

St. Joseph County SWCD 2025 Annual Report

Building a Legacy of Stewardship

Since 1959, the St. Joseph County Soil and Water Conservation District has remained steadfast in its mission: to promote responsible land stewardship and sustainable natural resource management throughout St. Joseph County. Over the years, priorities have shifted, farming practices have evolved, and community engagement has grown—but one thing has never changed: our dedication to conserving and protecting the resources that sustain us.

The Power of Collaboration

At the heart of our mission lies a guiding principle: collaboration. Today's environmental challenges—climate change, soil degradation, water quality—are too complex for any single organization to solve alone. Meaningful progress happens through partnerships, shared knowledge, and collective action.

Our success is built on trust and teamwork. In 2025, we didn't just implement conservation practices—we created stories of resilience and cooperation across farms, schools, and neighborhoods. Through education, technical assistance, and collaborative projects, we strive to enhance environmental health while supporting agricultural productivity and community well-being.

Partnerships That Deliver

We remain deeply committed to our traditional partners through the Indiana Conservation Partnership, which includes NRCS, ISDA, Purdue Extension, IASWCD,

and others. This statewide collaboration ensures resources, expertise, and funding are pooled for maximum impact. Locally, we are proud to work alongside organizations such as Unity Gardens, Wild Ones, and the Shirley Heinze



Land Trust. Recently, our *Growing Connections* small farm networking event—hosted in partnership with FARMWISE—brought together members of the food community to explore innovative ways to connect local farmers with families seeking fresh, healthy food. Whether forging new relationships or strengthening long-standing ones, these partnerships are essential to advancing our mission of building resilient landscapes and thriving communities.

Community Engagement

Local participation is vital to conservation success. Community engagement builds trust, raises awareness, and creates educational opportunities that inspire action. Conservation practices require ongoing care—and engaged communities are more likely to maintain them and advocate for future initiatives. In 2025, we connected with the community in meaningful ways:



• **Meet Your Farmer Gathering:** Our second annual event brought together legislators, conservation partners, and community members for conversations on soil health.

• **Youth Education Programs:** Over 6,000 students, from preschool to high school, participated in environmental education programs.

• **Native Plant Kits:** Nine schools received growing kits, enabling 550 students to grow their own black-eyed Susans.

• **Summer of Worms:** Hands-on soil health lessons



reached students through partnerships with schools, the Boys and Girls Club, St. Joseph County Public Library, and the Kroc Center.

Looking Ahead

This annual report not only highlights our achievements but also recognizes the ongoing efforts of our many partners, all of which contribute to preserving St. Joseph County's natural resources for future generations. Every partnership, every act of engagement adds a new chapter to our shared story of stewardship. From family farms to classrooms, from local businesses to volunteer groups, we are united by a common goal: protecting the land and water that sustain us all. Together, we are not just conserving resources—we are building a legacy.



Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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www.StJosephSWCD.org

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Stewardship in Action

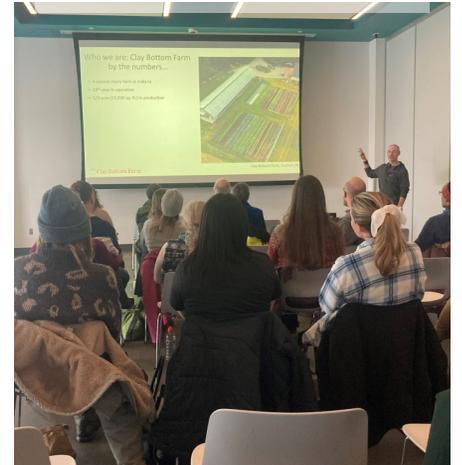


65th Annual Meeting



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Education in Many Forms



Producer's Workshop



Worms Program



Growing Native Plants

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Urban Wildlife Habitat



By Jessica Merklings, Urban Wildlife Biologist, IDNR Department of Fish & Wildlife

Conversations about urban wildlife and their habitats may seem new; however, urban wildlife interactions were first documented in 1897 by Ernest Ingersoll, who observed squirrels interacting at a worksite where a new building was being constructed. Urban habitat conversations were further expanded by people such as Leonard Dubkin, who in the 1950s wrote about his “sufficient,” small backyard and that for him, “it constitutes our world and we find it as fruitful and as fascinating and as glorious as any we could wish for.” Bearing that information, there’s no reason St. Joseph County landowners can’t spruce up their properties to create habitat and help native wildlife thrive in 2026.

In St. Joseph County, with places like the courthouse, Notre Dame’s campus, and the Studebaker National Museum, it can be easy to think urban wildlife and habitat conservation happens “out there.” In other words, away from people in urbanized areas. Because of urbanization, expanding urban areas means that “out there” is much closer to where we are. It’s estimated that two-thirds of the world’s population will be in some type of urban area by 2050, and 60% of that urban area is yet to be built (UN DESA, 2018). Indiana is no exception, with projections that urban land cover will double by the 2040s. State agencies are happy to help where they can, but private (non-state or federal) landowners are the key to habitat conservation. Like most states east of the Mississippi, the majority of Indiana property is privately owned – 96-97% – and heavily altered.

The No. 1 reason for wildlife decline across the planet is loss of habitat. Habitat is the food, water, cover, and space needed for an organism to survive. Large areas of all the same type of plant (turf grass, crops, or ornamental trees) don’t provide habitat for Indiana wildlife. State properties and national parks help mitigate this by creating habitat, but when large expanses of good habitat are disconnected from one another, species can’t travel from one location to another. That’s where private landowners help. By creating habitat on their properties, not only are landowners giving wildlife a boost, they are helping humans too.

Creating habitat is more than just letting things grow wild on a property. It’s about intentionally considering the site, objectives, resources, and long-term maintenance of a project and executing a plan. In most cases, creating native habitat uses this information to plant native plant species appropriate for the site conditions and landowner goals. Native plants have deep roots that can slow water, filter out pollutants, and stabilize soil and shorelines while simultaneously providing habitat for wildlife. Well-placed native plants can also help humans with things such as reduced cost of lawn maintenance, lowered energy needs, mitigated human-wildlife conflict, and improved mental health. Habitat work to mimic nature can include forming native rain and pollinator gardens and tree groves that can help slow the flow of water, support natural decomposition, and minimize areas of unused turf grass.



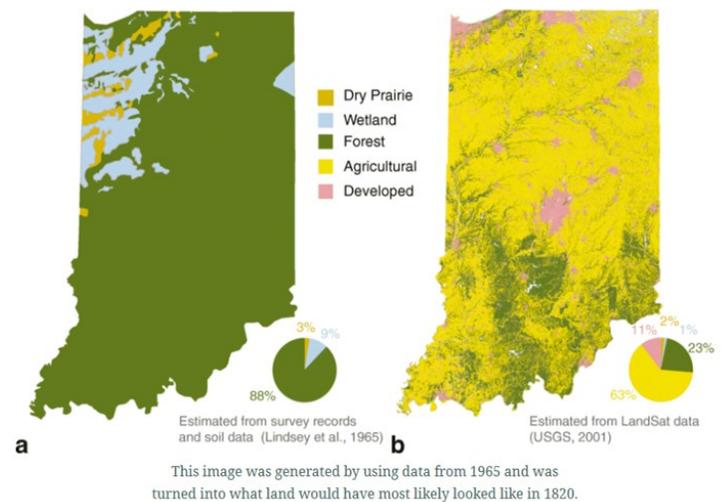
October 2019



August 2023

Long-term maintenance of a habitat is almost impossible without community support. Backing is hard to come by if landowners don’t share why creating habitat is so important. In addition to talking to friends and family about a project, there are some tips that can help keep your outreach positive. First, check local ordinances and seek out variances for good habitat. If they don’t exist, contact elected officials and have conversations about how to support creating habitat. Next, be patient. Planting native usually takes about three years to fully establish; those deep roots need time to grow. Finally, be a good steward. Make intentional paths or walkways and incorporate educational signage to indicate that the area is being maintained. Most important, have fun and enjoy the process – good habitat doesn’t happen overnight.

St. Joseph County residents have access to free technical assistance service providers to help them create wildlife habitat. These include representatives from the Soil and Water Conservation District, Pheasants Forever/Quail Forever, and Indiana DNR. For more information on improving habitat on your property, visit wildlife.IN.gov/2352.htm, or check out the webinars for Building Backyard Habitat here: on.IN.gov/fishwilded.



St. Joseph County Soil And Water Conservation Partnership



Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Promoting Soil Health on Indiana Cropland

By Lois Mann, Program Manager, Conservation Cropping Systems Initiative



Conservation Cropping Systems Initiative

After working for Conservation Districts for thirteen-plus years, Conservation Cropping Systems Initiative (CCSI) seemed like the next logical step to continue my work promoting soil health and conservation. I've enjoyed having my hands in the soil ever since I can remember "helping" grandma in the garden somewhere around age 3-5, riding on my uncle's Farmall tractor, and working with my father in the garden. Picking rocks and cleaning out the barn stalls in the spring were my least favorite jobs, but they taught me the value of hard work.

Fast forward to 2010 when I began working for my local Soil and Water Conservation District. Although I had rudimentary knowledge of 'green manure' and feeding the soil, this was my first real introduction to soil health. This is when I learned that there are more microbes in a teaspoon of soil than there are people on the earth! This is when I learned that soil is not a dead medium that we can grow live plants in, but rather our plants grow because the soil is alive. Soil contains all kinds of living things: microbes, bacteria, fungi, as well as carbon and minerals...the list goes on. I attended my first annual conference of the Indiana Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (IASWCD) and returned with a mind-blowing list of partnerships, projects and programs available to my District.

In the following 12+ years I worked with the SWCD Board of Supervisors to help bring awareness to farmers about the importance of soil health. We held field days and farmer meetings, cornstalk nitrate sampling and cover crop cost share programs to help farmers meet with other farmers and learn more about soil health.

In 2023, I was given the opportunity to join the Conservation Cropping Systems Initiative (CCSI), a program of the Indiana Conservation Partnership, as a Program Manager for northeast Indiana. Since 2010 CCSI has grown from a director and one program manager to a director, four program managers, and three agronomists. We cover the entire state of Indiana, assisting our partners with trainings, equipment and outreach support. We offer soil health podcasts at <https://www.ccsin.org/podcast>, and instructional videos at https://www.youtube.com/@CCSI_IN.



Although I will never achieve the status of Soil Scientist, I continue to learn about the strengths and weaknesses of our living soil ecosystems. There is an interesting fact sheet on Understanding Soil Microbes and Nutrient Recycling at <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/SAG-16>. Soil supports all life on earth and is an amazing and complicated resource for growing food and fiber. Promoting healthy soil results in healthier soil ecosystems and plants... and it sure feels good on your bare feet!

Resilient Indiana

By Annabelle McCarthy, Resilient Indiana Technician



Resilient Indiana: Technical Assistance (RITA) is a program that was launched by the Indiana Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts in 2023. There are currently 13 Resilient Indiana technicians, each assigned to 5-7 Soil and Water Conservation Districts, where they provide support and work with the district to build capacity for conservation in their

county.

I am one of the newest additions to the Resilient Indiana program, and I am excited to begin working in St. Joseph County! You will also find me working in Marshall, Fulton, Pulaski, Kosciusko, and Whitley Counties. I recently defended my master's degree in ecology at Michigan State University, where I researched the quality of butterfly habitat provided by native prairie that is restored within row crop fields. This on-farm prairie restoration practice has the potential to create pockets of high-quality pollinator habitat through the Midwest, while providing an array of benefits to landowners. I am thrilled to begin my career in conservation in Indiana! I am very passionate about leveraging working lands to protect natural resources and biodiversity, while simultaneously benefiting the well-being and profitability of producers. I look forward to learning from and working with the SWCD, our partners, and community members! Please stop to say hello if you find me at the SWCD office!

Contact Annabelle at annabelle-mccarthy@iaswcd.org.

RESILIENT INDIANA: Technical Assistance for SWCDs Technician Assignments



10/2025

Ecological Understanding: Learning to Love Home

By AJ Popovic, Northwest Indiana Regional Specialist, State of Indiana Cooperative Invasives Management (SICIM)



I started my ecological journey in the spring of 2020. I was in school for computer and electrical engineering, just about as far from the natural world as I could get. I knew next to nothing about plants of the myriad other pieces of the puzzle that make an ecosystem. In my mind, Indiana was a never-ending sprawl of corn and soy fields. I had no clue what the history of the place was.

It started with a hike in the woods in late March. The forest had barely begun to wake up from its months-long rest, and yet, there on a hill, pushing through the leaf litter was a small white flower head no longer than a fingernail. It was the only “awake” plant I could see on the hillside. I was looking at Harbinger of Spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*), ironically also the harbinger of a new chapter of my life.

Every bit of information that I learned about Harbinger of Spring opened up more and more questions. Its family: Apiaceae, the carrot family. “Oh, so it is related to carrots? What else is related to carrots?” Celery, parsley, parsnip, cumin, dill, fennel, and more. So many of our staple foods and spices are in this family, but what about the one called “poison hemlock”? It says here that it is “invasive”, what does that mean?



Harbinger of Spring

And so it went, on and on. Every answer opened a door that led to more questions. I started volunteering with local land trusts and spending time learning from the botanists/ecologists. I spent hours reading botanical textbooks at the Foellinger-Freimann Botanical Conservatory in Fort Wayne, IN. Here I read a book named “The Natural Heritage of Indiana.” This book completely altered my perspective of what Indiana historically was, and what it still could be. If you get a chance, I highly recommend a read through.

Once I graduated, I moved back to St. Joseph County and started working at a lettuce greenhouse. I convinced the higher ups to let me convert a piece of the property to a wetland prairie. It was only about an acre, but it was a great learning opportunity. I worked with a native nursery, and they helped me pick out a seed mix and a variety of plugs for the site. Over the next two years, I removed invasives on site and helped nurse the prairie to life. It was extremely fulfilling to learn what was supposed to be growing where I lived.

I’ve since been a regular volunteer at Shirley Heinze Land Trust’s Lydick Bog and have begun working at SICIM, State of Indiana Cooperative Invasives Management. I help to manage invasive species throughout Northwest Indiana, and get to learn new things every day. Today, I do my best to implore people to take on the task of self education when it comes to their local ecology. It is a never-ending trail of questions and answers, and it’s increasingly important, especially with the mounting pressure from invasive species.

Invasive species are a uniquely difficult challenge to overcome, especially east of the Mississippi, where there is little public land. Management responsibility and land stewardship falls to the individual landowner. Our forests are at risk of generational collapse, as invasive species such as Asian Bush Honeysuckle and Burning Bush crowd out young native saplings in the understory. The result is that when mature trees fall, there will not be a new generation to take their place. This impacts bird and insect populations, which in turn impacts the ecological variety that makes Indiana, Indiana. This is but one issue caused by invasive species.

My journey into the conservation world has been a long one, but I am grateful for every step along the way. My idea of this region has completely changed. No longer do I only see the corn and soy fields, rather I also see the rich natural history and unique habitats in this place I call home. I love my home, and I plan to keep learning and protecting it for as long as I can. It falls to us to care.

Invasives Management in St. Joseph County



The St. Joseph-Marshall County Invasive Plant Partnership (SMIPP), our local CISMA, continued to grow throughout 2025. Two dedicated Strike Teams were established—one at Rum Village in South Bend and another at Centennial Park in Plymouth. These teams meet monthly to remove invasive species from the parks, and after a year of consistent effort, noticeable improvements are already visible. Team members are excited to

see the return of native plants in the spring.

In 2025, SMIPP also hosted six successful Weed Wrangle events, welcomed a new SICIM Regional Specialist, and conducted an Invasives Management Training. The momentum built this year is inspiring, and we’re looking forward to continued progress in 2026.





4-H For the Future

By **Zoe Robinson**, St. Joseph County 4-H Extension Educator

If you have seen a child waving a blue ribbon at the county fair, proudly showing off a year of learning and hard work, you’ve seen 4-H in action. Since 1904, Indiana 4-H has empowered youth through hands-on learning on topics like agriculture, conservation, home economics, civics, and more. Founded on the principles of positive youth development, 4-H stands for *Head, Heart, Hands, and Health*—four pillars reflecting a commitment to nurturing intellect, compassion, practical skills, and overall well-being. Through this holistic approach, the program equips youth with the knowledge, character, and resilience needed to thrive.

While St. Joseph County 4-H is best known for hosting competitive events at the annual county fair, especially in animal husbandry, our impact goes far beyond that. We lead clubs, organize activities for after-school programs, and bring special in-classroom activities to every township. We also offer out-of-county programming like Day at the Statehouse, 4-H Choir, and 4-H Academy, where 4-H members get a taste of college life at Purdue University.

4-H is for every child. The most common 4-H experiences are:

4-H Projects: a set learning experience with a defined end product (e.g., a sheep, a bracelet, a poster on local watersheds, a baked good... there are over 80 projects!) which can then be submitted to the county fair for judging. Youth can complete projects entirely at home or in conjunction with club meetings, where they meet other youth who share their interests.

4-H Programs: a learning experience that meets in set times and locations. Programs vary widely, and include 4-H Camp, the 4-H AI Presidential challenge (where youth brainstorm creative and ethical uses of AI), 4-H Career Development Events, and more!

With so many options, youth discover passions that often shape future careers. All activities are guided by our vetted volunteers — over 150 in 2025! — who donate hundreds of hours to make 4-H safe, educational, and fun.

As the 4-H educator for St. Joseph County, I oversee all 4-H programming. Currently, that includes 1,031 youth across over 25 clubs and programs. I also imagine the future of St. Joseph 4-H: tailored programming for the skills youth need today, such as financial literacy, in learning environments that meet youth where they are. For example, this year we launched Juntos 4-H, a bilingual Spanish-English college and career readiness program for high school students. We are also planning a 4-H Project Closet, stocked with tools for projects like woodworking and jewelry making, to remove upfront costs so youth can dive into more projects. By reinventing our approach to recruiting youth, we change more lives.

Of course, we couldn’t offer our current programming, nor expand and improve, without dedicated volunteers and community partners. If you would like to help youth succeed, whether that’s through volunteering or by connecting your organization with us to create new programming, please get in touch! And if you have a K-12 child, 4-H enrollment is rolling! Give your child a chance to explore current interests or seek out new ones, all while making new friends and learning skills that will last a lifetime.

For more information, please visit: <https://extension.purdue.edu/county/stjoseph/4h/index.html>





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Dave Straughn - 7 Years
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Purdue Extension Service (USDA)
County Extension Director and Ag and Natural Resources Educator: Emily Evers
4-H/Youth Development Educator: Zoe Robinson
Health & Human Services Educator: Beth Evans
Financial Coordinator: Dustin Ryder
Marketing & Communications Assistant: Mary Brophy
Volunteer Coordinator: Kellie Portman
EFNEP Advisor: Jennifer Noie

Pheasants Forever Biologist
Amanda Hetzel
Farm Service Agency (USDA)
County Executive Director
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Program Technicians:
Devan Harrell
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Debbie Knepp

NRCS District Conservationist
A heartfelt congratulations on retirement after 41 Years of Service!



Celebrating our Champions of Conservation

Your generosity fuels our mission to improve our natural resources through conservation and education. Thank you to the individuals and businesses who make our mission possible.



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Water Guardians

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Bob's Country Store

Nancy Beall
Al Koch

Urban and Small Farming in St. Joseph County



This year was full of growth and connection for our urban working group, the St. Joseph County Regenerative Ag Partnership, SCRAP!

We hosted four farm tours—two in the spring and two in the fall—giving participants a behind-the-scenes look at small and urban farm operations. Last winter, we launched our first “Growing Connections” networking event, bringing small farmers together to share ideas and resources.

We wrapped up 2025 with the Soil Health Summit, featuring sessions on composting, pest management, and soil health. After the Summit, FARMWISE Indiana partnered with us for a networking lunch with representatives from Purple Porch Co-op, Northern Indiana Food Bank, and Region Roots Food Hub, who shared opportunities for alternative markets for local producers.



After the Summit, FARMWISE Indiana partnered with us for a networking lunch with representatives from Purple Porch Co-op, Northern Indiana Food Bank, and Region Roots Food Hub, who shared opportunities for alternative markets for local producers.

A special thank you to Urban Soil Health, whose support has been invaluable—from helping form SCRAP to providing speakers, technical assistance, and resources. As their focus shifts to conservation planning and technical assistance for small-scale diversified farms, we look forward to continuing our partnership in new ways.



St. Joseph County Top

St. Joseph County is actively embracing conservation agriculture to protect its vital natural resources amid increasing development pressures. Local efforts, led by the St. Joseph County Soil and Water Conservation District and the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, focus on key practices that enhance soil health, water quality, and sustainable land use.



Cover Crops

- ◆ Reduce erosion from wind and water.
- ◆ Maintain or increase soil health and organic matter content.
- ◆ Reduce water quality degradation by utilizing excessive soil nutrients.
- ◆ Suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles.
- ◆ Improve soil moisture use efficiency.
- ◆ Minimize soil compaction.
- ◆ Provide food and escape cover for wildlife.



No-Till/Reduced Till

- ◆ Reduce sheet, rill and wind erosion.
- ◆ Maintain or increase soil health and organic matter content.
- ◆ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- ◆ Reduce energy use.
- ◆ Increase plant available moisture.
- ◆ Provide food and escape cover for wildlife.



Wildlife Habitat Planting

- ◆ Native Grasses and Forbs.
- ◆ Reduce sheet, rill, and wind erosion and sedimentation.
- ◆ Reduce ground and surface water quality degradation by nutrients and surface water quality degradation by sediment.
- ◆ Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.
- ◆ Improve soil health.
- ◆ Enhance wildlife, pollinator and beneficial organism habitat.



Pasture and Hay Planting

- ◆ Improve or maintain livestock nutrition and health.
- ◆ Provide or increase forage supply during periods of low forage production
- ◆ Reduce soil erosion.
- ◆ Improve water quality and soil health.

Conservation Practices

These practices not only benefit the environment but also improve long-term productivity and resilience. With ongoing education, technical support, and financial assistance, St. Joseph County continues to be a model for conservation-minded agriculture. Below are the top conservation agriculture practices we have helped implement around the county.

Brush Management Invasives Control

- ◆ Restore or release desired cover to protect soils, control erosion, reduce sediment, improve water quality, or enhance hydrology.
- ◆ Maintain or enhance fish and wildlife habitat.
- ◆ Control pervasive plant species to a desired level of treatment.
- ◆ Create the desired plant community consistent with the ecology of the site.



Tree and Shrub Establishment

- ◆ Provide forest products.
- ◆ Provide wildlife habitat; Improve and restore natural diversity.
- ◆ Provide long-term erosion control and improvement of water quality.
- ◆ Store carbon in biomass.

Seasonal High Tunnel and Low Tunnel Systems

- ◆ Improve plant health and vigor.
- ◆ Extend growing season.
- ◆ Pest management.



Microirrigation

- ◆ Improve water use efficiency.
- ◆ Reduce energy use.



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The Habitat Organization Can Help You Reach Your Conservation Goals

By Amanda Heltzel, Northwest Indiana Farm Bill Wildlife Biologist, Pheasants Forever and Quail Forever

From producers looking to boost profit on marginal agricultural land to homeowners wanting to install a pocket prairie, “The Habitat Organization” can provide technical expertise to help you reach your goals. Pheasants Forever and Quail Forever (PFQF) is a grassroots, non-profit organization with a mission to conserve pheasants, quail, and other wildlife through habitat improvements, public access, education, and conservation advocacy. For the past four decades, PFQF chapter members and staff have worked diligently on upland habitat conservation projects – quickly garnering a reputation as “The Habitat Organization” for their hand in creating and enhancing wildlife habitat on more than 15.8 million public and private acres. Across the United States, PFQF has grown to a team of over 300 biologists and precision agriculture specialists who are available to assist you with creating a plan for your property.

Pheasant and quail are both species of birds which rely on early successional, upland habitats including grasslands and shrublands. These habitats provide resources for numerous other wildlife species and essential environmental services such as runoff reduction on agricultural lands. In Indiana, PFQF biologists work side by side with soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Farm Service Agency (FSA), and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to assist private landowners with upland habitat projects. These habitat projects primarily focus on the creation and management of native wildflower and grass species for conservation purposes. Landowners creating habitat often have goals pertaining to increasing wildlife populations on their property, improving water quality, and/or boosting profit on agricultural land. If

you are a landowner with similar goals, read on.



Virginia Mountain Mint

Increasing Wildlife Populations

Many species of wildlife use the same upland habitats loved by PFQF’s favorite species: pheasant and quail. Even an area as small as a pocket prairie in a backyard or park can provide habitat for insect and bird species including monarchs, bees, goldfinches, and hummingbirds. Popular game species such as deer and turkey also benefit from upland habitats created on private land. Landowners looking to improve hunting opportunities on their property should consider creating and enhancing upland wildlife habitat. State-endangered species including Henslow’s sparrow, northern harrier, loggerhead shrike, and Franklin’s ground squirrel also rely on grassland or shrubland habitat just as pheasant and quail do.

Improving Water Quality

Water, as a shared resource, is important to us all. Creation of grassland habitat along waterways can greatly improve water quality. Native grasses and wildflowers have very deep root systems compared to introduced plants such as lawn grasses or commodity crops. When native grass and wildflower strips are installed along waterways, these deep roots slow down and reduce runoff of sediments, pesticides, and excess nutrients into our waterways. Installing native grassland vegetation along waterways in agricultural and urban areas improves water quality and provides habitat!

Boosting Profit on Marginal Agricultural Land

Producers looking to decrease input costs and increase average yield of a field can also benefit from creating upland habitat through federal programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). CRP and other conservation cost-share programs provide producers financial incentives for taking acres out of production and installing conservation covers like grassland habitat. Precision agriculture can help to identify underperforming acres which may be better suited for enrollment in conservation programs.

If you are a landowner with one of the above goals for your property, contact a Pheasants Forever and Quail Forever staff member. Participation in programs is voluntary and technical assistance for landowners is provided free of charge.

Contact the Northwest Indiana Farm Bill Wildlife Biologist, Amanda Heltzel, at aheltzel@pheasantsforever.org or 574-205-2737. Contact the Indiana Precision Agriculture Specialist, Aubree Pond, at apond@pheasantsforever.org or 812-830-7547.



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