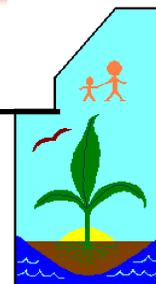


Piatt County SWCD Newsletter

The mission of the Piatt County Soil & Water Conservation District is to provide education, leadership, and assistance to people in order to protect and promote the wise use of our soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources



ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU GRANTS AWARDED TO TWO PIATT COUNTY LANDOWNERS



Jamie Stoerger and Paul Doane were awarded the Illinois Farm Bureau Nutrient Loss Reduction Strategy Grant to help reduce soil erosion on their properties. Literally, both landowners were losing ground and farm production due to the amount of soil erosion that was occurring onsite. Streambank specialist, Wayne Kinney, stated, "If they have a house sitting 50 feet from the stream when they built it and now it's only 10 feet from the stream. I get calls on those kinds of things, farmers, obviously, if they start losing crop land at \$10,000 an acre or whatever it's worth, they get excited about that."

However, the importance of streambank stabilization can help landowners who are losing ground impacting farming operations, but stopping excess soil erosion from streambanks can

contribute to the decreased amount of sediments and excess nutrients into local water bodies that get deposited annually. It would seem that streambank stabilization would be a priority in order to improve local water bodies and protect precious farmland, but streambank stabilization projects are costly due to the expense of the planning and material costs, in addition to hauling and equipment costs to complete the projects. Due to these costs, many landowners seek a variety of additional economical support in order to pursue stabilization projects noted Kinney.

With the help of Lake Decatur Watershed EPA funding, Piatt County Soil and Water Conservation District, and landowner contributions, additional funds were leveraged in order to help complete both Stoerger and Doane's projects. The Illinois Department of Agriculture also stepped in to provide the services of Kinney. Kinney developed a stone toe protection design for the projects. This design called for precisely placed large rip rap on the degraded banks of the streams. A total of \$31,266 in grants were obtained for the completion of both projects.

On July 27, 2016, these projects were the focus of the Field Day that was sponsored by Piatt County Soil and Water Conservation District and Piatt County Farm Bureau. Streambank Specialist, Kinney, discussed with the attendees the mechanics and logistics of

the engineered rip rap design. In addition, Megan Baskerville, Lake Decatur Watershed Specialist, gave insights on the Nutrient Loss Reduction Strategy and other management practices landowners can utilize to reduce excess nutrients and sediment into waterbodies. Trent Thomas from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources added to the discussion of the projects positive environmental effects by giving insights as to how the projects would increase fish habitats of the local waterbodies as well. Trent stated, "We will see benefits downstream of the projects."

For More on information on streambank stabilization, please contact your local SWCD.

INSIDE THIS EDITION:

ELECTION BALLET

E-RECYCLING 2017 SCHEDULE

FREE SOIL & WATER NITRATE TESTING WORKSHOPS

WELL WATER TESTING

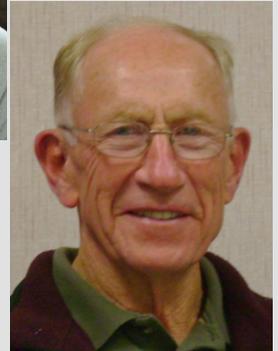
WATERSHED GRANT FUNDING

SWCD RENTALS

& MUCH MORE



Proposed 2017 Soil & Water Conservation Board



NOT PICTURED: ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, BRIAN MCDOWELL

2017 NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

To All Owners And Occupiers Of Lands Lying Within The Boundaries Of The Piatt County Soil And Water Conservation District:

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held on the 7th day of February, 2017, at 7 A.M./5:30 P.M. at 1209 Bear Lane, Monticello, IL 61856. 2 Directors will be elected to serve the Piatt County Soil and Water Conservation District of the State of Illinois.

All persons, firms, or corporations who hold legal title or are in legal possession of any land lying within the boundaries of the said district are eligible to vote at said election, whether as lessee, renter, tenant or otherwise.

Only such persons, firms or corporations are eligible to vote.

Please vote for two (2) candidates for a two-year term as Director of the Piatt County Soil and Water Conservation District

Butch Fisher Wyatt Muse

OUR FRIENDLY STAFF



How to reduce potential soil erosion early in the Spring

by Mahdi Al-Kaisi, Assistant Professor and Mark Licht, program specialist, Department of Agronomy

Spring rains come with unexpected quantities and force, causing significant amounts of soil erosion to unprotected cropland. Spring is the most critical time for soil erosion because of degraded crop residue, tillage in preparation for planting, and lack of crop canopy. Residue cover is not only good for preventing soil erosion, but it will cut down sediment transport to water bodies and contribute to the improvement of water quality.

Why is rainfall so destructive to bare cropland? In a normal rainfall, raindrops range in size from 1 to 7 millimeters in diameter and hit the ground going as fast as 20 miles per hour. The impact of millions of raindrops hitting the bare soil surface can be incredible, dislodging soil particles and splashing them 3 to 5 feet away. A heavy rainstorm may splash as much as 90 tons of soil per acre.

After a rainfall event, soil crusting is a significant problem, particularly on soils with low residue cover. The surface crust is caused by a breakdown of soil aggregates due to raindrop impact. The raindrop splash detaches particles that fill soil pores. When rapid drying occurs, a hard crust layer can form in the top 2 inches of the soil. Soil crusting is troublesome when it develops prior to seedling emergence. Additionally, soil crusts create conditions that are extremely conducive to soil erosion during following rainfall events.

The use of a well-designed conservation system can limit exposed soil and rain splash erosion. An effective conservation system also depends on the planning, observation, and timing of operations. Spring is a good time to make observations and develop a new, more comprehensive conservation system.

Conservation systems to reduce raindrops' effect

Tillage and cropping management systems are critical components for reducing raindrop impact on soil particles due to the availability of crop residue to protect the soil surface. Excessive tillage can damage soil structure, leading to increased soil sealing and soil erosion. Conservation systems pro-



vide soil aggregates, infiltration, and soil tilth. Additionally, the improved soil structure of no-tillage and other conservation tillage systems stands up better against raindrops. A conservation system that includes high amounts of crop residue such as corn or fall cover crop traditionally provide abundant residue cover to protect the soil surface from spring rains.

Farmers are encouraged to assess residue cover since last fall's harvest and ask themselves the following questions: Was surface residue enough to prevent soil erosion? Is the surface residue cover distributed evenly across the field? Is there enough residue cover left after winter decomposition? If these questions can be answered no, then fall tillage passes and fall manure or anhydrous application need to be considered based on the amount of residue and the residue distribution in the field.

Options for adjusting spring field operations

With spring weather and the most susceptible field conditions for water erosion here, what options remain before planting? Farmers should consider the effect of any additional tillage on remaining crop residue. If residue cover should fall below 30 percent, adjust your field operations to minimize potential soil erosion due to early spring rain. Options for steep slope areas include cover crops, permanent vegetation, strip cropping, and planting on the contour, all of which can reduce the speed of water runoff and slow soil erosion. If soil crusting occurs, consider using a rotary hoe to allow seedling emergence to occur unrestricted. The faster the crop is growing, the sooner a crop canopy will develop; a partial crop canopy is better than none at all.

Conservation structures such as terraces, grassed waterways, and field buffers are good components of a conservation system, which help in slowing water flow, settling out sediments, and directing water away from the field to a suitable outlet.

Remember that field observations in the spring can help in developing a more comprehensive conservation plan that greatly improves soil and water quality.

Remember that spring is the best time to evaluate conservation systems for their impact on improving soil and water quality.

CONSERVATION CROPPING 2017 SEMINARS

Save The Date!

Only
\$20!

Managing your inputs for healthy soils...

One day and \$20 could change your outlook--and your bottom line. Hear from local farmers and resource experts who know HOW & WHY it works. Make your farm part of Illinois' nutrient solutions by investing in and protecting your SOIL! Lunch is included--WOW!

Improve Soil Health - Cover Crops That Work - Nutrient Mgt Savings

January 24th, '17
Rockford, IL

January 25th, '17
Jacksonville, IL

January 26th, '17
Carbondale, IL

Register online at www.ccswcd.com--with just a click on the website! Your \$20 fee includes lunch. CCA credits applied for--watch the website! This 4th annual event is coordinated by Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois NRCS, American Farmland Trust, Illinois Stewardship Alliance, IL Corn Growers Association, and local Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Don't miss the meeting near you. Get registered!

Lake Decatur Watershed Program- Cost Share

Application Deadline

Applications for cost-share assistance for conservation practices in the Lake Decatur Watershed are accepted on a continual basis. In order to rank projects for FY17 funding, we are setting the application cut-off as February 17, 2017. Applications received after that date will be considered for FY18 SWCD funding, or sooner if other funding opportunities arise.

TERRACES
WASCOBS
GRASSED WATERWAYS



COVER CROPS (FIRST TIME FIELDS)
WETLANDS
STREAMBANK STABILIZATION

Improve Productivity & Profits

Make your soil work for you

The Macon County SWCD and NRCS invites all landowners, operators, ag retailers, and conservationists to attend this training featuring presentations that will allow you to take the next step to increase soil productivity, minimizing the usage of fuel and inputs while increasing the value of your farmland!

In addition to the keynotes below, the Decatur Water Treatment Plant will explain what trends they have seen at the Lake, and Jean Payne, President of the Illinois Fertilizer and Chemical Association, will give a statewide update on their work.

Put that extra money in your pocket and take a big step in the right direction to limit erosion and increase soil productivity by adopting a conservation cropping system. Attend this training to see how YOU can make a difference in your operation and your bottom dollar, while improving the environment for yourself, your grandchildren, and your neighbor's grandchildren.

Wednesday, February 1, 2017

NSEC Building,
Richland Community College
3351 N Howard Brown Blvd Decatur, IL 62521
(across from the Macon Co. USDA Office)

8:00a-12:00p, Lunch Provided

Please RSVP by January 27

217-877-5670 x3

www.maconcountyswcd.com

3.5 CCA credits have been applied for (2.5 S&W, 1 NM)



Jim Hoorman, Regional Soil Health Specialist, NRCS

Nutrient Recycling with Soil Microbes: New research indicates that soil microbes recycle and supply most major nutrients to the plants. Soil microbes are just soluble bags of fertilizer and up to 2000X more microbes live in the rhizosphere around the root. Carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, and most micronutrients that are plant available involve microbial processes. Farmers can learn how to maximize their fertilizer investment and possibly reduce fertilizer inputs over time using a sustainable approach using ecological farming techniques.

Biology of Soil Compaction: Soil compaction and poor soil structure are major problems for farmers resulting in reduced yields (30% losses) which may persist for 9 years. Active organic matter and live roots/plants are the key to increasing soil organic matter, improving soil structure, for increasing water infiltration and decreasing soil erosion.



Dr. Rick Haney, Soil Scientist, USDA-ARS

Soil Health Testing: As developer of the Haney Test, Dr. Rick Haney will explain how this new integrated approach to soil testing uses chemical *and* biological soil test data to assess nutrient availability. Testing methods, key parameters of the test, and other insights will be shared.



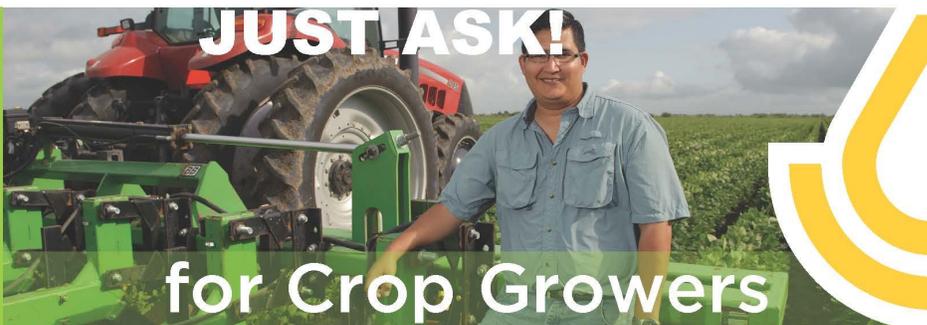
Sponsored by the Lake Decatur Watershed Program

*"Working with the City of Decatur and its Rural Partners
to Protect the Upper Sangamon River Watershed"*

If you need reasonable accommodation to participate in this program, please contact the SWCD at (217) 877-5670 x 3.



Conservation Stewardship Program



Have you ever looked across your land and thought about some operational management goals you would like to take to the next level? Maybe we can help.

No one knows more about your land than you do, and no one knows more about conservation than we do. Together we can develop a plan tailored to your operation and your goals to help you increase productivity and protect the value of your land.

The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) offers an opportunity for crop growers to enhance their agricultural operations while adopting conservation activities that can reduce energy use, improve soil health, and improve

water quality. CSP can help you plan and implement conservation practices and enhancements that address natural resource concerns on your operation.

What's New?

Crop growers continue to benefit from all the CSP has to offer. There are a number of enhancements for crop production. Examples of enhancement options available to crop growers include cover crops to improve soil health and productivity, buffers to enhance water quality and water management activities to improve water efficiency.

The new CSP provides adaptive management options to better respond to market and weather conditions, allowing participants to choose enhancements, or bundles of enhancements, that best fit their unique circumstances.

Is CSP for You?

CSP helps you build on your existing conservation efforts while strengthening your operation. Whether you are looking to improve water efficiency, increase crop yields, or develop wildlife habitat, we can custom design a CSP plan to help you meet those goals. We can help you schedule timely planting of cover crops, develop a residue management plan to improve soil health, implement no-till to reduce erosion or manage riparian areas in a way that benefits wildlife habitat. If you are already taking steps to improve the condition of the land, chances are CSP can help you find new ways to meet your goals. CSP contracts are for five years, with the option to renew for an additional five years.

Types of Assistance

NRCS provides free technical assistance to agricultural producers. To participate in CSP and receive financial assistance, producers must control or own the land and be in compliance with highly erodible land and wetland conservation requirements, and have current farm records with USDA Farm Service Agency. Learn more at www.nrcs.usda.gov/farbill.

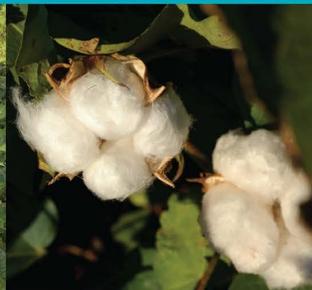
The Next Step

To learn more about CSP opportunities, producers should contact their local USDA service center and set up an appointment with NRCS staff. A [Local Service Center Directory](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov) is available online at www.nrcs.usda.gov, then click "Contact Us." You can also visit our CSP page online at www.nrcs.usda.gov/CSP.



Natural Resources Conservation Service

nrcs.usda.gov



CSP Enhancements to assist Crop Growers

(This is not an exhaustive list.)

Crops (including agro-forestry), Soil & Water

- Conservation Cover
- Cover Crops
- Residue and Tillage Management
- Reduced Till
- Irrigation Water Management
- Mulching
- Nutrient Management
- Riparian Buffer
- Filter Strip
- Forage and Biomass Planting

Pest Management

- Conservation Cover
- Cover Crops
- Crop Rotation
- Pollinator Habitat Development
- Integrated Pest Management
- Upland Habitat Management

Natural Resources, Biodiversity & Buffers

- Conservation Cover
- Critical Area Planting
- Field Border
- Hedgerow Planting
- Riparian Forest Buffer
- Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife

- Monarch Butterfly Habitat
- Wildlife Corridors
- Leave Standing Grain Crops to Benefit Wildlife
- Pollinator and Beneficial Insect Habitat Development
- Water Management for Wildlife Habitat

Also available for Forestry, Livestock, Organics, & Wildlife! JUST ASK!

FAQ

frequently asked questions

How can I find out if I am eligible?

The best way to determine eligibility is to contact your [local field office](#). You must meet Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) requirements and have a Farm Tract Number with FSA. Land already enrolled in some USDA Farm Bill programs, such as CRP and some easement programs, may not be eligible.

Is there a minimum number of acres needed to be enrolled?

No, but entire operation must be enrolled.

Is there a minimum contract payment?

Yes, \$1,500 annually.

What are “resource concerns?”

NRCS conservation specialists conduct resource inventories on agricultural land to evaluate natural resources including soil, water, air, plant, and animal resource bases to determine their condition. If there

is a cause or threat to that resource, that can result in what we refer to as a resource concern. Examples of resource concerns are erosion, degraded water quality, and plant health.

What are “enhancements?”

Enhancements are management activities that go above and beyond the minimum practice requirements helping the producer achieve a higher level of conservation.

What are “bundles?”

Bundles are suites of conservation enhancements designed to address

multiple resource concerns. Bundle options are offered at a higher payment rate.

Do I have options to pick the enhancements that are best suited for my operation?

Yes. The variety of CSP practices that are offered give you a lot of freedom to select enhancements that help you meet your management goals.



SERVICES

WE PROVIDE TO THE PUBLIC



EQUIPMENT

SCRAPER RENTAL

\$75 for 1 Working Day

\$125 for 2 Working Days

7.5' WIDE PHEASANTS FOREVER GREAT PLAINS NO-TILL DRILL

\$50 per use

15' JOHN DEERE 1590 NO-TILL DRILL

\$10 per acre (\$75 Minimum)

ALSO AVAILABLE

2015 Plat Books	\$30.00
Bundle of Contractor Flags (X100)	\$10.00
Pheasants Forever Pollinator Seed	\$225.00/acre
Piatt County Soil CD's and Books	FREE
Conservation Technical Assistance	FREE



A'



2017 ELECTRONICS RECYCLING

DATES: February 22, 2017
May 31, 2017
August 30, 2017
November 22, 2017

TIME: 9:00 A.M. — UNTIL TRUCK IS FULL

- PIATT COUNTY RESIDENTS ONLY
- LIMIT 10 ITEMS PER CUSTOMER
- NO BATTERIES
- NO WHITE ITEMS (REFRIDGERATORS, OVENS ,ETC.)

PLEASE UNDERSTAND: THE PIATT COUNTY SWCD FUNDRAISES & WORKS VERY HARD TO PROVIDE THIS SERVICE & WOULD LIKE TO CONTINUE TO DO SO. WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE NOR IS OUR PRECIOUS EARTH FOR YOUR ITEMS IF THE TRUCK FILLS UP!!

THANK YOU!

NEW SERVICE AVAILABLE!!!

FREE SOIL & WATER NITRATE TESTING

THE PIATT COUNTY SWCD WILL BE HOSTING SIX WORKSHOPS FREE TO THE PUBLIC THAT WILL HAVE TESTING SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR BOTH SOIL AND WATER SAMPLES TO DETERMINE LEVELS OF AVAILABLE NITRATES WITHIN THE SAMPLES. THE PROPER SAMPLE COLLECTION PROTOCOLS WILL BE PUBLISHED TO OUR WEBSITE & AVAILABLE IN OUR OFFICE. A SOIL PROBE MAY BE AVAILABLE IF THE SAMPLES ARE COLLECTED AT LEAST ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE UPCOMING WORKSHOP.

PLEASE BRING SAMPLES IN BY 3:00 P.M. ON THE DAY OF THE WORKSHOP



DATES OF WORKSHOPS:

February 1, 2017	May 3, 2017
March 1, 2017	June 7, 2017
April 5, 2017	July 3, 2017

ALL TEST RESULTS ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSES.

DOES YOUR WELL WATER NEED TO BE TESTED??

About 15% (47.6 million) of all Americans drink, cook, and bathe with water from their own private water supplies. Most of these supplies are drawn from ground water through wells. If your drinking water comes from a private well, you are responsible for your water's safety. The U.S. EPA does not oversee private wells, although numerous state and local governments have rules in place to protect users of private wells. The EPA does recommend, however, that well owners have their well tested annually for some contaminants

(US EPA March 2012:water.epa.gov/drink/info/well, accessed 7 Feb. 2014).

Our well testing program offers a low-cost option to county residents who wish to monitor their water quality or establish baseline data for their private well to protect against possible contamination from nearby land use activities in the future.

Costs will depend on the particular sets of tests participants choose:

Nitrate/Inorganic Suite- \$25.00

Pesticide Immunoassay screens-\$60.00

Metals - \$75.00

Shipping & Handling \$5.00

Well tests kits will be distributed June 5—June 15 at the Piatt County SWCD office and will be sent to the lab June 16, 2017!! There is a little over a month waiting period for test results.

Piatt SWCD Fish Sale

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Telephone _____

ORDER DEADLINE: GRASS CARP—March 10, 2017
ALL OTHER FISH—March 17, 2017
DELIVERY DATE: Friday, March 24, 2017
PICKUP TIME: 8:00 A.M.
DELIVERY LOCATION: Piatt SWCD OFFICE
 1209 Bear Lane, Monticello, Illinois

	SIZE	PRICE	QTY	COST
Channel Catfish - Excellent for food and sport fishing. Can grow up to 1 pound per year. Compatible with all species and work especially well with Hybrid Sunfish & Largemouth Bass. May need to restock periodically. Please bring pond water for transporting 8-10" Catfish.	4-6"	.80 ea.		
	6-8"	.95 ea.		
	8-10"	1.10 ea.		
	4-6"	1.20 ea.		
Albino _____ ONLY 4-6" _____ >				
Largemouth Bass - Popular game fish; a predator that helps control bluegill and crappie populations. Can grow up to 1/2 to 3/4 pound per year. Do not mix with smallmouth bass.	2-3"	.95 ea.		
	5-8"	\$2.50 ea.		
Fathead Minnows - Stock in new ponds prior to Largemouth Bass so they are able to spawn and provide food for young Bass.		\$11.00 lb. (100-150)		
Black Crappie - Excellent for food and sport fishing. Very prolific and not recommended for ponds under 5 acres. Schooling fish that like lots of structures and hiding places; excellent at controlling insects. Can grow up to 1/4 pound per year. Do not mix with Hybrid Crappie.	2-3"	\$60.00 bag (100)		
Hybrid Sunfish (or Hybrid Bluegill) - Fast growing, excellent small pond fish that will not overpopulate. Produced by crossing a male Bluegill with a female Green Sunfish. This hybrid cross produces 90% males/10% female. They can reproduce with Bluegills if they are present in the pond. Can grow up to 1/4 to 1/2 pound per year.	1-2"	\$73.50 bag (250)		
	3-5"	.90 ea.		
	5-7"	1.20 ea.		
Standard Bluegill - An excellent, prolific sport fish that should be stocked with Largemouth Bass. Similar to but grows a little slower than the Hybrid Sunfish. Grows up to 1/2 pound per year.	1-2"	\$73.50 bag (250)		
	3-5"	.90 ea.		
Standard Redear - Rapid growth rate, low reproductive rate, excellent addition to a Bass-Bluegill combination. Recommended for deeper ponds feeding on snails/clams, and are usually harder to catch except during spawning season when they are in the shallows. Can grow up to 1/3 pound per year.	1-2"	\$73.50 bag (250)		
Triploid Grass Carp - Will not reproduce. They eat root aquatic vegetation, but not algae, most aggressively in the hot, summer months, and good results are usually seen after the second season. They will eat up to 2-3 times their weight each day. They should be stocked at 3-5 per surface acre (pond length x width divide by 43,560 feet per acre). Restocking will need to take place every 3-5 years. Ponds must have an area that is 7-10' deep for fish to overwinter. Requires IDNR permit – Please fill out bottom section!!	8-11"	\$ 11.00 ea.		
**REQUIRED FOR CARP PERMIT — POND LOCATION: County _____ Township _____ Section _____ Pond Acreage _____				
PCSWCD offers all programs/services without regard to race, color, nationality, religion, age, disabilities, sex, marital status, political beliefs.				
<i>The sale proceeds support the local conservation efforts of the Piatt SWCD.</i>				ORDER TOTAL





Piatt County Soil & Water Conservation District

Please Mail Checks to: 1209 Bear Lane, Monticello, IL 61856

Annual Tree Sale



Last day to order Trees is March 31st 2017-Pick up is on April 12th & April 13th 2017



Tree Species	Description	Size	Pricing	Quantity	Subtotal
Deciduous	Trees will be in 4 inch pots unless BAREROOT** is under the tree species.				
Black Walnut BAREROOT**	This tree may reach up to 80-120 ft. tall and over 8 ft. in diameter. Mature trees have a deeply furrowed gray-brown to nearly black bark. Black walnut produces nut that is edible and can provide food to wildlife.	12"-15"	\$4.50		
Pin Oak BAREROOT**	Pin Oak is a moderately large tree with normal heights ranging from 70-90 ft. tall with diameters between 2-3 ft. at maturity. The bark is smooth and reddish to grayish brown during the juvenile period and becoming darker as the tree grows with age. The Pin oak does produce an acorn which is a source of food for the wildlife.	6"-12"	\$4.50		
Swamp White Oak BAREROOT**	Swamp white oak is a striking tree with attractive peeling bark, especially on young trees. Fall color is an orange-gold to yellow in mid-autumn. Plant maturity height ranges from 45-60 ft. This tree is well adapted to wet areas and does produce an acorn for wildlife to feed on.	6"-12"	\$4.50		
Silver Maple	Silver is definitely the right word to describe this maple. With even a light wind, the tree produces a lovely shimmering effect thanks to the silvery undersides of its leaves. The bark, too, is silver in color, particularly when the tree is young. This tree is a relatively fast growing tree and the mature height ranges from 50-80 ft. Silver maples do produce seed that wildlife will feed on when food is scarce.	2-3 FT	\$5.50		
Red Maple	Red Maple is one of the most common and widespread deciduous trees of eastern and central North America. It can be found growing in swamps, on poor dry soils, and most anywhere in between. The red maple derives its name from the beautiful red foliage it produces in autumn. The tree ranges in mature height from 40-60 ft. and produces an edible seed that is a food source for wildlife.	8"-12"	\$3.50		
Evergreens					
Austrian Pine	The Austrian Pine 60-180 ft. tall at maturity and spreading to 20 to 40 ft. wide. The bark is grey to yellow-brown. The needles are thinner and more flexible in western populations. This tree does produce a large pine cone from May-June which also does provide a source of food to the wildlife.	3"-6"	\$4.50		
Eastern White Pine BAREROOT**	The eastern white pine, is the largest conifer of the eastern and upper Midwest forests, reaching 150 ft. in height and up to 40 inches in diameter. Its evergreen needles are in clusters of 5, soft, flexible, 2 1/2 to 5 inches long, and bluish-green in appearance. This tree does create a pine cone and seeds for wildlife to feed on.	3"-6"	\$4.00		
Colorado Blue Spruce	Colorado Blue Spruce are often used for Christmas trees or ornamentals for landscape. Mature height ranges from 70-90 ft.. This tree has blueish tint and sharp pine needles. This spruce does create a pine cone and provides seed for wildlife to feed on.	6"-8"	\$4.00		
Norway Spruce	Norway spruce is a large, fast-growing, evergreen coniferous tree growing up to 115-180 ft. tall and with a trunk diameter of 39 to 59 in. It can grow fast when young, up to 3 ft. per year for the first 25 years under good conditions, but becomes slower once over 65 ft. tall. The leaves are needle-like with blunt tips. This tree is often used as an ornamental tree or for forest regeneration. The Norway spruce does create a pine cone with seeds for wildlife.	6"-12"	\$4.50		
Gallon Potted	These 3 trees be low are in gallon sized pots				
Blue Spruce	Please See Description above for Colorado blue spruce	6"-12"	\$9.00		
White Pine	Please see description above for eastern white pine	6"-12"	\$9.00		
Norway Spruce	Please see description above for Norway spruce	6"-12"	\$9.00		
Shrubs	Shrubs are in 4inch pots unless BAREROOT* appears under tree species				
White Flowering Chinese Dogwood BAREROOT**	The white flowering Chinese dogwood is a small deciduous tree ranging from 26-39 ft. tall. This tree produces showy white flowers about 3 weeks after the leaves bloom. The dogwood does also produce a very small berry for wildlife to feed on.	15"-18"	\$3.00		
Nannyberry BAREROOT**	It is a large shrub or small tree growing upwards to 30 ft. tall with a trunk up to 10 inches diameter. The bark is reddish- to grayish-brown, and broken into small scales. This tree creates small bundles of white flowers and does make berries for wildlife as well.	10"-15"	\$3.00		
Old Fashion Lilac	The old fashion lilac is a large deciduous shrub or small tree growing up to 20-23 ft. high, producing secondary shoots ("suckers") from the base or roots, with stem diameters up to 8 in. This shrub produces a large purple cluster of flowers with attractive aromas in the spring.	6"-12"	\$3.50		
TOTAL COST \$					\$

