

## \$\$\$ CPP MONEY AVAILABLE

The Stephenson County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) is currently accepting applications for the Conservation Practices Program (CPP). Interested landowners should contact the SWCD office to determine their eligibility for the programs.

### The objectives of the CPP programs are:

- Assist land users with sheet and rill erosion exceeding "T" (tolerable soil loss level), or with ephemeral/gully erosion, in constructing projects, which conserve soil, protect water quality and reduce flooding.
- Provide incentives to eligible land users for the adoption of nutrient management projects that minimize the transport of nutrients to surface water and groundwater.
- Provide incentives to owners of abandoned wells to properly decommission and seal the wells so the potential for groundwater pollution is reduced or eliminated.
- Address water quality issues related to sediment, nutrients and other non-point source pollutants.

### The Practices available for cost share dollars:

- **No-Till or Strip Till:** \$20/acre – maintain one year - planted to corn or soybeans and never before planted no-till or strip-till are eligible. Payments are limited to no more than \$800 per landowner per year.
- **Well Decommissioning:** 60% cost share not to exceed \$300 – once abandoned well is properly sealed, no maintenance is required
- **Cover Crop:** 60% cost share up to \$40/acre (up to 3 years); maximum \$1,600/year - maintain for one to three years. Only fields never before planted with a cover crop. Cost share rate applied to seed and seeding.
- **Grassed Waterways:** 60% cost share – no yearly payment - maintain for ten years. Waterways should not be built after the recommended seeding dates in the fall (September) to maximize the potential for successful grass establishment. No cost share payments will be made until the waterway has been successfully seeded and checked for construction meeting design criteria.
- **Temporary Cover:** Flat rate not to exceed \$160/acre - payment made to minimum acreage required for necessary construction activities
- **Conservation Cover (Pollinator):** 60% cost share not to exceed \$511.67/acre. The practice is meant to enhance wildlife, pollinator, and beneficial organism habitat while focusing on the Monarch species, as well as addressing erosion and water quality. Project is a 1-time payment with a 5-year maintenance obligation.

*Note: The actual payment is based upon the cost share times the actual cost or estimated average cost – whichever is lower.*



# Farmers and motorists can work together to prevent traffic collisions involving farm equipment

Traffic collisions involving farm equipment and the injuries and fatalities they cause can be prevented. Whether you are a motorist or a farmer, please do your part to make our public roads safer by implementing the practices listed below. This is a shared responsibility for everyone.

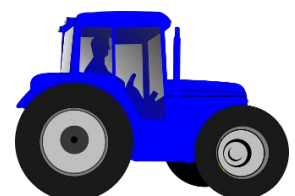


## Recommendations for motorists

- Slow down immediately when you first see farm equipment ahead of you on the roadway. Farm equipment usually travels less than 25 miles per hour. It takes less than seven seconds for a car traveling at 55 mph to crash into the back of a tractor 400 feet away.
  - Be patient and wait for an opportunity to safely pass farm equipment. The tractor or combine operator will probably be aware of your presence and will try to accommodate if possible as traffic begins to back up.
  - Drive defensively when approaching on-coming farm equipment. Impatient motorists may pull out suddenly to pass the farm equipment and enter your lane.
  - Be on the alert when you see amber flashing lights ahead in either lane.
- Be prepared to stop at railroad crossings when following a vehicle towing an anhydrous ammonia tank. Anhydrous ammonia tanks look like the large propane gas tanks used by rural homeowners.

## Recommendations for farmers

- Always mount a Slow-Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem to all tractors, combines and implements transported on public roads.
- Never use white lights on the rear of the tractor when driving on public roads. If you don't have a rear red light, have an escort vehicle follow within 50 feet of the tractor or implement of husbandry.
- Always use flashing amber warning lights on public roads.
- Check to see if traffic is backing up behind you and consider how to let traffic pass. Consider pulling over to the shoulder when it is safe for your vehicle.
- Use turn signals or proper hand signals to communicate your intentions to motorists.
- Never travel left of the center of the road after dark, during poor visibility or when approaching the top of a hill or a curve.



## **Stephenson SWCD Accepting Nominations**

The members of the present nominating committee: John Phillips and Richard Holmes will be seeking nominations for three of the five director's positions for a two-year term of office beginning in 2020 on the Stephenson County Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Directors.

The Governing body of the SWCD consists of five elected directors, who shall be owners or occupiers of lands within the district. Their purpose is to carry-out in the public's interest the control/prevention of soil erosion, conservation of resources, and prevention of air/water pollution. The Directors willingly give their time to decide what natural resource and agriculture issues in Stephenson county need to be addressed, what action will be taken, and who is responsible for getting the work done. It is their duty to approve the budget for all funds, approve all payments made by the District, and provide for an annual audit. They have the responsibility for personnel management including job descriptions, performance standards, policies, and benefits while providing direction, motivation and guidance.

A director will serve a minimum of a two-year term on the SWCD board, attend monthly board meetings, participate and serve on committees.

SWCD Directors also review, monitor, and supervise the finances, office personnel, and workload of the SWCD; represent the SWCD as time allows, at local, regional, state and national conservation affiliated events and meetings; participate, as time allows in regional and state affiliated organizations.

If you are a landowner or occupy land in Stephenson County, of legal voting age, and would like to make a difference in the future of the county's natural resources, a Director/Associate Director seat may be waiting for you.

If you are interested or would like to nominate someone, stop by the office at 1620 S. Galena Avenue, Freeport IL for a form.

The SWCD is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



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## **Vegetative Filter Strips Eligible For Reduced Property Tax Assessment**

Did you know that if you have a qualifying vegetative filter strip on your farm that you may be eligible for a reduced property tax assessment on those acres?

Per a standing Illinois state law, any land that is located between a farm field and an area to be protected, including but not limited to surface water, a stream, a river, or a sinkhole and that meets all requirements shall be considered a "vegetative filter strip" and valued at 1/6<sup>th</sup> of its productivity index equalized assessed value as cropland. Vegetative filter strips must be at least 66 feet in width and contain vegetation that has a dense top growth, forms a uniform ground cover, has a heavy fibrous root system, and tolerates field pesticides.

Interested landowners should visit the Stephenson County SWCD office to complete an application form. Landowners should bring the property tax ID numbers for each filter strip area. SWCD staff will determine eligibility of the filter strip(s). Once eligibility has been determined, it is the landowner's responsibility to file said form with the County Tax Assessor's office for processing.

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Greg Cross

## Only you can prevent combine fires

Putting a fire plan in place can keep a busy harvest season from going up in smoke.

Every year there are reports of combine fires. In a study of nearly 9,000 grain combine fires in the U.S., it was reported the majority (41.3 percent) were caused by crop residue. Crop residue and dust accumulate on engines and cracks and crevices through the combine. Managing this is key to decreasing risk of fire starting on the combine. Managing this is key to decreasing risk of fire starting on the combine. When it comes to preventing combine fires, there are the three P's to remember: prevention, preparation and practicality.

### Prevention

- Keep the machine clean. Power-wash to remove caked-on grease, oil and crop residue. During harvest, frequently blow dry chaff, leaves and other crop materials off the machine. Remove any materials that have wrapped around bearings, belts and other moving parts. Be sure to check those pockets where wires or lights are housed, and chaff accumulates.
- Eliminate heat sources. Exhaust systems surfaces, exposed electrical wiring and worn bearings, belts and chains can potentially generate enough heat to start dust and crop residue on fire. Check these areas daily and make repairs if there are problems.
- Don't park a hot combine in the shed or shop. After a long day of harvesting, smoldering hot spots may be present in the combine. If those spots suddenly flare up, at least you won't lose the building!

### Preparation

- Keep at least one fully charged, 10-pound ABC dry chemical fire extinguisher with an Underwriter's Laboratory approval in the combine cab.
- Mount a second, larger fire extinguisher on the outside of the machine that can be reached from ground level.
- Recharge partially discharged extinguishers.
- Have a cell phone.
- Have a plan. Turn off the engine, get the fire extinguisher and your phone. Get out and get help.
- Stay a safe distance away.
- Know when to wait for help.

### Practicality

- Get out of the combine.
- Call 911 before beginning to extinguish the fire.
- Approach the fire with extreme caution. Small fires can flare up quickly with the addition of air (by opening doors or hatches).
- If fire begins spreading in the field, try to contain it. This may include tilling a strip around the fire to create a barrier.
- Consider your safety first. Combines can be replaced!

As you are getting ready for the 2019 harvest, take the right steps to prevent a combine fire, but be prepared just in case and remember, safety first!

This article was published by **Michigan State University Extension**. For more information, visit <https://extension.msu.edu>.



## **Name or Address Changes**

Please contact Stephenson County SWCD if your name or address is incorrect or if you have moved so we can make the necessary changes in our label data base for newsletter and other office mailings.

If you no longer wish to receive a mailed copy of our newsletter, please contact our office. This would help us save some cost as postal rates continue to rise. As a reminder you can always get the current edition on our website: [www.stephensonswcd.org](http://www.stephensonswcd.org)

### **STEPHENSON COUNTY DISTRICT DIRECTORS**

Jim Hutchison .....Chairman  
Chad Alderks .....Vice Chairman  
Barb Klinger .....Secretary/Treasurer  
Seth Wenzel.....Director  
Dan Diaz.....Director

### **SWCD DISTRICT STAFF**

Lorna Chezem.....Administrative Coordinator  
Aaron Dinderman.....Resource Coordinator

### **NRCS STAFF**

Josh Franks..... District Conservationist  
Abby Mielke ..... Soil Conservationist



## **Plantskydd Fall Season Tips**

### **Protect Trees & Shrubs Over-winter with Plantskydd liquid:**

- Spray shrubs and trees (including root flare/collar) liberally to prevent over-winter deer browsing and girdling by rabbits, voles, squirrels etc.
- Apply extra product along known deer paths and bedding areas.
- Apply when temperatures are above freezing and allow 24 hours to dry.



### **Protect Trees Against “Buck-Rub” with Plantskydd Liquid:**

- Spray trees liberally including bark, to prevent damage caused by bucks rubbing antlers against trees to remove velvet and mark territory.
- Apply before the rut season begins to prevent deer from establishing territories.
- Apply when temperatures are above freezing and allow 24 hours to dry.

### **Protect Bulbs with Plantskydd Liquid or Granular:**

- Place bulbs on the ground or on newspaper and spray liberally, completely coating the bulbs. Allow the bulbs to dry before planting. Once planted, spray the soil surface for extra protection.
- To discourage squirrels, voles and other critters from digging up freshly planted bulbs, sprinkle granules liberally on and around bulbs when planting. Cover bulbs with soil and sprinkle granules liberally on the soil surface.

### **Protecting turf and garden beds from vole damage with Plantskydd Liquid or Granular:**

- Spray entire area to be protected at a rate of 500 square feet per quart. Apply when temperatures are above freezing and allow 24 hours to dry. Apply prior to mulching.
- Sprinkle granules at a rate of 500 square feet per pound, before snow is expected. Apply prior to mulching.

You can pick up your Plantskydd products at the Stephenson SWCD office!



## **Pathogen That Causes Sudden Oak Death Found in Illinois**

The pathogen which causes Sudden Oak Death, a plant disease that has killed large tracts of oaks and affected many native plant species in California, Oregon and Europe, has been found in Illinois.

*Phytophthora ramorum*, the causal agent of Sudden Oak Death (SOD) has been confirmed in ornamental plants at ten Walmart locations in Cook, Jackson, Jefferson, Lee, Macon, Monroe, St. Clair, Stephenson, and Will Counties, and one Hy-Vee location in McDonough County through cooperative efforts between IDOA and USDA, as well as diagnostic support from University of Illinois, Michigan State, Cornell, and Kansas State Universities, and USDA labs.

The issue was first uncovered by and Indiana confirmation at a Walmart in late May on rhododendrons from Parkhill Plants in Oklahoma, which sourced the plants from nurseries in Washington and British Colombia. Shipping records were provided to IL officials shortly thereafter. 18 states in total received these plants.

IDOA and USDA field staffs began visiting identified sites in late May inspecting the plants with a primary focus on rhododendron as the main suspected carrier of the disease, but also inspected other known host plants such as azalea, viburnum, and lilac.

Symptomatic plants were sampled for diagnostic testing and placed on stop sale order pending diagnostic results or destroyed or relinquished to officials on site. Collected plants are being safeguarded by IDOA for later approved disposal. Though Sudden Oak Death affects oaks and other trees and plants, it poses no threats to humans, pets, livestock, or food sources.

Positive confirmations have been made on the following plants and varieties in Illinois and/or other states to date:

Rhododendron – Cat Cunningham Blush, Firestorm, Holden, Minnetonka, Nova Zembla, Percy, Wiseman, Purpureum Elegans, Roseum Elegans, Wojnars Purple.

Lilac – Common Purple, Persian Lime.

The above varieties may not be the only plants affected as the disease can infect more than 100 different species. In general, most plants will get “ramorum blight” as carriers, however oaks are considered terminal hosts as it can often be fatal.

Diane Plewa, diagnostician at the University of Illinois Plant Clinic, says “The pathogen can cause both a blight and sudden death, depending on the host. Because *P. ramorum* has only been detected on non-oak hosts, the disease Ramorum blight has been confirmed in Illinois but not the disease Sudden Oak Death. Currently, there is no evidence that any oak trees in Illinois are infected at this point”.

The pathogen travels well in soil and water, so escape into the environment is a concern. Blight symptoms of the disease include, but are not limited to, foliar spots, browning or wilting leaves, tip/shoot dieback, and brown or black discoloration on stems and/or trunks. For more details and photos, please visit <http://www.suddenoakdeath.org/diagnosis-and-management/hosts-and-symptoms/>.

Walmart and Rural King are participating in voluntary recalls of the potentially infected plants remaining at their sites. Scott Schirmer, State Plant Regulatory Official at IDOA says “These situations are never easy, but when industry recognizes the severity of the situation and cooperates to help address the issue, it’s a tremendous asset to the overall response effort. However, it is also important to have cooperation from residents who may have purchase these plants to get an idea of what may already be planted in the Illinois landscape.”

Because the disease is incurable, Illinoisans are encouraged to contact the Illinois Department of Agriculture or their local University of Illinois Extension office for further guidance if they have purchase rhododendrons from Walmart, Hy-Vee, or Rural King since April, and if those plants are looking symptomatic or in poor condition. The most likely source of infection would be plants purchased this spring; older, established plants are not very likely to be infected with *P. ramorum*. It is not recommended to destroy or dispose of these plants without State or Federal guidance. This is an ongoing investigation, guidance and recommendations may change.

Information above was released on July 2, 2019 as a News Release from the IDOA



## Autumn Lawn Care

### Fall Lawn Care Tips

Fall lawn care is of utmost importance to transition the lawn from active growth in the fall to healthy dormancy during the winter. The goal of fall lawn care is to help prepare your lawn for winter and for a great spring transition. Here are some tips for fall lawn care.

- Scale back on the fertilizer. You will still want to fertilize, but you will want to select a fertilizer that is specifically for "winterizing." These fertilizers will have less Nitrogen in relation to Phosphorous and Potassium. Nitrogen promotes top growth, which is why you use more of it during the summer. Phosphorous promotes root growth, which is what you want for your lawn to stay healthy throughout the winter and make a swift comeback in the spring.
- Mow less frequently, but at a shorter height. For our area, most lawns will stay healthy in the fall if cut to a height of about 2 to 2 1/2 inches, as opposed to 3-4 inches during the summer.
- Apply a broadleaf pre-emergent treatment. You can get "weed and feed" products that will help control winter and spring weeds and give your lawn fall fertilizer.
- Overseed and water bare patches to spruce up your lawn. Areas over seeded in the fall will look good as new in the spring. Mow the over seeded areas once they are at least three inches tall. Keep these areas trimmed so that the grass does not succumb to a fungal problem during the winter.
- If your lawn gets a lot of foot traffic (particularly if you have kids!), contract with a landscaping professional to aerate the lawn and top-dress it with compost. This will cut down on thatch problems and compaction, which will keep your lawn healthier and more resilient to insect, pest and disease damage.
- Spot weed control is important in the fall. Before the ground freezes, dig up larger weeds with taproots (dandelions, in particular) before they have a chance to establish further and burst into bloom in the spring.
- Fall is a good time to aerate and top-dress with compost. Aeration encourages root growth, water and air penetration.

### Landscape Maintenance for the Fall

In addition to lawn care tasks during the fall, it is important to give your landscape the best fall care. Here are some tips for putting the landscape to bed for the winter.

- Mulch around trees and in flowerbeds to stabilize temperatures and prevent weeds from sprouting during the winter.
- Remove any broken or dead branches from trees that could be susceptible to breakage during ices storms and heavy snows.
- Mark the edges of your driveway so that snowplows don't leave an immovable pile for you.
- Empty and bring terracotta and ceramic containers inside where they won't fill with water, freeze and crack.
- Drain hoses and remove from outdoor spigots.

A few preventative measures in the fall will ensure a healthy start in the spring.

Article written by Roxanne Nichols; <http://www.lawncare.net/autumn-lawn-care>

## Burning Leaves

Burning fallen leaves used to be standard practice across North America, but most municipalities now ban or discourage the incendiary practice due to the air pollution it causes. The good news is that many towns and cities now offer curbside pickup of leaves and other yard waste, which they then turn into compost for park maintenance or for sale commercially. And there are other burn-free options as well.

### Burning Leaves May Spark Health Problems

Because of the moisture that is usually trapped within leaves, they tend to burn slowly and thus generate large amounts of airborne particulates—fine bits of dust, soot and other solid materials. According to Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources, these particulates can reach deep into lung tissue and cause coughing, wheezing, chest pain, shortness of breath and sometimes long-term respiratory problems.

Leaf smoke may also contain hazardous chemicals such as carbon monoxide, which can bind with hemoglobin in the bloodstream and reduce the amount of oxygen in the blood and lungs. Another noxious chemical commonly present in leaf smoke is benzo(a)pyrene, which has been shown to cause cancer in animals and is believed to be a major factor in lung cancer caused by cigarette smoke. And while breathing in leaf smoke can irritate the eyes, nose and throat of healthy adults, it can really wreak havoc on small children, the elderly and people with asthma or other lung or heart diseases.

### Small Leaf Fires Can Cause Big Pollution Problems

Sporadic individual leaf fires usually don't cause any major pollution, but multiple fires in one geographic area can cause concentrations of air pollutants that exceed federal air quality standards. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), several leaf and yard waste fires burning simultaneously in a particular locale can cause air pollution rivaling that from factories, motor vehicles and lawn equipment.

### Fallen Leaves Make Good Compost

Purdue University consumer horticulture specialist Rosie Lerner says that composting leaves is the most eco-friendly alternative to burning. Dry leaves alone will take a long time to break down, she says, but mixing in green plant materials, such as grass trimmings, will speed up the process. Sources of nitrogen, such as livestock manure or commercial fertilizer, will also help.

"Mix the pile occasionally to keep a good supply of air in the compost," she says, adding that a compost pile should be a minimum of three cubic feet and will generate soil conditioner within weeks or a few months, depending on conditions.

### Mulch Leaves Instead of Burning

Another option is to shred leaves for use as mulch for your lawn or to help protect garden and landscape plants. Lerner suggests adding no more than a two-to-three-inch layer of leaves around actively growing plants, chopping or shredding the leaves first so they don't mat down and prevent air from reaching roots.

As to using leaves as mulch for your lawn, it is just a simple matter of mowing right over the leaves with the lawnmower and leaving them there. As with leaves used for garden mulch, this will provide many benefits, including weed suppression, moisture conservation and moderation of soil temperature.

[http://environment.about.com/od/pollution/a/burning\\_leaves.htm](http://environment.about.com/od/pollution/a/burning_leaves.htm)





# 2020 TREE ORDER FORM

Please print.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Description	Size	10 Trees	25 Trees	100 Trees	Quantity	Amount
<b>EVERGREENS</b>						
Balsam Fir	12-16"	\$20.50	\$51.25	\$205.00		
Fraser Fir	12-16"	\$24.00	\$60.00	\$240.00		
White Pine	18-30"	\$32.00	\$80.00	\$320.00		
Norway Spruce	24-36"	\$23.00	\$57.50	\$230.00		
White Spruce	20-30"	\$18.50	\$46.25	\$185.00		
Colorado Blue Spruce	24-36"	\$27.00	\$67.50	\$270.00		
American Arborvitae (White Cedar)	18-24"	\$25.00	\$62.50	\$250.00		

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Kentucky Coffeetree	2-3'	\$32.50	\$81.25	\$325.00		
Black Walnut	2-3'	\$27.00	\$67.50	\$270.00		
Quaking Aspen	2-3'	\$27.00	\$67.50	\$270.00		
Shagbark Hickory	18-24"	\$30.00	\$75.00	\$300.00		
White Oak	2-3'	\$35.00	\$87.50	\$350.00		
Burr Oak	2-3'	\$25.00	\$62.50	\$250.00		
Northern Red Oak	2-3'	\$25.00	\$62.50	\$250.00		
Pin Oak	18-24"	\$21.00	\$52.50	\$210.00		
Swamp White Oak	2-3'	\$25.00	\$62.50	\$250.00		
Red Maple	2-3'	\$23.00	\$57.50	\$230.00		

## SHRUBS

Allegheny Serviceberry	18-24"	\$19.00	\$47.50	\$190.00		
Redosier Dogwood	2-3'	\$23.00	\$57.50	\$230.00		
Highbush Cranberry	2-3'	\$32.00	\$80.00	\$320.00		
Nannyberry	2-3'	\$35.00	\$87.50	\$350.00		
American Plum	2-3'	\$27.00	\$67.50	\$270.00		

## ADDITIONAL ITEMS

Marking Flags (bundles of 100)	Each	\$10.00		
Bat House	Each	\$30.00		
Bluebird House (Peterson style)	Each	\$30.00		
Wood Duck House	Each	\$55.00		
Tree Mats (includes 4 wire staples)	Each	\$1.50		
48" Tree Tubes	Each	\$3.00		
60" Tree Tubes	Each	\$4.00		
White Oak Tree Stakes are ordered upon request	48" \$1.25@ 60" \$1.50@			

**TOTAL PAYMENT \$**

**All Stock are Bareroot Seedlings.** The District gives no warranty as to growth or survival. We reserve the right to refund all or part of payments made. Quantities are limited-- please place your order early. *These plants are for conservation purposes only and shall not be used as ornamentals or for landscaping.*

**Payment must accompany order.** Make checks payable to **Stephenson SWCD**. Mail or bring to **Stephenson SWCD, 1620 South Galena Avenue, Freeport, IL 61032.**  
**Sorry NO CREDIT CARDS accepted!**



**Order pick-up: Thursday, April 9, 2020, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.**  
**Tree Pick-Up location: Stephenson Co. Fairgrounds; Fairgrounds Rd. Freeport, IL.**



**Order Deadline Friday, MARCH 6, 2020**  
**Order Quantities are limited; we cannot order additional!**

*Large quantity orders (500 trees of one species) will receive special rates.*

*Call the office (815-235-2141 ext. 3) for more information. Reminder cards will be mailed.*

*The sale proceeds are an important fundraiser for the District and support the local conservation efforts of SWCD.*

*If for any reason the pickup is delayed, you will be notified.*

EVERGREEN TREES		NATIVE DECIDUOUS TREES	
<b>FRASER FIR</b> ( <i>Abies fraseri</i> ) – A medium sized pyramidal with horizontal, stiff branches, excellent for ornamental and a favorite for Christmas trees. Among the most elegant of conifers. Slow growth rate.		<b>RED MAPLE</b> ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> ) - Medium -sized tree, up to 80 feet tall. Trunk diameter up to 3 feet; crown oval or rounded. Bark: gray and smooth when young, becoming darker and scaly. A rapid grower that can adapt to a wide range of soil conditions. Buds: rounded, reddish, usually hairy. Fall colors vary from yellow to scarlet.	
<b>WHITE PINE</b> ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> ) - A large, picturesque native tree with long soft needles widely used in reforestation, windbreaks. Moderate to fast grower which thrives in a wide range of soils. Average maximum height to 80'.		<b>WHITE OAK</b> ( <i>Quercus alba</i> ) - The Illinois State Tree. Known for its majestic beauty and longevity, the White Oak <u>prefers moist, well drained upland soils</u> . This is a sensitive tree which cannot tolerate urban conditions. Acorns are loved by wildlife, produces valuable wood.	
<b>COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE</b> ( <i>Picea pungens</i> ) - Very hardy, pyramidal shaped tree with stiff branches; blue green needles providing excellent nesting, roosting, and winter cover for birds; great in windbreaks. Mature height in Illinois is 30-60' with a spread of 10-20'. Likes ordinary soil, average moisture, full sun. <u>Does not like wet soil.</u>		<b>SWAMP WHITE OAK:</b> ( <i>Quercus bicolor</i> ) –Large tree, up to 100 feet tall; trunk diameter up to 4 feet; crown rounded and broad. Distinguished by leaves which are coarsely round-toothed; softly white and hairy on the undersurface and it's long stemmed acorns. Habitat: Moderately well-drained to poorly drained bottomland forests.	
<b>BALSAM FIR</b> ( <i>abies balsamea</i> ) - A north American Fir; small to medium size evergreen tree grows 46-66 ft tall, with a narrow conic crown. Balsam Firs are the most cold-hardy and aromatic of all firs. A food source for squirrels and chickadees, as well as shelter for deer, small mammals and songbirds. Thrives in cool, damp places, very shade tolerant.		<b>BURR OAK</b> ( <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> ) – Large tree, up to 120 feet tall; trunk diameter up to 5 feet; crown rounded with stout branches, trunk straight, stout, sometimes slightly buttressed at the base. Habitat: Prefers rich, well-drained bottomland forests; thrives in upland forests tht range in drainage & fertility.	
<b>NORWAY SPRUCE</b> ( <i>Picea abies</i> ) - A hardy, lofty tree with ascending branches that intermingle to break the wind. Moderately fast grower. Grows <u>well in a wide range of soils.</u>		<b>PIN OAK</b> ( <i>Quercus palustris</i> ) - Fast growing, <u>grows well in most soils including wet soils</u> , tolerates city conditions. Small acorns feed birds and animals.	
<b>WHITE SPRUCE</b> ( <i>Picea glauca</i> ) - Pyramidal shaped tree with dark blue green needles favored for windbreaks, Christmas trees. Mature height of 60-70 ft.		<b>NORTHERN RED OAK</b> ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> ) -Large tree, up to 120 feet tall; trunk diameter up to 4 feet; crown broadly rounded, with large spreading branches; trunk straight; columnar, often buttressed at the base. Acorn has very shallow, saucer-shaped cap. Habitat: Well-drained to moderately well drained upland forests; prefers rich deep, moist upland sites.	
<b>AMERICAN ARBORVITAE</b> ( <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> ) – Pyramidal in habit. Leaves are frond-like on flat branches varying from dark green to light green during the growing season. Grows best in loamy, moist soil. May be planted as a n ornamental, hedge or windbreak. It is also a good source for wildlife food, shelter from enemies and elements and nesting cover.		<b>SHAGBARK HICKORY</b> ( <i>Carya ovata</i> ) - Large tree, up to 100 feet tall; trunk diameter up to 3 1/2 feet; crown rounded, with some of the branches often hanging. Distinguished by its shaggy bark, its usually five large leaflets, and its large winter buds. Habitat: Well-drained to moderately well-drained upland forests; occasionally found on terraced bottomland forests with excellent drainage.	
SHRUBS			
<b>HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY</b> ( <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> ) – Broadleaf Shrub; yellow to red purple fall color. New foliage has reddish color. Bears extremely handsome whiter flowers and bright red fruit.		<b>KENTUCKY COFFEETREE</b> ( <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> ) – Medium to large tree, up to 100 feet tall; trunk diameter up to 3 feet. Bipinnately compound leaves with large leaflets, short, thick legumes, and thick twigs with sunken buds readily distinguish this tree. It is one of the last trees to put forth its leaves in the spring. It has the largest leaf of any native hardwood in Illinois. Habitat: Moderately well-drained to somewhat poorly drained bottomland forests; <u>also thrives on rick, upland forest sites.</u>	
<b>AMERICAN PLUM</b> ( <i>Prunus Americana</i> ) - Bears white flowers in spring, and yellow to red fruit in June-July.		<b>QUAKING ASPEN</b> ( <i>Populus tremuloides</i> ) – medium sized tree up to 60 feet tall; trunk diameter up to 1 1/2 feet; crown rounded or occasionally spreading. The whitish trunk and the ovate, trembling leaves distinguish this species. Habitat: Favorable to a wide virety of forested sites; pioneer species after disturbance.	
<b>REDOSIER DOGWOOD</b> ( <i>Cornus stolinifera</i> ) – Native shrub, very distinctive red branches highly recommended for windbreaks. Produces small, flat clusters of whitish flowers in late May followed by white berries that are a favorite food of song birds. <u>Adapted for wet soils but will also do well upland when established.</u>		<b>BLACK WALNUT</b> ( <i>Juglans nigra</i> ) - The valuable dark rich wood from this tree make plantings a good long-term investment. Prefers deep, rich soils. May grow to 100'.	
<b>NANNYBERRY</b> ( <i>Viburnum lentago</i> ) – Other name: sweet viburnum. Small tree, up to 25 feet tall; trunk diameter up to 5 inches; crown rounded. Bark reddish brown, broken into irregular plates. Flowers: Perfect; many in broad, round-topped clusters, slightly fragrant, appearing during April and May. Fruit: Drupe; fleshy, oval to ellipsoid, blue-black, up to 1/2 inch long sweet, containing single stone. Habitat: Dry, rocky to fertile well-drained forests.			
<b>ALLEGHENY SERVICEBERRY</b> ( <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> Wieg) – small tree up to 15 feet tall; trunk diameter up to 6 inches; crown narrowly round-topped, with many slender branchlets. Fruit: Pome, usually spherical, up to 1/4 inch in diameter, dark purple edible, sweet fleshy, 1 to 2-seeded. Habitat: Moist forests and slopes.			

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