

CROSSSECTION



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Special Points of Interest:

- EQIP Deadline close
- Annual Meeting results
- Post-flood restoration
- American Chestnut Hybrids for sale!

EMERALD ASH BORER UPDATE

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), an Asian beetle introduced to Detroit via cargo shipments, continues to expand its range in Ohio. By October of 2006, Medina, Cuyahoga, and Lorain counties were added to the list of quarantined counties, making it illegal to transport hardwood and live ash material out of the area. Infested trees die quickly, usually in 3-5 years, and often fall down suddenly once dead. Because of the increased cost of removing dead and dying trees, some communities are removing healthy ash trees before they are infested.

As EAB gets closer, it is important to identify ash trees on your property and monitor them for signs of infestation. It has been estimated that one of every 10 trees in Ohio is an ash tree. Emerald Ash Borers usually inhabit the tops of ash trees first, working their way down towards the main trunk in following generations. Often the first sign of an infestation is die-back of branch tips, and unusual sprouting of branches along the trunk of the tree. This is followed by general decline of the tree as the EAB larvae disrupt the phloem, the nutrient-transporting tissue of the tree. Vertical cracks in the bark and unusually high woodpecker activity in the tree are also keys that there is an insect problem. For more information on how to identify this invasive insect, as well as treatment or replacement options if your trees should become infested, log on to <http://ashalert.osu.edu>. To report a suspected infestation, contact ODA at (888) OHIO-EAB.

EQIP DEADLINE APPROACHES

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is a voluntary conservation program that promotes agricultural production and environmental quality as goals for producers. Through EQIP, farmers, ranchers and horse owners may receive financial and technical assistance to help install structural practices and manage conservation practices on their land.

Applications are now being accepted for 2007 cost share money. The application deadline is December 26, 2006. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) evaluates each application using a state and locally developed evaluation process. Applications that encourage the use of cost-effective conservation practices, and optimize environmental benefits are chosen.

EQIP may pay from 50 to 75 percent of the costs of certain conservation practices important to improving and maintaining the health of natural resources in the area. Incentive payments may be made to encourage a producer to adopt land management practices, such as nutrient management, wildlife habitat management, or to develop a comprehensive nutrient management plan (CNMP). Limited resource and beginning farmers may be eligible for higher cost share on conservation practices.

Contact Al Bonnis, USDA NRCS District Conservationist at 1-888-217-3947 for an appointment. During the appointment you will review the application process and gather your thoughts and desires for the conservation practice. The application is then signed and goes through a competitive process.

AFTER THE FLOOD: RESTORING JORDAN CREEK

The July flood brought many changes for Lake County residents. For some it was a change in attitude about once docile streams; for others it was a more personal and life-changing event. Many Lake County residents saw their local landscapes drastically changed by the power of the flood water.

During post-flood survey work, the Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District met with a family in Concord Township. The family lives along Jordan Creek and have experienced floods before, but they were not prepared for the view they got the last Friday in July. The creek had destroyed their bridge, dumped feet of sediment in the yard, and was no longer the scenic stream it had been. Now Jordan Creek was much wider with many areas of eroding and unstable banks. The family, who is very proud of their section of Jordan Creek and of the work that they had put into the yard, were faced with the daunting task of rebuilding the creek and their yard.



Preconstruction: This photograph, taken after the flood waters receded, shows the kind of damage that was seen throughout the county.

When Concord Township began participating in the Stormwater program, Jordan Creek was classified as part of the regional drainage system, allowing the Lake County Stormwater Management Department to use financial resources to fund the project as a demonstration for techniques that can be used in many places across Lake County. Technical assistance, surveying, design work and on-site project management was provided jointly by the Soil and Water Conservation District and the Stormwater Management Department. Through this unique partnership between the two county agencies and the local residents, technical and financial assistance was delivered to restore Jordan Creek to a stable and more natural form.

Postconstruction: Instead of hardening the banks of Jordan Creek with concrete or riprap, cutting off floodplains and habitat, a more natural restoration was installed.



At first hesitant, the landowner came to favor this approach rather than trying to “coerce” Jordan Creek with the standard rip rap and concrete. Measurements were taken along Jordan Creek near the project area, in an area that had remained stable during the flood. This information was used to recreate a stable channel where the flood ravaged stream previously existed. A new channel and adjacent floodplain were excavated to mimic a stable natural channel. Riffles, areas of fast moving water, were also designed and installed to help control the slope of the creek and restore habitat features that were lost during the flood. Later this year, plants such as dogwoods and willows will be planted along the bank to help prevent further erosion. Maple Ridge Garden Center and Crecraft Excavating, both of Concord Township, were hired as the contractors to complete the project.



SINGLE-

PACKETS

White Pine - A yearly favorite, these trees should quickly grow to 100 feet or more. Long, soft needles make them good for ornamentals and Christmas trees as well. Tolerant of many soil conditions.

Canadian Hemlock - Will grow to 70' or more, but can also be pruned to form hedges or windscreens. Hemlocks love shade and moist, well-drained soils. The glossy, dark green needles are great for creating year-round understory in a young forest.

Blue Spruce - A narrow, upright tree that has potential to reach 100' but is usually shorter in our area. The silver-blue foliage makes this spruce distinctive

White Flowering Dogwood - A small tree known for its large, white spring flowers, and red berries and purple foliage in the fall. Will grow to 20-40' in average to rich soils

American Chestnut Hybrid - This is a cross between American and Chinese chestnut that retains much of the American structure. (see below) A fast-growing and upright tree that will reach 50' and may start producing nuts in as little as 5 years. Prefers well-drained soils.

Foamflower - A spring-blooming wildflower that loves shaded, moist areas. This will spread and provide great groundcover for under those large, leafy trees. Each order is a one gallon pot.

Wildflower seeds - This is a one ounce packet of mixed perennial wildflower seeds that will seed approximately 250 square feet. Includes several great butterfly plants. Will bloom in second year.

OTHER GARDEN MATERIALS

Birdhouses - Bluebird, wren, bat and wood duck/ screech owl. The houses come unfinished and ready to hang

Tree Flags - white wire flags useful for marking young trees

BLIGHT AND THE AMERICAN CHESTNUT

American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) was once an important tree of the eastern U.S. both for wildlife and for people. The large, sweet nuts were forage for many mammals, larger birds, and also humans. In the Appalachian mountains, children and families would collect wild chestnuts to sell or trade for goods. The lumber was also widely used and rot-resistant.

That all changed in the early 1900's. A fungus, chestnut blight, was imported on nursery stock of Asian chestnuts. These trees were naturally resistant to the blight and did not die of infections. The American chestnuts weren't so lucky. Blight spread from coastal New York throughout the range of the native Chestnut.

For the last hundred years, people have been working to understand and remedy this calamity. Native trees that are resistant to blight have their seeds collected. Hybrids of the American and Asian chestnuts are selected for being blight resistant and for producing quality nuts and lumber, and experiments are being done on controlling the fungus and minimizing infection.

The tree chosen for this offering is a hybrid. It has the upright structure and sweet, large nuts of the American chestnut and the blight resistance of the Chinese chestnut, and is the result of over 60 years of carefully managed hybridization.

2007 Tree Sale

and preventing lawn mower casualties

MIXED-SPECIES PACKETS

Forest Nut (3 of each species)

Swamp White Oak - Very similar to the white oak, a swamp oak is more tolerant of our wetter soil conditions. Bicolor leaves (darker on the top side) are showy, and lower branches tend to persist. Grows to 65' or more in sunny locations

Black Walnut - A fast-growing tree that also prefers wet soils. Highly prized timber tree and also produces edible nuts. Yellow color in the fall.

Red Oak - A great tree for attracting wildlife, and also a valuable timber tree. Red oak can be very fast growing in full sun conditions but do not do well in shade. Can grow to over 65' and produce acorns in 20 years.

Forest Hardwood (3 of each species)

Sugar Maple - Best known for bright fall colors, these trees can eventually reach 100' and prefer sunny spots

Black Cherry - A great timber tree, but also prone to putting on shows of white flowers in late spring and purple berries in August. Grows to 60' or more

Tulip Poplar - a broad, upright tree that is quick to shed its lower branches. Tulip poplars have bright orange and green flowers in the spring, if you remember to look up for them.

Homeowners (3 of each species)

Pussy Willow - A large shrub (will reach 20' unless pruned regularly) known for its fuzzy spring flowers. These upright shrubs will enjoy wet areas in your yard.

Black Gum - This well-shaped tree can reach up to 80' tall, and has a reddish-brown bark. It is usually conical in shape and the glossy leaves turn bright red in the fall.

Red Cedar - (*Juniperus virginiana*) These evergreens are often planted as ornamentals or hedges, but will grow into trees if left unpruned. Birds are attracted to the small fruits, and to the dense branches for nesting. Red cedar prefers drier places.

Stream and Pond (3 of each species)

Purpleosier Willow - This willow cultivar is great for stabilizing flood-damaged stream banks. Young branches are somewhat purple, but fade to grey later. These trees will grow up to 20', often within 5 years of planting.

Sycamore - The white bark of these trees is a year-round reminder of the wettest landscape spots. These trees will grow quickly and can eventually reach to 120'.

Redosier Dogwood - A woody shrub that might reach 20' but is usually shorter. Named for the red bark, they also provide small, sour berries for wildlife in late fall and winter

Wildlife (3 of each species)

Allegheny Serviceberry - This small, deciduous tree may reach 25'. Its berries come from showy white spring flowers, and the tree is one of the first to turn in the fall, usually showing an orange or red color.

Alder - This is a densely-branched alder with higher seed production than most. It is tolerant of wet conditions, and great food and cover for birds. Will reach 8-12' in 10 years.

Arrowwood Viburnum - With showy, white flowers and yellow or reddish fruit, this shrub attracts bird species to its

TREE SALE ORDER FORM

DEADLINE FEBRUARY 23, 2007

Qty	Description (# of plants)	Price	Total
	White Pine (10)	\$8	_____
	Canadian Hemlock (10)	\$10	_____
	Blue Spruce (10)	\$8	_____
	White-flowering Dogwood (5)	\$8	_____
	Forest Nut (9)	\$14	_____
	Forest Hardwood (9)	\$12	_____
	Homeowners (9)	\$12	_____
	Stream and Pond (9)	\$14	_____
	Wildlife (9)	\$12	_____
	Foamflower (1 gal. pot)	\$5	_____
	American Chestnut Hybrid (3)	\$12	_____
	Wildflower seeds (1 oz. packet)	\$5	_____
	Bluebird House	\$8	_____
	Wren House	\$8	_____
	Bat House	\$10	_____
	Wood Duck House	\$20	_____
	Packaging Fee	\$4	\$4
	Total		_____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP Code: _____

Daytime phone (between 8 AM and 4 PM): _____

E-mail address (only used if we need to contact you about your order): _____

To order:

- Fill out the form above. Keep bottom portion for reference.
- Send form, along with check or money order to Lake SWCD, 125 E. Erie St, Painesville OH 44077.
- **Orders will not be processed until payment is received.**
- Sorry, we cannot take credit cards.
- **Place orders by February 23.**
- Any order placed after that date will be subject to availability.

To pick up order:

- Trees will be distributed in the Commercial Building at the Lake County Fairgrounds, 1301 Mentor Ave.
- Pick-up times are Friday, April 13 from 9 AM to 6 PM and Saturday, April 14th from 9 AM to Noon.
- Lake SWCD is not responsible for orders that are not picked up by noon Saturday. If you cannot pick up your trees, please make arrangements for someone else to pick them up.
- Orders will be distributed in 5 gallon buckets, and should fit in most cars.

We reserve the right to make substitutions if necessary.

If you are ordering close to the deadline, please call for availability. 440-350-2730

The plants are nursery inspected to be disease-free. Lake SWCD cannot guarantee their survival after distribution.

Planting instructions will be provided when you pick up your trees.

SIXTY YEARS OF RESOURCE PROTECTION

Over 120 people came together at the Croatian Lodge in Eastlake to celebrate the 60th Annual Meeting of Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District. Attendees enjoyed a wonderful, family style dinner, the music of Alex Bevan, and collections of photographs of the history of the district. Eligible voters elected Bruce Landeg and Chris LeGros to join the Board of Supervisors in January of 2007. They will be sworn in at the January meeting. Supervisors Ron Mauk and Stephanie Beres did not run for re-election at the end of their terms.

The villages of Grand River and Fairport Harbor were recognized for enacting significant environmental legislation in 2006, and Angela Primbas was honored as Conservationist of the Year. Everyone left with full stomachs, and some pretty interesting door prizes donated by local businesses and friends of the district.



Conservationist of the Year, Angela Primbas (center) with ODNR Div. of Soil and Water Chief David Hanselman (left) and Lake SWCD Education Coordinator Beth Landers (right).

Door prize donors included: Annie's Gift Shoppe ♦ Aqua Ohio ♦ Arcola Creek Nursery ♦ Backyard Feeding Station – Madison ♦ Backyard Feeding Station – Painesville ♦ Beadsophy ♦ Denise Brewster ♦ CM Brown Nurseries Inc. ♦ Cottage Gardens ♦ Cracker Barrel ♦ CT Consultants ♦ Damon's Grill – Willoughby ♦ Eat-n-Park – Willoughby ♦ Fowlers Mill Golf Course ♦ Gales Garden Center ♦ Golding Farm ♦ Grand River Partners ♦ Hellriegel's ♦ Herman Losely & Son ♦ Holden Arboretum ♦ John & April Niedzialek ♦ Lake County Captains ♦ Lakeland Community College ♦ Mario Fazio's Restaurant ♦ Martin's Nursery ♦ Ohio Wine Producers Association ♦ Quail Hollow Golf Course ♦ Rainbow Farms ♦ Remi-Teas ♦ Roemer Nursery ♦ Sabo's Woodside Nursery ♦ Secor Nursery ♦ Springlake Nursery ♦ Suntime Casuals by Yvonne ♦ WG Moore ♦ West's Orchards ♦ The Wright Place ♦ Wyatt's Greenhouse & Garden Center

STORMWATER EDUCATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY

As you stop by your local library, civic center, or city or township hall, keep an eye out for a new display. Through a joint project with the Lake County Stormwater Management Department (SMD) poster and brochure displays have been placed in all of the SMD member communities. These displays will be used to educate the



general public on several topics throughout the year, and will help the communities satisfy the public education portion of their NPDES Phase 2 compliance. Other recent projects include the installation of a demonstration rain garden at the Lake County Fairgrounds. This sunken garden was installed by SMD and SWCD employees and materials were donated by Kurtz Brothers and Gilson Gardens. The Lake County Commissioners and the Lake County Fair Board also supported the project. If you are interested in more information about either of these projects, please feel free to contact the Stormwater Department (350-2770) or Lake SWCD (350-2730).



Return Service Requested



WHO WANTS TO BE A CONSERVATIONIST?

U. S. Geography edition. In this season of travel, see if you can match these rather obscure and bizarre town names with their respective states. Only use a state twice if it is listed twice.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Accident | A) Alabama |
| 2. Bald Head | B) Alaska |
| 3. Big Ugly | C) Arizona |
| 4. Boring | D) Arkansas |
| 5. Chugwater | E) California |
| 6. Cool | F) Colorado |
| 7. Disco | G) Indiana |
| 8. Do Stop | H) Iowa |
| 9. Ducktown | I) Kentucky |
| 10. Eclectic | I) Kentucky |
| 11. Eek | J) Maine |
| 12. Forks | K) Maryland |
| 13. Frogtown | L) Missouri |
| 14. Green Grass | M) North Carolina |
| 15. Hicksville | N) North Dakota |
| 16. Home | O) Ohio |
| 17. Hurricane | O) Ohio |
| 18. Manly | P) Oklahoma |
| 19. Mexican Hat | Q) Oregon |
| 20. Monkey's Eyebrow | R) Pennsylvania |
| 21. Mosquitoville | S) South Dakota |
| 22. Okay | S) South Dakota |
| 23. Ono | T) Tennessee |
| 24. Parachute | T) Tennessee |
| 25. Point of Rocks | U) Texas |
| 26. Toad Hop | V) Utah |
| 27. Ubet | W) Vermont |
| 28. Useful | X) Virginia |
| 29. Wall | Y) Washington |
| 30. Why | Z) West Virginia |
| 31. Whynot | AA) West Virginia and Virginia |
| 32. Wink | BB) Wisconsin |
| 33. Yellville | CC) Wyoming |
| 34. Zap | CC) Wyoming |

Answers: 1-K, 2-J, 3-Z, 4-Q, 5-CC, 6-E, 7-T, 8-I, 9-T, 10-A, 11-B, 12-Y, 13-X, 14-S, 15-O, 16-O, 17-AA, 18-H, 19-V, 20-I, 21-W, 22-P, 23-R, 24-F, 25-CC, 26-G, 27-BB, 28-L, 29-S, 30-C, 31-M, 32-U, 33-D, 34-N

LAKE COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

125 E. Erie St., Painesville, OH 44077

•440-350-2730 (main number) •FAX 440-350-2601

Toll-free •428-4348 ext. 2730 Madison/Perry

•918-2730 Cleveland/Western Lake County

•1-800-899-LAKE ext 2730 outside Lake County only

Office Hours: Mon.-Fri. 7:30 am-4:00 pm

•E-mail: soil@lakecountyohio.org

•Web site: www.lakecountyohio.org/soil

PAM BROWN, District Secretary/Treasurer	350-2041
DAN DONALDSON, District Administrator	350-2030
CHAD EDGAR, Urban Stream Specialist	350-2032
VACANT, Agricultural Program Technician	350-5863
BETH LANDERS, Education/Information Coordinator	350-2033
VACANT, Stormwater Specialist	350-2092
MATTHEW SCHARVER, Resource Protection Specialist	350-2031
AL BONNIS, District Conservationist, NRCS	437-5888
JOHN NIEDZIALEK, Western Reserve RC&D Coordinator	350-2034

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

RON MAUK (1989-1997, 2004), MENTOR, VICE CHAIR

PARIS WOLFE FERRANTE (2005), CONCORD, CHAIR

DENISE BREWSTER (2006), CONCORD, SECRETARY

BILLIE KAMIS (2006), WILLOUGHBY HILLS, FISCAL AGENT

MEMBER OF:

- American Farmland Trust
- Lake County Farm Bureau
- Nursery Growers of Lake County, Inc.
- National Association of Conservation Districts
- Ohio Federation of Soil & Water Conservation Districts

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER: All Lake SWCD and USDA programs and services are available without regard to race, age, gender, national origin, political beliefs, color, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or marital or family status.

The public is invited to attend Lake SWCD's monthly Board meetings, held the fourth Tuesday of the month at 7:00 pm at 125 East Erie St., Painesville. Meeting announcements appear under the public agenda in the News-Herald. Please call in advance to let us know you will be attending