

RIPARIAN TREE PLANTING

For any landowner with a stream running across their property, riparian buffers are highly recommended. Riparian buffers are wooded or grassed areas adjacent to streambanks, and there are numerous benefits – both environmental and economic – to planting them. Tree cover provides shade to lower water temperature which improves habitat for aquatic life, autumn leaf litter feeds aquatic bugs which increase the presence of fish, and roots absorb excess runoff. Trees also stabilize streambanks, so if you have problems with erosion, planting trees will help prevent the further loss of land and soil (and it is cheaper than putting in a stabilizing structure in the future). The buffer works both ways too – if you have problems with flooding from your stream, trees will act as a barrier to protect your fields. To see these benefits, riparian buffers should be at least 25 feet in width – more if a lot of water runs off from the field – but even having a single line of trees on the streambank is better than nothing. Pesticides, fertilizers, and sediment have a much easier time entering our waterways if bare ground runs all the way up to the streambank.

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A PLAN FOR OHIO'S WATERSHEDS



60,000

Existing Miles of Rivers & Streams

430,000

Existing Acres of Wetland Areas

125,000

Existing Lakes, Reservoirs & Ponds

With the upcoming tree sale, now is the perfect time to be thinking about a riparian forest buffer. The Soil and Water Conservation District offers many species of tree suitable for a riparian environment. When planting these buffers, it is important to remember how damp a tree likes its soil – some can tolerate the wet soils right up to the stream while others prefer the well-drained soils further back from the water. A few species to consider: red maple, river birch, and swamp white oak – all like wet soil; Ohio buckeye, white flowering dogwood, red oak, hackberry, and redbud – all like well-drained soil. If you already have trees planted in your riparian zones, even better. These areas work best when trees are diverse in size and species. Smaller trees act as windbreaks, may provide fruit for wildlife, and grow quickly, while larger trees provide better canopy cover and take up more runoff. And having a variety of species will mitigate the spread of disease or pests. Even scattering shrubs and tall grasses can be effective since they fill out open spaces and thicken the buffer (lawn grass being an exception since it does little to filter runoff). Not only do riparian zones offer conservation benefits, they enhance the visual appeal of your land too.

If you'd like to give your stream some tree cover, this newsletter contains a full

list of species available to buy. You can also call the SWCD for more information on which species are best for your stream and how and when to plant them. 🌍

Written by Sebastian Teas, Buckeye Lake Watershed Coordinator for publication in Licking, Perry and Fairfield SWCDs' newsletters.

Riparian buffers are not only a good idea, they're good public policy! Governor Mike DeWine's [H2Ohio fund](#) with an initial emphasis on the western Lake Erie basin, will provide support for efforts to minimize the introduction of nutrients and other runoff that can damage our waterways. As part of a comprehensive, data-driven water quality plan, the [H2Ohio fund](#) includes a land-based strategy designed specifically for landowners who seek to develop or enhance riparian buffers to reduce nutrient loading into our waterways.

Find out more at the Local Work Group meeting on March 20, 2020. See page 3.

Check out the 2020 Seedling Tree Sale on page 4.



Promoting conservation of natural resources through local leadership, education, and technical assistance.

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740-670-5330



LickingSWCD.com

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Jackie Bruns
Dee Hammel

USDA NRCS STAFF

Joe Koehler
Carlton Howard

Office Hours: 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM
Monday – Friday
Closed Federal Holidays

The Soil & Water Board meets on the second Wednesday of the month at 4:30 PM at the Soil & Water office. The public is welcome to attend.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

FREE TREES FOR STUDENTS

PLANTING THE FUTURE

Thanks to our generous sponsors, Licking Soil & Water **offers FREE seedling trees** to elementary and middle schools that serve Licking County students. The free seedling trees program is an opportunity to show students how important trees are to their health, their community, and their environment. Choose from two options:

Option 1: Each student receives a tree to take home. This option is ideal for schools where students have a place at home to plant a tree. Schools receive tree planting guides for each student and educational resources to use in the classroom.

Option 2: Request trees to plant on school grounds. This option is perfect for enhancing an outdoor classroom. Students take ownership and responsibility for the trees planted. Schools receive a tree planting guide and educational resources to use in the classroom.

Educators can order trees by Monday, April 6 for pick-up on Monday, April 20th. For more information and to order seedling trees, complete the request [form here](#) or contact Michelle Illing at 740-670-5330.

NEEDED: VOLUNTEERS TO HELP WITH TREE SALE

Annually, Licking Soil & Water distributes tens of thousands of trees. Consider helping inventory and package the delicate seedling trees, put together wildflower seed packets, and assist community members when they pick up trees. Opportunities are inside and outside, sitting and standing, and for a couple hours or for a whole day. Any time you can give is much appreciated.

- On Monday, April 13: in the morning we'll be packaging and labeling wildflower seed packets inside, and we'll be in the barn all day inventorying trees and prepping for packaging the bulk trees into bundles.
- On Tuesday April 14 and Wednesday, April 15: in the morning and afternoon we'll be packaging the trees in bundles, labeling the bundles, and organizing the barn for customer pick up.
- On Thursday, April 16: we'll be filling and distributing large orders in the morning through early afternoon, then starting in early afternoon, we'll be inventorying and preparing for Friday pick-ups.
- On Friday, April 17: in the morning, afternoon, and evening we'll be assisting community members when they pick up their orders and preparing seedling trees for students.
- On Monday, April 20: in the morning and afternoon, we'll be assisting teachers picking up seedling trees for their students, and doing a final inventory of remaining trees.

Sign up to volunteer or call 740-670-5330.

ANNUAL LOCAL WORK GROUP MEETING & FARM BUREAU POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Annually the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Licking Soil & Water gather landowners to discuss local conservation practices and needs. The Farm Bureau joins the conversation to determine policy needs from their Licking County members.

The purpose of the Local Work Group meeting is to provide guidance to local NRCS and Soil & Water field offices concerning the implementation and delivery of conservation programs. Residents and landowners are part of a diverse group invited to discuss topics such as:

- Conditions of the natural resources in Licking County
- Prioritize ranking criteria for NRCS programs
- H2Ohio eligible conservation practices
- How NRCS and Soil & Water can partner to best serve the people of Licking County

Locally-led conservation is based on the principle that local people make the best decisions for their own communities.

In addition to these topics, Farm Bureau works on a diverse list of issues including trade, ag education,

infrastructure, commodities and crop insurance. Farm Bureau believes that the best policies start at the grassroots level from people who live it everyday.

Please **RSVP** for planning purposes or call Kristy Hawthorne, 740-670-5330 by Monday, March 16th. If you are unable to attend, consider sharing written comments to information@LickingSWCD.com.

Friday, March 20

FREE Breakfast at 7 AM

Program begins at 7:30 AM



840 Hollander Street, Newark, OH 43055

Guest speaker: Jordan Hoewischer, OFBF Director of Water Quality Research, discussing H2Ohio Program

SOUTH LICKING CONSERVANCY DISTRICT APPOINTS NEW DIRECTOR

Kevin Elder of Perry County was sworn in as a Director of the South Licking Conservancy District before the Conservancy Court in Licking County in December. Conservancy districts are formed at the initiative of local landowners or political subdivisions to solve water management problems, most frequently flooding.

Each conservancy district operates under the jurisdiction of a conservancy court, consisting of one common pleas judge from each county that is within the district. Judge Marcelain of Licking, Judge Berens of Fairfield and Judge Boyer of Perry oversee the Conservancy who is focused on flooding and water concerns of the South Fork Licking River.

The Conservancy District meets the second Monday of the month at the

Village of Hebron Municipal Complex at 6 P.M.

Thanks to Directors Dan Blatter, Linda Nicodemous, and Kevin Elder, who voluntarily serve our community in this manner.



Left to Right: Dan Blatter, Kevin Elder, Linda Nicodemous

New Licking County Service Forester

Ohio has 22 Service Foresters statewide that work one-on-one with woodland owners to:

- Help landowners create a long-term woodland plan for wildlife habitat, forest industries, or recreation
- Help landowners develop woodlands – what trees to plant, improving woodlot health, increasing timber production
- Recommend resources for technical assistance, marketing assistance, and financial incentives

Jason Van Houten is Licking County's new Service Forester. Reach him at Jason.VanHouten@dnr.state.oh.us or call (614) 265-6703.

2020 SEEDLING TREE SALE

NATIVE CONIFER SPECIES



Bald Cypress

Mature Height: 50–70'
Mature Width: 20–45'
Growth Rate: M
Light Required: S, P
Soil Moisture: M, W
Soil pH: A

Comments/Uses: long-living, loses needles in winter



White Pine

Mature Height: 60–80'
Mature Width: 20–40'
Growth Rate: F
Light Required: S
Soil Moisture: M
Soil pH: A, N

Comments/Uses: timber, windbreak, wildlife

Order online
www.LickingSWCD.com

NATIVE BROADLEAF SPECIES



American Plum

Mature Height: 15–25'
Mature Width: 15–25'
Growth Rate: F
Light Required: S
Soil Moisture: D, M
Soil pH: N

Comments/Uses: edible fruit, fragrant flower, attracts birds



Chestnut Oak

Mature Height: 50–70'
Mature Width: 50–70'
Growth Rate: S-M
Light Required: S
Soil Moisture: D, M
Soil pH: N

Comments/Uses: wildlife, timber



Chokecherry

Mature Height: 20–30'
Mature Width: 15–20'
Growth Rate: M
Light Required: S, P, SH
Soil Moisture: M
Soil pH: N

Comments/Uses: edible fruit, showy white flowers



Hackberry

Mature Height: 40–60'
Mature Width: 40–60'
Growth Rate: M-F
Light Required: S, P
Soil Moisture: M
Soil pH: N

Comments/Uses: edible fruit, attracts wildlife, unique bark



Ohio Buckeye

Mature Height: 20–40'
Mature Width: 20–40'
Growth Rate: M
Light Required: S, P, SH
Soil Moisture: M, W
Soil pH: A

Comments/Uses: attracts wildlife, Ohio's state tree



Pawpaw

Mature Height: 15–30'
Mature Width: 15–30'
Growth Rate: M-F
Light Required: S, P
Soil Moisture: M, W
Soil pH: A, N

Comments/Uses: edible fruit, wildlife



Red Maple

Mature Height: 40–70'
Mature Width: 30–50'
Growth Rate: M
Light Required: S, P
Soil Moisture: W
Soil pH: A

Comments/Uses: lovely fall foliage, wildlife



Red Oak

Mature Height: 50–60'
Mature Width: 50–60'
Growth Rate: F
Light Required: S
Soil Moisture: D, M
Soil pH: N

Comments/Uses: tolerates dry conditions, timber, landscaping



Redbud

Mature Height: 25–30'
Mature Width: 26–33'
Growth Rate: M
Light Required: S, P
Soil Moisture: M, W
Soil pH: B

Comments/Uses: adaptable, edible pink-magenta flowers



River Birch

Mature Height: 40–70'
Mature Width: 40–60'
Growth Rate: F
Light Required: S, P
Soil Moisture: W, M
Soil pH: N

Comments/Uses: unique flaky bark, wildlife



Sassafras

Mature Height: 30–60'
Mature Width: 25–40'
Growth Rate: F
Light Required: S, P
Soil Moisture: M
Soil pH: A

Comments/Uses: aromatic, wildlife, roots can be used for teas



Swamp White Oak

Mature Height: 50–70'
Mature Width: 50–70'
Growth Rate: S-M
Light Required: S, P
Soil Moisture: M
Soil pH: A

Comments/Uses: adaptable, bottomlands, timber, wildlife

NATIVE BROADLEAF SPECIES (CONT.)



Thornless Honey Locust

Mature Height: 60–80'
 Mature Width: 60–80'
 Growth Rate: F
 Light Required: S
 Soil Moisture: M
 Soil pH: N

Comments/Uses: attractive, wildlife



Tuliptree

Mature Height: 60–90'
 Mature Width: 30–50'
 Growth Rate: F
 Light Required: S
 Soil Moisture: M
 Soil pH: A

Comments/Uses: showy flowers, attracts wildlife, medicinal



Washington Hawthorn

Mature Height: 25–30'
 Mature Width: 25–30'
 Growth Rate: M
 Light Required: S
 Soil Moisture: M
 Soil pH: N

Comments/Uses: shrubby tree, showy flowers, attracts wildlife



White Flowering Dogwood

Mature Height: 20–30'
 Mature Width: 20–25'
 Growth Rate: S–M
 Light Required: S, P
 Soil Moisture: M
 Soil pH: A

Comments/Uses: spring flowers, red/burgundy autumn color



White Oak

Mature Height: 50–70'
 Mature Width: 50–70'
 Growth Rate: S–M
 Light Required: S, P
 Soil Moisture: D, M, W
 Soil pH: N

Comments/Uses: timber, wildlife, long-lived, ornamental



Winterberry

Mature Height: 3–12'
 Mature Width: 3–12'
 Growth Rate: S–M
 Light Required: S, P, SH
 Soil Moisture: M, W
 Soil pH: A

Comments/Uses: red fruits, attracts birds and butterflies



Witch Hazel

Mature Height: 15–20'
 Mature Width: 15–20'
 Growth Rate: M
 Light Required: P, SH
 Soil Moisture: M
 Soil pH: A

Comments/Uses: attractive fall color, wildlife, medicinal

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

Boundary Marking Paint

8" wide yellow aerosol spray, long-lasting, and fast-drying

Tree Tube and Wood Stake

4' height, improves seedling survival and reduces wildlife damage

Marking Flags

21" metal shaft with 2.5" × 3.5" white flag

Dibble Bar

tapered thin wedge cast blade to quickly plant seedling trees



Wildflower Seeds

plant up to 200' sq. with perennials, grasses, and showy annuals



Rain Barrel

stores up to 55 gallons of rain water; use to water plants and/or animals; fully plumbed

Order Deadline Extended: **Friday, April 3rd**

Pick up: **Friday, April 17th**

Growth Rate:

F = fast, 12"+ /year, M = medium 6–12" /year, S = slow 2–6" /year

Light Required:

S = sun, P = part sun/ part shade, SH = shade

Soil Moisture:

D = dry, M = medium, W = wet

Soil pH:

A = acidic (6.5 or less), N = normal pH range (6.5–7.5), B = basic/alkaline (7.5+)

Sizes vary; see order form on page 6 for more details.

Questions or special orders call: **740-670-5330**



2020 SEEDLING TREE SALE ORDER FORM

PLEASE INDICATE QUANTITY NEXT TO ITEM & CIRCLE PACK OF 5, 25 or 100						
Native Conifers	Qty.	Sapling 2.5'	Pack of 5 12"-18"	Pack of 25 6"-9"	Pack of 100 6"-9"	Total
Bald Cypress		n/a	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$60.00	
White Pine		\$5.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$60.00	
PLEASE INDICATE QUANTITY NEXT TO ITEM & CIRCLE PACK OF 5, 25 or 100						
Native Broadleaf Small Trees & Shrubs (<20')	Qty.	Sapling 3'-4'	Pack of 5 12"-18"	Pack of 25 6"-12"	Pack of 100 6"-12"	Total
American Plum		\$10.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Chokecherry		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Pawpaw		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Redbud		\$10.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Washington Hawthorn		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
White Flowering Dogwood		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Winterberry SOLD OUT		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Witch Hazel		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Native Broadleaf Large Trees	Qty.	Sapling 3'-4'	Pack of 5 12"-18"	Pack of 25 6"-12"	Pack of 100 6"-12"	Total
Chestnut Oak		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Hackberry		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Ohio Buckeye		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Red Maple		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Red Oak		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
River Birch		\$10.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Sassafras		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Swamp White Oak		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Thornless Honey Locust		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Tuliptree		\$10.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
White Oak		n/a	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
Additional Items	Qty.		Cost			Total
Wildflower Seeds			\$5.00			
Boundary Marking Paint (yellow)			\$7.00			
Tree Tube and Wood Stake			\$5.00			
Marking Flags (white)			\$0.10			
Dibble Bar			\$55.00			
Rain Barrel			\$65.00			
Deadline to order extended to Friday, April 3rd – Pick Up: Friday, April 17th						Grand Total

(Please Print)

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____ County: _____

Please make checks payable to: LCSWCD • 771 East Main St., Suite 100, Newark, OH 43055

MONITORING OAK HEALTH

Sudden Oak Death is a disease caused by a microscopic, fungi-like pathogen called *Phytophthora ramorum*. The disease was first noticed in 1993, but it was not until 2004 that this pathogen became problematic in the United States, when infected plants were shipped across the country from a west coast nursery. As the disease spread through nursery plants, it began to also be discovered attacking oaks in the wild.

The sudden oak death pathogen spreads through spores, which are carried by rainwater. The pathogen causes vessel blockages, leading to symptoms such as: dead or spotty leaves, “bleeding” cankers on the stems, wilting new-growth and shoot tips, and plant death. The symptoms of this disease can be discrete, so paying attention to susceptible plant species is important. If symptoms occur contact the Ohio Department of Agriculture Division

of Plant Health to report the disease. The Division of Plant Health regulates nursery stock and is reachable at 614-728-6400, plantpest@agri.ohio.gov.

This disease targets species of viburnum, lilac, blueberry, our native witch hazel, and a number of oak species, including red oak and white oak. In July of 2019, a shipment of 1,600 infected plants was detected in Ohio, but sudden oak death has not been found to be spreading in the wild in Ohio. Oaks are a critical part of Ohio forests, and planting oaks on private and public lands should continue.

The best way to prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death is by immediately destroying any infected nursery stock. It is

also important to purchase plants and soils from trusted sources. Licking Soil & Water works with reputable nurseries in multiple states for the annual seedling tree sale. No seedlings are sourced from west coast nurseries and all seedlings of susceptible species will be inspected for signs of sudden oak death prior to distributing any trees.

Written by Breanna Boudinot, AmeriCorps Service Member at part of her 1-year service to Licking Soil & Water. Licking Soil & Water is actively recruiting for the August 2020 – August 2021 Education and Outreach AmeriCorps position. This position is in partnership with Rural Action and Serve Ohio. For more information on the AmeriCorps opportunity with Licking Soil & Water, [click here](#).



PROTECT YOUR TREES

Young trees, called seedlings or saplings, have succulent leaves, and are at a good browsing height for wildlife such as deer or rabbits. Also, bucks like to rub their antlers against trees to remove the velvety nap covering their antlers. Unfortunately, this rubbing done by the deer shreds or completely abrades the tree’s vessels that transport water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves and vice versa. If the damage, either removal of too many leaves or shredding of the bark, is too severe, the tree will die.

Trees provide improvements in aesthetics, shade, and recreation. Young trees are a valuable investment in a property, but often require protection from wildlife. Several approaches are available to protect trees from wildlife; which approach taken depends on the size of the tree, location, and resources available.

At Licking Soil & Water, tree tubes are the preferred tree protection. Tree tubes create a barrier between the bark and leaves, provide venting, and create a mini greenhouse. A 5’ or shorter tree tube protects seedlings. For larger trees, protect the lowest branch to the ground by covering the trunk of the tree with a commercial product or repurposing 4-6”

drainage tile. The lighter the tree tube color, the better to heat the tree up in winter, and not overheat it in summer. Beware of hiding insects and burrowing rodents damaging the bark where the tree tube meets the ground.

Other tree protection includes:

- Chicken wire or plastic mesh discourages deer rubbing and other wildlife damage such as browsing.
- Plastic netting or bird netting around young trees protects them from wildlife.
- Properly constructed high fences that deer cannot jump over can be expensive and may not be suitable everywhere.
- Various repellents

are available, but have mixed results and need to be applied periodically.

Generally, the best way to control wildlife damage to young trees is through a combination of methods. To reap the shade, recreation and aesthetic benefits of trees for years to come, change the protection method as the tree grows.



Locally Grown & Gathered Dinner

Thursday, April 23RD

Reese Center

OSU/COTC Campus Newark

Social Hour – 5:30 PM

Dinner – 6:30 PM

\$25 Ticket includes:

Appetizers, Soup, Salad,
Main Course and Dessert

*Prepared by The Central
Ohio Technical College (COTC)
Culinary Science Technology Students.*

All proceeds benefit the
programs and growth of:



Reserve Your Tickets at
www.LickingSWCD.com
or call 740-670-5330



771 East Main Street
Suite 100
Newark, Ohio 43055-6971

Return Service Requested
DATED MATERIAL

Non-Profit
Organization
US Postage
Paid
Newark, Ohio
Permit No. 326



IMPORTANT DATES

* All dates are tentative due to CDC recommendations regarding COVID-19 Virus. Please visit our website or call our office to confirm before attending.

Apr 3	Tree Sale order deadline has been extended
Apr 8	Soil & Water Board Meeting, Ag Center
Apr 13–17	Tree Sale Volunteer Opportunities
Apr 17	Tree order pick up day, Ag Center
Apr 23	* Locally Grown and Gathered Dinner, OSU/COTC Reese Center
May 7	* DIY Rain Barrel Workshop
June 25	Stream Team
July 9	* DIY Rain Barrel Workshop
Aug 20	Stream Team

*RSVP Required. Visit www.LickingSWCD.com or call 740-670-5330 for details.

Celebrate
Natural Resources
this Spring

Agriculture Week
March 22–29

Earth Day
April 22

Arbor Day
April 24

Stewardship Week
April 26–May 4