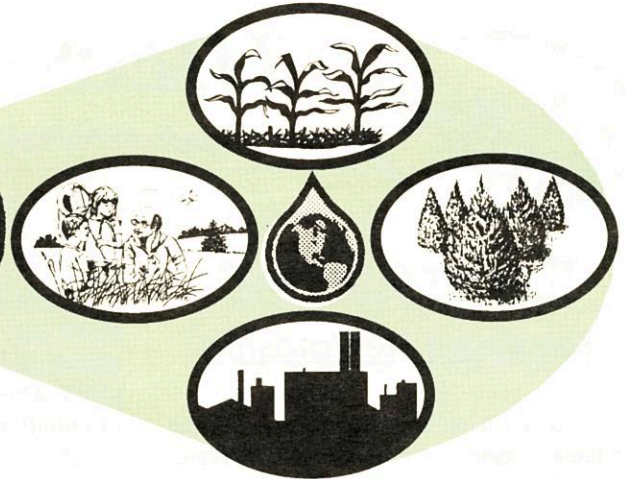




St. Joseph
County
Soil & Water
Conservation
District

CONSERVATION

KALEIDOSCOPE



Today's Visions for Tomorrow's Future

Apr/May/June 1997
Volume 1, Issue 2

60455 U.S. 31 South * South Bend, Indiana * Telephone (219) 291-2300
Fax (219) 291-5472

Editor: Chris Forsyth
Beth Gushwa


Calendar of Events!

(All times are EST unless otherwise noted)

- April 9
Conservation Locally Led Meeting
7:00 p.m. - Farm Bureau Mtg Room
- April 19
Tree Order Pickup & Extra Tree Sales
8:00 - 12:00 E.S.T.
Esther Singer Bldg, 4-H Fairgrounds
- April 21
SWCD Monthly Board Meeting
7:30 p.m. - Farm Bureau Mtg Room
- April 22
Earth Day
- April 25
Poster Contest Deadline
Arbor Day
- May 19
SWCD Monthly Board Meeting
7:30 p.m. - Farm Bureau Mtg Room
- May 26
Memorial Day
Office Closed
- June 16
SWCD Monthly Board Meeting
7:30 p.m. - Farm Bureau Mtg Room

37th Annual Meeting

One hundred and ninety five guests of the 37th Annual Meeting of the St. Joseph County Soil and Water Conservation District were treated to a delicious Polish-Style meal at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, and then sat back and listened to Joseph R. Pearson, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for Indiana.

The District then presented awards to outstanding conservation-minded individuals in the community. **Robert & Randy Ehninger** were recognized as the SWCD Farmers of the Year by the South Bend Audubon Society and the District. **David Millar** received an Award of Merit on behalf of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and the District. The **Lineback Family** received the Master Farm Conservationist Award for St. Joseph County and **Richard Bradford** received the Natural Resource Conservation Award. **Mel Lenig** of Penn High School, and **Kathy Dempsey** and **Dennis Addison**, both of Elsie Rogers Elementary School, received the Conservation Teachers of the Year Award. **Jo Mikas-Adachi** was recognized as the State Poster Contest Winner. The District also presented length of service awards to the following board members: Jay Lindenman and Eugene Myers for 30 years, Albert Gostola and Dale Stoner for 25 years, Keith Lineback for 20 years, John Doods for 15 years, Richard Hamman, Joseph Long and Richard Schmidt for 10 years. Then elections were held. John Doods was re-elected and Dale Stoner was appointed to three year terms as Supervisors to the SWCD Board. 

Office Staff

Debbie Knepp, NRCS	Vince Herbst, NRCS
Chris Forsyth, SWCD	Rick Glassman, SWCD
Beth Gushwa, SWCD	John Law, IDNR

Supervisors:

John Doods, Chairman
James LaFree, V-Chairman
Janice Ivkovich, Member
Joseph Long, Member
Dale Stoner, Member

Associate Supervisors

Albert Gostola
Rich Hamman
Steve Horvath
Charles Lehman
Jay Lindenman
Keith Lineback
Randy Matthys
William Millar
Eugene Myers
Richard Schmidt
Paul Williams III

Honorary Members

Bernard Byrd
Harold Mutti

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THE NATURAL EDUCATOR

Poster Contest

Backyard Stewardship

The District is again sponsoring the Indiana Association of Soil and Water Conservation District's State Poster Contest. There are three categories: Kindergarten through Second grade, Third through Sixth grade and Seventh through Twelfth grade.

Posters can be of any medium, but must be 14" X 22".

Each participant will receive a ribbon, with First Place also receiving \$50, Second Place - \$10, and Third Place - \$5.

Posters are due into the SWCD Office by April 25, 1997. Contact the office for a complete listing of the Rules. ♻️



A Time To Reflect

Earth Day
April 22, 1997

What does Earth Day mean? Some people feel it is a day to do something good for our earth, recycle or maybe plant a tree, but to me it is a time to reflect. I have heard it said, "We can not live in the past, but we must use the past as our guide". For me, Earth Day is like rowing a boat. When rowing a boat, we often sit so we can not see our destination. You start your journey knowing what direction you intend to follow but soon after leaving the dock, you

begin to wander off course. It is only by looking at where you have been that your course can stay true.

Earth Day reminds us to look back and check our course. We have made great strides in saving our planet in the past thirty years. Our water no longer burns because of pollution, but there is still much we can not drink! Our air is cleaner, but we still have smog alerts! Earth Day is a day to reflect, maybe pat ourselves on our back for a job well done. This reflection should then get us back on course, for we are not at our destination.

As we become more urban, we lose touch with our earth and the understanding and reality of how it works. Greed and laziness still continue to override the logic of the future. Companies still dump millions of tons of waste on our planet, with their only concerns being the bottom line. Individuals still throw trash out their car windows, instead of disposing of it properly.

So this Earth Day, stop rowing for a moment and look around. Take notice of where you have been and where you are now. Then take a look at your children and you will know your destination.

We know what needs to be done and we know how to do it. So let's roll up our sleeves, grab the oars, sweat a little and sacrifice some. Isn't the future of our children, our Planet, worth it? ♻️



Family Fun

Make Some Natural Dye

<u>Color</u>	<u>Plant Source</u>
Blue-violet	Cherry roots
Purple	Elderberries, black raspberries
Reddish-purple	Pokeweed berries
Red-pink	Dandelion roots, red raspberries, cherries, strawberries, sorrel roots and bark, red oak bark, cardinal flowers.
Blue	Blueberries
Dark Brown	Black walnut husk
Reddish-brown	Buckeye husk
Yellow	Goldenrod, willow leaves, St. Johnwort flowers, onion skin, marsh marigolds, ash-inner bark, tulip tree leaves, ragweed.



- 1) Chop all materials and boil each kind separately.
- 2) Add 1/4 to 1/2 tsp. Alum (found in pharmacy, not cooking Alum) to 2 cups liquid plant material. This helps to set colors. If curdling occurs, add cream of tartar in same amounts.
- 3) Simmer fabric to be dyed for at least 30 minutes.
- 4) Then let fabric cool in dye solution.
- 5) Rinse in clean water, of same temperature, repeatedly until rinse water is clean.
- 6) Hang to dry.

Have fun and try different things and designs. ♻️



WOODLAND TIMES

Forestry News Updates for St. Joseph County

Forestry Scoreboard

1996-1997 Program

(Units Sold)

65.3%	Evergreens	17,005
14.0%	Deciduous (Hardwoods)	3,620
20.7%	Flowering Trees	5,400
74.1%	Groundcovers	10,000
80.4%	Wildflower Seed	123

Number of Orders 407

I admit I'm not an avid sports fan, but I can read a scoreboard to know who's winning and losing. Looking at this tally of scores, it appears that the St. Joseph County Soil and Water Conservation District was a winner again for its efforts in promoting tree planting in the Michiana area. We owe our winning record to all of our fans who have continued to support our program for the past eleven years. Reports do indicate the number of trees sold for the 1996-1997 season are down from last year's totals. We assume that the weather played a major role in the decrease in scores, however, there may be additional factors, such as land size, available financial resources and variety of trees affecting the scores. To help us better serve you and have a full court advantage, we are inviting you to participate in a team questionnaire that will provide us with important feedback for next year's program strategy. If you would like to be active and help us select next year's players, please feel free to call our office and ask for the "QUIZ". You can also find a copy with your final invoice or at the pick-up station at the 4-H Fairgrounds.

No matter what the reasons are for the lower scores, we are extremely grateful to each and everyone of you who purchased items through our current program. Please remember, scores are only numbers. What matters to us is your complete satisfaction and continued patronage.

Special Note: *If you missed out on the deadline for ordering trees, you might want to take a glance at the back cover of the newsletter for an exciting chance at purchasing additional trees that you just can't pass up!*



"WHOO KNOWS BEST"

Question:

The electric utility in my area is doing some line clearing. Do they have the right to cut or prune my trees?

Answer:

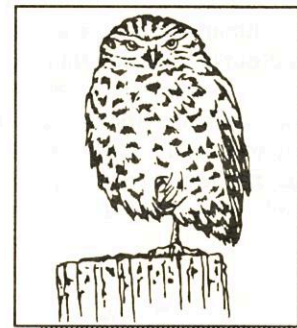
There really is no one answer to this question. In general, electric utilities not only have the right, they are required to maintain their lines so that power interruptions to customers are minimized. The utilities have been successfully sued by customers when lack of maintenance has caused power interruptions, so they tend to be rather aggressive in line clearing.

The right-of-way for power lines vary. Most of the large lines on metal towers occupy easements. Often these easements refer to the entire ownership of the property they go through. This means the

utility has the right to remove any tree or other hazard that they feel may adversely affect their line. Most interpret this to be any tree that is tall enough, that if it were to fall toward the power line, it could contact the wire at the lowest sag plus a safety margin. If it is necessary for a utility to clear some trees in your woods, contact them to find out what specific criteria they are using to mark trees. In some cases, they may pay you for the trees they cut. Again check with the utility.

Smaller lines are often not covered by easements. Since a disruption of service does not affect quite so many customers and the lines do not carry as much electricity, the line clearance standards are often less. Occasionally they will prune around the line, top a tree, or trim a side. Though undesirable from a aesthetic point of view, the trade off is no tree or more power interruptions and increased safety concerns, if someone comes into contact with a down line or with the line in the tree.

In the case of yard trees, landowners can often avoid unsightly pruning jobs by planting trees that are properly sized to fit around power line requirements. Tree species are available that have a mature height from 10 to 80 feet. Make sure when you plant a tree to look up and see if there is a utility line. If so, select a tree that will not grow to a size that will interfere with the line. You may also want to consider underground utilities. Some tree species are more friendly than others with under ground utilities.



The "OWL knows best!



WOODLAND TIMES

Forestry News Updates for St. Joseph County

Making Plans for Your Young Seedlings

Dave Duncan, ISA Certified Arborist
Custom & Moore Tree Experts, Inc.

Planting - If your planting sites are not yet prepared for the newcomers, then keep them in a very cool environment, free of direct light and about 32° - 40° F. Do not allow them to dry out, but water loss at these temperatures should be minimal if not over exposed to wind or sun.

Soil Preparation - Remove grass or weeds from planting site if plants are going to be planted individually, or roto till if they are going to be planted in rows works best. If soil amendments are going to be used, they should be added and worked in during tilling and not during back filling. The roots on these plants are approximately one (1) foot long; a two (2) foot or more area should be prepared. If planting in rows, a string and two (2) stakes is advisable to keep rows straight during planting.

Pull soil back evenly from center leaving a cone or pyramid (point up) where center of tree will be. Carefully spread roots around cone, leaving the first roots that leave the stem at ground level, or slightly above if you are mulching after planting as you should be.

Backfill with the soil that was pulled back earlier, and only high enough to cover roots. Do not allow dirt higher than roots against the trunk. Leave a dirt berm /curb on the outside of the planting hole or row to control water runoff. Now water in the plants. For the first and last time, SOAK them to a saturated mud slurry and add soil as needed to accomplish total coverage only. Then add a course mulch



just surpassing the "dirt berm" approximately 2" - 3" thick. Once again, remember to avoid a build up against the trunk or stem.

Maintenance After Planting

Watering - These youngsters will need water at regular intervals from the day of planting and throughout the first year and a half. In other words, you water it from the first time it's safe to drag out the garden hose until just before you put it away for winter. They will need the equivalent of 1" - 2" of rain each week.

Early morning watering is the most effective time. Evening watering is acceptable if the environment around the plants is free of fungus or fungi litter. Learn to monitor soil moisture. The root zone of these starters will be from 6" - 8" deep, so you should keep the soil moist at a depth of 2" - 3" below the surface. Not soaked and not dry either. Mulch will help maintain soil moisture by slowing surface drying. Also, the slower the water is applied the better. A fine mist is far superior to an all at once dump of the water bucket. And a soaker hose is better than a sprinkler. Large droplets produced by a sprinkler compact the soil and can CRUST the soil surface. So if you use a sprinkler, leave it on longer and use it less frequently.

Pruning - Here is where you need to be patient as long as each plant has "one" dominant single leader (one stem/trunk), no pruning will be needed for a few years. If the tree has codominant branches (more than one stem/leader), then after one year or next spring, remove the weaker codominant leader. This will encourage a single leader. DO NOT cut the leader, EVER, unless you want the tree to become a high maintenance ornamental.

Fertilizing - You may begin using fertilizer that contains Nitrogen after the first year. Apply small doses during a month with an "R" in it and only once per year. Be sure to read and follow the label and make sure it does not contain any herbicides.

A Special Reason to Toot Our Horn



Due to the outstanding response the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) has received from our Michiana friends and neighbors on their Conservation Products Catalog and Gift Giving Guide, St. Joseph County SWCD was recognized as having nationwide top sales for the month of February. We can't express our appreciation enough for your overwhelming support of this program, and we would like to encourage you to tell all of your friends about the program's exciting products. If you or someone you know would like a copy of the brochure(s), please feel free to call our office at (219) 291-2300 for your free copy.

Ordering of the products is season long with no long lines to stand in or deadlines to meet. Products arrive at your doorstep, ready for you to plant. With Spring in the air, what better way to enjoy it than by ordering flowering shrubs, nut trees, evergreens, ferns, groundcovers, mushrooms or heirloom garden seed kits for your backyard sanctuary! Just look on what a difference you have made, so far. Think what we can do together in the future with you giving your full support to this outstanding program? We certainly want to keep tooting our horn, don't we? TOOT, TOOT!!!

More Tree Values

If you value trees by their economic contributions, here are some eye-opening figures published by Michigan State University. MSU's Update Forestry states that a tree over a 50-year lifetime generates \$31,250 worth of oxygen, provides \$62,000 worth of air pollution control, recycles \$37,500 worth of water, and controls \$31,250 worth of soil erosion.


FIELD NOTES



USDA

Water, Wetlands and You

This past year has produced a lot of moisture in the area. It also appears that each year we receive more and more high intensity storms which produce a lot of water in a short amount of time. Due to this stress on the drainage systems, it becomes apparent that some tiles and ditches need repaired or enhanced. Some areas may need new laterals and ditches put in.

This is just a reminder for the producers in the farm programs that you need to have the Natural Resources Conservation Service issue a wetland determination before you do any type of work in wet areas. This includes wet areas within your crop fields. A wetland determination now can save you time and headaches later. Tile can be maintained and repaired as long as it does not impact a wetland area. To be sure wetlands will not be impacted around your tile repair area, contact our office at 291-2300 for a wetland determination. **What you don't know, can hurt you.** 

Filter Strip Program Available

The St. Joseph County Soil and Water Conservation District will be sponsoring a filter strip program this spring for those landowners or producers who want to protect their water quality and reduce the amount of streambank erosion entering their ditches, creeks, streams, rivers, lakes or wetlands. Final details are being worked out now. Anyone that has any type of water body on or near their property should take advantage of this program.

Why? Filter strips are extremely useful in removing sediment, organic matter and other pollutants from runoff and waste water. Filter strips provide a permanent cover which reduces erosion

Winter doldrums got you down?

Single Soil Particle Cruise Lines presents BUMPY RIDGE RIVER CRUISE

Departure Date - next rainstorm

*Line up to leave now.

Cost - FREE - the landowner of this resort is footing the bill.

Plenty of Refreshments and Recreation

Food - nutrients just applied

Dancing - do the erosion hop as you travel down the field.

ADDED ATTRACTION - if you sign up now - BUMPY RIDGE RIVER RUN! Enjoy a thrill packed rapids ride to our end destination - Muddy Creek - where you can relax and enjoy the beach until our return transport picks you up.

Return Transportation - provided by the local taxpayer.

Sign up now - don't miss your chance to leave your work behind.



Filter Strip (continued)

along the water body, increases infiltration within the area of the filter strip and may reduce runoff into the water body. In addition, these grass areas will trap sediment and nutrients and reduce the transport of these pollutants to the surface water. Another benefit of filter strips is the enhanced wildlife habitat. These grass areas provide good food and cover for various species of wildlife. There are many good reasons for establishing a filter strip. The St. Joseph County Soil and Water Conservation District will be offering landowners a good deal to plant a filter strip. Please stop in and sign up today.

Windbreaks

Windbreaks are barriers which reduce and redirect wind. They usually consist of trees and shrubs, but may also be perennial or annual crops, grasses, fences etc. These wind barriers reduce wind erosion in two ways. They lower wind speed enough to prevent soil movement in the sheltered area and they reduce field distance.

The rows of trees and/or shrubs are planted perpendicular, or as close to perpendicular as possible, to the prevailing wind. Wind speed on the downwind side may be reduced 70 - 80% adjacent to the windbreak and 20% at a distance equal to 20 times their height. While the height of the barrier will determine the extent of protection downwind of the windbreak, the length of the barrier should be at least 10 times the height for maximum efficiency. This ratio reduces the influence of end-turbulence on the total protected area.

Studies in Nebraska and Canada indicate that production in fields with wind protection is greater than in fields without protection. Windbreaks reduce plant damage due to wind and wind blown soil. They provide a better climate, higher soil moisture (by trapping snow and reducing hot summer winds) and better water use efficiency by crops planted in the protected area.



FIELD NOTES

Prairie Grass and Wildflower Tips for Success

Mike Girvin, Owner
Designs on Nature

When is the Best Time To Plant My Prairie?

Prairie planting dates largely depend on site location and geographic weather patterns. The planting timetable should be decided by seasonal precipitation in your area rather than by temperature. In most Midwest areas, the recommended spring date is April 15 to June 15 and fall date is September 1 to November 15.

Spring Sowing - Warm weather and adequate rainfall will accelerate germination and seedling growth. However, if rainfall is sporadic after initial germination followed by an extremely hot, dry period, supplemental watering may be required to keep the ground from drying out and the seedlings from dying.

Fall Sowing - Many of the species will quickly germinate in order to allow the seedling enough time to establish a healthy root system before going dormant in the winter. Some seeds may not germinate if the ground temperature is below 70 degrees Fahrenheit. These seeds will remain dormant within the soil until early spring and will begin to emerge under more favorable conditions. NOTE:

There are risks in sowing exotic garden varieties and "domesticated" species in the fall. Freeze damage may kill these varieties if unseasonably cold temperatures persist for long periods of time.



How Do I Plant My Prairie

In order to achieve a successful stand of wildflowers, it is very important that the soil is prepared correctly and the seed is rolled or pressed into the soil after sowing. Burying the seed too deeply or casually broadcasting the seed over an unprepared area will only produce disappointing results.

1. Select a site that drains well. Often-times we tend to plant in areas that are low lying or poorly drained, thinking that our prairie will flourish under these moist conditions. Moist locations are usually very weedy, because as water drains through the areas, thousands of weed seeds are deposited onto the site that were collected upstream. Remember--most prairie plants thrive in well-drained soils.
2. Use a herbicide to eliminate any vegetation which may compete with your planting (optional).
3. Mow the existing or dead vegetation as short as possible. Collect the clippings and remove materials from the site.
4. To prepare the seed bed, rake or till the surface of the soil to a maximum depth of one inch. Shallow soil preparation will limit the disturbance of dormant weed seed.
5. It is helpful to thoroughly mix a carrier such as masonry sand, perlite, potting soil, etc., to the seed to increase volume and aid in even distribution over your site. We recommend four parts inert materials to one part seed (4:1).
6. Hand broadcast one half of your seed as uniformly as possible over the prepared area. Sow the remaining seed in a direction perpendicular to the initial sowing.
7. Rake the seed in lightly, being careful not to bury it too deeply. A good rule of thumb: Bury the seed no deeper than two to four times as deep as the diameter of the seed. Press the seed into the soil by walking or rolling over the newly planted area. The typical flower seed from domesticated species is planted about one inch deep in the soil. Prairie grass and

wildflowers, however, will not tolerate this depth. A planting depth of 1/4 inch is preferred. The seeds will germinate at greater depths, but do not have the strength to push through the overlying soil.



Do I Need to Water Wildflowers?

Obviously a certain amount of water is necessary for germination to occur. Some companies suggest that keeping the seeded area moist for six weeks is essential. However, most of the time this is not necessary. It is wise to keep the seedlings from drying out completely, but a continual watering is not needed. Prairie plants are hardy and very drought tolerant. Watering is nice but not essential. In addition, too much water can cause root rot and leaf mold in many species. Monitor water applications closely. More is not necessarily better.

When Will My Prairie Start to Show?

In reconstructing a natural setting, it is important to remember that we cannot do in one year that which took nature many lifetimes to create. The first years can be somewhat frustrating because that visual picture you have in your mind does not happen. The long-lasting grasses and perennials normally take two, and sometimes three years to show and bloom.






URBAN MEANDERINGS



Plan to Start Vegetating Now

The optimum time to plant grass is between April 1st to May 10th or August 10th to September 30th in northern Indiana. During this time frame there is usually enough natural precipitation and the air and soil temperatures are warm enough to promote good seed germination. Before April 1, temperatures are still too cool or frozen. Between these dates it is usually too dry and after September 30th, time is too short to the first frost.

Dry conditions can be over-come by irrigation, but not always is sprinkling practical. Large areas or those remote "back forty" plots may not be easily reached with the hose. The best way to better assure a successful seeding is to follow these dates and utilize the natural moisture provided by Mother Nature.

Other specifications of planting grass are included on this page. 

Grass Specifications

Shady Areas

(Dry, Low Maintenance)

- 1) 30 to 50% Kentucky bluegrass (blend of 2 or 3 shade-tolerant varieties) plus 30 to 60% fine fescue and/or 0 to 20% turf-type perennial ryegrass.
- 2) 100% turf-type tall fescue. Use 6 to 8 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.



(Wet, Low Maintenance)

- 1) 70% or more a Sabre rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*) plus a blend of shade tolerant Kentucky bluegrass. Use 2 to 4 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.

Sunny Areas

Irrigated: Fertilized Two or More Times Per Year

- 1) 100% Kentucky bluegrass blend with at least 3 varieties. Use 1.5 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.
- 2) 80% or more Kentucky bluegrass plus 20 % or less turf-type perennial ryegrass. Use 3 to 4 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.
- 3) 100% Turf-type tall fescue. Use 6 to 8 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.

Limited Irrigation; Fertilized at Least Once (Preferably 2 or more Times)

- 1) 100% Turf-type tall fescue. Use 6 to 8 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.
- 2) Kentucky bluegrass plus turf-type perennial ryegrass (various percentages). Use 3 to 4 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.


Establishment:

- 1) The optimum time for seeding grasses is between April 1 and May 10 or August 10 and September 30.
- 2) Prior to seeding, have a soil test made to determine lime and fertilizer needs. In lieu of a soil test apply approximately 150 pounds of agricultural limestone per 1000 square feet. Also apply 12-12-12 analysis fertilizer (or equivalent) at a rate of approximately 12 pounds per 1000 square feet.
- 3) Work lime and/or fertilizer into the soil to a depth of about four inches. Equipment should be operated on the contour (across the slope) as much as possible.
- 4) Use a cyclone-type seeder to spread the seed uniformly. Apply the seed

to a firm moist seedbed.

- 5) Cover the seed to a depth of 1/4 to 1/2 inch. This can be done using a rake or light drag. (A scrap of 4 or 6 foot chain link fence dug over the seeded area works well.)

As noted above, operate equipment or work across the slope.


- 6) Mulch newly seeded areas with 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre of straw or hay. Spread evenly over seeded area with a machine or by hand. 



Professional Technical Information Available

"Site Planning for Urban Stream Protection" is a 225 page manual that includes practical criteria for all sorts of environmental or watershed protection criteria.

"Watershed Protection Techniques" is a quarterly publication designed to provide information on the latest tools for protecting watersheds.

If these publications sound interesting and you would like more information, please contact the office for a brochure. Ask for John. 

NEWS

The Army Corps of Engineers estimates that there are 574,500 miles of stream bank with erosion problems in the United States, 142,100 of which are characterized as "serious".*

*Taken from *Environmental Engineering News* issued by School of Civil Engineering, Purdue University.



St. Joseph County Soil and Water
Conservation District
60455 U.S. 31 South
South Bend, IN 46614

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
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PERMIT No. 225
South Bend, IN

Evergreens



Think Spring
Think Trees

Think April 19, 1997

Hardwoods



Flowering Shrubs



Wildflower Seed

Groundcover



If by some odd chance you missed the March 3 deadline to order your spring plantings, you have one last chance to buy quality young seedlings and transplants from the St. Joseph County Soil and Water Conservation District. There are limited supplies available, so come early and avoid the long lines. **WHERE: Esther Singer Building, St. Joseph County 4-H Fairgrounds (5117 Ironwood Road, South Bend); WHEN: Saturday April 19, 1997; Doors open promptly at 8:00 a.m. and close at 12:00 noon.** This year we are having a special feature for those that come out to the fairgrounds. Not only will representatives from the Master Gardeners be available to answer your questions, we will also be joined by the Indiana Wildlife Federation and Sierra Club, providing helpful resource information on tree planting and backyard wildlife. If you have any questions or would like further information on the one day sale - feel free to call us at 291-2300. **DON'T FORGET TO TELL YOUR FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, RELATIVES AND CO-WORKERS ABOUT THE SALE! HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!**

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Office of Communications at (202) 720-2791. To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, USDA, Washington, DC 20250 or call (202) 720-7327 (voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.