



Conservation News

Winter 2007

Freeborn County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), (507) 373-5607 Ext. 3

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Staff:

Don Flatness, SWCD
District Manager

Brenda Lageson, SWCD
District Admin. Assistant

Mark Schaetzke, SWCD
District Technician

Ed Moffett, NRCS
District Conservationist

Dan Pazdernik, NRCS
Soil Conservationist

Brian Jensen, NRCS
Soil Conservation Tech.

Tony Reali, Ducks Unlimited
Wetland Restoration Specialist

Board of Supervisors:

Don Kropp, Chairman
Cole Pestorious, Vice-Chair
Obert Haldorson, Secretary
Dave Ausen, Treasurer
Chris Dahl, Supervisor

Michelle Miller Named "Outstanding Conservation Farmer" for 2007. . .

Each year our SWCD honors a local farming operation that we feel has done an extraordinary job of preserving and protecting their soil & water resources. This year's winners are Michelle and Mike Miller of Hollandale. They have 250 acres devoted to corn and soybeans plus another 38.7 acres in a permanent Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) Easement.

They have an Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Contract on most of their cropland acres. It includes Nutrient Management and No-Till/Strip-Till Practices. They apply manure from local sources, but Michelle says "we don't over apply commercial fertilizer", we apply only what's needed according to soil tests.

Their 38.7 acres of WRP features two wetland restoration areas, and a multi species native grass

and forbs planting. Some conifer and hardwood trees have been planted along one edge of the easement. A 10 acre CRP tree planting owned by Michelle's Grandfather is located adjacent to this area and is managed and maintained by Michelle and Mike.

Michelle is active in community affairs and involved in the local Ag Economy. In October of 2006 she was appointed by the Freeborn County Board of Commissioners to fill a vacant position on the Turtle Creek Watershed, Board of Managers. Recently, she was certified as a "Comprehensive Nutrient Management Planner" (CNMP) for nutrients and pest management. Michelle is a graduate of Iowa State University and is working on a Masters Degree in



Michelle is shown here with her daughter Mariah in their WRP wildlife planting.

Agronomy. Her husband Mike works for Fagen, Inc. as an Electrical Forman at their Lyle, MN Plant, Absolute Energy.

We congratulate the Millers on their conservation accomplishments and wish them continued success. They will be invited to attend the 2007 Convention of the MN Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts as guests of our SWCD. It will be held at the Mayo Civic Center in Rochester, December 2nd thru the 4th.

Chris Dahl appointed to fill a vacancy on the SWCD Board of Supervisors. . .

A vacancy was recently created on our Board when Jerry Demmer submitted his official resignation at our June Regular Monthly Board Meeting. He cited increasing demands on his time from his position on the Minnesota Corn Research and Promotion Council as the primary reason for his action.

At our July Regular Meeting, our board appointed Mr. Chris Dahl of rural Albert Lea

to assume Demmer's unexpired term, until the fall 2008 election. Mr. Dahl had expressed interest in the position earlier and was recommended by Demmer. Chris is a full time farmer and ag chemical dealer, he and his family live north of Albert Lea in Bancroft Township and are active in the community.

Mr. Demmer served on our board for just over ten



Chris is shown here being sworn in to office by Chairman Don Kropp.

years, many of those as chairman. We express our sincere thanks to Jerry for his dedication and strong leadership during his tenure as a supervisor. We wish him continued success in the future.

New Sources of Cost Share Dollars Now Available for Conservation Practices and Small Feedlot Fixes as part of a Clean Water Legacy Act Grant. . .



This is a completed Water & Sediment Control Basin project.

“Up to 75% cost share available for qualifying projects”

Depending on your lands location in the county and the type of project being considered, new sources of money for solving soil & water conservation problems may now be available. In the Cobb River Watershed located in the northwest part of the county, 75% cost share is available up to \$20,000 per project for several traditional conservation practices. The traditional practices would include the popular Water & Sediment Control Basins, Terraces and Grass Waterways.

Landowners throughout our county can access funds for Small Feedlot Fixes. Applications will be considered from individuals with less than 300 animal units who have signed an open lot agreement and their feedlot is not totally confined. Eligible expenses might include a clean water diversion around a feedlot or roof water management (gutters & downspouts) from buildings. The maximum cost share percentage is 50% with a \$5,000 limit per feedlot.

Landowners interested in any of these practices are encouraged to call or stop by our SWCD/NRCS Office for more information.



State Cost Sharing through our local SWCD Continues to be Available to All Areas in the County for Solving Soil & Water Resource Problems. . .

As you harvest your corn and soybeans this fall, take note of problem areas in your fields that could benefit from Terraces, Waterways or Water & Sediment Control Basins etc. Seventy-five (75%) Cost Share is available to install practices to correct these problems. If you have open ditches on your land, look for gullies where concentrated flow from the field enters the open ditch. Side Inlet Pipes or larger Grade Stabilization Structures can be installed

in these areas to safely convey surface water from the field level to the bottom of the drainage ditch.

The ditch system benefits by having less sediment enter the ditch to be deposited somewhere downstream. You benefit by not having to drive around a gully advancing out from the ditch bank that only continues to get larger. In most cases throwing field rock in these gullies only aggravates the problem.

Take note of your problem areas this fall and mark them for consideration later. Call our office and we'll be happy to come out and give you an assessment of what's needed and approximately what it might cost.



Waterway under construction





Trees are sorted for distribution



Time to plan your spring tree planting needs. . .

It's once again time to start thinking about all of the places on your property that would benefit from planting some trees and shrubs. Perhaps a wildlife planting for the corner of the farm that could use a food source and cover, or a windbreak for the gap where the winter wind and snow blow through and hit your house, or a hedge to block the view of the alley or road, or a living snowfence to catch the snow before it accumulates on your driveway and yard. The possibilities are almost endless. If desired, the SWCD can make a site visit and create a custom planting plan specifically tailored to your site conditions and expectations. These plans are provided at no cost and include tree species, spacing, and layout

recommendations. Spring tree planting season may seem a long ways off but it is good to start planning now.

Our SWCD sells a variety of trees and shrubs for conservation purposes at an economical cost. We ask that orders be placed by March 14th to help insure availability. Our trees usually come in mid-April and you will be contacted by phone when they are ready to be picked up. We have a tree planter for rent that can help you plant hundreds of trees in just a few hours. We also have tree mats for sale. These mats control weeds and grass that would otherwise steal water and nutrients from the tree. Keep in mind that the more time you spend with

weed control, mulching, watering, animal protection, and pruning the more successful your planting will be.

Under some circumstances cost sharing may be available. Please contact the SWCD for more information or any questions.

“Order trees early for the best selection”.



Nutrient Management Planning Assistance Now Available through our SWCD. . .

Nutrient Management Plans Q and A

- *What is a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP)?*
- *Who needs a NMP?*
- *What can a NMP do for my farming operation?*

The definition of a NMP is managing the amount, source, placement, form, and timing of the application of plant nutrients and soil amendments. A good NMP can help producers manage the location, rate, timing, form, and method of all nutrient applications. Also it is a tool to increase net returns and protect natural resources.

A NMP or CNMP (comprehensive nutrient management plan: producers over 300 animal units) may be needed for state and federal programs, or to meet state feedlot rules.

A nutrient management specialist has been hired to assist landowners in Southeast Minnesota with funds received from a Clean Water Legacy Act Grant. This person is located at the Rice County SWCD Office in Faribault, however he is available to producers in Freeborn County as well as other counties in SE Minnesota.

Mr. Adam Arndt, a Steele County Native was hired to fill this position. He grew up on a dairy farm so he is well aware of the challenges facing farmers today. Adam is available to

assist producers with Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans. These plans are developed using information gathered relevant to crops grown, yield goals, soil types and fertility levels, animal numbers and a manure analysis. Any additional nutrients needed which are not provided by the manure can then be supplied with commercial fertilizer.

Having a Nutrient Management Plan for a livestock operation is essential for maximizing

the economic value of manure and minimizing environmental risks associated with the storage, handling, and application of manure on the land.

There is no cost to the producer for this service. Mr. Arndt will visit your farm to gather information and then prepare the plan. He may also assist with spreader calibration and manure sampling if needed. Anyone interest is asked to call our office (507-373-5607), or you may call him direct at the Rice SWCD office (507-332-5408).



Freeborn County SWCD Spring 2008 Tree Order Form

1400 W Main Street, Albert Lea, MN 56007
507-373-5607 Ext. 3 or FAX 507-373-7654
email: brenda.lageson@mn.nacdn.net
www.freebornswcd.org



Name: _____ Date Ordered: _____
 Address: _____ Phone: _____
 City, State, ZIP: _____ Check# /Cash: _____

Order bare root in multiples of 10, no minimum order for pots

Order bare root in multiples of 10, no minimum order for pots

Native Evergreens					Non-Native Evergreens				
	Size	Price ea.	Qty.	Total		Size	Price ea.	Qty.	Total
Arborvitae, American: bare root	12-18"	\$1.25		\$	Spruce, Black Hills: bare root	12-18"	\$1.25		\$
Arborvitae, Am.: 1 gal. pot	15-18"	\$6.95		\$	Spruce, Black Hills: 1 gal. pot	15-18"	\$6.95		\$
Cedar, Eastern Red: bare root	15-18"	\$1.25		\$	Spruce, Black Hills: 2 gal. pot	24-30"	\$10.95		\$
Pine, Red: bare root	7-15"	\$1.25		\$	Spruce, Colorado: bare root	12-18"	\$1.25		\$
Pine, White: bare root	7-15"	\$1.10		\$	Spruce, Colorado: 1 gal. pot	15-18"	\$6.95		\$
Spruce, White: bare root	7-15"	\$1.10		\$	Spruce, Norway: bare root	7-15"	\$1.10		\$
					Spruce, Norway: 1 gal. pot	15-18"	\$6.95		\$
<i>Order in multiples of 10</i>					<i>Order in multiples of 10 trees or 25 shrubs</i>				
Native Deciduous Trees					Non-Native Deciduous Trees & Shrubs				
Ash, Green	3-4'	\$1.00		\$	Cherry, Nanking	18-24"	\$0.95		\$
Birch, River	2-3'	\$1.25		\$	Crabapple, Red Splendor	2-3'	\$1.00		\$
Chokecherry, Common	2-3'	\$1.00		\$	Honeysuckle, Arnolds Red	18-24"	\$0.95		\$
Hackberry	2-3'	\$1.00		\$	Lilac, Chinese	18-24"	\$1.25		\$
Linden, Littleleaf	2-3'	\$1.25		\$	Maple, Amur	2-3'	\$1.00		\$
Maple, Red (Rubrum)	2-3'	\$1.25		\$	Maple, Sugar	2-3'	\$1.25		\$
Oak, Bur	2-3'	\$1.00		\$	Oak, Pin	2-3'	\$1.50		\$
Oak, Red	2-3'	\$1.10		\$	Poplar, Norway	3-4'	\$1.00		\$
Plum, American	2-3'	\$1.25		\$	Walnut, Black	2-3'	\$1.25		\$
					Willow, Hybrid	2-3'	\$1.25		\$
<i>Order in multiples of 25</i>									
Native Shrubs									
Arrowwood	18-24"	\$1.10		\$					
Cranberry, Am. Highbush	18-24"	\$1.25		\$					
Dogwood, Redosier	18-24"	\$0.95		\$					
Elderberry	18-24"	\$1.00		\$					
Hazelnut, American	18-24"	\$1.25		\$					
Nannyberry	18-24"	\$1.25		\$					
Other									
Tree Mats (one per tree) 3 x 3'	ea.	\$1.35		\$					
Fertilizer Packets	ea.	\$0.20		\$					



Subtotal	\$
Sales Tax 7%	\$
Less Deposit	\$
Total	\$
Balance Due	\$

*If you want something not listed here
we may be able to order it for you.*

- 🌲 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.

Evergreens		Deciduous Trees Continued	
<p>Arborvitae, <u>American</u>, <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> – Height of 40 – 50'. Also known as Northern White Cedar. Pyramid shaped tree with soft green scale-like needles. Excellent windbreak tree for homesites. Tolerates most sites.</p>	<p>Cedar, <u>Eastern Red</u>, <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> – Height of 40 – 50'. Native to IA. Sharp green scale-like needles. Good for wildlife. Tolerant of most light and soil conditions.</p>	<p>Maple, <u>Red</u>, <i>Acer rubrum</i> – 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.</p>	<p>Maple, <u>Sugar</u>, <i>Acer saccharum</i> – 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 tolerate of wet soils. Shade tolerant. Used to make maple syrup.</p>
<p>Pine, <u>Red</u>, <i>Pinus resinosa</i> – 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.</p>	<p>Pine, <u>White</u>, <i>Pinus strobus</i> – Height of 80 - 100'. Fast growing, tallest conifer species in MN. 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.</p>	<p>Oak, <u>Bur</u>, <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> – Height of 70-80+'. Simple lobed leaves and produces acorns and tree with corky appearance. Good for wildlife. Tolerates a variety of soil types. Long-lived but slow growing.</p>	<p>Oak, <u>Red (Northern)</u>, <i>Quercus rubra</i> – 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</u>, <u>Pin</u> <i>Quercus palustris</i> - Similar to red oak but drier and acidic soil.</p>
<p>Spruce, <u>Black Hills</u>, <i>Picea glauca</i> var. <i>densata</i> – Height of 40 – 50'. Native to Black Hills, SD. Geographical strain of white spruce. Slow growing, conical tree with dark green needles. Hardy and more drought resistant than White Spruce.</p>	<p>Spruce, <u>Colorado</u>, <i>Picea pungens</i> – 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 <i>Cytospora</i> canker.</p>	<p>Plum, <u>American</u>, <i>Prunus americana</i> – 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.</p>	<p>Poplar, <u>Norway</u>, <i>Populus deltoides</i> x <i>nigra</i> – 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.</p>
<p>Spruce, <u>Norway</u>, <i>Picea abies</i> – Height of 80 – 100+'. Native to Europe. Pyramidal tree with drooping branches. Fastest growing, and tallest species of spruce.</p>	<p>Spruce, <u>White</u>, <i>Picea glauca</i> – Height of 40 – 80'. Native to north central U.S. and Canada. Bluish needles. Prefers fertile soils and is tolerant of most light conditions. Good for windbreaks and winter wildlife cover.</p>	<p>Walnut, <u>Black</u>, <i>Juglans nigra</i> – 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.</p>	<p>Willow, <u>Hybrid</u>, <i>Salix matsudana/alba</i>, Large tree up to 75'. Single stemmed tree good for windbreaks. Avoid planting near other willows and in areas where uncontrolled spread is possible.</p>
Deciduous Trees		Shrubs	
<p>Ash, <u>Green</u> <i>Fraxinus Pennsylvania</i> – Height of 50-60'. Native to IA. Leaves are pinnately compound. Hardy and drought resistant, will tolerate a wide range of soils. Thrives in medium to coarse textured upland sands and loams. Yellow fall color.</p>	<p>Birch, <u>River</u> <i>Betula nigra</i> - Height of 40'-60'. Fast growing, but short lived. Tolerates wet areas. Shade intolerant. Light reddish brown bark with yellow leaves in the fall.</p>	<p>Arrowwood, <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> – 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.</p>	<p>Cranberry, <u>American</u>, <u>Highbush</u>, <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> – 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.</p>
<p>Chokecherry, <u>Common</u>, <i>Prunus virginiana</i> – 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.</p>	<p>Cherry, <u>Nanking</u>, <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> - Height 6-10'. Produces small pinkish white flowers and small fruits eaten by songbirds. Tolerates wind and dry soils. Dense twigs make good screen. Needs full sun.</p>	<p>Dogwood, <u>Redosier</u>, <i>Cornus sericea</i> – 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.</p>	<p>Elderberry, <i>Sabucus canadensis</i> – Height of 6-8'. Leaves are pinnately compound, with 5 to 7 leaflets. Produces large clusters of deep purple berries. Prefers rich, moist soils. May be dangerous to browsing cattle.</p>
<p>Crabapple, <u>Red Splendor</u>, <i>Malus "red splendor"</i> – Height and spread of 15-25'. Leaves are green or reddish, flowers are white or pink followed by fruits ¼" to 1" in diameter. Full sun. Quality food source for wildlife.</p>	<p>Hackberry, <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> – 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.</p>	<p>Hazelnut, <u>American</u>, <i>Corylus americana</i> - Height of 3-10'. Shade tolerant. Produces edible nuts eaten by birds and mammals. Variable fall color. Can reproduce by suckering.</p>	<p>Honeysuckle, <u>Arnold Red</u>, <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> - 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</p>
<p>Little-Leaf Linden, <i>Tilia cordata</i> – Medium tree with compact, cone-shaped crown. Roots are wide-spreading and deep, which makes it an excellent soil builder. Prefers loamy soils. Produces flowers with small nutlets on a hanging stalk.</p>	<p>Maple, <u>Amur</u>, <i>Acer ginnala</i> - Small tree 15-18'. Often multi-stemmed tree with bright red or orange foliage in the fall. Shade tolerant but needs well drained soil.</p>	<p>Lilac, <u>Chinese</u>, <i>Syringa x chinensis</i> - Height of 8-12'. Large, round-headed shrub. Profuse bloomer, with lilac purple flowers in May. Prefers well-drained soils and full sun for best flowering effect.</p>	<p>Nannyberry, <i>Virburnum lentago</i> – 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.</p>

Please welcome Dan Pazdernik the new NRCS Soil Conservationist. . .



As the new Soil Conservationist for the Natural Resources Conservation Service in Freeborn County, I would like to introduce myself to the area. My name is Dan Pazdernik and I'm originally from Waubun, MN. I grew up on a beef farm where my dad raises 65 cow/calf pairs. My interest in the outdoors grew fast when I was a kid working on the land.

Farming, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, four wheeling, and camping are some of my favorite interests. After graduating high school I attended the University of Minnesota at Crookston for five years, and achieved bachelor degrees in water resource management and agronomy. My first year with the NRCS was in the summer of 2005 at Crookston, MN, followed

by the summer of 2006 at Mahnomon, MN. After graduating from UMC in May of 2007, I started my position here at the Freeborn County Soil and Water Conservation Office in late May. I received a warm welcome from the office staff as well as the producers I have interacted with. I am looking forward to my stay here in Albert Lea.



Dan is shown here conducting a vegetation assessment on a WRP site.

Funding for Conservation. . . Sign-up now!

Funding from USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is available through the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP). Funding for Freeborn County landowners is awarded to applicants who rank high enough based on available funding. Ranking factors are related to National, State and local environmental factors.

Successful applicants enter into a cost share contract with NRCS and agree to pay

50% of the cost of approved conservation practices. Some practices are incentive payments where NRCS pays 100% of a set rate per acre.

Conservation practices approved for funding are for crop, livestock, organic, and grazing farm operations. Examples of approved practices include: animal mortality facility, composting facility, critical area planting, diversion, fencing, grassed

waterway, pasture and hay planting, roof runoff structure, use exclusion, watering facility, wastewater treatment strip and well decommissioning. Incentive practices include; cover crop, crop management (no till/ridge/strip till), and strip cropping. Applications are being accepted now through November 30, 2007. A second sign-up period will begin in January 2008. Call (507) 373-5607 for more information.



Above is a Waterway in need of repair. Below is a completed Rock Lined Waterway. This project was funded with EQIP funds as well as a contribution from the Turtle Creek Watershed District



Things to Consider Before Commencing Land Improvement Activities. . .

Are you planning any activities such as tiling, surface drainage, tree removal, land clearing, ditch maintenance and others? If so, be sure to check with your local USDA Service Center before beginning any of these activities. Beginning with the 1985 Farm Bill, the practices mentioned above may be restricted and should be requested prior to your planned land improvement. Each of the activities are associated with the highly erodible and wetland

provisions of the USDA commodity and conservation programs. Therefore, any activity found to be a violation of the Farm Bill provisions will cause the land and any associated program land to be out of compliance. If you are out of compliance, all USDA program participation is suspended until the violation is corrected.

You can avoid a potential violation by reporting your intentions by completing a

form AD-1026 at your local Farm Service Agency (FSA). Requests are forwarded to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for a determination and then you will be notified of the status. Each request is completed as soon as possible, however, you should begin this process well ahead of the intended project starting date to assure you or a contractor will not be delayed.

Depending on the specific site history, land use, and environmental conditions you may also need additional permits



before beginning your project. Be sure to check with other local units of government and be aware of local and state ordinance which have restrictions or require a permit prior to many land altering activities.

"Conservation Fun"



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WATERWAYS
WILDFLOWERS
WILDLIFE
WINDBREAK



Pumpkin Rasin Cake

Ingredients you'll need:

2 cups all-purpose flour
2 cups sugar
2 teaspoons pumpkin pie spice
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon sale
4 eggs
1 can pumpkin
¾ cup vegetable oil
2 cups bran ceral (not flakes)
1 cup chopped pecans
1 cup raisins
Confectioner's sugar

Instructions:

Combine flour, sugar, pumpkin pie spice, baking powder, baking soda and salt; set aside. In a large bowl, beat eggs. Add pumpkin and oil; stir in cereal just until moistened. Add dry ingredients and stir just until combined. Fold in pecans and raisins. Pour into a greased 10 inch tube pan.



Bake at 350° for 60 – 65 minutes. Cool before removing from pan. Dust with confectioner's sugar before serving.

FREEBORN COUNTY SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)
1400 W MAIN STREET
ALBERT LEA, MN 56007
507-373-5607 EXT. 3
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*farm drainage
and backhoe work*