



# Shiawassee Conservation District

## Your Land, Your Water ~ Your Michigan

1900 S. Morrice Road • Owosso, MI 48867 • (989) 723-8263, Ext. 3 Winter/Spring 2022

### Agricultural Incentives Program in the Looking Glass River Watershed

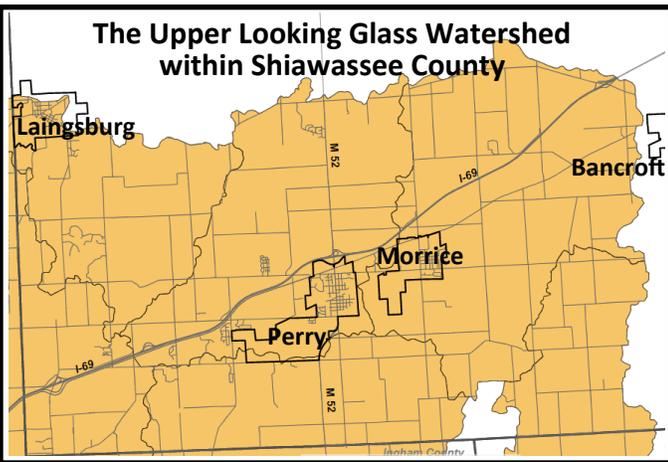
The Shiawassee Conservation District was awarded a Nonpoint Source Pollution Control grant for the Looking Glass River Watershed Project in 2020 through the Michigan

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Nonpoint Source Program. EGLE's Nonpoint Source Program assists local units of government, non-profits, and many

other partners reduce nonpoint source pollution statewide. The Shiawassee Conservation District is using this grant to assist agricultural producers in the Looking Glass River Watershed to improve water quality. Producers in the watershed can apply for technical and financial assistance to incorporate conservation into their operations.

**Conservation planning and financial assistance is available in the Looking Glass River Watershed to adopt cover crops, no-till, filter strips, and nutrient management.** The District is particularly interested in farmers who are new to using cover crops as well as those who have used cover crops for less than 5 years and want to extend their use. "By working with landowners to help them care for natural resources on their property, we can help improve the rivers that we all depend on," stated Colleen Gleason, SCD Watershed Technician.

This project has been funded by EGLE under the Clean Michigan Initiative Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Fund and Section 319 of the federal Clean Water Act. For more information on the Looking Glass River Watershed or the voluntary programs available through this project, contact the Shiawassee Conservation District.



*The Upper Looking Glass River Watershed flows over 65 miles, covering nearly 125,000 acres. Over 50% of the land is used for agriculture, with the remaining half comprised of forests, wetlands, open lands and urban. Water quality issues are primarily caused by nonpoint sources of nutrients, bacteria, sediment and trash from roads, lawns, cropland and livestock lot runoff.*



*Native wildflowers such as the bergamot and coneflower pictured above can be great additions to filter strips. They help prevent soil erosion and filter water runoff, provide quality pollinator habitat, and add beauty to our landscapes!*

### Reaching Diverse Farms with MAEAP and Conservation

Michigan is the second most agriculturally diverse state, second to California. In Shiawassee County, farming operations range from traditional row crops to orchards, pastures, and specialty crops. The county also has diverse livestock operations. One such operation is the Feighner Family Farms located in the southwest corner of Shiawassee County. Their specialty livestock are alpacas, and they are working with the Shiawassee Conservation District to protect soil and water from activities on their farm.

and gentle animals that are relatively easy to handle and train. They produce a high-grade natural fiber, which can be described as a combination of the best qualities of wool and cashmere. Alpaca fleece can be used in a variety of clothing and textiles and are prized for their warmth and softness.

Alpacas are hardy animals that thrive in a pasture setting. They have very strong herding instincts and must be kept with other alpacas. They are native to the Andean mountains in South America and survive on sparse

Alpacas are intelligent, inquisitive,

***Continued on page 2***

**Reaching Diverse Farms with MAEAP and Conservation, continued from page 1**

low-protein grasses, while ingesting key minerals from the rocky terrain. In Michigan, these minerals must be provided as a supplement to their diet.

The Feighner Family Farms have been raising alpaca since 2018. “We are one of the only alpaca breeders that specialize in friendly, easy to handle alpacas and we pride ourselves on their small environmental footprint. To further that mission, we are happy to be working with the Shiawassee Conservation District to incorporate conservation into our operation.” states Gabrielle Baker, owner and operator of Feighner Family Farms.

Alpacas on the Feighner Family Farm are raised humanely and are well socialized. A herd of alpaca will consolidate their dung piles in the pasture. The management of manure is one aspect of the Michigan Agricultural Environmental Stewardship Program (MAEAP) that is key for this farm.

MAEAP is a voluntary program that helps farms of all sizes and all commodities voluntarily prevent or minimize agricultural pollution risks. This program is designed to reduce farmers’ legal and environmental risks through a three-phase process: 1) education; 2) farm-specific risk assessment; and 3) on-farm verification that ensures the farmer has implemented environmentally sound practices. The program’s four systems — Farmstead, Cropping, Livestock, and Forest, Wetlands and Habitat — each examine different aspects of the farm. After becoming MAEAP verified, a farm can display a MAEAP sign recognizing that the farm is environmentally assured.

The Feighner Family Farm is working on becoming MAEAP verified in the Livestock and Farmstead Systems. The MAEAP Livestock System



*Left to right: Andrea Wendt, Shiawassee CD Agricultural Technician, Greg Lienau, NRCS Soil Conservation Technician getting kissed by an alpaca, and Gabrielle Baker, owner and operator of Feighner Family Farms.*

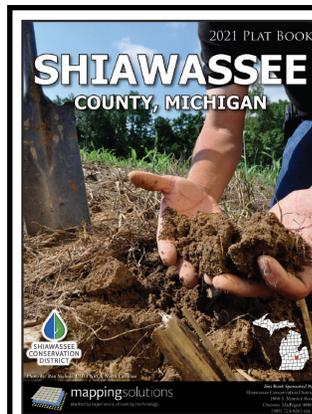
primarily focuses on environmental issues related to livestock activities, including manure handling, storage and field application, as well as conservation practices to protect water and prevent soil erosion. The Farmstead System addresses environmental risks of the entire farmstead, from safe fuel handling to the proper storage of manure, fertilizers, and pesticides.

Important steps taken by the Feighner Family Farm on their way to becoming a MAEAP verified farm include, developing a farm emergency plan, properly storing and managing manure, ensuring containment of livestock medication and farm chemicals, and keeping farm and livestock management records. The farm is currently working with the Conservation District and Natural

Resources Conservation Service to develop a whole-farm conservation plan to protect soil and water from heavy use areas, enhance pasture plantings, and following a prescribed grazing plan.

“It has been a great pleasure working with the Feighner Family Farm to learn more about raising alpaca in Michigan,” states Andrea Wendt, SCD Agricultural Technician. “They have made important changes to reduce their farm risk to the environment. I’m looking forward to seeing their farm get MAEAP verified and assist them in developing a conservation plan.”

For more information about MAEAP or conservation planning, contact the Shiawassee Conservation District.



**2021 SHIAWASSEE COUNTY  
PLAT BOOKS NOW AVAILABLE!**

Landowner Maps • 3D LIDAR Aerial Maps  
County Road Map • Road Index  
Municipal Maps • Watershed Map  
School District Map

\$37.50 plus tax

Contact the Shiawassee Conservation District to order.

# SPRING 2022 TREE SALE ORDER FORM #

## SHIAWASSEE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

***Supplies are limited. See reverse for important ordering information.***

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone-Day \_\_\_\_\_ Evening \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email \_\_\_\_\_

Office Use Only	
Order #	
Date Received	
Processor	

		BARE ROOT SEEDLINGS	Size	Age*	5	10	25	50	100	500	QUANTITY	TOTAL
<b>DECIDUOUS &amp; CONIFERS</b>	Red Pine	6-14"	2-0	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$18.75	\$35.00	—	—			
	White Pine	6-14"	2-0	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$18.75	\$35.00	\$65.00	\$300.00			
	Allegheny Serviceberry	6-12"	1-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	\$115.00	—	—			
	Black Cherry	6-12"	1-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	—	—	—			
	Black Gum	6-12"	1-0,2-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	—	—	—			
	Black Walnut	6-12"	1-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	—	—	—	—			
	Red Maple	12-18"	2-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	—	—	—			
	Red Oak	12-18"	1-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	\$115.00	—	—			
	Shagbark Hickory	6-12"	2-0,3-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	\$115.00	—	—			
	White Flowering Dogwood	12-18"	1-0,2-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	\$115.00	—	—			
<b>SHRUBS</b>	Button Bush	18-24"	1-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	\$115.00	—	—			
	Gray Dogwood	12-18"	1-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	\$115.00	—	—			
	Mapleleaf Viburnum	6-12"	1-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	—	—	—	—			
	Silky Dogwood	12-18"	1-0	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$60.00	\$115.00	—	—			
<b>SEED MIXES</b> <small>descriptors page 6</small>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>						<b>COST EACH</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		
	Deer Screen Switchgrass	1 pound of seed in each package						\$19.00				
	Fall & Winter Food Plot Mix	5 pounds of seed in each package						\$15.00				
	Forage Pea & Bean Food Plot Mix	5 pounds of seed in each package						\$15.00				
	Game Bird Food Plot Mix	5 pounds of seed in each package						\$15.00				
	No-Till Deer Food Plot Mix	1 pound of seed in each package						\$12.00				
	Butterfly Wildflower Seed	1 ounce package, sows 140 square feet						\$5.00				
	Midwest Wildflower Seed	1 ounce package, sows 250 square feet						\$5.00				
	Pollinator Wildflower Seed	1 ounce package, sows 200 square feet						\$5.00				
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	Plantskydd—Pre-Mixed	1 quart pre-mixed spray OR 1.32 gallon pre-mixed spray						1 qt. - \$22.00 1.32 gal. - \$60.00				
	Plantskydd—Powder	1lb soluble powder (mix with water)						\$28.00				
	Plantskydd—Granular	1 pound container						\$15.00				
	Tree Flag	4x5" red flag on a 30" wire stake						\$0.30				
	2021 Plat Book	2021 Shiawassee County Plat Book						\$37.50				

\*Age: **1st number:** years grown in seedling bed, **2nd number:** years grown in transplant bed

<b>TOTAL FRONT</b>	
<b>TOTAL BACK</b>	
<b>6% TAX</b>	
<b>HANDLING FEE</b>	\$3.00
<b>DONATION</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	

**Important Ordering and  
Payment Information on Reverse**

**Call For Availability  
(989) 723-8263 ext. 3**

*It is unlawful for these trees, shrubs and other plants to be resold with the roots attached in accordance with the Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act PA 189 of 1931 as amended.*

**Please complete payment information on reverse**

# SPRING 2022 TREE SALE - ORDERING & PAYMENT DETAILS

Place your order by:

- **Phone.** Call the District office at (989) 723-8263 ext 3 to place your order with VISA/MasterCard.
- **In person with appointment.** Order forms can be accepted at the District office. It is important to call ahead to ensure staff will be available to assist you.
- **Mail.** Call the District office for availability and send the completed order form with full payment to: Shiawassee Conservation District, 1900 S. Morrice Rd, Owosso MI 48867

Supplies are limited and orders will be filled as they are received. Order by April 1, 2022.

Please call the District office for availability at (989) 723-8263 ext 3.

Payment can be made by cash, check, or VISA/MasterCard.

PAYMENT TYPE		
<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK	<input type="checkbox"/> CASH	
Check Number:		
<input type="checkbox"/> CREDIT CARD		
CARD NO - Visa or MasterCard:		NAME AS IT APPEARS ON CARD:
EXP. DATE:	SECURITY CODE:	ZIP CODE:

## PICK UP YOUR ORDER:

**Thursday, April 21, 9 AM - 7 PM**

**Friday, April 22, 9 AM - 4 PM**

**Shiawassee County Fairgrounds, Draft Horse Barn**  
2900 E. Hibbard Rd, Corunna



**SHIAWASSEE  
CONSERVATION  
DISTRICT**

## **Plantskydd**

Plantskydd repels deer, rabbits, voles, squirrels, opossum, and others by emitting an odor browsing animals associate with predator activity—stimulating a fear-based response that will have garden feeders looking elsewhere to dine.

Available to order through the Spring Tree Sale.



## **2022 Spring Tree Sale Policy**

Shiawassee Conservation District

- The final date to order is April 1, 2022. There will be no refunds or cancellations after this date. There may be a \$25 service charge for any substitutions or cancellations made before April 1 by the customer. There will be no charge when only additions are made.
- Orders not picked up will not be refunded.
- The Shiawassee Conservation District reserves the right to cancel orders and refund payments due to reasons beyond their control. Substitutions made by the nurseries are beyond the District's control.
- Add orders carefully. Any errors \$10 and under will be considered a donation to the District's general fund.
- All returned checks will be subject to a \$35 fee.
- We do not guarantee survival. Our liability ceases when seedlings are picked up. It is unlawful for these trees, shrubs and other plants to be resold with the roots attached in accordance with the Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act. PA 189 of 1931 as amended.
- All plant material has been found to be in compliance with the National Plant Board standards of pest freedom. MDARD Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division, License/Certificate NCI000670.

## Tree/Shrub Descriptions

	Variety	Height	Shade*	Site Conditions	Notes
Conifers	Red Pine ( <i>Pinus resinosa</i> ) 	65-100'	○	Prefers well-drained, dry, very acidic, sandy soils of outwash plains; associated with white pine, aspens and oaks.	Provides cover for many species of mammals and birds; seeds used by songbirds & small mammals.
	White Pine ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> ) 	70-100'	○	Adaptable to most soils; prefers well-drained, sandy soils.	Great for windbreaks; soft needles; a preferred deer-food.
Deciduous	Allegheny Serviceberry ( <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> ) 	15-25'	●	Easily grown in medium, well-drained soil; tolerant of a wide range of soils, but prefers moist well-drained loams.	5 petaled white flowers appear in spring before the leaves; small edible berries ripen in June; a food plant for birds & small mammals.
	Black Cherry ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> ) 	40-65'	○	Does not tolerate high water tables or poorly drained sites; common in fence rows, old fields & woodlot edges.	Fruits are important food for numerous species of game birds & mammals.
	Black Gum ( <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> ) 	30-50'	●	Adapted to a wide variety of soils; associated with American elm, red maple, basswood, pin oak & spicebush.	Provides cavity & nesting sites for a variety of birds and mammals; good honey tree; bright red foliage in the autumn.
	Black Oak ( <i>Quercus velutina</i> ) 	60-80'	○	Characteristic of xeric & dry mesic sites with well to very well drained upland soils.	Acorns provide food for numerous wildlife including white-tailed deer, wild turkey, & squirrels.
	Black Walnut ( <i>Juglans nigra</i> ) 	60-90'	○	Prefers warm, deep, fertile, moist, well drained alluvial soils.	A major caterpillar food of the beautiful, green, long-tailed luna moth.
	Red Maple ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> ) 	50-70'	●	Tolerates a broad range of site conditions including lowland, very poorly drained deciduous swamps & upland sites.	Among the first trees to flower in the spring; provides seeds for squirrels & some birds; red twigs & brilliant fall colors.
	Red Oak ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> ) 	75-100'	○	Characteristic of mesic forests on moist, cool, well drained sites; associated with sugar maple, beech, basswood & tuliptree.	Provides cover & nesting sites for wide variety of birds & mammals; leaves & acorns eaten by a wide variety of mammals & birds.
	Shagbark Hickory ( <i>Carya ovata</i> ) 	60-80'	○	Adaptable to many soils & sites from dry uplands to richer, wetter areas.	Older bark has interesting, shaggy appearance; edible nuts provide food for wildlife.
	White Flowering Dogwood ( <i>Cornus florida</i> ) 	15-30'	●	Adapted to most upland sites but grows best on rich, well-drained soils on middle & lower slopes.	Fruit, leaves and twigs are a choice food for deer, squirrel, woodpecker, wild turkey & other wildlife; flowers in May or early June.
	Shrubs	Buttonbush ( <i>C. occidentalis</i> ) 	5-15'	○	Characteristic of open swamps, lake shores, & stream margins.
Gray Dogwood ( <i>Cornus racemosa</i> ) 		3-15'	●	Prefers moist soil but will adapt to drier sites.	Flowers in May-June; provides pollen and nectar for many pollinators; white fruits are good source for many songbirds.
Mapleleaf Viburnum ( <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> ) 		3-6'	●	Often an understory shrub in deciduous forests; often on slopes & hillsides including river banks.	Attractive clusters of white flowers late spring to summer; birds eat the berry-like drupes; shades of red, pink, or purple foliage in fall.
Silky Dogwood ( <i>Cornus amomum</i> ) 		6-10'	○	Adapted to a wide range of soils, grows best in moist somewhat poorly drained soils; not tolerant of droughty conditions.	Useful for windbreaks; stems & leaves are desirable for deer browse, & fruit is eaten by upland game birds & many songbirds.

\*Shade Tolerance: ○ Shade Intolerant; ● Moderately Shade Intolerant; ● Shade Tolerant; ● Very Shade Tolerant

 Michigan Native

### Spring 2022 Orders Pick Up Dates and Times

Thursday, April 21, 9 AM - 7 PM or Friday, April 22, 9 AM - 4 PM  
Shiawassee County Fairgrounds, Draft Horse Barn  
2900 E. Hibbard Road, Corunna MI 48817

## Wildlife Food Plots

Good wildlife habitat provides cover, water, space, and food for the desired wildlife species. If any of these elements is missing, that element becomes a limiting factor for the wildlife population. If food is a limiting factor, food plots may be planted to improve the habitat.

There are two main types of food plots, grain plots and green browse food plots. A grain food plot offers wildlife a place to forage for food in late fall, winter, and early spring after field crops are harvested. Green browse food plots provide attractive and nutritious forage for wildlife grazing, and supply seeds for wildlife in the fall and winter. They also attract an abundance of insects which are vital for game birds such as turkey and pheasant in the spring and summer months.

Palatability of food plot plantings

vary between species. Therefore, food plot seed mixes and planting location should be targeted towards the desired wildlife species. Careful planning will attract wildlife and provide nourishing food throughout the year, including through the critical winter months. Consider alternating strips of first and second-year food plots to increase food diversity for wildlife species.

Food plots should be located near cover. Although any size food plot would be beneficial, they should be at least ¼ acre in size and no larger than 5 acres. Generally, it is better to have small food plots scattered throughout good cover than to have one large plot. Song-birds, for example, rarely venture to food sites more than a quarter-mile from secure winter cover.

Site conditions such as weed

pressure, drainage, erosion and soil type should be considered before planting. Proper soil pH and fertility are necessary for the intended crop. A soil test will determine pH needs and recommend rates of nutrient applications.

If herbicides are needed before planting, follow label guidance. Perfectly weed free plantings are not critical for food plots. Adding diversity to cover and providing protein-rich seeds have wildlife value. Slightly reduced yields resulting from some weed competition are still acceptable for wildlife value.

Five food plot seed mixes are available to purchase through the Conservation District Spring Tree Sale. More information on the seed mixes can be found below and on the Conservation District website [www.shiawasseeccd.org](http://www.shiawasseeccd.org).

### Food Plot and Wildflower Seed Mix Descriptions

	Seed Mix	Description
Food Plot Mixes	<b>Deer Screen Switchgrass Blend</b>	Three varieties of switchgrass (2 medium and a tall variety, growing 6-8' tall). Switchgrass is a vigorous warm season, native perennial grass. Once established, mix will provide cover for 15-20 years with maintenance. Plant 10-15 lbs. per acre.
	<b>Fall &amp; Winter Mix</b>	Wheat, oats, rye, deer forage radish, and other high quality forage grains that will stay green into the winter months. Excellent food source for deer. This annual mix works great for early bow season because oats and radishes are the key ingredients. Plant in late summer or early fall for best results. Grows on a wide variety of soils, even clay or sandy conditions. Plant with a grain drill for best results. Plant 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.
	<b>Forage Pea &amp; Bean Mix</b>	Soybeans, winter peas, iron clay cow peas, black cow peas and other high quality forage peas. Mix was developed for clay or sandy soils. A great fall food plot for deer (when fertilized properly and good soil pH). Plant in spring when ground temps warm up, or in late summer, early fall for just a forage crop. Plant 40 to 50 lbs. per acre.
	<b>Game Bird Mix</b>	Wild game food sorghum, early milo, proso millet, and more high yielding millets and short sorghums. This mix was developed for those who want to attract or raise pheasant or quail. Mix will grow 3-4 feet tall, 4-5 feet when properly fertilized. Provides thick cover and has excellent stand ability for the winter. Can be sprayed to control broad leaf weeds. Matures in 80-90 days. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.
	<b>No-Till Deer Plot Mix</b>	Clovers and alfalfas. Mix was developed to be broadcast and raked lightly, or drilled with minimum tillage. Ideal for small areas in the woods or on trails that are inaccessible to farm equipment. If possible, mow the annual weeds or grasses once or twice the first year, keeping to a 6-8 inch height. Mow in late summer to early fall annually to promote green growth for winter feeding. Mix is winter hardy. Plant 10 lbs. per acre.
Wildflower Seed Mixes	<b>Butterfly Wildflower Seed</b>	Perennial and annual flowers that will provide nectar to many species of butterflies, including brushfoots, monarchs, skippers, sulphurs, and swallowtails. Some of these plants will also provide food for butterfly larvae. Species list can be found at <a href="http://www.shiawasseeccd.org">www.shiawasseeccd.org</a> .
	<b>Midwest Native Wildflower Seed</b>	Perennials and annuals native to the Midwestern United States. Species list can be found at <a href="http://www.shiawasseeccd.org">www.shiawasseeccd.org</a> .
	<b>Pollinator Wildflower Seed</b>	Perennial and annual flowers that provide nectar and pollen to bees and other pollinators. Contains early, mid and late blooming flowers. Species list can be found at <a href="http://www.shiawasseeccd.org">www.shiawasseeccd.org</a> .

## Filter Strips for Water Quality

Filter strips are areas of permanent vegetation planted between agricultural fields and the surface waters that they drain into. Their primary purpose is to trap sediment, organic matter, and nutrients before they enter our surface waters such as streams, wetlands, rivers, and ponds. Pollutants such as phosphorus, ammonium and pesticides can attach themselves to sediment. By stopping sediment from entering surface water, filter strips are also stopping these pollutants.

Filter strips are designed to slow water runoff from agricultural fields and spread it evenly across the vegetation. The width of the filter strip depends on a few factors including soil type, slope of the field, the nutrient management plan, and tillage practices. "We work one on one with farmers and landowners to design filter strips and other conservation practices that meet their objectives and conservation needs," stated Donna Kanan, SCD Conservation Specialist.

Filter strips offer many conservation benefits in addition to protecting water quality. They provide habitat for many species of wildlife including grassland and ground nesting birds, beneficial bugs,

pollinators, and other wildlife. They can provide corridors for animals to safely travel from one habitat to another. The plants remove carbon dioxide from the air and store it in the form of carbon in the plants and soil.

Filter strips are an important and beneficial conservation practice on their own, but pairing them with other agricultural conservation practices will make them more effective. Conservation tillage, no-till, cover crops, nutrient management and grassed waterways are a few other conservation practices that work with filter strips to protect our water quality.

The Shiawassee Conservation District offers free conservation planning assistance and can design a filter strip that meets your needs. Programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP, CCRP and CREP), Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and conservation programs through the Shiawassee Conservation District including the Looking Glass River Watershed Conservation Assistance Program offer both technical and financial assistance to help. Contact the Shiawassee Conservation District at 989-723-8263 ext 3 for more information.

## Farm Management

Keeping nutrients on your field is just as important as keeping them out of our waterways. The same nutrients that are essential for crop growth and profitability are the same nutrients that endanger water when they escape from the field. Sediment, organic matter, fertilizers, and pesticides are all nutrients that can come from farm fields and be transported to water either through erosion or storm runoff.

Resource management is not a "one fits all" method, it is best to come up with a practice plan that is specific to your farm and goals. Effective agricultural management requires knowledge of how nutrients move across the land and the impact they have. Luckily, there are many management practices to help protect water and keep nutrients on the land.

A soil test is a good starting point. The results can help you create a plan to increase crop yield. A **nutrient management plan** can be developed to help keep nutrients on the field and out of the water by following the right rate, at the right time, in the right place, and using the right source. **Cover crops** help to stabilize the soil, prevent erosion, and add organic matter to the soil. **Filter strips** help capture nutrients in runoff before they enter the water and can protect fields from flood damage if the nearby drains and streams experience high-water.

Practices that help stabilize the soil and move nutrients into the soil quicker improve soil health, increase yield, and protect water quality. Economic incentives for agricultural landowners and producers who live in the Looking Glass River watershed to implement these practices are available. Contact the Shiawassee Conservation District for more information.

*This information is part of a larger effort by SCD to address nonpoint source pollution (NPS) in the Looking Glass River Watershed. Funding comes from a grant through Michigan's EGLE NPS program by the U.S. EPA.*



*This filter strip was primarily established to protect water quality of the stream located just inside the trees to the left. The landowner widened it to 120 feet to provide habitat for wildlife and straighten out their crop field boundaries. It is planted to a mix of timothy, orchardgrass, alfalfa, and clover.*



**Shiawassee Conservation District**  
 1900 S. Morrice Road  
 Owosso, MI 48867

Nonprofit  
 Organization  
 U.S. Postage  
**PAID**  
 Owosso, MI  
 Permit No. 87

**CURRENT RESIDENT or**

**2022 SPRING TREE SALE INFORMATION INSIDE!**

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**YOUR LAND, YOUR WATER  
 YOUR MICHIGAN  
 MAKE A LONG-LASTING,  
 POSITIVE IMPACT ON  
 MICHIGAN'S NATURAL RESOURCES.  
 NO RESOURCE IS TOO SMALL  
 OR TOO LARGE.**

*conservation*

**Staff:**  
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 Donna Kanam, Conservation Specialist  
 Thomas Wert, Conservation Specialist  
 Andrea Wendt, Agricultural Technician  
 Colleen Gleason, Watershed Technician  
 Tina Tuller, District Conservationist, NRCS  
 Greg Lienau, Soil Conservation Technician, NRCS

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*www.shiawasseed.org*

**SHIAWASSEE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**