

2020 TREE ORDER FORM

DO YOU HAVE A NEED FOR TREES?

Have your heating bills been higher this winter?

Do you need more shade in the summer?

Do you need more privacy?

Do you need livestock protection?

Is erosion a problem?

TREES MAY BE THE SOLUTION!!!

THE LINCOLN CONSERVATION DISTRICT would like to help you with your tree needs. We sell conservation grade seedlings, ranging in size from 8 to 24 inches. **The seedlings are only sold during the spring each year.**

You may purchase them as handplants; pick them up during our sale day and plant them yourself, or use our machine planting service. We provide the equipment and the crew to plant the trees for your shelterbelt, windbreak, wildlife habitat, etc. For this option, please contact our office for site planning help and current charges.

Whether you are interested in 10 trees or 1,000 trees, it is important to take action. **Tree seedlings that are planted this year will soon become mature trees that you need for the future.**

**PLEASE NOTE: ORDERS MUST BE RECEIVED SOON FOR THE YEAR 2020.
TREES ORDERED AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 2020 ARE SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY.**

SHRUBS

ALMOND, RUSSIAN REGAL – (*Prunus tenella* 'Regal') NRCS selection. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Suckers to form small colony. Produces showy pink or white flowers and a hairy inedible fruit. Can tolerate heavy clay and gumbo soils. Doesn't tolerate waterlogged soil. (Size: 6/32, 12-20")

ARONIA, MCKENZIE – (*Aronia melanocarpa*) NRCS Selection. Attractive white flowers, glossy foliage, and black berries. Edible fruit attracts birds. Excellent fall color. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

CARAGANA – (*Caragana arborescens*) Introduced from Siberia and Manchuria. Sometimes called pea shrub. Produces yellow flowers in spring. Non-edible seedpods. Fine-leafed. High pH and drought tolerant. Extremely hardy and long lived. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

CHERRY, NANKING – (*Prunus tomentosa*) Introduced from China and Japan. Showy flowers and sweet red fruit. Good for jelly. Plants may be renewed by cutting to ground. Good for wildlife. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

CHOCHECHERRY – (*Prunus virginiana*) Native. Will form colony. Produces white flowers and tart red to black fruit. Good for jelly or winemaking. Excellent for wildlife. Needs well-drained soil. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

CHOCHECHERRY, SCHUBERT – (*Prunus virginiana* 'Schubert') Native. Red leafed selection of common chokecherry. Uses and characteristics are the same as common chokecherry. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

COTONEASTER, PEKING – (*Cotoneaster lucidus*) Introduced from Asia. Lustrous green leaves and dark black berries. Excellent hedge plant. Can be bothered by oyster shell scale and fireblight. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

CURRENT, AMERICAN BLACK – (*Ribes americanum*) Native. NRCS release. Selected from native plants in Codington County, SD. Small shrub which grows in moist shaded flood plains and occasionally in open areas. Not defoliated by leafspot like Golden Currant. Edible fruits used by birds and animals. (Size 5/32", 10-20")

DOGWOOD, REDOSIER – (*Cornus sericea*) Native. Grows along streams, lakes, etc. Fast growing on cultivated sites. Red stems are attractive in winter. White flowers and fruit. Attracts songbirds. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

DOGWOOD, ROUGH-LEAVED – (*Cornus drummondii*) Native in SE South Dakota. A thicket-forming plant which grows 6-10 ft. tall. Similar to Gray Dogwood but much more drought tolerant. White flowers in May-June followed by white berries in late summer and fall. Provides excellent cover for small animals and birds. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

ELDERBERRY, COMMON – (*Sambucus canadensis*) Native in eastern South Dakota. Produces showy white flowers and edible purple fruit which attract birds. Grows best in moist, rich soil along the edge of a woods or stream bank. Plants can be short-lived but will re-sprout from roots. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

HAZELNUT, AMERICAN – (*Corylus americana*) Native. A colony forming shrub. Grows in dry or moist areas. Forms thicket at the edges of woods. Produces edible nuts used in cooking or eaten raw. Excellent squirrel and small mammal food. (Size: 6/32, 12-20")

HONEYSUCKLE – (*Lonicera* sp.) Introduced from Asia and Europe. Propagated by cuttings. May include Arnold's Red, Freedom, Hawkeye or Honeyrose. Fragrant white, pink or red flowers. Inedible red or orange fruit attracts birds. Hardy and adaptable. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

JUNEBERRY – (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) Native. White flowers. Edible dry purple fruit similar to blueberries. Fruit relished by birds and humans. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

LILAC, COMMON – (*Syringa vulgaris*) Introduced from southeastern Europe. Fragrant flowers usually purple and sometimes white, blue, or red. Hardy and adaptable. Suckers to form colony. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

NINEBARK, COMMON – (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) Native. Interesting peeling bark exposes attractive reddish inner bark. White flowers. Grows along stream banks and in moist woods. Adapts to alkaline and dry soils. (Size: 5/32", 10-21")

PLUM, 'PRAIRIE RED' – (*Prunus* sp.) NRCS selection. Formerly ND-1134. Originally selected from plants in S.D. Produces large, tasty, red to yellow fruit up to 1.25 inches diameter. Similar growth habit and adaptation as American Plum, but much better fruit quality and size. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

ROSE, HANSEN HEDGE – (*Rosa woodsii* x *Rosa rugosa*.) Hybrid developed at SDSU. Fragrant pink flowers in June. Bright red-orange fruit in fall attracts wildlife. Thorns. Suckering plant. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

SEABERRY – Introduced from Europe and Asia. Leaves silvery-green. Female plants produce yellow flowers and persistent orange fruit. Adapted to dry, high, pH, and saline soils. Needs well drained soil. Thorns.

SUMAC, SKUNKBUSH – (*Rhus trilobata*) Native. Leaves and stems fragrant when crushed. Produces red seed clusters at tips of branches. Grows on hillsides and dry areas. Deer browse. (Size 5/32", 10-21")

SUMAC, SMOOTH – (*Rhus glabra*) Native. Large, loose shrub which suckers to form colony. Excellent red fall color. Dark red seed heads add winter interest. Moderate drought tolerance. Grows on hillsides and in woods and riparian areas. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

SUMAC, STAGHORN – *Rhus typhina*, the staghorn sumac, is a species of flowering plant in the family Anacardiaceae, native to eastern North America.

WILLOW, SANDBAR – (*Salix interior*) Native. Suckers quickly to form thicket on a good site. Needs soil moisture. Not drought tolerant. Does not tolerate sod competition. Excellent riparian plant. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

WILLOW, 'STREAMCO' – (*Salix purpurea* 'Streamco') NRCS selection. Introduced from Europe, Central Asia, and Japan. Useful for stabilizing banks along waterways. Suckers and layers to form dense, erosion-resistant mats. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

MEDIUM TREES

APRICOT – (*Prunus armeniaca* var. *mandshurica*) Introduced from Manchuria and Korea. Pink flowers subject to frost. May produce edible fruit 2 out of 5 years. Good fall color. Won't tolerate waterlogged soil. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

CHERRY, PIN – (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) Native in Black Hills. Small fast-growing tree produces attractive white flowers in spring and showy red fruit in summer. Fruit is good bird food. Bark is attractive purple-brown with prominent lenticels. Intolerant of waterlogged soil. (Size 5/32", 12-20")

CHOKECHERRY, AMUR – (*Prunus maackii*) Introduced from Manchuria and Korea. Showy white flowers in spring. Black fruit is relished by songbirds. Attractive copper-colored bark adds winter interest. Very cold hardy. Needs well-drained soil. (Size 5/32", 12-20")

CRABAPPLE, 'MIDWEST' MANCHURIAN – (*Malus baccata* var. *mandshurica* 'Midwest') NRCS selection. Introduced from Japan and China. Showy white flowers. Small red fruit (1/4 to 1/2") are held on tree until eaten by birds. Excellent wildlife tree. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

CRABAPPLE, RED SPLENDOR – (*Malus* sp.) Grown from seed of the cultivated ornamental crabapple variety 'Red Splendor'. Flowers are white or pink. Leaves range from green to reddish. Fruit is 1/4" to 1" in diameter. Excellent wildlife tree. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

CRABAPPLE, SIBERIAN – (*Malus baccata*) Introduced from Northern Asia, Northern China and Siberia. White flowers. Red to yellow fruits are 3/8" to 3/4" diameter. Attracts wildlife. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

MAPLE, AMUR – (*Acer ginnala*) Introduced from Asia. Three lobed leaves. Usually forms several trunks. Excellent fall color. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Intolerant of high soil pH. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

MULBERRY – (*Morus alba* var. *tatarica*) Medium tree. Introduced from Asia. Fairly fast growing. Fruit is white, pinkish, purple or black. Edible fruit attracts birds. Drought tolerant. May suffer winter dieback. Plant in SE or south-central S.Dak. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

PEAR, HARBIN 'MCDERMAND' – (*Pyrus ussuriensis* 'McDermand') NRCS selection. Introduced from northeastern Asia. Attractive white flowers. Non-edible round fruit. Excellent fall color. Intolerant of heavy, poorly drained soil. Similar to Harbin Pear. (Size 6/32", 10-20")

WILLOW, LAUREL LEAF – (*Salix pentandra*) Introduced from Europe. Beautiful glossy green leaves. Tolerates moist soils. Not drought tolerant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

LARGE TREES

ASH, MANCHURIAN – (*Fraxinus mandshurica*) Introduced from northeastern Asia. Tolerant to Emerald Ash Borer. Slower growing than green ash. Yellow fall color. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

ASPEN, QUAKING – (*Populus tremuloides*) Native in the Black Hills and Northeast SD. Attractive white to light green bark. Leaves flutter in slightest breeze. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Suckers to form loose colony. Excellent clear yellow fall color. (Size: 5/32", 10-20")

BUCKEYE, OHIO – (*Aesculus glabra*) Native to Eastern U.S. Mistakenly called Horsechestnut. Attractive greenish-yellow flowers produce inedible shiny red-brown nuts in spiny tan husks. Squirrel food. Grows best on moist well-drained soil. Leaf scorch common on dry sites. (Size: 6/32", 6-12")

CATALPA, NORTHERN – (*Catalpa speciosa*) Native in Midwest and S.E. United States. Produces huge leaves. Beautiful white flowers with yellow and purple markings are followed by long cigar-shaped seed capsules. Prefers moist, well-drained soil but adapts to dry and alkaline conditions. Wood is rot resistant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

CHERRY, BLACK – (*Prunus serotina*) Native in forests in Eastern U.S. Fast growing tree produces attractive white flowers and dark fruit. Fruit makes syrup and drinks. Attracts songbirds. Valuable wood. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

COTTONWOOD, NORTHWEST – (*Populus x jackii* 'Northwest') Native. Selected in North Dakota. Natural hybrid of native cottonwood and balsam poplar. Better drought tolerance than other cottonwoods. Slower growing than other cottonwoods, but longer lived. May sucker. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

COTTONWOOD, SEEDLESS – Fast growing. Cotton less. Tested and adapted to our climate. Needs moist well drained soil for best growth.

HACKBERRY – (*Celtis occidentalis*) Native. Extremely drought tolerant and adaptable. Very long-lived. Excellent shade tree. Produces purplish brown fruit which are eaten by birds. Similar to American elm in appearance. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

HACKBERRY, PRAIRIE HARVEST – Native. NRCS selection from a natural stand of hackberry growing in NW Minnesota.

HONEYLOCUST – (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) Native in far southeast South Dakota. Tough and adaptable. May produce long brown seed pods. Fine lacy leaves. May produce thorns. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

LINDEN, AMERICAN – (*Tilia americana*) Native to eastern SD. Attractive fragrant white flowers in June. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Adapts to wide range of soil moisture and pH conditions. Honey derived from flowers is excellent. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

LINDEN, LITTLELEAF – (*Tilia cordata*) Introduced from Europe. Pyramidal growth habit. Attractive fragrant white flowers in June. Prefers moist well-drained soil. PH adaptable. Honey derived from flowers is excellent. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

MAPLE, SILVER – (*Acer saccharinum*) Native in southeast South Dakota. Prefers moist soil. Fast growing. Brittle wood. Can have good yellow fall color. Can produce heavy crops of "helicopter" type seeds in early summer. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

OAK, BUR – (*Quercus macrocarpa*) Native. Extremely tough, drought tolerant tree. Long-lived. Acorns provide wildlife food. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

OAK, SWAMP WHITE – (*Quercus bicolor*) Native. Broad open form. Leaves are dark green with white underneath. Yellow fall color. Distinct flaky gray-brown bark. Excellent drought resistance, yet thrives in wet areas. Prefers moist acidic soil. May exhibit yellow leaves on highly alkaline sites. Easy variety to transplant. Height is 50-60' with 30-40' spread.

POPLAR, WHITE – (*Populus alba*) Introduced from Europe and Asia. Young branches are attractive greenish-gray. Leaves and twigs have white felt-like covering. Prefers moist soil but tolerates drought, high soil pH, and salinity. May sucker to form a thicket. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

WALNUT, BLACK – (*Juglans nigra*) Native in southeast South Dakota. Valuable lumber tree. Edible nuts. Attracts wildlife. Grows best in deep, moist soils. (6/32", 12-20")

WILLOW, GOLDEN – (*Salix alba* 'Vitellina') Introduced from Europe and Asia. Fast growing. Tolerates wet sites. Not drought tolerant. Attractive golden-orange bark adds winter interest. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

CONIFERS

FIR, BALSAM – A North American fir, native to most of eastern and central Canada and the northeastern United States. It is celebrated for its rich green needles, natural conical shape, and needle retention after being cut, and it is notably the most fragrant of all Christmas tree varieties.

PINE, AUSTRIAN – (*Pinus nigra*) - Large tree. Conifer. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Slower growing than other pines. Stiff needles. (Size: 6/32", 6-19")

PINE, PONDEROSA – (*Pinus ponderosa*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native. Fast growing once established. Good wildlife plant. Drought tolerant. Intolerant of wet soils. (Size: 6/32", 6-18")

PINE, SCOTCH – (*Pinus sylvestris*) - Large tree. Conifer. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Attractive peeling orange bark on older trees. Drought tolerant. Popular Christmas tree. Fast growing. Needles may temporarily turn yellow in winter. (Size: 6/32", 6-18")

RED CEDAR, EASTERN – (*Juniperus virginiana*) Medium tree. Conifer. Native. Very drought tolerant. Has reddish brown to purple winter coloration. Produces inedible blue fruit. Excellent wildlife plant. (Size: 5/32", 10-26")

SPRUCE, BLACK HILLS – (*Picea glauca* var. *densata*) Large tree. Conifer. Native. A geographical strain of white spruce. State tree of South Dakota. Very ornamental. Dense growth habit. Drought and alkaline tolerant. Cones attract songbirds in winter. (Size: 6/32, 6-20")

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE – (*Picea pungens*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native in Rocky Mountain States. Needles blue or green. Very ornamental. (Size: 6/32", 6-22")

SPRUCE, MEYER – (*Picea meyeri*) - Introduced from northern China and Inner Mongolia (a grassland region of P.R. of China). Size and coloration similar to Colorado Spruce. More drought tolerant than Colorado Spruce. Appears to have less insect/disease trouble than Colorado Spruce. Slower grower in early years, but once established, growth rate is similar to Colorado Spruce. (Size: 6/32", 6-22")

FRUIT TREES

APPLE, CORTLAND – Produces large red fruit with a sprightly flavor. White flesh maintains its color without browning long after cutting. Excellent for eating and cooking. A very dependable, all around variety released by the New York Experiment Station in 1915. Annual bearer. Ripens late September.

APPLE, FIRESIDE – The crisp, juicy flesh is sweet, making this an excellent eating apple; but it is also good for baking, canning and freezing. Long-keeping and flavorful, these apples can usually be harvested in October. The tree is vigorous and hardy, with resistance to cedar apple rust. Best pollinators: Honeycrisp™ or Honeygold

APPLE, HONEY CRISP – Explosive crisp fruit has made Honeycrisp the most popular apple of the last decade! Excellent eating quality with sweet/tart flavor and cream-colored flesh. Stores up to 7

months when refrigerated. A U of MN introduction. Ripens late September to early October.

APPLE, HONEY GOLD – A cold-tolerant dessert apple. Tastes like Golden Delicious with a kiss of honey. Ripens in early October and keeps well. Best pollinators: Jonafree, Starkspur® UltraMac™ or Cortland.

APPLE, LIBERTY – Tree is low-maintenance due to its resistance to apple scab, cedar apple rust, fire blight, and powdery mildew. Perfect for fresh-eating, cooking, canning, or keeping — proper storage improves the flavor! Cold-hardy. Ripens in early September

CHERRY, SWEET CHERRY PIE – It features large cherries that are sweeter than most other sour cherry varieties. Sweet Cherry Pie is self-fruitful so you don't need a second tree to get fruit. Tree blooms in early May, and fruit ripens in mid-July.

PEACH, CONTENDER – A freestone peach with bright yellow flesh. Sweet, extra juicy fruit is an absolute delight for fresh eating, canning, baking, and freezing. Self-pollinating. Ripens to mid- to late-August.

PEAR, PATTEN – Large, tender and juicy. Good eating quality. Best picked slightly green and ripened in a cool location. Especially hardy for northern Midwest. Originated in Iowa. Good pollinator for other pear varieties. Use Parker as a pollinator. Ripens in mid to late September.

PEAR, SUMMER CRISP – This is a cold-hardy, early season pear and flowers annually. It blooms at the same time as Patten and Parker, two to four days earlier than Luscious. Summer Crisp requires cross-pollination, but because it produces abundant, viable pollen, it should be useful as a hardy pollenizer for other pear trees.

TREE PACKS 25 TREES/5 EACH – FAST PACK –

Silver Maple
Hybrid Male Cottonwood
Laurel Leaf Willow
Smooth Sumac
Redosier Dogwood

GRANDMA'S JAM PACK –

American Black Currant "Riverview"
Chokecherry
Mongolian Cherry
Nanking Cherry
Riverbank Grape

TOUGH AS NAILS –

Buffaloberry
Bur Oak
Hansen Hedge Rose
Honeylocust
Russian Olive

WILDLIFE PACK –

Buffaloberry
Bur Oak
Hansen Hedge Rose
Pin Cherry
Skunkbrush Sumac

TREE PACKS 10 TREES/2 EACH – FRUIT & NUT PACK –

Apricot
Black Walnut
Golden Current
Hazelnut
Juneberry

SHADE PACK –

Bur Oak
Hackberry
Little Leaf Linden
Machurian Ash
Silver Maple

WHAT COVER CROP SHOULD YOU PLANT?

By Successful Farming Staff, Agriculture.com - 3/8/19

Three cover crop categories exist: Grasses like cereal rye and Sudan grass; brassicas like turnips, radishes, and rapeseed; and legumes like hairy vetch and clover. *So which ones are for you?*

It depends on a farmer's goals. All cover crops significantly reduced nitrate-N accumulations in Iowa State University (ISU) trials. Cereal rye and oats reduced nitrate-N levels the most, but mixes worked well, too, says Mark Licht, an ISU Extension agronomist.

Radishes are a great gateway cover crop. However, they can winter-kill in colder areas like Iowa and more northern states, says Emily Waring, an ISU graduate research assistant. Winterkill also nabs oats and rapeseed, she says.

"Grasses are more resilient to cold weather," she says. "Cereal rye was the only crop to consistently survive over the winter in our trials."

SINGLE VS. MIXES

Single-species cover crop seed is less expensive than cover crop mixes. Per-acre seed costs from a 2013-2017 ISU trial are listed below. Good news for farmers: Quantity discounts and other factors often make seed costs lower than those recorded by ISU.

Cereal rye: \$18.78	Rye/rapeseed/radish: \$30.46
Oats: \$17.44	Oats/hairy vetch/radish: \$63.29

MAKE IT EASY

Spending \$10 to \$12 per acre for cereal rye cover crop seed is Allie Marks-Slykerman's goal.

"I like cereal rye as a gateway cover crop because it is easy," says the LaMoure, North Dakota-based Centrol crop consultant. "Once you add things like clovers and legumes, it gets more expensive."

"I want to stick to things I know I can terminate. After you get it down, then you can talk about things like faba beans or kale," she says.

SO DO COVER CROP MIXES DING YIELDS?

If terminated on a timely basis, no.

BETTER AGRICULTURE PRACTICES COULD MEAN MORE PHEASANTS IN THE HEARTLAND

By Andrew McKean, *OutdoorLife.com* - 7/24/19

South Dakota has a pheasant problem. It's not the strafing winds and drifting snow that contribute to overwinter bird mortality. And it's not agri-business practices that destroy the best nesting and brood-rearing habitat with every pass of the chisel plow.

The problem is the unsustainable popularity of South Dakota's adopted icon, the Chinese ringneck. So many pheasant hunters swing a shotgun in the state—nearly 150,000 in 2016 alone—that South Dakota's upland habitat has a hard time supplying the demand, especially with declines in the number of acres enrolled in habitat-creating initiatives like the federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Last year, hunters bagged 829,000 South Dakota roosters out of an estimated population of 4.6 million birds.

That's a lot of wild pheasants, but last season's population estimate is South Dakota's lowest in 20 years. Meanwhile (or maybe as a result of the relative shortage of wild birds), the state permitted a record number of private pheasant-shooting preserves—214 of them statewide last year. Collectively, these operations released a record number of pheasants—468,000—and their customers killed 264,000. These preserve hunters might not be aware that their heavy vests of roosters originated in a commercial aviary. But for most hunters, that's fine. The cackling flush and gaudy colors of a rooster rocketing through the big Dakota sky are enough. Who cares if the bird is a product of a hatchery or a habitat strip?

A growing number of landowners, conservationists, and wild-bird enthusiasts do care. While they say there's a place for preserves, they think South Dakota's capacity for producing wild roosters is directly proportional to the amount of private land that's in agricultural production.

This is a fairly new perspective. For the past two decades, conventional wisdom has indicated that more land left in its natural state, or enrolled in the grasslands-conserving CRP, would produce more pheasants and other wild critters. But ensuring consistent CRP acreage is hard and uncertain work. It requires lobbying Congress every five years as the federal Farm Bill is renewed. It requires that commodity prices for corn and other grains be low enough to make below-market CRP lease rates attractive. And it requires that landowners are okay retiring their semiproductive land.

Sustainable Farming

Eric Johannsen thinks there's a better way, one in which farmland is used for commodity agriculture, but managed to benefit pheasants and deer as well as his farm's bottom line. His family's operation (johannsenfarms.com), located near the north-central South Dakota town of Tolstoy, produces preserve-scale numbers of wild birds for clients, largely because the Johannsen clan has tweaked their farming practices in a way that boosts profitability while benefiting wildlife.

"Where we're at, out on the Plains, pheasants have to have a couple of basic things," Johannsen says. "They have to have nesting cover and brood-rearing cover in the form of either native prairie grasslands or idle grasslands like CRP. But you can also provide that cover with cereal grains like rye or winter wheat, as long as you leave it undisturbed through the month of June."

Adult pheasants need winter cover, thermal habitat where they can ride out cold, snowy conditions, and food in fairly close proximity. The Johannsens provide that by planting rows of grain sorghum adjacent to cattail sloughs.

"If you can provide those things, you're going to have good pheasant numbers most years," Johannsen continues. "If you can provide those things while you maximize the profitability of your agricultural operation, then you can have abundant pheasants for many, many years into the future."

Pay Dirt

That long-term sustainability appeals to Matt Morlock, the assistant

director of operations for Pheasants Forever's South Dakota chapter.

"We know that the best thing for pheasants is a strong rural economy," Morlock says. "We used to think we needed \$7 [per bushel of] corn to sustain rural communities. But that's a hard number to depend on, between fluctuations in weather, supply, tariffs, and market trends. What we've realized is that farmers can make just as much on \$4 corn with fewer input costs by farming smarter."

Farming smarter, on the Johannsen place, means ensuring that every agricultural operation—including cattle grazing, haying, the type of grain crops chosen, and timing of planting and harvesting—is done with an eye toward minimizing the cost of inputs, such as fertilizer and pesticides, and maximizing the benefits for wildlife.

"We have nothing against bird preserves," Johannsen says. "After all, South Dakota's pheasants trace back to released birds. But if you let the bigger habitat picture direct your farming and ranching operation, then you're going to have habitat for pheasants, and you're going to have habitat for everything else, including microbes in the soil."

"Nature thrives on diversity, and that includes diverse crop cover, in order to break the cycle of monoculture that leads to pest infestation and soil fatigue," says Johannsen, a self-described "dirt nerd."

"It all starts with soil. If we can keep the soil functioning at a high level, with no-till farming, consistent crop rotations, and cover cropping, then we save money on inputs and we can keep more moisture in the soil to help us weather droughts. That lets us set aside more acres for wildlife. Bottom line: Take care of the soil and you can have lots of secondary benefits, including a profitable operation."

Johannsen says even small farms can make a big difference for wildlife.

"If you have 10 acres or 40 acres, you can do things like keeping grass and grains undisturbed through spring and planting food strips near good winter cover," he says. "You might not have the sun blotted out by waves of pheasants, but success may look like two broods of pheasants living to maturity on your place. I'll guarantee you those pheasants will be meaningful."

During World War II, more than a half-million servicemen and -women passed through Aberdeen, South Dakota, aboard trains headed to training facilities and ship-out depots. Community leaders in the prairie town, wanting to sustain the traveling GIs, started handing out chopped-pheasant sandwiches.

Within a few months, every soldier, sailor, and airman passing through Aberdeen was served a homemade lunch from what became known as the Pheasant Canteen, staffed by community volunteers who called themselves Aberdeen's pheasant ladies.

Special hunts were held around town to supply the birds required for the sandwiches, which also included carrots, celery, and pickle relish in a mayonnaise base. While the handout program lasted for only 30 months—the canteen closed in March 1946—the tradition is an indelible part of Aberdeen's culture.

Today, during opening weekend of South Dakota's pheasant season, visitors deplaning at Aberdeen Regional Airport are greeted by Red Cross Canteen volunteers handing out—what else—pheasant sandwiches.



HELP WANTED

Ready for a change? Do you enjoy the outdoors?
Are you ready to make a difference
in your Community!?



WHY?

- ✓ The Lincoln Conservation District's endeavor is to grow a beautiful habitat filled landscape across the county.
- ✓ To enhance our soils productivity and health
- ✓ To reclaim our native grasses!

How?

- ✓ Planting Trees for Wildlife, Aesthetics, and Shelter
- ✓ No Till planting Native Grasses, Cover Crops, and Food Plots
- ✓ Refining past plantings for Success!

PHYSICAL ABILITIES

- ✓ Can you drive a tractor?
- ✓ Are you able to lift 50lbs?
- ✓ Is Motivation your friend?
- ✓ If you answered yes to any of these, then read below!

WHAT CAN THE LINCOLN CONSERVATION DISTRICT DO FOR YOU?

- ✓ The Lincoln Conservation District is a non-profit organization that is in need of help. Working here you will enjoy a friendly atmosphere, sense of purpose, and flexibility. If your searching for a position to serve others and nature, then we want to hear from you! This is a paid position starting in mid-April and running through August. Hours are based on amount of work but have been increasing each year! Chances for this type of career are slim and very rewarding so don't wait!
- ✓ If your interested in working for the Lincoln Conservation District, please call Sean @ 605-838-9943 or email Sean.Newberg@sd.nacdnet.net to set up a preliminary interview!

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YOU CAN VIEW EACH TREE SPECIES ON THE INTERNET AT THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE:
www.lincolnconservationdistrict.com

2020 TREE SEEDLING ORDER FORM

SHRUBS (\$3.85 each):

- _____ ALMOND, RUSSIAN REGAL
- _____ ARONIA, MCKENZIE
- _____ CARAGANA
- _____ CHERRY, NANKING
- _____ CHOKECHERRY, SCHUBERT
- _____ COTONEASTER, PEKING
- _____ CURRANT, BLACK AMERICAN
- _____ DOGWOOD, REDOSIER
- _____ DOGWOOD, ROUGH LEAFED
- _____ ELDERBERRY, COMMON
- _____ HAZELNUT, AMERICAN
- _____ HONEYSUCKLE
- _____ JUNE BERRY
- _____ LILAC, COMMON
- _____ NINEBARK, COMMON
- _____ PLUM, PRAIRIE RED
- _____ ROSE, HANSEN HEDGE
- _____ SEABERRY
- _____ SUMAC, SKUNKBUSH
- _____ SUMAC, SMOOTH
- _____ SUMAC, STAGHORN
- _____ WILLOW, SANDBAR
- _____ WILLOW, 'STREAMCO'

MEDIUM TREES (\$3.85 each):

- _____ APRICOT
- _____ CHERRY, PIN
- _____ CHOKECHERRY, AMUR
- _____ CRABAPPLE, MIDWEST MANCHURIAN
- _____ CRABAPPLE, RED SPLENDOR
- _____ CRABAPPLE, SIBERIAN
- _____ MAPLE, AMUR
- _____ MULBERRY
- _____ PEAR, HARBIN 'MCDERMAND'
- _____ WILLOW, LAUREL LEAF

TALL TREES (\$3.85 each):

- _____ ASH, MANCHURIAN
- _____ ASPEN, QUAKING
- _____ BUCKEYE, OHIO
- _____ CATALPA, NORTHERN
- _____ CHERRY, BLACK
- _____ COTTONWOOD, NORTHWEST
- _____ COTTONWOOD, SEEDLESS
- _____ HACKBERRY
- _____ HACKBERRY, PRAIRIE HARVEST
- _____ HONEYLOCUST
- _____ LINDEN, AMERICAN (BASSWOOD)
- _____ LINDEN, LITTLELEAF
- _____ MAPLE, SILVER
- _____ OAK, BUR
- _____ OAK, SWAMP WHITE
- _____ POPLAR, WHITE
- _____ WALNUT, BLACK
- _____ WILLOW, GOLDEN

CONIFERS (\$3.85 each):

- _____ FIR, BALSAM
- _____ PINE, AUSTRIAN
- _____ PINE, PONDEROSA
- _____ PINE, SCOTCH
- _____ RED CEDAR, EASTERN
- _____ SPRUCE, BLACK HILLS
- _____ SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE
- _____ SPRUCE, MEYER

FRUIT TREES (\$40.00 each):

- _____ APPLE, CORTLAND
- _____ APPLE, FIRESIDE
- _____ APPLE, HONEY CRISP
- _____ APPLE, HONEY GOLD
- _____ APPLE, LIBERTY
- _____ CHERRY, SWEET CHERRY PIE
- _____ PEACH, CONTENDER
- _____ PEAR, PATTEN
- _____ PEAR, SUMMER CRISP

TREE PACKS 25 TREES/5EACH (\$86):

- _____ FAST PACK (Silver Maple, Hybrid Male Cottonwood, Laurel Leaf Willow, Smooth Sumac, Redosier Dogwood)
- _____ GRANDMA'S JAM PACK (American Black Currant "Riverview", Chokecherry, Mongolian Cherry, Nanking Cherry, Riverbank Grape)
- _____ TOUGH AS NAILS (Buffaloberry, Bur Oak, Hansen Hedge Rose, Honeylocust, Russian Olive)
- _____ WILDLIFE PACK (Buffaloberry, Bur Oak, Hansen Hedge Rose, Pin Cherry, Skunkbrush Sumac)

TREE PACKS 10 TREES/2 EACH:

- _____ FRUIT & NUT PACK (Apricot, Black Walnut, Golden Current, Hazelnut, Juneberry)
- _____ SHADE TREE PACK (Bur Oak, Hackberry, Little Leaf Linden, Manchurian Ash, Silver Maple)

SUPPLIES

- _____ WEED BARRIER 4'X4' (includes 5 staples).....\$4.50
- _____ WEED BARRIER 6'X500' ROLL \$220.00
- _____ 8" FABRIC STAPLES\$0.20
- _____ 8" FABRIC STAPLE BOX (500).....\$67
- _____ TREE SHELTER\$4.50
- _____ STAKES\$2.00
- _____ PLANTSKYDD 1QT SPRAY.....\$21.95
- _____ PLANTSKYDD 1.3 GAL SPRAY .59.95
- _____ PLANTSKYDD 1 LB GRAN\$12.95
- _____ PLANTSKYDD 3 LB GRAN\$26.95
- _____ PLANTSKYDD 7 LB GRAN\$44.95

EFFECTIVE 8-16-2018
ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE
 SALES TAX RATE 6.5%
PAYMENT DUE AT TIME OF ORDER

*All sales are final,
 no guarantees on hand plant orders.*
 Cash, checks, credit cards,
 & PayPal accepted.
 If paying by debit card or credit card,
 there will be a 3% fee applied to your bill.

2020 PRODUCT/SERVICE LIST PRICE

BARE ROOT TREE	\$3.85/TREE	GREAT PLAINS DRILL 10' w/Tractor & Driver	\$26/ACRE (10 ACRE MIN)
FABRIC INSTALLATION	\$.75/FT	GROUND TILLAGE w/Tractor & Driver (rototiller)	\$75/HR
FABRIC RETAIL SALE	\$.65/FT	SEED SALES	CALL FOR PRICING
FABRIC MAINTENANCE	\$75/HR		

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____ PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

PAYMENT METHOD: CASH CHECK PAYPAL (PayPal.Me/LinConsDist)

Call (605) 838-9943 or email Sean.Newberg@sd.nacdnet.net to have a specialized shelterbelt designed for you!
 View Tree Species at <https://www.lincolnconservationdistrict.com/>

LINCOLN CONSERVATION DISTRICT
801 E. 5th St., Suite 2
Canton, SD 57013-1920

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**YOU CAN VIEW EACH TREE SPECIES BY LOGGING ON TO THE
INTERNET AND GOING TO THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE:**

<http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/aginfo/trees/handbook.htm>



Check us out on Facebook!

Visit our website: lincolnconservationdistrict.com

THANK YOU!

The Lincoln Conservation District would like to thank the Lincoln County Commissioners and county employees for your assistance and support.



LINCOLN COUNTY
104 N Main Street, Suite 110 • Canton, SD 57013

Please count any replacement trees you may need for your shelterbelt or windbreak for planting this spring. Please order your replacement tree needs as soon as you can so we can add them to our tree orders.