dried cattails provided fuel for a wildfire that darkened the sky and brought out firefighters from many companies. The fire was beneficial to the fen plants such as the meadow rue, which was abundant that summer, but destroyed CFC's newly constructed boardwalk. We would like to have controlled burns at Wagner Fen, but the effort required to avoid a repeat of the wildfire is too great to do them regularly.



Wagner Fen plants.
Top to bottom: Swamp thistle, turtlehead, nodding ladies' tresses, bog goldenrod. Photos by Patsy Mortimer.

Wagner Fen has plants few of us have seen elsewhere, such as turtlehead and Kalm's lobelia. Even without seeing these rarities, one can appreciate the fen's functions – filtering and cleaning water before it enters the Fox River. Just as important is its provision of superior habitat for rare plants and wildlife. Turtles, frogs, egrets, herons, and many duck species appreciate the fen.