

Rock Island County Soil and Water Conservation

Rock Island County SWCD Fall 2019 Newsletter

www.RockIslandSWCD.org

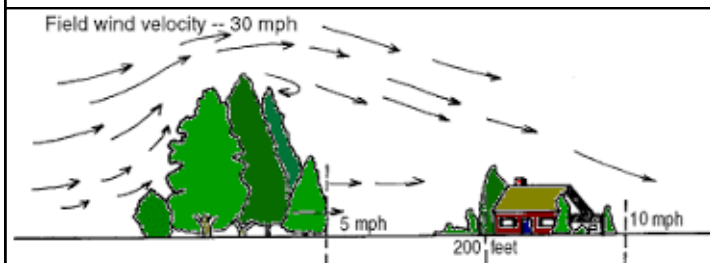
BACKYARD CONSERVATION: TREES ON THE FARM

Agroforestry is by definition an agricultural productive system including trees. It is a new science which is building on thousand of years of farmers experience. Today, there is a need to develop agricultural systems to make them more resilient and resistant to climate change. A well designed agroforestry system can bring all these benefits and help communities thrive under climate change.

Farmstead and field windbreaks and tree plantings are key components of a conservation system. Windbreaks and tree plantings slow the wind and provide shelter and food for wildlife. Trees can shelter livestock and crops; they are used as barriers to slow winds that blow across large cropped fields and through farmsteads which can help curb energy costs. Windbreaks can be beneficial in reducing blowing and drifting snow along roadways. They also help prevent dust particles from adding to smog over nearby urban areas. Installing a tree buffer outside of livestock facilities can also help curb odors.

Improving the soil's structure increases fertility and helps prevent soil erosion. A tree's penetrating roots improve the soil structure by improving aeration and drainage. Probing root growth breaks up the soil, which creates spaces for storing air and water. Tree roots improve drainage because each root acts as an underground water channel to help water penetrate the soil. Furthermore, a tree's deep, strong root system protects against soil erosion due to heavy rain and flooding.

If you are interested in implementing a windbreak on your farmstead or field, we can help design a plan and potentially provide financial assistance through CRP (Conservation Reserve Program). Start planning now for spring planting!



MUELLER FAMILY NAMED CONSERVATION FAMILY OF THE YEAR

Four generations of the Mueller family have farmed the original farmstead near Taylor Ridge, starting with Henry and followed by Stewart, Jim and now Jason. The family has put several conservation practices to work over the years, including grassed waterways and grade stabilization structures. They maintain terraces, contour farm with residue management and strip-till. They use grid sampling to address water quality issues and better manage nutrients, and have closed wells to safeguard groundwater from contamination. They also recently started using cover crops on parts of their cropland.

Jim Mueller served on the Rock Island SWCD board for 30 years, retiring in 2017. The Muellers are active in their community and are involved with the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, Farm Business Farm Management, 4-H, FFA, Farm Bureau and Edgington Township.



FALL TREE & FISH SALES DEADLINES

Fall Tree Sale Deadline:

Close Of Business Wednesday October 2nd

Fall Tree Sale Pick-up Dates:

*Thursday October 17th & Friday October 18th
from 8am -5pm*

Fall Fish Sale Deadlines

*Grass Carp- Friday, October 11th
All Other- Friday, October 18th*

Fall Fish Pick-up Date:

Monday, October 28th @ 7am

WATERSHED UPDATE

COPPERAS CREEK

We are still anticipating receiving a 2nd Implementation grant from the IL EPA. We have several landowners already signed up for projects and designs completed for fall or early spring work. This will be a 2-year grant cycle

Practices eligible for 60% cost-share will be streambank stabilization, grassed waterways, grade stabilization structures, water and sediment control basins, and terraces or diversions. The primary concerns addressed are erosion, nutrient runoff and water quality issues.

If you live within Copperas Creek Watershed and interested in a potential project, contact Rich Stewart to schedule a visit.

Once the grant is finalized and the funds are available, we will send out a letter to the landowners and farmers within Copperas Creek to notify of open enrollment in the program and begin to get surveys completed for new applicants.

MILL CREEK

On August 22nd, our office hosted a stakeholder meeting at Bowling Township Hall for landowners, officials, and farmers in the Mill Creek watershed. Around 30 people showed up to voice resource concerns and expressed an interest in development of a resource plan for Mill Creek Watershed.

University of Illinois Extension Watershed Outreach Associate, Haley Haverback discussed the process of developing a resource plan for the watershed. RISWCD staff led a discussion on concerns and ideas from community members who then voted to determine the top 3 priority natural resource concerns within the watershed. The top concerns were streambank and tributary erosion, log jams, and farmland/gully erosion. Secondary concerns included pond issues, lack of wildlife habitat and pollinators and nutrient loss from cropland.

Due to the positive community response and assistance from Haverback on writing the IL EPA 604b grant, we will move forward with obtaining the comprehensive resource plan for Mill Creek watershed. The grant application will be due by the end of this year with hope of getting the engineering firm to start writing the plan by late 2020. A landowner committee is being formed — if interested in participating, please contact our office.



What is a watershed?

An area of land where surface water drains down to a single point to a lake, river, stream or ocean. Also known as a drainage basin. Copperas Creek is a direct tributary to the Mississippi River, while Mill Creek is part of the Lower Rock River Watershed.

As rainwater and melting snow run downhill, they carry sediment, pollutants and nutrients into our streams, rivers, and groundwater. One of the best ways to ensure sustainable water resources for the future is to practice conservation. If we get everyone doing little parts, we will all reap a much healthier eco-system.



PARTNERS IN CONSERVATION- RISWCD PARTNER HIGHLIGHTS

Natural Resources Conservation Service: Conservation Stewardship Program Your Stewardship Goals. Our Assistance.

Have you ever looked across your property and thought about some land 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 land and your goals to help you increase productivity and protect the value of your land.

How It Works

Our Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) helps you build on your existing conservation efforts while strengthening your operation. CSP rewards you for your current conservation efforts and helps you add to the level of conservation on your farm. Whether you are looking to improve grazing conditions, 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 grazing plan that will improve your forage base, implement no-till to reduce erosion or manage forested 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.

Benefits

CSP is for working lands. It is the largest conservation program in the United States with 70 million acres of productive agricultural and forest land enrolled in CSP. Thousands of people that have made the choice to voluntarily enroll in the program because it helps them enhance natural resources and improve their business operation. CSP participants receive payments annually for 5 years. The payment amounts are based on your current level of conservation and the additional conservation activities that you agree to apply. You can choose to apply conservation practices and management activities to enhance your current level of conservation. In addition to financial benefits, CSP participants experience other benefits too.

Some of these benefits include:

- Improved water quality*
- Improved cattle gains per acre*
- Increased crop yields*
- Decreased inputs*
- Wildlife population improvements*
- Increased resilience to weather extremes*

How to Get Started

It's never too early to get started on your conservation goals. NRCS and SWCD staff in the Milan field office will be glad to help you prepare a conservation stewardship plan and application. Give us a call or stop by and see if CSP is right for you.

Pheasant's Forever

Farm Program for Illinois Landowners — The DNR's Illinois Recreational Access Program (IRAP)

An Alternative Farm Program to Consider: The IL Recreational Access Program

By Scott James, Rock Island County Pheasants Forever Biologist

There is a new opportunity for private landowners to *receive a stipend and habitat management assistance* from the Illinois DNR. Furthermore, there may be an opportunity to lower property taxes on your property that has habitat. How? By allowing controlled fishing, hunting, or other voluntary access opportunities on their farms that landowners regulate with the DNR. This program is known as the Recreational Access Program (IRAP). Although 979 acres are enrolled in the program in Henry County by satisfied landowners and tenants, 0 acres are enrolled in Rock Island County. Learn more about the program below and by contacting Scott James at: (309) 660-3147 or sjames@pheasantsforever.org.

What is IRAP?

IRAP leases private property throughout Illinois for semi-controlled public access for a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. Landowners are able to choose which outdoor recreational activities they agree to let the public do while also retaining time for their personal outdoor activities on their property. Participating landowners receive a stipend for each activity and season they allow access on. Furthermore, landowners will be considered for management assistance and/or cost-share for management. IRAP also pays for liability coverage during IRAP activities.

CONSERVATION SUCCESS STORIES

Last summer, a new practice was installed on the Randy Murdock farm east of Edgington. It's called a **Denitrifying Bioreactor**.

A What? Say that again and slower!

Denitrifying – a method to remove nitrogen from a water source (tile line)

Bioreactor – the method or material used to remove the nitrogen source.

Denitrifying bioreactors can remove a substantial portion of the nitrates flowing off farm fields and into local waters, reducing the likelihood of habitat degradation and algae blooms, both locally and downstream.

Denitrifying Bioreactor was approved as a new NRCS national conservation practice standard (no. 605) in late 2015. The practice has the potential to help with significant water quality challenges such as the hypoxic zones plaguing the Gulf of Mexico.

A denitrifying bioreactor is a buried trench filled with a carbon source – usually wood chips – installed at the edge of a field. Tile drains from the field carry excess water from the plant root zone and divert a portion of the drainage water into the bioreactor. Microorganisms on the wood chips consume the nitrates in the water and expel it as nitrogen gas. Performance varies based on size, location, and a variety of other factors, but the average bioreactor can be expected to remove up to half of the nitrates in water flowing through it.

As a result, nitrogen that would normally flow out of the field tile into a nearby creek in Randy's farm is now captured before it leaves the field tile.

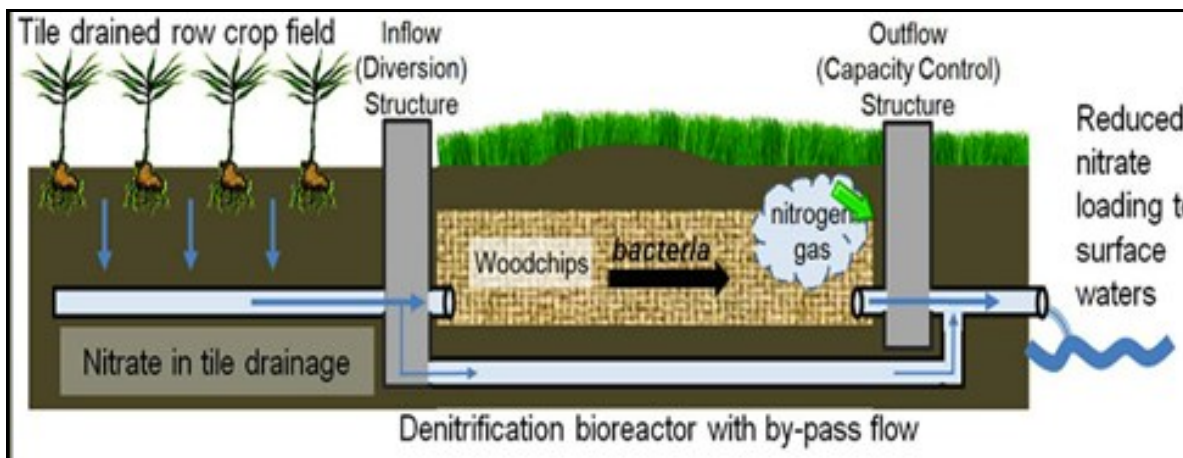
This practice is one of the many things farmers can use to reduce nitrogen from leaving their farm and polluting the Mississippi River basin and ultimately the Gulf of Mexico.

For more information on this or other practices used to reduce nitrogen and phosphorous loss from your fields, contact one of our staff.



Characteristics of Denitrifying Bioreactors

- **Organic last line of defense against subsurface nitrates;**
- **Removes 35-50 percent of nitrates from water flowing through it;**
 - **Relatively inexpensive to install and maintain;**
 - **No adverse effects on crop production or drainage.**



RISWCD has held several tours highlighting this innovative practice. It is the only one currently in Rock Island

CONSERVATION SALES & SERVICES



Sale Questions: 309-764-1486 X 3 or info@rockislandswcd.org

ALL SALES SUPPORT CONSERVATION IN ROCK ISLAND COUNTY!



Our 7.5 foot Great Plains No-Drill Seeding Drill is available for for fall seeding. Can be used for grain, small seed or native grasses. Pick up at our office in Milan.

Rent our drill for \$100/day + \$12/acre.

Marking flags available for sale.

**\$12.00/bundle (100)
or \$.15 each.**

Blue, white or orange
available.



What is Conservation Technical Assistance?

The Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) program provides technical assistance in planning and implementing conservation systems to land users who voluntarily address natural resource concerns. CTA is a FREE service offered to people working to conserve, improve, and sustain natural resources on private and public lands for the benefit of the larger community.

Through a grant from the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD), we have the ability to provide one-on-one conservation technical assistance for any landowner in Rock Island County. Former NRCS District Conservationist and now Conservation Specialist for Rock Island County SWCD, Joe Gates, is designated staff to provide these services to landowners. You can address natural resource concerns on your land by requesting CTA and working with Gates to develop a conservation plan, and making important decisions about land use and treatment.

This assistance may be in the form of resource assessment, practice design and/or survey, resource monitoring, or follow-up of installed practices. Help to inventory and assess the capabilities and limitations of your natural resource base and develop feasible land use and treatment alternatives so you can make informed land use decisions. A conservation plan may be developed to record your decisions and schedule the implementation of the selected conservation practices.

Benefits of CTA include:

- Reduce erosion
- Improve soil health and productivity
- Improve water quantity and quality
- Improve and conserve wetlands
- Enhance fish and wildlife habitat and restore natural ecosystems
 - Improve air quality
 - Improve pasture health
 - Improve woodlands
- Address other natural resource issues

PARTNER EVENTS

ILLINOIS

Extension

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL, CONSUMER & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Area farmers needed for research discussion on conservation practices Thurs., September 26 in Milan, IL!

The University of Illinois Extension is seeking 6 to 10 farmers in our service area to participate in discussion with Illinois and Purdue University researchers about agricultural conservation practices and programs. They would like to talk to **farmers who have not yet implemented conservation practices or who use very limited conservation methods**, in order better understand the barriers you face. They hope to gain insight from the feedback that will help make future conservation practices easier or more appealing for Illinois farmers to adopt.

The group discussion will take place on Thursday, September 26 at 10 am at the Rock Island County Extension office in Milan, IL. It will be followed by a lunch hosted by the University of Illinois. As a token of thanks for helping in their study, the research team from U of I will provide each participant with \$49.99.

If you are interested, please contact Haley Haverback at hmh2@illinois.edu or call her at (309) 932-3447. We greatly appreciate your input!



RIVER ACTION 's 12th Annual Upper Mississippi River Conference
October 23 & 24th, 2019
Stoney Creek Hotel & Conference Center
 To register: www.riveraction.org/umrc

Illiniwek Forest Preserve proudly presents **The 4th Annual Tipi Gathering**



Friday, Sept. 27
 School group day
 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Students will view tipis, learn history, and experience the drum circle and dancing.

Interested in having your group join?
 Contact Mike: 309-203-1404

Saturday, Sept. 28
 Open to the public
 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

- 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. view tipis, vendors open
- 1 - 3 p.m. drum circle and dancing
- 3 - 5 p.m. dinner break
- 5 - 7 p.m. drum circle and dancing

Sunday, Sept. 29
 Open to the public
 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

- 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. view tipis, vendors open
- 1 - 3 p.m. drum circle and dancing

Join us for our **2019 Tipi Gathering** to experience elements of the great plains Native American culture. Tour 15 tipis, while enjoying music, drum circle and dancing.

This is a **FREE** event.

RICFPD.org



Did you know?
 The Forest Preserve was given the name Illiniwek, which means "favorite Indian spot."



Halloween Bash
AT ILLINIWEK FOREST PRESERVE

Join us for a **WICKED** good time!

October 26 | 12-6 pm

THIS EVENT IS FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC!

SCHEDULE:

- 12-2 pm Scarecrow build
- 12-5 pm Bounce house
- 2-4 pm Hayrack rides
- 2-4 pm Pumpkin painting, costume contest, site decorating
- 4-6 pm Trick-or-treating

Participate in a family-friendly costume and campsite decorating contest. We'll crown 1st, 2nd and 3rd place prize winners - there will be a child and adult category.

Stone's Apple Barn will host an apple cider press demonstration and have apple cider for sale.

HAYRACK RIDES TRICK-OR-TREATING PUMPKIN PAINTING COSTUME CONTEST CAMPSITE DECORATING CONTEST
 836 State Ave, Hampton, IL | 309-496-2620



RISWCD 2019 Fall Fish Sale — Proceeds Support Conservation!

Grass Carp Orders Due: October 11th Payment & Other Orders Due: October 21st

Pick Up: Monday 10/28 @ 7:00 AM* at SWCD Office, 3020 1st Ave E, Milan, IL

Sale Questions: 309-764-1486 x3 *Stocking Questions: IDNR Fisheries Biologist Dave Wyffels

Make checks payable to: RISWCD, 3020 1st Ave E, Milan, IL 61264

Species	Size	Price	Qty.	Subtotal
Channel Catfish	4-6 in	\$0.85 each		\$
	6-8 in	\$1.05 each		\$
	* 8-10 in	\$1.30 each		\$
Albino Catfish	4-6 in	\$1.45 each		\$
Hybrid Sunfish	1-2 in	\$75.00 Bag of 250		\$
	3-5 in	\$1.00 each		\$
	5-7in	\$1.50 each		\$
Largemouth Bass	2-3 in	\$1.05 each		\$
	5-8 in	\$3.50 each		\$
Bluegill	1-2 in	\$75.00 Bag of 250		\$
	3-5 in	\$1.00 each		\$
Redear Sunfish	1-2 in	\$75.00 Bag of 250		\$
± Black Crappie	2-3 in	\$65.00 Bag of 100		\$
Fathead Minnows	Avg. 100 per lb.	\$14.00 per lb.		\$
**Tripliod Grass Carp Rec: 6 /vegetated acre	8-11 in	\$14.00		\$
± Black crappie only recommended in ponds over 5 acres.			Total	\$

Remind me prior to pick up by:

Phone Email Both

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____



**REQUIRED FOR TRIPLOID GRASS CARP ORDERS

County	Township, Range, Section If unknown, Property Address	Pond Size (Acres)	Water Name	# of Fish
Ex: Rock Island	T16N R2W S16	2ac	Pond	4

Getting Your Fish Home Safely– Save This Portion of Form

- All fish, except 8-10” catfish, will be bagged at the time of pick up and sealed in oxygenated water.
- Bring containers such as 5 gallon buckets, coolers, or totes, to secure the bags while travelling.
- 8-10” catfish: Due to their spines, you must provide a container with pond water. Pond water should be collected on pick-up day to ensure sufficient oxygen.
- Bagged fish should be kept out of sunlight on your trip home.
- After pickup, go directly to your pond and put your fish in.

FISH HIGHLIGHT: GRASS CARP CONTROL WEEDS

Aquatic plants are a beneficial and necessary part of lakes and ponds. Unfortunately, as beneficial as aquatic plants are they also easily overpopulate and become a nuisance to the landowner.

Too Many Weeds

Although necessary for a diverse and thriving aquatic community, plants allowed to spread unchecked interfere with boating, swimming, fishing, irrigation, livestock watering, etc. An excess of decaying plants can lower the amount of oxygen in the water to a level that can kill fish. In some waters, an abundance of plants overprotects sunfish and other prey species, allowing them to overpopulate and outstrip food supplies.

The result is inadequate growth, or stunting, of the fish. When aquatic plants hurt, rather than help a lake, they technically become weeds, and some form of control becomes necessary. Aquatic herbicides are commercially available to control weeds, but they can be expensive, need to be reapplied frequently and are potentially hazardous, if misused.

A Biological Alternative

A non-chemical method of aquatic weed control is now possible, thanks to a weed-eating member of the minnow family. A sterile version of the white amur, is a long, slender, silver-colored fish. This Asian minnow, which can grow well over 50 lbs., has a terminal mouth and has large throat teeth that help it tear and shred plant material. Grass carp feed almost exclusively on aquatic plants. They can eat 2-3 times their weight each day and may gain 5-10 pounds in a single year. The larger they get, the more plant material they consume. Since grass carp cannot reproduce they make an excellent biological control agent. They affect the impoundment only during their individual life span. They are usually most effective after their first growing season to about age eight. It is because of this growth period that weed decline is usually not apparent in a pond until the end of the second year, depending on the number of fish stocked.

Is your undesired vegetation a species that grass carp will eat?

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton, Najas</i>
Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum</i>
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum</i>
Waterweed	<i>Elodea</i>
Muskgrass	<i>Chara</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha spp.</i>
Water Lilies	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>



Stock With Care

As effective as grass carp may be it should always be remembered that they are an exotic species and overstocking can cause unwanted problems. Here are some tips to remember:

- ⇒ Do not stock grass carp as a preventative measure
- ⇒ Grass carp will not control filamentous algae (moss) growth
- ⇒ Aquatic vegetation control with grass carp will take time, sometimes up to 3 years to see results
- ⇒ The eradication of rooted aquatic plants and the release of subsequent nutrients (nitrogen & phosphorus) may result in an overabundance of microscopic algae (i.e. algae bloom)
- ⇒ No stocking guideline fits all situations—each pond or lake is different, having its own combination of fertility, water clarity, shallow water and chemical makeup thus these variables affect the number of grass carp required to achieve the level of plant control desired. These are the IDNR general recommendations

Percent of plant coverage in lake:	Number of carp per acre of water:
10-20	Mechanical or chemical spot treatment
20-40	2-5
40-60	5-10
over 60	10-20

For additional stocking questions, please contact IDNR Fisheries Biologist for Rock Island County, Dave Wyffels @ 630-360-4185.

We are planning a pond management clinic for February, 2020 with Dave Wyffels. If interested, contact our office.

Reference: Aquaguide—Missouri Department of Conservation



RISWCD 2019 Fall Native Tree Sale – Proceeds Support Conservation!

Payment and Orders Due: October 2nd, 2019

Pick-Up at SWCD Office, 3020 1st Ave E, Milan, IL 61264

***Tree Pick Up:** Thursday, October 17th 2019 and Friday, October 18th, 2019, 7:30 AM - 5:30 PM

“We abuse land because we see it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.” ~Aldo Leopold

Make checks payable to: RISWCD, 3020 1st Ave E, Milan, IL 61264

3 Gallon Potted RPM Trees—Conservation Grade Illinois Native Trees

SPECIES	PRICE	QTY	TOTAL
White Oak	\$18.00		\$
Bur Oak	\$18.00		\$
Northern Red Oak	\$18.00		\$
Scarlet Oak	\$18.00		\$
Swamp White Oak	\$18.00		\$
Pin Oak	\$18.00		\$
Shingle Oak	\$18.00		\$
Downy Serviceberry	\$18.00		\$
Shagbark Hickory (12”)	\$18.00		\$
Pecan	\$18.00		\$
Shellbark Hickory (12”)	\$18.00		\$
Black Walnut	\$18.00		\$
Butternut Walnut	\$18.00		\$
Smooth Hydrangea	\$15.00		\$
Eastern Redbud	\$18.00		\$
Flowering Dogwood	\$18.00		\$
Paw Paw	\$18.00		\$
Yellow-Poplar (Tuliptree)	\$18.00		\$
Black Cherry	\$18.00		\$
White Pine	\$18.00		\$
TOTAL:			\$

Remind me prior to pick up by:

Phone Email Both

Name: _____

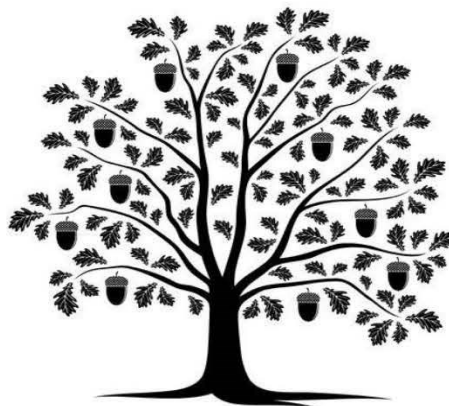
Address: _____

City: _____

State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____



Note: Weather and planting conditions beyond the control of the nursery may affect the tree pick-up date. We cannot be responsible for trees after the specified pick-up date. Please make arrangements to pick them up on time. Plants are for conservation purposes only, and shall not be used as ornamentals or for landscaping. We make every effort to provide excellent quality stock, but we cannot provide any guarantees of survival or growth.

Sale Questions: 309-764-1486 X 3 or info@rockislandswcd.org

TREE HIGHLIGHT: 9 REASONS TO PLANT AN OAK TREE

1. Oaks support hundreds of butterfly and moth species

Five hundred and thirty-four to be exact. An oak tree supports more moths and butterflies than any other native tree species, and more than non-native species. Why is this important? Because we need insects for our ecosystem to function properly.

2. Not all oaks take forever to grow!

Some will take a bit longer than others, but even small oaks will support a lot of insects. Pin Oaks and Scarlet Oaks are fast growing oaks. (Two foot or more a year.). Red oak is just a tad slower. White oak, a gorgeous tree, is worth the wait at about a foot or so a year.

3. Great fall color

Their fall colors range from bright to muted shades of yellow, red and bronze and typically tend to be the last hold-outs in the fall, giving you color and interest later in the season. One of the most spectacular is the scarlet oak; striking for its glowing, deeply lobed red foliage.

4. A tree for posterity

Many live 200 years or more. Plant an oak tree today for your grandchildren. As the old adage goes, the best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is today.

5. Bird value

The insect life they support helps feed songbirds. Birds need energy for migration and breeding. Baby birds need food. With oak trees, there are enough insects to support birds *and* to keep our beneficial insect populations robust.

6. Shade

Oaks require sun to grow. But what happens underneath their canopies? SHADE for you!

7. An oak for almost every site

Pin and Swamp White tolerate moist soil and can even tolerate occasional standing water. Scarlet and White tolerate thin dry soil. Bur and Shingle are tolerant of alkaline soils and urban environments and can be great parkway shade trees. Northern Red thrives in ravines and low slopes.

8. Acorns

Acorns are relished by many animal species: deer, gray squirrels, red squirrels, chipmunks, wild turkeys, crows, flying squirrels, rabbits, opossums, blue jays, quail, raccoons, wood ducks—more than 100 U.S. vertebrate species eat acorns. Not to mention the artistic and visual interest these beautiful nuts provide.

9. Winter Interest

Some oaks retain their leaves through the winter, creating a lovely contrast to bare branches elsewhere. (Pin, Shingle, and White Oaks). Others have deep furrowed bark to provide interest. (Bur, Swamp White and Scarlet Oaks).

***Quercus macrocarpa* – Bur Oak.** Bottomland forest tree. Dry to wet soils, wide spreading open crown. One of the largest and most majestic of the oaks. Large, slow growing tree growing 15'-20' over a 20 year period, to about 80'. Fall color muted yellow to yellow-brown.



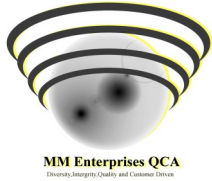
Will grow in clay. More tolerant of city conditions than other oaks. Drought tolerant once established. Bur Oak wood is durable and high quality.

***Quercus coccinea* – Scarlet Oak.** Upland forest tree. Dry to moist, well drained soil. Medium sized tree and moderately fast growing with irregular open crown to 75 feet. Tolerates very dry and sandy or gravelly soil. Scarlet oak acorns are an important food source for many large songbirds, wild turkeys, grouse, squirrels and white-tailed deer. True to its name, the scarlet oak produces wonderful scarlet fall color. This tree is best used in residential yards as an ornamental and shade tree. Excellent timber quality as well.



RISWCD NEWSLETTER SPONSORSHIPS

A big thank you to our current sponsors featured below! The printing of our bi-annual newsletter would not be possible without their support.



M & M Enterprises QCA

Quad City Water Conservation Specialist

<http://mmenterprisesqca.fixr.com/>
309-854-3983

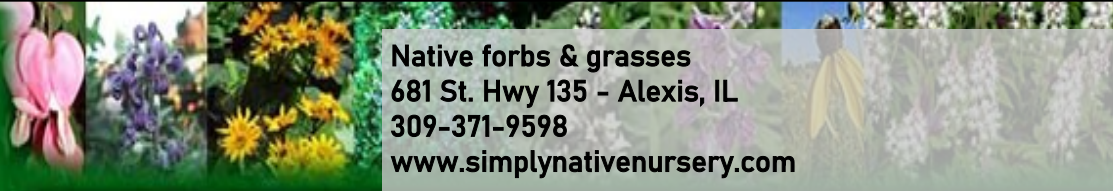
FREE 1 HOUR CONSULTATION

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- Lake Treatment Consultation
- Shoreline Cleanup/Repair
- Water Hazard Removal/Marking
- Beach/Seawall Engineering
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- Eco-Friendly Products
- Transect Mapping

Special Promotion

First Five New Customers to Hire MME QCA for their Lake Or Pond Services Receives 20% Off With This Coupon

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Quad City Conservation Alliance

2621 4th Avenue
Rock Island, Illinois 61201

A Non-Profit Coalition of Conservation Clubs



GOLD STAR FS, INC.

2019 Rock Island County District Directors:

Gary Blanchard: Chairman
Sally Ferguson: Treasurer/Secretary
Brian Parkinson: Vice-Chair

Nathan Oak, Director
Twila Cederstrom, Director

RISWCD Staff:

Rich Stewart, Resource Conservationist
Dawn Temple, Administrator
Joe Gates, Resource Conservationist

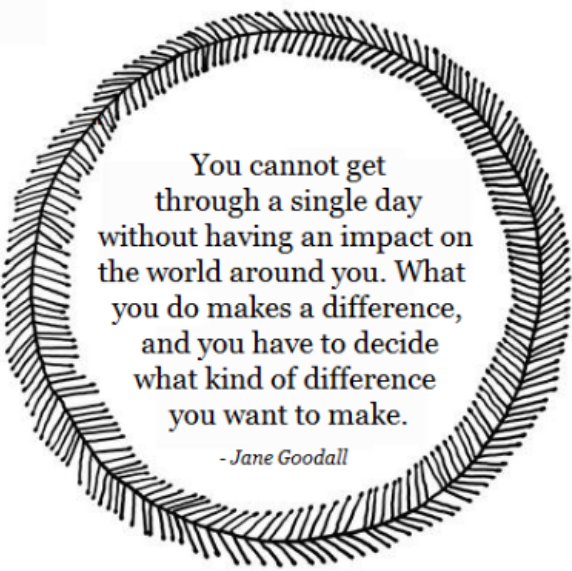


Rock Island County
Soil and Water Conservation District
3020 1st Ave E
Milan, IL 61264

FALL 2019 Newsletter

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You cannot get
through a single day
without having an impact on
the world around you. What
you do makes a difference,
and you have to decide
what kind of difference
you want to make.

- Jane Goodall

Donations

*Cash or property donations to RISWCD are tax
deductible under IRS Code 170(c)(1).*