

# Conservation News

Spring 2014

Freeborn County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD)

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## Tree Order Insert

### Staff:

Mark Schaetzke  
SWCD Manager

Brenda Lageson  
SWCD Office Manager

Senja Melin  
SWCD Technician

Gary Kurer  
NRCS District Cons.

Travis Mead  
NRCS Soil Con. Tech.

Chad Billat,  
DU Wetland  
Restoration Specialist

### SWCD Board of Supervisors:

Don Kropp  
Chairman

Chris Dahl  
Vice-Chair

Dave Ausen  
Treasurer

Paul Heers, Jr.  
Board Secretary

Colin Wittmer  
Supervisor

## Welcome New Staff. . .

Senja Melin is the new District Technician for the Freeborn County Soil & Water Conservation District. Senja will work on a variety of programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), State Cost-Share, and Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) easement projects. Other activities will include the district tree program, DNR well monitoring, ecological work, and educational displays for the fair booth.

In the spring of 2012 Senja received a Bachelor's degree in Conservation from the University of Wisconsin-River Falls. She has worked several summers for different agencies such as the National Park Service and the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service in Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York. Before starting with the Freeborn SWCD she served through an AmeriCorps program implementing natural resource management practices on public lands throughout Cape Cod, Massachusetts.



Senja Melin

Gary D. Kurer is the new District Conservationist for the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service. He was born and raised in southeastern Wisconsin. Gary attended the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, earning a BS degree in Wildlife Biology and Soil Science. Gary's first job was as a Forester with the Menomonee Tribal Enterprises in Neopit, WI. Later, Gary accepted various positions as Conservationist, Planner and Inspector with Ozaukee County and Washington County, WI. In 2009 Gary started his career with the NRCS in Thomasville, GA covering Brooks and Thomas Counties. Gary was then transferred as a Soil Conservationist in 2011 to Lawrenceville, IL to cover Lawrence and Wabash Counties. After acting as District Conservationist in Martinsville, IL for Clark County in 2012, Gary transferred as a District Conservationist to Albert Lea, MN in 2013 to promote EQIP, CRP, and CSP programs in Freeborn County.



Gary Kurer

Travis Mead is the new Soil Conservation Technician for the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service in Albert Lea. Travis makes initial contact with landowners interested in conservation programs under the Farm Bill programs, such as CRP, EQIP and CSP. He gathers necessary data required for the development and planning of conservation plans. This involves conducting surveys and investigations, design and plan preparation, and layout and construction inspection of conservation practices. Travis determines the need for conservation practices in treating various resources and recommends alternative practices if needed. He also delivers completed conservation plans to landowners and explains the plans in detail and assists in the application of the practices.

In the spring of 2007 Travis received a Bachelor's degree in Landscape Architecture from Michigan State University. Travis worked on a farm for most of his life. From 2000 to 2012 Travis worked in the landscape design build field as a Laborer, Crew Foreman, Designer and Salesperson in Michigan and Wisconsin. In the fall of 2012 he started as a Soil Conservation Technician in Louisiana. On November 18<sup>th</sup> 2013 Travis transferred to Albert Lea, Minnesota performing the same job series as he did in Louisiana. Same job different conservation practices.



Travis Mead

## Trees can reduce energy costs and increase property value. . . .

With recent increases in energy costs and decreases in property values, trees can do double duty to help your bottom line. One study suggests that the net benefit after expenses is \$3-76 per tree every year! That could be over \$3000 for one tree over 40 years and many trees have life expectancies greater than 40 years! Rows of any kind of tree or shrub planted to the north and west sides of your home or livestock quarters can help stop those bitter cold winter winds from robbing your heat. Everyone has probably experienced how you can be comfortable standing in a sheltered location, but become cold quickly when fully exposed to the wind. Your house experiences the same elevated heat loss when it is exposed to the cold winds. A properly placed windbreak can protect your home and reduce heating costs 10-20%.

In addition to heat savings, properly placed trees and shrubs can reduce the amount of snow you have to plow or shovel. In our area it is estimated that 35% of the snow that falls on the ground is moved by wind to another location. Trees and shrubs can help keep this snow from being moved onto your driveway and sidewalk.

During the summer a couple of deciduous trees planted to the south and west can provide shade for your house. Your utility bills could be reduced 15% due to your air conditioner running less. In addition to helping to save energy, trees in your yard will probably allow you to enjoy using your yard more often. If you have a shady picnic table in the summer or a calm, sunny back yard in the winter the weather extremes won't seem so bad.

There is still some cost share available for new large shelterbelt plantings and tree plantings along roads to serve as living snowfences. We will also gladly offer advice, conduct site visits, and create planting plans when requested. Please contact our office for more information.

## RIM/WRP 2014. . . .

The year 2013, from a planting perspective, will be remembered as the year when even the dry spots of a field were wet. If you have fields where you are fighting wetness issues year after year or you simply would like more habitat on your land for recreational activities you will want to look into the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM)/Wetland Restoration Program (WRP). RIM/WRP is a state and federally funded permanent conservation easement program through the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) and the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Landowners who accept a RIM/WRP easement agree to no longer farm or develop their property in exchange for an easement payment. This program also provides financial assistance for landowners to restore, protect, and enhance wetlands and native vegetation. Wetland restoration on privately owned land provides benefits not only to the landowner but to the surrounding community by enhancing wildlife habitat, reducing flood damage, improving water quality, enhancing aesthetic quality of the landscape and so much more. Up to 100% cost-share is available for restoration and easement payment rates are expected to rise once again. If you are interested or know anybody that might be interested in this program, don't hesitate to call 507-373-5607 ext. 3, or email the WRP Specialist, Chad Billat, at [chad.billat@mn.usda.gov](mailto:chad.billat@mn.usda.gov).

## RIM Buffers "Filter-Strips". . . .

RIM will once again be accepting applications for landowners to install 50-foot or wider grass buffers along surface waters. Buffers provide a variety of benefits to you and your neighbor when located between agricultural land and surface waters like lakes, streams, and drainage ditches. Reduced sediment loss, improved stream and ditch bank stability, a reduction in ditch cleanouts, added habitat, and cleaner water are all positive results of adding a grass buffer strip. Filter-strips currently enrolled in a CRP contract can be enrolled into the RIM Buffer program without penalty and you can still collect the payments for the life of your CRP contract. RIM will provide a one-time easement payment and provide additional funds to help with the cost of planting native grass.



*These rows of trees are catching a lot of snow before it enters a home site*

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*National  
Arbor Day is  
April 25,  
2014 – plant  
a tree!*

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*Construction work to restore a RIM/WRP wetland complex that helps to ease stress on a county drainage ditch*



*Blue Winged Teal at home on a restored wetland on a WRP easement*

## E-Mail Wanted. . .

In the past, we have noticed that some program opportunities have had very short sign-up periods. Conventional methods such as mail or newspapers are not always effective at delivering information quickly to the people who want it. We feel that a simple solution to resolve this issue would be to send information electronically through email. However, we lack email addresses for many of the landowners and producers that would benefit from enrolling into our conservation programs. If you would like to receive new program opportunities and dates for field days and other informational gatherings, please visit our website at [www.freebornswcd.org](http://www.freebornswcd.org) to provide us with your email address. When you provide us with your email specify what type of information you find useful so only those announcements are sent to you.



## Local Cost Share Available. . .

When you are a farmer you can count on the weather and the crop market price.....to change. In the last several years they have varied to the extremes. Yet one of the great things about farming in Southern Minnesota is the nutrient rich topsoil and fresh water resources we have. We all know that our topsoil is too valuable to give away and our water too precious to pollute. That is why we want to help landowners and producers keep their topsoil and its nutrients where it belongs; on the fields and out of lakes and rivers. At the Freeborn SWCD we offer help solving soil and water issues such as gully erosion, field erosion, stream washouts, and runoff issues. In other words, if you would like to protect water quality and keep soil in place, there is a good chance that the SWCD has a program that can assist financially to help fix the problem. Many landowners and producers have already improved their operations with assistance from the SWCD, and we hope you are spreading the word about the benefits of our programs to neighbors and friends. If you are interested in or have sites you think could benefit with one of the programs that we offer, please stop into our office, give us a call, or email us.

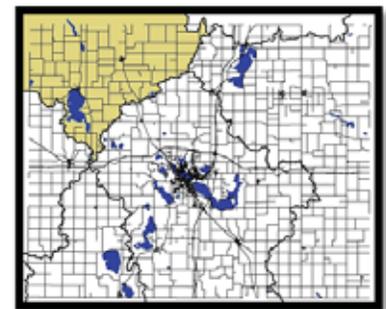


*This gully has been fixed with assistance through the state cost share program*

## Le Sueur Watershed Network. . .

Residents of the Le Sueur Watershed, located in the northwest portion of Freeborn County, have been meeting to discuss water quality issues and to find solutions. The group is comprised of farmers, urban folks, recreationalists, government officials, and other citizens interested in the water quality of the Le Sueur River Watershed. They have already been hard at work and developed seven recommendations towards cleaner water and improving the river's health. If you have an interest in improving water quality or have ideas to share, think about attending their next meeting. For more information, visit their website at the link below:

<http://mrbdc.mnsu.edu/sites/mrbdc.mnsu.edu/files/public/org/lesueur/navigation/index.html>



*Shaded area of Freeborn County is within the LeSueur River Watershed*

## Soil Health Initiative. . .

The USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service has been promoting a campaign for healthy soils over the past year. As staff here in the office, we have gone to a number of trainings to help us better understand how to make healthier soils and why it is so important for the soil to be in tip-top shape. As producers, healthy soil is vitally important to you for healthy crops. There are four basic principles to keeping your soil healthy:

**1) Keep the soil covered as much as possible;** this could mean leaving more residue on the surface or planting a cover crop to protect soil during the off season. Increased cover on the soil is important to its health because it keeps that soil in place. Those pieces of residue absorb the impact of rain drops that would normally break uncovered soil loose and wash it away.

**2) Disturb the soil as little as possible;** this means limit your tillage activity. When the soil is left alone, it allows the soil to form aggregates, which are many soil particles held together in clusters. These clusters create mini pathways for water to drain more quickly into the soil. We were surprised to see that water consistently soaks into the ground faster in a no-till field compared to a conventionally tilled field. This causes less runoff and less associated erosion. It's also been found that increased tillage actually decreases the amount of organic matter in the soil.

**3) Keep plants growing throughout the year to feed the soil;** this could mean adding cover crops into your cropping rotation. When you feed your soil with cover crops, you're really feeding the microbes. There are more microbes in one tablespoon of soil than there are people on earth; that's a lot of hungry microscopic mouths to feed! These organisms break down organic matter, which then make nutrients available for next year's crop and lessen the amount of fertilizer needed in the future. With the sun's free energy source shining 365 days a year, extending your growing season with cover crops allows you to convert more of that free energy into producing bushels of corn or soybeans.

**4) Diversify as much as possible using crop rotation and cover crops;** adding a third crop to your rotation can break the pest cycle, which reduces the amount of herbicides needed over time. Those microbes also like a varied diet, and don't mind munching on a tillage radish every now and then.

Not all four principles need to be implemented at once to help improve your soils health and in a lot of cases it is not possible to do all four. Just trying to follow one of the principles, like disturbing the soil less could help protect your fields from erosion, build organic matter and increase production. With the technology of yield maps and GPS systems it is relatively easy to give some of these things a try and evaluate for yourself how they work for your operation.

## EQIP Application Periods and Eligibility. . .

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is a voluntary USDA conservation program that provides financial and technical assistance to farm producers who face resource concerns on their land. Local conservation staff prepare conservation plans to determine conservation practices to treat resource problems. Producers have the option to enter into contract with NRCS for eligible practices in the plan for cost-share assistance. The practices will have to meet NRCS standards and specifications for cost-sharing. Contact Gary Kurer, NRCS-Albert Lea Service Center, for more information and details. 373-5607 Ext. 3

•Period 1 – February 21– Application acceptance and eligibility deadline

•Period 2 – March 21– Application acceptance and eligibility deadline



*Cover crops like these keep the soil covered, feed the soil, and add diversity all at once*



*No-till, strip-till, and ridge-till all help keep the soil covered and disturb the soil less*



*Good infiltration is a sign of good soil health. The photo above is a comparison of the ability of water to infiltrate soil that has been ridge tilled on the left and conventional tillage on the right. Even though the conventional field was tilled water soaks into the ridge tilled field faster*



*This animal mortality composting facility was built with assistance from EQIP*

## Outstanding Conservationist Award. . .

Freeborn SWCD recognized Keith and Jay Kuiters as the Freeborn County 2013 Outstanding Conservationists. Keith officially received the award at the MASCD Outstanding Conservationist award luncheon in Bloomington on Dec 3, 2013.

They operate a cash grain farm raising corn, soybeans, and sweet corn near Clarks Grove. Keith has farmed since 1968 and Jay joined him in 1999. They have installed and maintained several grassed waterways including the one shown in the top photo near I-90.

Keith and Jay are shown in the lower photo next to a grade stabilization structure that serves as a stable outlet to one of their waterways. This structure provides flood storage during large rain events for Turtle Creek. This site used to have one active gully over six feet deep and another gully that threatened Highway 251 and the utility lines in the right of way. Fixing these erosion problems was part of the reason they purchased the property. They were able use EQIP and State Cost share to design and help pay for the project.

Keith and Jay are passing on good conservation ethics to the next generation of Kuiters.



*This is one of several grassed waterways Keith and Jay have installed.*



*Keith and Jay are shown here next to a grade stabilization structure that serves as a stable outlet to one of their waterways*

## Innovative new practice – Conservation Drainage Water Management. . .

Subsurface tile drainage is widely used and heavily relied upon in our crop fields. While tile increases the ability to access fields and grow row crops, it can also increase the loss of soluble nitrogen, soluble phosphorous, and pesticides. New technologies and ideas are coming to the surface on how to mitigate some of these adverse effects.

Controlled subsurface drainage – Relatively flat tile lines can be fitted with stoplogs or float structures. Basically when you plant and harvest the tile works as normal. During the summer and after harvest stoplogs are placed in the structure so that it holds water back and stores it in the soil. This can decrease summer drought stress, nitrogen loss, and phosphorous loss.

Denitrifying bioreactor – Basically you outlet your tile into a trench filled with wood chips. The natural organisms that decompose the wood remove the nitrogen from the tile water as it passes through the chips. These can be located at the edges of your fields.

Alternative tile intakes – replace existing open tile intakes with rock inlets (French drains) or dense pattern tile. A rock inlet is a strip of small gravel on top of tile. Dense pattern tile are strips of drain tile about ten feet apart that would drain the water. Both of these alternatives give suspended sediment and nutrients a chance to settle out and stay on the field instead of being washed away. It also removes an open intake that you would otherwise have to drive around.

Saturated Buffer – instead of the tile emptying directly into the drainage ditch, it runs parallel to the ditch at a relatively flat grade. This allows the water to soak through the soil and let the plants above it use the nitrate and phosphorous.

These are relatively new concepts that can have good results in water quality. There are some cost share opportunities for these practices if you are interested in trying one or more of them. Contact us at 373-5607.

<http://www.bwsr.state.mn.us/drainage/tdwmgp/DWM%20brochure2012.pdf>

*Freeborn SWCD is one of many sites throughout the state that is selected to host a Conservation Corps Minnesota Apprentice this coming summer. If you are a college age person interested in learning what SWCD staff do, please go to the Conservation Corps Minnesota website for an application.*

<http://www.conserva-tioncorps.org/>



373-5607 Ext. 3  
[www.freebornswcd.org](http://www.freebornswcd.org)



# Freeborn County SWCD Spring 2014 Tree Order Form

1400 W Main Street, Albert Lea, MN 56007  
507-373-5607 Ext. 3  
email: [brenda.lageson@mn.nacdn.net](mailto:brenda.lageson@mn.nacdn.net)  
[www.freebornswcd.org](http://www.freebornswcd.org)



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Ordered: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City, State, ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_ Check# /Cash: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email Address (to receive district newsletters and tree updates): \_\_\_\_\_

Order bare root in multiples of 10 or 25 No minimum order for pots					Order bare root in multiples of 10 or 25 No minimum order for pots				
Native Evergreens					Non-Native Evergreens				
	Size	Price ea.	Qty.	Total		Size	Price ea.	Qty.	Total
Arborvitae, Am.: bare root	12-18"	\$1.50			Spruce, Black Hills: bare root	12-18"	\$1.50		
Arborvitae, Am.: 1 gal. pot	15-18"	\$7.50			Spruce, Black Hills: 1 gal. pot	15-18"	\$7.50		
Arborvitae, Am.: 2 gal. pot	18-24"	\$10.50			Spruce, Black Hills: 2 gal. pot	24-30"	\$11.50		
Cedar, Eastern Red: bare root	9-15"	\$1.50			Spruce, Colorado: bare root	12-18"	\$1.75		
Pine, Red: bare root	7-15"	\$1.50			Spruce, Colorado: 1 gal. pot	15-18"	\$7.50		
Pine, Red: 1 gal. pot	15-18"	\$7.00			Spruce, Norway: bare root	7-15"	\$1.40		
Pine, White: bare root	7-15"	\$1.40			Spruce, Norway: 1 gal. pot	15-18"	\$7.50		
Pine, White: 1 gal pot	15-18"	\$7.50			Spruce, Norway: 2 gal. pot	18-24"	\$10.50		
Pine, White: 2 gal pot	18-24"	\$13.00							
Spruce, White: bare root	7-15"	\$1.40							
Order in multiples of 10 or 25 Native Deciduous Trees - Bare Root					Order in multiples of 10 trees or 25 shrubs Non-Native Deciduous Trees & Shrubs - Bare Root				
Basswood (American Linden)	3-4'	\$2.50			Cherry, Nanking	2-3'	\$1.25		
Birch, River*	2-3'	\$1.50			Crabapple, Red Splendor	3-4'	\$1.25		
Cherry, Black*	3-4'	\$1.50			Honeysuckle, Arnolds Red	18-24"	\$1.25		
Chokecherry, Common*	2-3'	\$1.25			Lilac, Chinese	18-24"	\$1.50		
Hackberry	2-3'	\$1.25			Maple, Sugar*	2-3'	\$1.50		
Maple, Red (Rubrum)	2-3'	\$1.50			Oak, Pin*	2-3'	\$1.50		
Oak, Bur*	2-3'	\$1.50			Poplar, Norway	3-4'	\$1.40		
Oak, Red*	2-3'	\$1.40			Walnut, Black	2-3'	\$1.50		
Plum, American	2-3'	\$1.50			Willow, Hybrid	2-3'	\$1.50		
*Deciduous trees now available in 2 gallon pots, ranging from \$7.00 to \$12.00									
Order in multiples of 25 Native Shrubs - Bare Root					Other				
Arrowwood	18-24"	\$1.50			Tree Mats (one per tree) 3' x 3'	ea.	\$1.50		
Cranberry, Am. Highbush*	18-24"	\$1.50			Fertilizer Packets	ea.	\$0.20		
Dogwood, Redosier*	18-24"	\$1.00			4' Tree Tubes	ea.	\$3.00		
Hazelnut, American*	18-24"	\$1.50							
Nannyberry*	18-24"	\$1.50							
							<b>Subtotal</b>		
							Sales Tax 7.375%		
							<b>Total</b>		
							Less Deposit		
							Balance Due		



**Order by February 28th for best selection**

- ⚠️ The SWCD sells good quality trees, but offers no guarantee of survival or availability of items ordered.
- ⚠️ Our stock is limited to what our wholesale suppliers can provide.
- ⚠️ A 20% deposit is required on all orders over \$50.00 with the balance due at the time of pick-up.  
*Make checks payable to Freeborn County SWCD.*
- ⚠️ We will contact you when the orders are ready to be picked up, generally around the 3rd or 4th week of April.  
*If you want something not listed here we may be able to order it for you.*

Evergreens		Deciduous Trees	
<u>Arbovitae, American, Thuja occidentalis</u> – Height of 40 – 50'. Also known as Northern White Cedar. Pyramid shaped tree with flat, soft green scale-like needles. Excellent windbreak tree for home sites. Susceptible to drying out in dry, cold winters so water well.	<u>Cedar, Eastern Red, Juniperus virginiana</u> – Height of 40 – 50'. Native to IA. Sharp green scale-like needles. Good for wildlife. Tolerant of most light and soil conditions.	<u>Maple, Red, Acer rubrum</u> – Height 40-70'. Native to MN. Saw toothed lobed leaves. Shade tolerant, grows in very wet to dry conditions, moderately fast growing. Leaves can turn red, yellow or orange in fall.	<u>Maple, Sugar, Acer saccharum</u> – Height of 60-80' Produces dense, oval crown and bright fall colors ranging from yellow to orangish red. Slow-growing, needs well-drained, loamy soils. Not tolerant of wet soils. Shade tolerant. Used to make maple syrup.
<u>Pine, Red, Pinus resinosa</u> – Height of 50 - 80'. Also known as Norway Pine. Long needled, pyramid shaped tree. Prefers well-drained, sandy soils. Popular Christmas tree species. Needs up to 20' spacing to avoid overcrowding of lower branches.	<u>Pine, White, Pinus strobus</u> – Height of 80 - 100'. Fast growing, tallest conifer species in MN. Needles in groups of 5. Pyramid shaped when young, broadening with age. Prefers sandy or silt loam soils, but will tolerate a wide range. Needs at least 20' spacing to avoid overcrowding of lower branches.	<u>Oak, Bur, Quercus macrocarpa</u> – Height of 70-80+'. Has simple lobed leaves and produces acorns. Good for wildlife. Tolerates a variety of soil types. Long-lived but slow growing initially.	<u>Oak, Red (Northern), Quercus rubra</u> – Height of 60-80+'. Simple lobed, bristle-tipped leaves. Red or brown fall leaf color. Good for wildlife. Prefers deep, rich soils, intolerant of drier alkaline soils. Long lived and fastest growing oak. <u>Oak, Pin Quercus palustris</u> – Similar to red oak but likes drier and acidic soil.
<u>Spruce, Black Hills, Picea glauca var. densata</u> – Height of 40 – 50'. Native to Black Hills, SD. Strain of white spruce. Slow growing, conical tree with dark green needles. Hardy and more drought resistant than White Spruce.	<u>Spruce, Colorado, Picea pungens</u> – Height of 50 – 100'. Native in Rocky Mountains region. Dense conical tree. Prefers moist soil but can do well in dry sites, and is intolerant of shade. Slow growing. Susceptible to Cytospora canker and diseases.	<u>Plum, American, Prunus americana</u> – Height of 12-25'. Fast growing small tree. Fragrant white flowers are followed by edible fruits, yellow or red in color suitable for jellies. Quite adaptable. Thicket forming.	<u>Poplar, Norway, Populus deltoides x nigra</u> – Height up to 80+'. Grows very fast and tall. Good for windbreaks when used as a temporary species. Short lived. Norway is best adapted of the poplar species.
<u>Spruce, Norway, Picea abies</u> – Height of 80 – 100+'. Native to Europe. Pyramidal tree with drooping branches. Fastest growing, and tallest species of spruce.	<u>Spruce, White, Picea glauca</u> – Height of 40 – 80'. Native to north central U.S. and Canada. Prefers fertile soils and is tolerant of most light conditions. Good for windbreaks and winter wildlife cover.	<u>Walnut, Black, Juglans nigra</u> – Height of 50-60+'. Native to IA. Fast growing. Leaves are pinnately compound and produce a hard shelled nut. Good for wildlife. Prefers moist well-drained soils.	<u>Willow, Hybrid, Salix matsudana/alba</u> , Large tree up to 75'. Single stemmed tree good for windbreaks. Avoid planting near other willows and in areas where uncontrolled spread is possible.
Shrubs		Deciduous Trees Continued	
<u>Arrowwood, Viburnum dentatum</u> – Height of 6-10'. Native of eastern and mid-western U.S. Produces cream colored flowers followed by small blue or purple fruits. Favors moist but well drained soils of varying pH. Good food source for wildlife.	<u>Cranberry, American, Highbush, Viburnum trilobum</u> – Height 10 – 16'. Produces white flowers and red edible fruit, with excellent fall color. When planted as a hedge, makes a good snow catch/screen in the winter. Good for wildlife. Tolerates a variety of soils.	<u>Birch, River Betula nigra</u> - Height of 40'-60'. Fast growing, but short lived. Tolerates wet areas. Shade intolerant. Light reddish brown bark with yellow leaves in the fall.	<u>Cherry, Black Prunus serotina</u> - height of 30-60' and moderately fast growing. Prefers well-drained sites. Is moderately tolerant of shade and drought. Produces small fruits in late summer.
<u>Cherry, Nanking, Prunus tomentosa</u> - Height 6-10'. Tolerates wind and dry soils. Dense twigs make good screen. Needs full sun. Produces fruit for wildlife.	<u>Dogwood, Redosier, Cornus sericea</u> – Height of 8-10'. Fast growing native shrub. This shrub has bright red stems and produces clusters of white fruit. Good for wildlife. Prefers moist sites.	<u>Chokecherry, Common, Prunus virginiana</u> – Height of 15-20'. Produces edible reddish-purple or black cherries that ripen in late summer. Needs well drained soils. Pruning may be necessary. Excellent plant for wildlife food & cover.	<u>Crabapple, Red Splendor, Malus "red splendor"</u> – Height and spread of 15-25'. Leaves are green or reddish, flowers are white or pink followed by fruits ¾" to 1" in diameter. Full sun. Quality food source for wildlife.
<u>Hazelnut, American, Corylus americana</u> - Height of 3-10'. Shade tolerant. Produces edible nuts eaten by birds and mammals. Variable fall color. Can reproduce by suckering.	<u>Honeysuckle, Arnold Red, Lonicera tatarica</u> - Height 10-12'. Large round headed shrub. Has pink flowers that are replaced with orange berries which are eaten by birds. Tolerates drought and pH ranges	<u>Hackberry, Celtis occidentalis</u> – Height of 30-60+'. Tall, wide spreading crown. Has a scaly or warty bark. Produces dark purple fruit. Grows best in well drained, moist soils. Excellent cover and food source for wildlife. Intermediate shade tolerance.	<u>Basswood, (American Linden), Tilia americana</u> – Medium to large tree desirable as a landscape tree for its large stature, shade and aromatic flowers. Prefers well-drained loamy soils. Produces creamy-white flowers with small nutlets on a hanging stalk.
<u>Nannyberry, Viburnum lentago</u> – Height of 10-20'. Fast growing. Glossy leaves with cream flowers followed by blue-black berries. Tolerates wide range of soils and pH. Attractive for shiny foliage and red fall color.	<u>Lilac, Chinese, Syringa x chinensis</u> -Height of 8-12'. Large, round-headed shrub. Profuse bloomer, with purple flowers in May. Prefers well-drained soils and full sun for best flowering effect.	<u>Tree Tubes</u> . A plastic, vented tube which protects hardwood trees and some shrub seedlings from animal browse, mower and spray damage. Stakes are not provided; any 5' stake will work along with zip ties.	<u>Tree Mats</u> . A three foot square permeable woven plastic sheet that greatly reduces weed competition, reduces maintenance time, and increases soil moisture.

**FREEBORN COUNTY SOIL & WATER  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)  
1400 W MAIN STREET  
ALBERT LEA, MN 56007  
507-373-5607 EXT. 3  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER**

**VISIT US ON THE WEB  
www.freebornswcd.org**

**Tree Order Deadline is Feb. 28<sup>th</sup> -  
order early for best selection**

USDA prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex (including gender identity and expression), marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, political beliefs, genetic information, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program.

**LOVERINK DRAINAGE INC.**  
200 ZUYDER ZEE AVE S • HOLLANDALE MN 56045



- COMPLETE SEPTIC SERVICE - MPCA LICENSED (INSPECT-PUMP-DESIGN-INSTALL-MAINTAIN)
- ELECTRIC EEL SERVICE
- PROFESSIONAL BACKHOE SERVICES
- FARM DRAINAGE - FLOW, TRENCH
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