

high water table, not a cause of the flooding.

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. of Peoria was contracted to give assistance in resolving the problem (Environmental Science and Engineering, 1993a, 1993b). Three short-term options (sand bagging, pumping, ditching) were undertaken, and these measures plus evaporation eventually provided relief to the flooding problem in the city. Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (1993b) identified various long-term options which might prevent future flooding. The most popular of these among Havana citizens is a drainage

ditch which would extend north from Sand Lake along the east side of the city and then westward into the Illinois River (Fig. 1, page 88). However, W. Ingram, a water resources engineer employed by Environmental Science and Engineering, has indicated that the ditch would not alleviate flooding problems unrelated to Sand Lake (Williams 1993). Nonetheless, local citizens continued to blame Sand Lake, and sought federal funding (\$1.3 million) for construction of the ditch. Fortunately, the application was unsuccessful. However, citizen concerns remain high and planning continues.

Conclusions

Brown and Cima (in press) discussed evidence that suggests Sand Lake is a nearly pristine wetland. A few other wetlands similar to Sand Lake have been discovered in Mason County by W. McClain (personal comm.). In presettlement times this type of ephemeral wetland was probably much more common in the sand prairies along the Illinois River, but they disappeared as the land was tiled and ditched for farming.

Few other locations in Illinois are utilized by as many endangered and threatened species ($n = 18$, the majority being birds) as Sand Lake.

TABLE 2. Other birds observed at Sand Lake, Mason County, IL.

Great Blue Heron	Ruddy Duck	Herring Gull
Cattle Egret	Northern Harrier	Mourning Dove
Green Heron	American Kestrel	Horned Lark
Trumpeter Swan	Ring-necked Pheasant	Purple Martin
Snow Goose*	Sora	Tree Swallow
Canada Goose*	American Coot*	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Graylag Goose	Black-Bellied Plover	Barn Swallow
(European, Domestic, Embden, Toulouse)	Killdeer	Blue Jay
Wood Duck	Greater Yellowlegs	American Crow
Green-winged Teal*	Lesser Yellowlegs	Sedge Wren
American Black Duck	Solitary Sandpiper	Marsh Wren
Mallard*	Willet	American Robin
Northern Pintail*	Spotted Sandpiper	Northern Cardinal
Blue-winged Teal*	Sanderling	Blue Grosbeak
Northern Shoveler*	Semipalmated Sandpiper	Rufous-sided Towhee
Gadwall*	Least Sandpiper	Savannah Sparrow
American Wigeon	White-rumped Sandpiper	Song Sparrow
Canvasback*	Pectoral Sandpiper	White-crowned Sparrow
Redhead*	Dunlin	Harris' Sparrow
Ring-necked Duck*	Stilt Sandpiper	Red-winged Blackbird
Lesser Scaup*	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Eastern Meadowlark
Common Goldeneye	Short-billed Dowitcher	Rusty Blackbird
Bufflehead	Long-billed Dowitcher	Common Grackle
Hooded Merganser	Common Snipe	Northern Oriole
Common Merganser	Ring-billed Gull	House Sparrow

* Indicates particularly large numbers (estimated at ca. 2000 or more) on a single date. Bohlen (1989) said the Trumpeter Swan was extirpated in Illinois. However, there have been recent reintroductions of this species in Wisconsin, and it is now occasional or uncommon in Illinois (J. Herkert, pers. comm.).