Richland County Soil Conservation District

Fall 2021

2021 Eco-Ed Days for 7th Graders

The 2021 Eco-Ed Field Days, for 7th graders, was held after having to take a year off. The Richland County Soil Conservation District hosted the field day at the Bagg Bonanza Farm, Mooreton, ND. We had two days of fun-filled learning activities and being outdoors. The Eco-Ed field day is open to all Richland County School Districts, we had 7 schools participate this year (Fairmount, Colfax, Lidgerwood, Hankinson, Wyndmere, Circle of Nations and Wahpeton) with a total of 170 students in attendance.

Eco-Ed Days encompasses five learning areas: Prairie/Rangelands, Soils & Erosion, Water Quality, Wetlands and Woodlands. The students also were able to enjoy a special presentation put on by the Chahinkapa Zoo and participate in an Ecological Scavenger Hunt. The goal of this field day is for students to have a fun, interactive day learning about ecology and their environment. Along with encouraging good choices to make our water, air, plants and soils flourish not degrade. Before and after attending Eco-Ed Days the students take a test. This allows us to see how much they've learned. The student body with the highest average score, for the post-test, gets a pizza party. This year's winners of the pizza party were a group from the Wahpeton Middle School. We also give prizes to the Scavenger Hunt winners. Day 1 winning team was Amla Prochnow of Hankinson, Juan Suarez of Wyndmere, Lilly Amundson of Fairmount, and Damon Kaczynski of Lidgerwood. Day 2 winning team was Elise Skovholt, Skylie Pulskamp, Ella Prochnow and Amelia Rossow from the Wahpeton Middle School.

Submitted by: Billie Jo Hinders, District Clerk

NORTH DAKOTA ECO ED
An Environmental Experience

Richland County Soil Conservation District

Notes from the Richland SCD District Technician

by Keith Kinneberg

I am wondering if everyone feels the same as I do but did the summer season seem to go by really fast this year? I can maybe blame some of it on the age factor, but it did seem faster than usual. The tree crew was out late this fall and did a tree check on survival of the past spring plantings. I was afraid with the dry summer that a lot of trees were going to struggle. Because of dry conditions I was worried how much the landowners were able to keep them watered. The survival rate was actually very good and way better than expected. Thank you to the landowners who kept up with the maintenance on the new plants.

On November 2, we finished up with fall grass seeding and rototilling for the year. I want to remind you too that we do provide a rototilling and grass seeding service. Please contact the office if you are interested and would like us to provide those services to you. We will provide garden rototilling if there is anyone interested but we will have to charge our minimum rate unless there are enough tilling jobs to do in the immediate area then we can provide a lower rate. Enclosed in the newsletter is the 2022 price list for the services we offer.

We are now taking orders for tree handplants. We have enclosed the handplant order form. Please fill it out and send back to the office as soon as possible. The tree availability will be limited on certain trees and are on a first come first serve basis. Along with that we are also taking orders for machine plantings, so if you are wanting us to machine plant your trees, please contact the office and we will work out a plan with you.

We are working on getting our website up and running yet, so we need to apologize for not having that form of communication available for our customers. We do have a Facebook page; so by going on that you can send a message to us and we will be able to respond to you that way. As always our phone number is 701-642-5997 ext. 3. If you have questions that is another route you can take to get in touch with our office. Have a safe and enjoyable winter. Lets hope it goes as fast as the summer did!!!

Hand Plant Tree Order Form

(Please read bottom information before filling out order)

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Street: _____ **Phone#:** _____

City: _____ **Minimum of 10 trees per species**

QTY	SHRUBS
_____	Buffaloberry
_____	Caragana
_____	Nanking Cherry
_____	Sand Cherry
_____	Common Chokecherry
_____	Viburnum Nannyberry
_____	Shubert Chokecherry
_____	American Cranberry
_____	Golden Currant
_____	Juneberry
_____	Redosier Dogwood
_____	Common Lilac
_____	Villosa (late) Lilac
_____	Amur Maple
_____	Plum

QTY	TALL HEIGHT TREES
_____	Silver Maple +
_____	Laurel Leaf Willow
_____	Northern Hackberry +
_____	American Linden +
_____	Hybrid Poplar
_____	Native Cottonwood (seed bearing)
_____	Native Male Cottonwood (seedless)
_____	Siouxland Cottonwood
_____	Black Walnut +
_____	Golden Willow
_____	Bur Oak – (container grown)
_____	Princeton Elm (priced annual)
_____	Quaking Aspen
_____	_____
_____	_____

QTY	MEDIUM HEIGHT TREES
_____	Apricot
_____	Red Splendor Crabapple
_____	Midwest Crabapple
_____	Siberian Crabapple
_____	Ussurian Pear
_____	Black Cherry
_____	Sugar Maple
_____	Maple Freeman
_____	Little Leaf Linden +

QTY	CONIFERS
_____	Colorado Blue Spruce
_____	Black Hills Spruce
_____	Ponderosa Pine
_____	Scotch Pine
_____	Eastern Red Cedar
_____	Rocky Mountain Juniper
_____	Meyer Spruce
_____	Potted CB Spruce 1 Gal.
_____	Potted BH Spruce 1 Gal

_____ Please check if you are a farmer or rancher- Trees are NOT subject to sales tax.

All trees are subject to availability from the nursery sources. Regular stock trees are 12-18" tall and are $2.00 per tree or $30.00 per bundle of 25 trees and payable at time of pickup. Potted 1 Gallon trees are $8.50. **Orders $100.00 and over will require a 50% down payment due by February 15th, 2022.** Prices are subject to change. + indicates that variety may be purchased as taller stock. Please indicate above if you want taller trees. 2-3 ft are $3 each and over 3ft are $4. Please call if you want a certain variety not listed to check on availability. 1-701-642-5997 Ext. 3 Mail to: Richland SCD 1687 Bypass Rd Wahpeton, ND 58075

Price List for 2021-2022

Hand Plants:

Regular Stock- -in bundle of 25's	$30.00
Singles-Regular Stock	$2.00 (minimum of 10 trees per species)
Taller stock (2'-3') (over 3')	$3.00 $4.00
Potted (spruce or pine) (1 Gal. containers)	$8.50

Handplanted by staff- 1st 100 trees at $3.00 per tree (includes labor and tree) $2.00 per tree after the initial 100.

Prices on special order trees will vary according to species and cost of purchasing from nursery.

Machine Planting:

$30.00 per 100 feet (includes trees and labor) Minimum of $400 will be charged regardless.

Tubes and Stakes:

4 foot (vented style)	$3.25 each $4.50 w/stake $1.25 for stake.
Application of tubes by staff-	$1.50 plus cost of tube and stake.

Fabric Weed Control:

Applied by SCD-	.50 cents per foot (includes cost of fabric)
Fabric purchased by producer-	.30 cents per foot
Staples purchased-	.05 cents per staple

Grass Seeding:

$25.00 an acre- with minimum charge of $250

Rototilling:

$75.00 per hour – with minimum charge of $250

(Tilling will be used for tree planting contracts and grass seeding areas and not for garden use. Other uses may be available if approved by Bd of Directors)

TREE DESCRIPTIONS FOR SPRING 2022 LIST

Mature Height	Species	Description	Salinity Tolerance	Drought Tolerance	Water Tolerance	Edible Fruit	Comments
6'-14'	**Buffaloberry**	Shrub-Lg.	Good	Fair	Poor	Yes	Silver leaf, thorns, fruit for jelly
6'-14'	**Caragana**	Shrub-Lg.	Fair	Fair	Poor	No	Bright yellow May flowers
6'-10'	**Cherry, Nanking**	Shrub-Med.	Fair	Fair	Poor	Yes	Fast growing, short lived, pink flowers
3'-6'	**Cherry, Sand**	Shrub-Sm.	Fair	Fair	Poor	Yes	White flowers-fruit makes good jelly
3'-6'	**Chokeberry, Black**	Shrub-Sm.	Fair	Good	Good	Yes	Green foliage turns red/purple in fall
12'-25'	**Chokecherry, Common**	Shrub-Lg.	Fair	Fair	Good	Yes	Fruit used in jams, jellies, wines Seeds, branches, and leaves are toxic
4'-8'	**Cotoneaster**	Shrub-Med	Poor	Poor	Fair	Wildlife	Pink flowers, berries not edible
15'	**Cranberry, High-bush**	Shrub-Lg.	Poor	Fair	Fair	Yes	White flowers, moist well-drained sites
3'-6'	**Currant, Golden**	Shrub-Sm.	Fair	Fair	Poor	Yes	Yellow flowers, red leaves in fall
7'-10'	**Dogwood, Re-dosier**	Shrub-Med.	Fair	Fair	Good	Wildlife	White flowers and red bark
6'-12'	**Elderberry**	Shrub-Lg.	Poor	Fair	Fair	Yes	Native, white flowers, full sun
10'-15'	**Euonymus Winter-berry**	Shrub-Lg.	Poor	Poor	Fair	No	Pink fruit is toxic if eaten Pink leaves in fall; Not very cold-hardy
8'-12'	**False Indigo**	Shrub-Med.	Good	Poor	Good	No	Fibrous deep roots good for river banks
	Honeysuckle, Freedom	Shrub-Med.	Good	Fair	Fair	Wildlife	Adaptable to a wide variety of soils
6'-15'	**Juneberry**	Shrub-Lg.	Fair	Fair	Poor	Yes	Native, berries for canning and baking
8'-12'	**Lilac, Common**	Shrub-Lg.	Fair	Fair	Poor	No	Suckers, fragrant purple flowers
6'-10'	**Lilac, Late**	Shrub-Med.	Fair	Fair	Poor	No	No suckers, later blooming
3'-5'	**Rose, Woods**	Shrub-Sm.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Yes	Pink flowers, small thorns
10'-15'	**Seaberry/ Sea-Buckthorn**	Shrub-Med.	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fair number of thorns Berries have many different uses
5'-9'	**Silverberry**	Shrub-Med.	Good	Good	Good	Wildlife	Silver green foliage, suckers profusely
5'-15'	**Sumac, Smooth**	Shrub-Lg.	Good	Fair	Fair	Yes	Brilliant red leaves and berries in fall
5'-10'	**Willow, Sandbar**	Shrub-Med.	Poor	Poor	Good	No	Suckering, fast growing, riparian use
10'-15'	**Apricot, Hardy**	Small Tree	Poor	Poor	Fair	Yes	Fruit is good for making jam
15'-20'	**Crabapple, Red Splendor**	Small Tree	Poor	Fair	Poor	Yes	Pink flowers, green to red foliage, wildlife food
15'-25'	**Crabapple, Siberi-an**	Small Tree	Poor	Fair	Poor	Yes	White Flowers, fruit stays on all winter
15'-20'	**Hawthorn, Arnold**	Small Tree	Good	Fair	Fair	Yes	White flowers, red fruit, thorny stems
15'-20'	**Maple, Amur**	Small Tree	Poor	Fair	Poor	No	Red foliage in the fall
15'-25'	**Olive, Russian**	Small Tree	Good	Good	Fair	Wildlife	Silvery leaves with thorns
15'-25'	**Pear, Ussurian**	Small Tree	Poor	Fair	Poor	Yes	White flowers, small fruit
8'-10'	**Plum, Native**	Small Tree	Poor	Fair	Poor	Yes	White flowers, suckering
15'-20'	**Willow, Flame**	Small Tree	Fair	Poor-Fair	Good	No	Orange/Red branches all year

The trees above are conservation grade, 6"-24" bare root stock and are eligible for the bundle sale at $30.00/ bundle (1 bundle= 25 trees).

Proper site preparation and maintenance is the best insurance of tree survival.

All conservation trees are sold with no guarantee or warranty.

TREE DESCRIPTIONS FOR SPRING 2022 LIST

Mature Height	Species	Description	Salinity Tolerance	Drought Tolerance	Water Toler-ance	Edible Fruit	Comments
25'-60'	**Aspen, Quaking**	Med.-Tall	Fair	Poor	Good	No	Browsed by deer; Yellow fall leaves
30'-60'	**Birch, Paper**	Med.-Tall	Fair	Poor	Good	No	Needs well drained soils
30'-50'	**Boxelder**	Medium	Fair	Good	Fair	No	Fast growth on clay or heavy soil
20'-40'	**Buckeye, Ohio**	Medium	Fair	Poor	Fair	Wildlife	Broad canopy, good fall colors
100'	**Cottonwood, Na-tive**	Tall	Fair	Fair	Good	No	Large fast growing, long lived (cotton)
	Cottonwood, Male	Tall	Fair	Fair	Good	No	Same as cottonwood without cotton
100'							
50'-70'	**Cottonwood, Siouxland**	Tall	Fair	Fair	Good	No	Fast growing, hybrid, without seed, shorter lived (25-30 years)
25'-50'	**Elm, Siberian**	Medium	Good	Good	Fair	No	Fast growing, produces a lot of seed
35-65'	**Green Ash**	Med.-Tall	Good	Good	Fair	No	Host for the Emerald Ash Borer.
40'-60'	**Hackberry**	Med.-Tall	Fair	Fair	Fair	No	Slower growing, good for wildlife
50'-70'	**Linden, American**	Large	Poor	Poor	Good	No	Shade tolerant, moist, well-drained soil
35'-45'	**Linden, Little leaf**	Medium	Poor	Poor	Good	No	Dense leaves, good canopy
40'-60'	**Maple, Freeman**	Med.-Tall	Poor	Poor	Fair	No	Soil specific, needs iron, red fall color
40'-65'	**Maple, Silver**	Med.-Tall	Poor	Poor	Fair	No	Fast growing, leaves have silver under-side
	Maple, Red	Med.-Tall	Poor	Poor	Fair	No	Fast growing with red flowers in the Spring and different shades in Fall.
40'-70'	**Oak, Bur**	Med.-Tall	Fair	Fair	Fair	Wildlife	Native, long lived, produces acorns
	Oak, Bur-Gambel	Medium	Fair	Good	Fair	Wildlife	Hybrid between Bur & Gambel Oaks Early acorn producer (3-6 years old)
40'-60'	**Poplar, Hybrid**	Tall	Fair	Fair	Fair	No	Rapid growth, lives 20-30 years
20'-30'	**Walnut, Black**	Med.-Tall	Poor	Fair	Fair	Wildlife	Needs shelter from wind to establish
40'-60'	**Willow, Golden**	Med.-Tall	Fair	Poor-Fair	Good	No	Good winter color, hanging branches
25'-40'	**Willow, Laurel**	Small-Med.	Poor	Poor-Fair	Good	No	Dark, glossy leaves
			Conifers/Evergreens				
30'-45'	**Cedar, Eastern Red**	Medium	Fair	Fair	Fair	No	Good wildlife cover, browns in winter
30'-60'	**Larch, Siberian**	Med. - Tall	Fair	Fair	Good	No	Deciduous conifer; yellow fall color
12'-15'	**Juniper, Rocky Mtn.**	Small	Fair	Good	Poor	No	Good for wildlife planting
50'-70'	**Pine, Ponderosa**	Tall	Fair-Poor	Good	Fair	No	Fast growing conifer with long needles
25'-50'	**Pine, Scotch**	Medium	Poor	Good	Poor	No	Fast growing conifer, narrow needles
30'-60'	**Spruce, Black Hills**	Med. - Tall	Poor	Good	PoorPoor	No	Dense needled evergreen Needles
30'-60'	**Spruce, Colorado Blue**	Med. - Tall	PoorPoor	Good	Poor	No	can be dark green to blue
40'	**Spruce, Meyers**	Med. - Tall		Good		No	More resistant to pests & disease

The trees above are conservation grade, 6"-24" bare root stock and are eligible for the bundle sale at $30.00/ bundle (1 bundle= 25 trees). Minimum quantity per variety is 10 and sold for $2.00 each
Princeton Elm $5.00 each

Princeton Elms cost more per tree with a min. purchase of 10 per variety

60'-80'	**Elm, Princeton**	Tall	Good	Good	Good	No	Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease

Reducing Soil Erosion After Harvest

By: Amy Gnoinsky, Acting District Conservationist

One of the main concerns we hear about for soil health in crop production is soil erosion. Although there are two main types of erosion, erosion caused by water and erosion caused by wind, they show up in different ways in agricultural fields. To address problems that arise with either form of erosion, first you will need to identify which types of erosion are occurring on your farm. Once you find out which forms of erosion you are dealing with, then can you come up with a solution to address those soil resource concerns.

Erosion caused by water seen at the field level is most commonly sheet, rill, and gully erosion. Sheet erosion is the movement of the soil displaced by raindrops along with rainwater that is not able to infiltrate into the soil. Sheet erosion typically occurs evenly over a uniform slope and usually goes unnoticed. In comparison, rill erosion is the gathering of runoff in natural depressions in the soil and becomes more concentrated into small channels as the water flows through the depression. If rill erosion is uninterrupted, the small channels can form into one large channel and a gully can be formed. Once a classic gully is formed, it is unable to be smoothed out by conventional tillage equipment, unlike ephemeral gullies. For wind erosion there are two types, abrasion, and deflation. Abrasion is the process of scraping or wearing, but deflation is the lifting and removal of fine soil particles. When it comes to agricultural production, deflation is the more prevalent and apparent problem for wind erosion. With both wind, and water erosion, comes the removal of productive topsoil, if it is still present, along with any nutrients that were applied or were being held in the soil. Removal of this topsoil diminishes the soil health capability of the field and reduces crop productivity.

To minimize erosion and to improve soil health, implementation of four of the five soil health principles can be used. The four soil health principles include minimize soil disturbance, maximize crop diversity, maximize soil cover, and maximize the presence of plants or living roots. Ways to minimize soil disturbance is to convert to no-till, strip-till, or reduce the amount of tillage done in the field. Doing either of these conservation practices will help build soil structure or aggregates and promote water infiltration and retention for later crop use. To maximize crop diversity, you can add more crop types to a planned crop rotation or by adding cover crops. Using either of these conservation practices will help reduce water and wind erosion, improve nutrient use efficiency, and reduce pest pressure. In adding cover crops, you would also cover the soil health principle of maximizing living roots and maximizing soil cover. Another option to maximize soil cover is to leave crop stubble standing after harvest or manage the residue coming out the back of the combine by spreading it evenly across the field so the soil surface is covered uniformly.

If you are interested in applying for any of these conservation practices and would like assistance, stop by the office, or give us a call at 701-642-5997 ext. 3 or visit www.nrcs.usda.gov for more information.

RED RIVER BASIN WILDLIFE AND WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT PILOT PROGRAM

Overview

New for 2021, seven Soil Conservation Districts (SCDs) in the Red River Basin are coordinating with the ND Game and Fish Department and ND Department of Environmental Quality to initiate the Red River Basin Wildlife and Water Quality Enhancement Pilot Program (Program). Specific counties where the Program will be available include; Cass, Grand Forks, Griggs, Ransom, Richland, Sargent and Walsh. The Program will be active from 2021 - 2025.

Objectives

The primary objectives of the Program are to increase wildlife habitat and improve water quality in the Red River Valley. Marginally productive croplands (e.g., saline areas, flood prone sites, etc.) in the uplands and along riparian corridors are the primary focus of the Program.

Practices

Participating SCDs and their staff will deliver the Program locally to assist producers in evaluating management options on marginally productive croplands and providing cost share assistance for the implementation of eligible conservation practices.

Eligible practices include:

- Conservation Cover
- Critical Area Planting
- Filter Strip
- Grassed Waterway
- Pollinator Habitat
- Range Planting
- Forage and Biomass Planting
- Riparian Forest Buffer
- Riparian Herbaceous Buffer

Payments

Sixty percent (60%) of eligible practice costs will be supported with Outdoor Heritage funds and the balance of costs (i.e., 40%) will be the responsibility of the producer. In addition to the practice cost share, producers are also eligible to receive payments for the management and maintenance of select practices, including Conservation Cover, Pollinator Habitat, Riparian Forest Buffer and Riparian Herbaceous Cover. These payments will be issued through management agreements established between the participating producer and SCD. Management agreements can be up to 5 years in length and the payments will be based on local county rental rates. Payments to the producers can be provided as an annual or lump-sum payment and cannot exceed fifty percent (50%) of the county rental rate. For more information on the Program contact your local Soil Conservation District.

Contact: Jennifer Klostreich
Phone: 701-642-5997
Email: Jen.Klostreich@nd.nacdnet.net

319 Update: Jennifer Klostreich

Watershed Coordinator

The District has had another successful year with 319 cost share projects in the Antelope Creek Watershed. Phase VI of the Antelope Creek Watershed and the Riparian Corridor of the Wild Rice River was submitted for approval to the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality (NDDEQ) in September of 2021. The project will be presented to the taskforce is Bismarck in December 2021 and hopefully we will have continued funding in place for the 2022 season. This has been a great asset to Richland County allowing homeowner to upgrade failed septic systems to be in compliance with ND plumbing code, also help with riparian buffers, streambank stabilization and field buffers. If you have any interest in any of the practices give me a call.

Another cost share opportunity that is available for Federal Grazing Lands is the Grasslands Grazing Grant Program this grant is provided to organizations representing cooperative grazing associations in the state. The grant funds are for eligible infrastructure projects which must be located on national grasslands within the state. For more information, please visit the following website: https://www.nd.gov/ndda/gg.

Ladies Ag. Night

We are working at scheduling Ladies Ag Night this year! It will be held at the Wahpeton Event Center. We are in the planning stages, but if you'd like to reserve a ticket contact the office at 701-642-5997 ext. 3.

If you are interested in receiving a digital version of the newsletter instead let Billie Jo Hinders know. You can call her at 701-642-5997 ext. 3 or email billie.hinders@nd.nacdnet.net

Richland County Soil Conservation District
1687 Bypass Rd.
Wahpeton, ND 58075

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
WAHPETON, ND 58075
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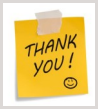
Return Service Requested

Richland County Soil Conservation District

OFFICE STAFF:
Jennifer Klostreich - **Watershed Coordinator**
Keith Kinneberg –**District Technician**
Billie Jo Hinders—**District Clerk**
Jessica Paler—**NRCS District Conservationist**
Tanner Tougas –**NRCS Soil Conservationist**
Amy Gnoinsky— **NRCS Soil Conservationist**
Dianne Kriz—**NRCS Contractor**



OFFICE HOURS:
8am - 4:30pm Monday-Friday
701-642-5997 Ext. 3

TENTATIVE BOARD MTG SCHEDULE
December 14th
January 11th
February 8th
March 8th
April 12th
June 14th
July 12th

All programs and services are offered on a non-discriminatory basis, without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age or handicap.