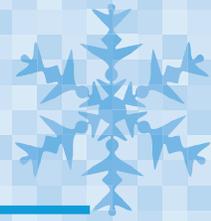


# CROSSSECTION



Winter

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

*2013 Conservation Tree Seedling Sale....1*

*Forest Invader: The Hemlock Woolly Adelgid.....2*

*Lake SWCD Welcomes John Niedzialek and Don Emmert to the Office.....2*

*Tree Seedling Sale Packet Descriptions...3*

*Tree Seedling Sale Order Form.....4*

*Watershed Planning...5*

*Keep Lake Erie Clean in the Winter.....5*

*Who Wants To Be A Conservationist?.....6*

## 2013 CONSERVATION TREE SEEDLING AND PLANT SALE

The Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District’s Annual Tree Seedling Sale is underway, offering a wide selection of native bare-root tree seedlings for sale. Homeowners can choose from single-species packets of white pine, red cedar, Canadian hemlock, red osier dogwood, black cherry, black walnut, red oak, sycamore, and sugar maple. Single species packets are available in multiples of 10, 25, or 50 of each species. The larger packets are great for naturalizing an area, starting a timber stand, or planting a living privacy screen or windbreak.

There are also mixed packets which offer more diversity with fewer trees. A Spring flowering packet provides wonderful colors to your yard as well as food and shelter for birds and small animals. There are 9 trees per packet with 3 of each: serviceberry, white-flowering dogwood, and redbud.



Asters

New this year is the rain garden perennials packet offering 25 locally grown species including coneflowers, milkweed, asters, cardinal flowers, and sedges.

These species are tolerant to both wet and dry conditions, perfect for a rain garden.

For people who aren’t looking to add trees or plants to their landscaping, there are also bird houses available. Bird house designs include bluebird and wren houses. Other houses available for purchase include bat, duck, and owl.

Orders will be received through February 22, 2013. For more information or an order form with packet descriptions, call Lake SWCD at 440-350-2730, or go to [www.lakecountyohio.org/soil](http://www.lakecountyohio.org/soil) and click on the tree sale link. Orders will be ready for pick-up Friday, April 12 from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and Saturday, April 13th from 9:00 am to noon at the Natural Resources building at the Lake County Fairgrounds.



**SAVE THE DATE:**  
**2ND ANNUAL  
 FARMFARE  
 LAKE SWCD  
 ANNUAL  
 MEETING  
 SEPTEMBER 12,  
 2013**

## FOREST INVADER: THE HEMLOCK WOOLLEY ADELGID

### TOM KORITANSKY, RESOURCE PROTECTION TECHNICIAN

Be on the lookout for a new invader plaguing Ohio's forests. This one is a small aphid-like insect known as the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA). Detecting HWA-infested trees is most effective during the winter months when the adelgid is surrounded by the white woolly covering. The insect harms hemlocks as it attaches itself to the base of needles where it begins to feed. The tree ultimately dies when its nutrient reserves have been depleted. Hemlock mortality can take between three and ten years depending on the location, intensity of infestation, and other factors such as the overall health of the tree.

The HWA was discovered in Ohio at the Shade River State Forest in Meigs County during January 2012. A total of eight trees were found with the adelgid, and all of these trees were burned in an attempt to eradicate the population. After this discovery, reports of HWA-infested trees were noted along the Ohio River in Washington County. Of 1,025 trees surveyed for HWA in 2012, 404 were infested. The population discovered in southeast Ohio is believed to have spread naturally from a HWA population discovered in Wood County, West Virginia in 2008.

HWA mainly spreads through birds and wind but can also be spread by human actions including moving infested hemlock materials such as firewood, branches, and nursery stock. Both Meigs and Washington Counties have now been placed under quarantine by the Ohio Department of Agriculture to prevent the movement of hemlock materials out of the infested areas.

In Lake County, areas of Hemlock forest are often intermixed among larger forest types and found most commonly along steep slopes of stream valleys. Even though hemlock forest habitats are fairly small in Lake County and their distribution is quite limited, they do support a great amount plant and animal diversity especially when they are located near headwater streams.



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Chemical treatment options are available to treat infested trees and use a variety of methods from insecticidal soaps and oils to trunk injections. However, many of these treatment options must be completed by a licensed pesticide applicator. Early detection of infestations is important since lightly infested trees are easier to treat and save.

Information from the January/February 2013 edition of "The Buckeye" published by the Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association and the Winter 2013 edition of the OSU Extension publication "Ohio Woodlands, Water, and Wildlife" contributed to this article.

Photo: Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station Archive

## LAKE SWCD WELCOMES JOHN NIEDZIALEK AND DON EMMERT TO THE OFFICE

John Niedzialek serves the District as a part-time Resource Protection Specialist. He will be assisting the District with site plan reviews and inspections on construction sites. John recently retired from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. He continues to serve as volunteer coordinator of the Western Reserve Resource Conservation & Development Council, work part-time at the Lorain Soil & Water Conservation District, and teach Earth Science at Lakeland College. John was also recognized as "Crop Advisor of the Year" by the Lake County Farm Bureau. John graduated from Kent State University with a B.S. in Conservation of Natural Resources and a M.A. in Geography.



Don Emmert joins us as the new Education Coordinator. Continuing the District's dedication to soil and water education, Don is reaching out to the community while marketing the products and services of the SWCD including the Rain Barrel and Rain Garden workshops. He is also available for educational presentations to schools, clubs, and other interested groups. Don seeks grant opportunities for the County and addresses soil and water concerns through social media and the District's website. Don is a Willoughby South High graduate and received his bachelors degree from The Ohio State University in Natural Resources. He has an interest in environmental policy and has a passion for baseball.

## WATERSHED PLANNING

MAURINE ORNDORFF, ARCOLA CREEK WATERSHED COORDINATOR

The draft Arcola Creek Watershed Action Plan (WAP) was submitted to Ohio Department of Natural Resources on December 21, 2012. It will undergo a review by staff of ODNR and Ohio EPA this winter as the first step in the endorsement process.

Studying the Arcola Creek Watershed has been fascinating. It has an interesting history, with ship building, bog iron mining and Underground Railroad connections. It is home to one of only two remaining natural estuaries on the south shore of Lake Erie and important to birds, fish and amphibians, and the water quality. Arcola Creek supports a steelhead trout population that attracts anglers from all over the region as well as birdwatchers. It provides irrigation water to our \$90 million dollar nursery industry.

The philosophy of the Arcola Creek WAP is to utilize the natural function of headwater streams to improve water quality and to control erosion and flooding. Headwater streams contain most of the stream miles of a watershed. When headwater streams are changed by ditching and access to floodplains is eliminated, the result is a reduction in floodwater storage and an increase in channel velocities, downstream peak flows and flood heights. Restoring and managing headwater streams to a natural condition allows floodwaters to flood, drop sediments and lose their erosive energy. Vegetation further slows and stores floodwaters and reduces downstream peak flows and flood heights. If we help natural systems function in the way that nature designed we can capitalize on the natural cleaning and flood management services that healthy streams provide and reduce the costs and impacts associated with managing the watershed in any other way.

Arcola Creek drains about 25 square miles, making it a good size for implementing a WAP because it is small enough to notice a difference with changes in how we manage the watershed. We will soon be looking for grants to help us start restoration projects, so stay tuned!



## KEEP LAKE ERIE CLEAN IN WINTER

DON EMMERT, EDUCATION COORDINATOR

Stormwater runoff is generated when precipitation from rain and snowmelt events flow over land or impervious surfaces (paved streets, parking lots, and building rooftops) and does not soak into the ground. As the runoff flows over the land or impervious surfaces, stormwater can pick up fertilizers and herbicides from lawns, carwash soap from driveways, grease and oil from roads, mud from construction, bacteria from malfunctioning septic systems, and many other contaminants, before reaching creeks, streams or rivers without first being treated.

Remember the water you swim, fish, wade, ski, and canoe in is not pure water. You may be surprised to discover the source of some of our most common water pollutants. Could you be contributing to the pollution in Lake Erie? Every drop of rain or snow that falls in Lake County either flows to a lake, pond, or wetland, or seeps underground into the groundwater. This is all part of the hydrologic cycle. This includes the rain and snow that falls on your lawn, your roof, your driveway, your street, and your community. Here are a few simple steps to protect our surface water and ground water:



1. Always throw your trash into a garbage can and never on the ground. Remember to recycle paper and plastics.
2. Do not rake leaves into storm drains. Remember "Only Rain Down the Storm Drain".
3. Always pick up after your pets and dispose pet waste in the garbage can. Remember not to flush your pet's waste down the toilet. (The waste may still reach Lake Erie!)
4. Plant a tree. A tree can absorb hundreds of gallons of water per day, thus limiting the amount of water leaving your yard.
5. Always clean up after yourself if you spill any materials that can pollute the environment. Kids, remember to tell an adult if you see drops of liquid or oil from the car on the driveway.



### WHO WANTS TO BE A CONSERVATIONIST?

Chilling questions about northeast Ohio's plants and animals. Test your winter knowledge about Ohio's amazing flora and fauna.

1) Which bird winters in Ohio and is identified by its whistle "purty purty purty"?

- A) Cardinal
- B) Blue Jay
- C) Red-tailed hawk
- D) Ringed-necked Pheasant

2) Which tree keeps its leaves all year long?

- A) Red Oak
- B) Silver Maple
- C) White Pine
- D) Black Walnut

3) Grass does not grow much in the winter because it...?

- A) hibernates
- B) dies off
- C) freezes
- D) becomes dormant

4) In ponds frogs, turtles, and many fish dive deep into the water and live where?

- A) Under leaves
- B) Under logs
- C) Under rocks
- D) All of the above

5) Which one of these Ohio native flowers blooms earliest in the spring?

- A) Queen-of-the-prairie
- B) Pigweed
- C) Coltsfoot
- D) Cardinal Flower

Answers: 1) A, 2) C, 3) D, 4) D, 5) C

### LAKE COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

125 E. Erie St., Painesville, OH 44077

Phone: 440-350-2730

Fax: 440-350-2601

East End: 428-4348 ext. 2730

West End: 918-2730

1-800-899-LAKE ext 2730

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

E-MAIL: [SOIL@LAKECOUNTYOHIO.GOV](mailto:SOIL@LAKECOUNTYOHIO.GOV)

WEB SITE: [WWW.LAKECOUNTYOHIO.GOV/SOIL](http://WWW.LAKECOUNTYOHIO.GOV/SOIL)

DAN DONALDSON, District Administrator	350-2030
TOM KORITANKSY, Resource Protection Technician	350-2032
DON EMMERT, Education Coordinator	350-2033
JOHN NIEDZIALEK, Resource Protection Specialist	350-2730
MAURINE ORNDORFF, Arcola Creek Watershed Coordinator	350-5863
NRCS Field Office, Orwell	437-5888

#### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

**DICK BAKER (2013), NORTH PERRY, CHAIR**  
**SKIP DUGAN (2014), PERRY, VICE CHAIR**  
**JEFF HYRNE (2015), MADISON TWP., FISCAL AGENT**  
**LARRY KLCO (2014), NORTH PERRY, TREASURER**  
**BRAD SHAWHAN (2015), MENTOR, SECRETARY**

#### MEMBER OF:

Lake County Farm Bureau  
 Nursery Growers of Lake County Ohio  
 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 third Tuesday of the month at 4:00 pm at 125 East Erie St., Painesville. Meeting announcements appear under the public agenda in the News-Herald and on the Lake SWCD website. Please call in advance to let us know you will be attending.