



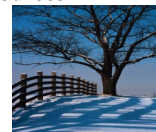
FOCUS ON CONSERVATION

LOGAN SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

"It is the goal of Logan Soil & Water Conservation District to promote stewardship of soil, water and other natural resources."

WINTER 2012

2012 TREE SALE UNDERWAY



Logan SWCD is offering an assortment of tree packets for sale to urban and rural landowners. The plant varieties are selected for their popularity and hardiness in the Logan County area. We feel that the species of seedlings we are offering are better suited for our local growing conditions.

Trees provide food and cover for wildlife. The following trees and shrubs are great for animals and birds through winter, spring, summer and fall. Our seedlings are 1-2 years old and are packaged in groups of ten. This is an economical way to work toward establishing or adding to a wildlife area, to create a windbreak, or landscape. Please see the enclosed order form for prices and deadline information.

TREE DESCRIPTIONS



American Arborvitae

A dense, flat green pyramidal tree. It has feather-like, yellowish-green needles with blunt tips. Has a medium growth rate and grows 40-60 ft. high. Useful as a windbreak and wildlife habitat.



American Sycamore

One of the biggest, sturdiest & most durable of North America hardwoods. It's most striking feature is its unique bark, resembling the camouflage of a soldier's uniform. Height: 80-100 ft. Does well in most soils.



Bald Cypress

A majestic *non* evergreen. Small leaves spirally around stem; sage green in summer; russet, soft brown to oranges brown fall color; 1-2" cones. Seeds are eaten by birds. It's a good street tree & provides light shade. Height-50 - 100'.



Birch (River)

The cinnamon-colored bark of the River Birch is spectacular in the winter. Lustrous, medium-green leaves. Tolerant of both wet soils & dry summers. Medium to fast growth rate. Height -40' to 70'. 40'- 60' spread.



Black Hills Spruce

An evergreen with bright green to bluish needles. Popular as a landscape tree. Will grow to 20' tall and 15-20' wide. Ideal in a windbreak.



Black Walnut

One of the most valuable native trees. Heavy, strong, durable heartwood, in great demand for veneers, cabinet making. Nuts are eaten by humans, twigs and nuts are eaten by wildlife. 70-100 ft.



Colorado Blue Spruce

Needles are stout and prickly 3/4- 1 1/4 inches long, rich green to bluish green. Moderate growth rate.



Concolor (White) Fir

Needles are silvery blue to silvery green, flat, 2-3" long. Medium growth rate. Excellent ornamental and Christmas tree. Good wildlife cover. Squirrels & birds enjoy seeds. Matures at 50'.



Flowering White Dogwood

Produces creamy white blossoms in spring and red berries in autumn & winter that are enjoyed by wildlife. Height: 10-20 ft.



Lilac (Late)

A fast growing, shrub that blooms. The purplish-white flowers appear in mid to late May, sometimes continuing into June. Grows 6-10 feet. Excellent for wildlife. Easy to grow, & seldom bothered by pests.



Norway Spruce

Needles are dark green, mostly 1/2 - 1 inch long. The twigs and branchlets hang downward. The only spruce with drooping branchlets and the only one with large cones. Height is 60-90 feet. Useful for wildlife habitat.



Pin Oak

A fast growing, large maturing shade tree which has an oval-pyramidal shape. Leaves are a deeply lobed, glossy dark green in summer. Fall color ranges from red to brown. Utilized by many game species. Pin oak is commonly planted for food plots.



Redbud

This small to medium size tree generally 25-35 ft. tall has been cultivated since 1641 as an ornamental. Showy reddish spring-time flowers that appear before the leaves. It's seeds are eaten by birds.



Red Oak

Leaves turn a vibrant red in autumn. Fast growth, up to 2 ft. per year. Prefers sandy loam acidic soils in full sun. Wildlife enjoys the acorns that are produced. Height: 65-100 ft.



Southwestern White Pine

Needles are in groups of 5, soft, dark to bluish green, 2-4 " long. Can be used in windbreaks. Provides nesting & winter protection for wildlife. Seeds a palatable to small mammals & birds. 35-50' ft. in height. Beautiful Christmas trees.



Sugar Maple

A native tree that has dark green foliage turning yellow to orange to fiery red in fall. Grows in most types of soils. The sap is used to make maple syrup. Slow to medium growth. Height 40-60 feet.



Sweet Gum

Star shaped leaves turning to brilliant reds, oranges, yellows & purples in autumn Sweet Gum are extremely resistant to pests & diseases. Birds enjoy the seed capsules. Height: 60-90 ft.



Tulip-popular

One of the tallest hardwoods. Long straight trunk, narrow crown & beautiful flowers resembling tulips. Leaves turn yellow in fall. Lumber is used to build toys, furniture, instruments. Height: 80-100 ft.



White Oak

A tall tree with rather evenly lobed hairless leaves that may be somewhat whitened underneath. Growth is good, best on deep, well drained loamy soils. Height is 60-80 ft. Can be used in a windbreak.



White Pine

Needles are in 5's, 3-5 inches long, soft texture, rich green. Fast growth rate. Height up to 100 feet. Good as a windbreak.

LOGAN SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Enviro-Friendly Wildflower Mix

A balanced blend of flowering herbs & wildflower designed to attract beneficial insects and desirable birds. Also deters many garden pests. 4 oz. poly bag seeds 1,350 square ft.



Bird & Butterfly Seed Mix

The flowers in this blend attract Hummingbirds and butterflies all summer long. The heavy reseeding annuals act as a natural food source for songbirds all winter. 4 oz. poly bag seeds 1,350 square feet.



Tree Protectors

Translucent tubes provide a protected, growth-friendly environment for seedlings. Offers protection against wind, animals, birds and sprays.

LOGAN COUNTY INDIAN MARKER TREE

By Jim Bartlett, Cable, Ohio

This large sugar maple (*acer saccharum*) is located about a mile north of the town of Zanesfield in east central Logan County. This area is very well known for the skirmishes between the Indian tribes living in the Mad River Valley and white settlers seeking revenge for their raids in what we now know as Kentucky. This tree may be the only living reminder of that turbulent period of Ohio history.

I was first shown this tree about twenty years ago by the son of the farmer that owned the land at that time. The hillside on which the tree stands was being pastured then and the tree, along with dozens of others in the field, had been tapped for several generations for the production of maple syrup. The old sugar house stands vacant higher up on the hill. I didn't give the tree much thought until one of my fellow members of the Blue Jacket chapter brought the tree up in one of our discussions. I agreed to check the tree's health and report back to the group. The pasture had filled in with saplings and multiflora rose since my last visit to the tree and it was difficult to locate. Most of the neighboring trees have succumbed to ice and wind storms of the ravages of old age, but the marker tree is in remarkably good shape. As a professional forester I have seen thousands of trees of many species and know that natural forces can make trees assume some strange shapes, but given the size and shape of this tree I believe that it is authentic. The diameter measurement of the tree at one foot off the ground is 38 inches and halfway along the horizontal stretch the diameter is 40 inches. At an average ring count of 12 rings per radial inch in cross section the tree could be 240 years old. While not as long lived as an oak, sugar maple can attain an age of 300 years and grow to be 5 feet in diameter. On the tin soils and south facing hillside the tree has probably grown slowly throughout its life.

Many of us learned in scouting that the Indians marked trails using different methods and that sometimes a tree sapling was bent over and held in place with stones as in the picture below. The tendency of the tree to grow toward the light and away from the ground has caused the unusual right angle bends. I thought it would be interesting to check the azimuth bearing of the trunk of the tree and found it to point due north. What the significance of the tree was to the individual that originally bent it over and who followed the trail we will never know, but it is fun to speculate with this living artifact.



Indian marker tree near Zanesfield

2012 FARMER BREAKFAST MEETINGS

The 2012 Conservation Tillage Breakfast Meetings (CTC) have begun. The farmer breakfast meetings are held at the Plaza Inn, Mt. Victory with the breakfast beginning at 7:30 AM and the meetings starting at 8:00 AM.

Dates and topics are:

- **January 17-** Soil Quality & the Effective Use of Cover Crops
- **January 31-** Use of Gypsum as a Soil Amendment
- **February 14-** Management of Hard to Control Weeds (like Mares tail)
- **February 28-** Current & Future Uses for Precision Agriculture

2012 TREE PACKET ORDER FORM

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____

ZIP _____

MAKE ORDERS PAYABLE TO:

LOGAN SWCD
324 CO. RD. 11
BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO 43311

SEEDLINGS ARE 10 PER PACKET

ALL SALES ARE FINAL

NO REFUNDS

| PACKET NAME | # OF PACKETS | PRICE | TOTAL |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1. American Arborvitae (white cedar) | | 8.00 | |
| 2. American Sycamore | | 8.00 | |
| 3. Baldcypress | | 12.00 | |
| 4. Birch (River) | | 8.00 | |
| 5. Black Hills Spruce | | 8.00 | |
| 6. Black Walnut | | 8.00 | |
| 7. Colorado Blue Spruce | | 8.00 | |
| 8. Concolor (White) Fir | | 10.00 | |
| 9. Flowering White Dogwood | | 11.00 | |
| 10. Lilac (Late) | | 8.00 | |
| 11. Norway Spruce | | 7.00 | |
| 12. Pin Oak | | 7.00 | |
| 13. Red Bud | | 9.00 | |
| 14. Red Oak | | 8.00 | |
| 15. Southwestern White Pine | | 9.00 | |
| 16. Sugar Maple | | 11.00 | |
| 17. Sweet Gum | | 11.00 | |
| 18. Tulip Poplar | | 10.00 | |
| 19. White Oak | | 11.00 | |
| 20. White Pine | | 8.00 | |
| 21. Enviro-Friendly Wildflower Mix 4 oz. | | 11.00 | |
| 22. Bird & Butterfly Mix 4 oz. | | 11.00 | |
| 23. Tree Protectors -ht. 4', diam. 4" (includes stake & tie) | | 5.50 | |
| TOTAL: | | | |

Deadline for placing order is March 14, 2012

Payment must accompany order -please make checks payable to: Logan SWCD



LOGAN SWCD OFFICE USE ONLY

Payment Date: _____

Total: _____

Receipt #: _____

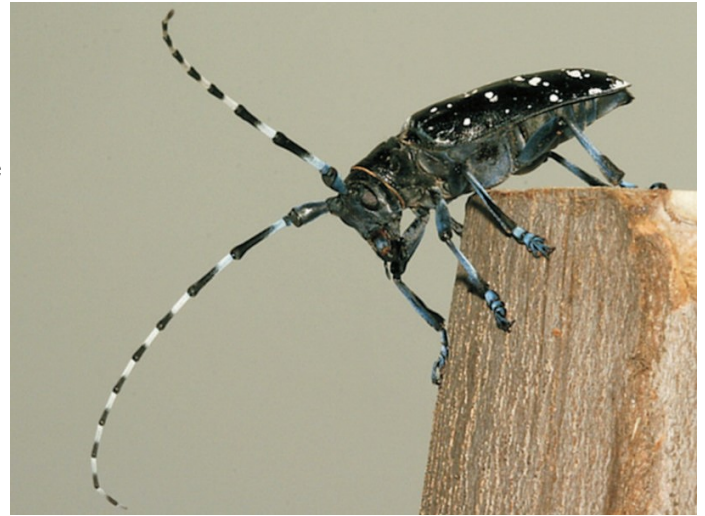
Cash _____ Check # _____

Asian Long horned Beetle Update

Excerpts from articles and photos from The Ohio State University Extension, Ohio Woodland Stewards Program publications, Joe Boggs, OSU Extension Assistant Professor, Entomology, and Amy Stone, OSU Extension, EAB and ALB Statewide Coordinator

While Asian long horned beetle (ALB) infestations in SW Ohio are garnering nearly all of the attention in Ohio, residents and woodland owners across the buckeye state are urged to stay vigilant and continue to look for signs and symptoms of this non-native invasive species in their own areas as well. In June, an infestation of ALB was found in Clermont County, Ohio. Ohioans can check out the following website-www.beetlebusters.info for additional information and photos.

The beetle has the potential to cause almost unprecedented damage to trees in North America. First it is a tree killer; infested trees do not recover, they are continually re-infested until dead. Second, the beetle has a very wide host range. ALB infests all species of maples (e.g. sugar, silver, red, Norway, box elder) as well as birches, elms, willows, horsechestnuts, and buckeyes. Trees that are occasionally attacked include ashes, European mountainash, hackberry, katsura tree, London plantree, mimosa, and poplars. Finally, there are no known natural enemies of ALB in North America.



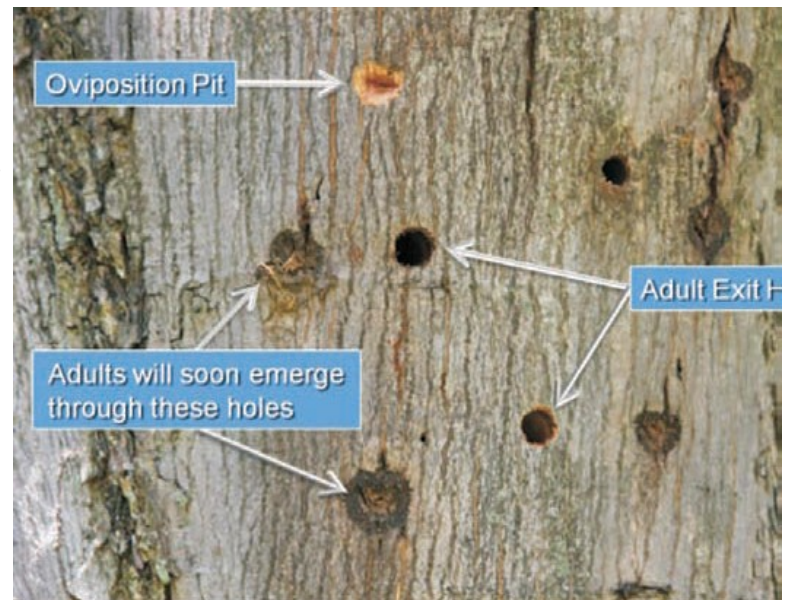
ALB is a large, striking looking beetle; adults measure 1-1 1/2" in length. The beetle belongs to the family Cerambycidae; beetles in this family are commonly called "long horned" because of their extremely long antennae. The antennae of the ALB are longer than the length of the beetle's body and have alternating black and white bands. The bullet-shaped beetles are shiny black to dark blue and covered with numerous irregularly shaped and sized white spots; they look like someone has tried to dab on the spots with a frayed brush. ALB produces a single generation per season and the beetle is not capable of surviving the winter in the adult stage; all other stages (eggs, larvae, pupae) are capable of overwintering. Adults have been reported to emerge in other infestations in North America from July to October; however, adults were found in the Ohio infestation on June 16th.

Adult emergence holes are circular and very large measuring around 3/8-1/2" in diameter. Although the beetles are capable of flying several hundred yards in search of a suitable host, they prefer to remain close to the tree from which they developed in order to re-infest the tree if it will support another generation. After mating, ALB adult females chew circular to oblong-shaped 3/8" wide oviposition pits into the bark and phloem. A single egg is deposited into each pit; a female lays an average of 35 eggs during her lifetime. The oviposition pits and adult exit holes, if found on living branches and stems, are strong diagnostic indicators for an ALB infestation.

Cerambycid larvae are commonly referred to as "round headed borers," and ALB larvae look like typical cerambycid larvae. The segment towards the front of the fleshy, thin-skinned, yellowish-white larvae are larger in diameter than the rest of the segments. This makes the larvae look like they have round heads and tapering bodies.

When people think of ALB in Ohio, they may also be thinking of Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) (EAB). However, comparing the two beetles is like comparing apples to oranges. First, the much smaller EAB adults love to fly and they easily disperse. ALB adults hate to fly because they are much larger; it costs them more energy. The beetles tend to stay with an infested tree until the tree is killed. Consequently, ALB does not spread very fast from tree to tree.

Early detection is key to successful eradication of ALB in North America; an accurate identification and diagnosis is essential. A special toll-free telephone number has been established by the ODA for Ohioans to report suspected ALB infestations. The number is: 1-855-252-6450.



LOGAN SWCD/NRCS
324 C. Rd. 11
Bellefontaine, Oh
43311

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
U S POSTAGE
BELLEFONTAINE, OH
PERMIT NO. 324

Phone: 937-593-2946 Ext. 3
Fax: 937-592-3350
www.co.logan.oh.us/soilandwater/
Logan SWCD Hours:
Monday-Friday 7:30 AM-4:30 PM

LOGAN SWCD SUPERVISORS

Eric Johnson Tim Lyden

Frank Phelps Joe Ramsey Renee Winner

LOGAN SWCD STAFF

Lorre Culp—Secretary

Deb Roberts –District Administrator

Steve Searson –District Technician

USDA/NRCS STAFF

Bob Stoll—District Conservationist

bob.stoll@oh.nrcs.usda.gov

Brian Leptak –Civil Engineering Technician

LaRae Baker-NRCS Soils Conservationist

INDIAN LAKE WATERSHED PROJECT

Vicky Boots, Executive Director

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

ALL SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, AGE DISABILITY, POLITICAL BELIEFS, MARITAL STATUS OR HANDICAP

DATES TO REMEMBER

- January 11- Logan SWCD Tree Sale Begins
- January 16- Martin Luther King Day-
Office Closed
- January 17 - CTC Meeting -7:30 AM,
Plaza Inn, Mt. Victory
Logan SWCD board meeting -
5:00 PM - Logan SWCD office
- January 31- CTC Meeting -7:30 AM, Plaza
Inn, Mt. Victory
- February 14 - CTC Meeting -7:30 AM,
Plaza Inn, Mt. Victory
- February 20 President's Day-Office Closed
- February 21- Logan SWCD board meeting -
5:00 PM - Logan SWCD office
- February 28- CTC Meeting -7:30 AM.
Plaza Inn, Mt. Victory
- March 14 - Deadline for Tree Sale orders
- March 20- Logan SWCD board meeting -
5:00 PM - Logan SWCD office

ELECTRONICS RECYCLING OPEN FULL TIME

The Logan County Solid Waste District, Bellefontaine, Ohio is accepting electronics for recycling at a special electronics drop-off operating daily Mon. thru Fri., 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., located at 1100 S. Detroit Street.

ELECTRONICS-NO FEE ANY TELEVISION-\$10.00

Computers and accessories: laptop, tower, servers, monitors, keyboard, mouse, speakers, cables, printer, printer/fax machine, scanner and copier of any size; UPS & battery backup system; DVD & VCR players, CDs and DVDs media, floppy discs; telephone equipment, pagers, and cell phones (Cell phones recycling supports breast cancer research); Stereo or record playing equipment, tape recorder, radio; toaster, microwave oven, vacuum cleaner, dehumidifier, and small electric hand tools.



*For information call 599-1253 or visit our website at:
www.logancountyrecycles.com*

Sponsored by Logan County Commissioners:

The Logan County Land Trust will be accepting applications for the 2012 Agricultural Easement Purchase Program. For additional information contact the Logan SWCD office, 937-593-2946 or an LCLT Director