

Grundy County Conservation Connection

<http://www.swcd.mo.gov/grundy>

April 2010 – June 2010

Volume 2 Issue 4

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2010 Cooperator of the Year!

By HeatherK

Congratulations to our 2010 Cooperator of the Year

Vernon and Patty Sawyer of Laredo!



Photo Courtesy of Seth Herrold, Trenton Republican Times

Please see *2010 Cooperator of the Year* on page 2

7th Annual Customer Appreciation Day

By HeatherK

Our awesome meal was prepared by Loaves & Fishes Catering...YUMO as always! Much appreciation to SM Rissler 2nd Grade teacher Kimberly Bain and the 2nd Grade class for their awesome mini-habitats and most creative "large" welcome sign. A special "Thank You" to Missouri Department of Conservation (Scott Roy), North Central Missouri College (Karla McCollum), Missouri Soybean Association (Missouri Soybean Merchandising Council, J.P. Dunn) and Terry Implement (Jason Ishmael & Nate Whitney) for their goodies donated for door prizes, and to the First Baptist Church for use of their facility.

Please see *ACAD* on page 3

"1967 - 2010"

43 years of soil & water
conservation



*"Conservation Habits =
Healthy Habitats
Conservation Poster
Contest draws 225
entries!"*

2010 Poster Contest Entries

By HeatherK

We had 225 posters to be judged for the 2010 **Conservation Habits = Healthy Habitats** Conservation Poster Contest. Schools participating this year were: S.M. Rissler, Trenton Middle School, Spickard R-2, Laredo R-7, Grundy R-5, and Pleasant View R-6.

The posters were amazing and my excellent judges were so impressed with these posters.

The County Winners were displayed at our Annual Customer Appreciation Day held on Friday, March 19th. Many compliments were received by all that attended our luncheon.

I would like to give special thanks to my judges for all of their time spent judging, as well as all of the teachers and students who participated! This was an awesome year and I look forward to 2011!

2010 Cooperator of the Year from page 1

Vernon and Patty Sawyer have been farming full time for over 40 years west of Laredo, near a farm where Vernon was raised and in turn where they raised both of their daughters.

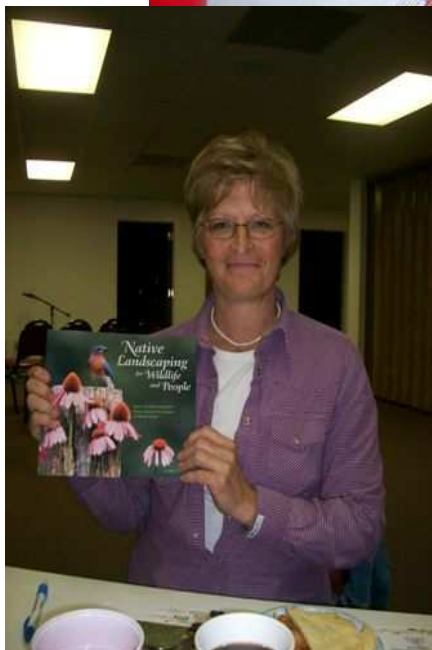
The farming operation consists of grain and a cow/calf operation, where no-till, minimum tillage and crop rotation practices have progressively been implemented through the years on approximately 1,300 acres.

They have been able to participate in conservation programs to build 10,000 feet of terraces and have 55 acres currently in the nutrient management program. By working with landlords on rented ground, they help conserve the soil by terracing and building waterways and they always look forward to future soil conservation projects.

They have expressed their appreciation to the Grundy County Soil and Water Conservation District, NRCS and FSA offices, personnel and programs.



ACAD from page 1



Quail Field Day

Integrating Beef, Bobwhites and Biofuels
 “Managing Wildlife and Native Plants In Agriculture Field Day”

2:00 PM to 8:00 PM - June 17th 2010

MU Bradford Research and Extension Center
 Columbia, Missouri

Designed for landowners, students, quail & native plant enthusiasts to hear the latest information, meet exhibitors, and see new products. Open to the Public – No fee and No Reservations Required. Drinks and Hamburgers Provided

2:00 and 3:00 PM - Indoor Workshops

-Introduction to Quail Ecology

-Patch Burn Grazing

6:00 PM-Indoor Workshop

-Advanced Quail Management

4:00 PM – Field & Wagon Tours Begin

Six All New One Hour Wagon Tours Include:

- ✓ Landscaping with Native Plants - *Backyard Habitats, Plant Id and Rain Gardens*
- ✓ Patch Burn Grazing, Native Warm Season Grass and Forb Management For Livestock
- ✓ Biofuels and Wildlife - What are the Keys to Success for Conservation and Livestock Production
- ✓ Enhancing Quail Habitat and Crop Field Management - *Field Borders and Edge Feathering*
- ✓ Forage Management Options for Wildlife and Livestock-*Native Cool Season Grass Alternatives to Tall Fescue*
- ✓ Back Forty - Implementing Wildlife Practices on Your Farm

Sponsored by:

University of Missouri, MU Extension, USDA NRCS,
 Missouri Department of Conservation
 Missouri Soybean Association



Directions: From the junction of U. S. 63 and Hwy AC on the south edge of Columbia, go 5.5 miles east on New Haven Rd, turn right (south) on Rangeline Rd. and go just over a mile to the Bradford Farm entrance on the right.

<http://aes.missouri.edu/Bradford>

For More Information Contact:

Tim Reinbott: 573-884-7945

Bob Pierce: 573-882-4337



Conservation Series by Encarta.msn.com

INTRODUCTION

Conservation, sustainable use and protection of natural resources including [plants](#), [animals](#), [mineral deposits](#), [soils](#), clean water, clean air, and [fossil fuels](#) such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas. Natural resources are grouped into two categories, renewable and nonrenewable. A *renewable* resource is one that may be replaced over time by natural processes, such as fish populations or natural vegetation, or is inexhaustible, such as [solar energy](#). The goal of renewable resource conservation is to ensure that such resources are not consumed faster than they are replaced. *Nonrenewable* resources are those in limited supply that cannot be replaced or can be replaced only over extremely long periods of time. Nonrenewable resources include fossil fuels and mineral deposits, such as iron ore and gold ore. Conservation activities for nonrenewable resources focus on maintaining an adequate supply of these resources well into the future.

Natural resources are conserved for their biological, economic, and recreational values, as well as their natural beauty and importance to local cultures. For example, tropical [rain forests](#) are protected for their important role in both global ecology and the economic livelihood of the local culture; a [coral reef](#) may be protected for its recreational value for scuba divers; and a scenic river may be protected for its natural beauty.

Conservation conflicts arise when natural-resource shortages develop in the face of steadily increasing demands from a growing human population. Controversy frequently surrounds how a resource should be used, or allocated, and for whom. For example, a river may supply water for agricultural irrigation, habitat for fish, and water-generated electricity for a factory. Farmers, fishers, and industry leaders vie for unrestricted access to this river,

but such freedom could destroy the resource, and conservation methods are necessary to protect the river for future use.

Conflicts worsen when a natural resource crosses political boundaries. For example, the headwaters, or source, of a major river may be located in a different country than the country through which the river flows. There is no guarantee that the river source will be protected to accommodate resource needs downstream. In addition, the way in which one natural resource is managed has a direct effect upon other natural resources. Cutting down a forest near a river, for instance, increases [erosion](#), the wearing away of topsoil, and can lead to flooding. Eroded soil and silt cloud the river and adversely affect many organisms such as fish and important aquatic plants that require clean, clear freshwater for survival.

METHODS OF CONSERVATION

The challenge of conservation is to understand the complex connections among natural resources and balance resource use with protection to ensure an adequate supply for future generations. In order to accomplish this goal, a variety of conservation methods are used. These include reducing consumption of resources; protecting them from contamination or pollution; reusing or recycling resources when possible; and fully protecting, or preserving, resources.

Consumption of natural resources rises dramatically every year as the human population increases and standards of living rise. From 1950 to 2000 the world population more than doubled to 6 billion people, with nearly 80 percent living in developing, or poorer, nations. The large, developed nations,

however, are responsible for the greatest consumption of natural resources because of their high standards of living. For instance, the average American consumes as much energy as 27 Filipinos or 370 Ethiopians. Conservation education and the thoughtful use of resources is necessary in the developed countries to reduce natural-resource consumption. For example, reducing the high demand for tropical hardwoods such as teak and mahogany in the United States and Japan would slow the rate of tropical forest destruction.

To protect natural resources from pollution, individuals, industries, and governments have many obligations. These include prohibiting or limiting the use of pesticides and other toxic chemicals, limiting wastewater and airborne pollutants, preventing the production of radioactive materials, and regulating drilling and transportation of petroleum products. Failure to do so results in contaminated air, soil, rivers, plants, and animals. For example, if governments required that all oil tankers be fitted with double-layered hulls, the damages to fisheries and wildlife from the many oil spills of the 20th century, such as the 1967 *Torrey Canyon* oil spill in the English Channel, may have been reduced.

In many cases it is possible to reuse or recycle resources to reduce waste and resource consumption and conserve the energy needed to produce consumer products. For example, paper, glass, *freon* (a refrigerant gas), aluminum, metal scrap, and motor oil can all be recycled. A preventative measure called *precycling*, a general term for designing more durable, recyclable products such as reusable packaging, encourages reuse. Many states in the United States have established mandatory recycling laws in an attempt to reduce waste and consumption.

Some resources are so unique or valuable that they are protected from activities that would destroy or degrade them. For example, [national parks](#) and wilderness areas are protected from logging or mining in the United States because such activities would reduce the economic, recreational, and aesthetic values of the resource. Forests and [wetlands](#) (areas with high soil moisture or surface water) may be protected from development because they enhance air and water quality and provide habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. Unfortunately, these areas are often threatened with development because it is difficult to measure the economic benefits of cleaner air, cleaner water, and the many other environmental benefits of these [ecosystems](#) (the plants and animals of a natural community and their physical environment).

Next Newsletter the Conservation Series

Continues with

Current Types of Conservation Issues

- Biodiversity Conservation
- Forest Conservation

Kid's Corner – Fun Food Facts



6 out of every 10 apples that get eaten every day in the U.S. were grown in Washington State. The most popular varieties are Red Delicious, Gala, Granny Smith, Golden Delicious and Fuji.

The biggest hamburger ever served weighed 8,266 lbs. It was cooked in 2001 at the Burger Fest in Seymour, Wisconsin. Hungry hamburger fans can visit Seymour, the "Home of the Hamburger" and site of the Hamburger Hall of Fame, paying tribute to hamburger inventor Charles Nagreen. According to local legend, Nagreen served the first burger in 1885 at the Outagamie County Fair.

This excerpt was found at: http://content.fsa.usda.gov/fsakids/food_facts.htm

Kid's Corner – Recipe

Angel Food Cake With Lime Drizzle

Ingredients:

- ¼ Cup fresh lime juice, plus 1 teaspoon lime zest
- ¼ Cup sugar
- ¼ Cup water
- 1 store-bought angel food cake
- 1 pint strawberries, hulled and sliced
- 12 ounces fresh pineapple, cut into ½-inch pieces

Directions

1. Combine the lime juice, sugar and ¼ cup water in a small saucepan. Bring to a boil and cook until the sugar dissolves. Transfer to a bowl and refrigerate, stirring occasionally, until cool.
2. Divide the cake, strawberries, and pineapple among individual plates.
3. Add the zest to the lime syrup and drizzle over the fruit and cake

Nutritional Information:

Calories 250; Fat 0g; Sat Fat 0g; Cholesterol 0mg; Sodium 380mg; Carbohydrate 59g; Fiber 2g; Protein 5g



Share your recipes!

e-mail recipes to
Heather.Keith@swcd.mo.gov
please include your name!

Tech Notes

By Kevin Stover

Just a reminder of spring planting and seeding dates by seed types is listed below.

Cool Season Grasses and Legumes in Northern Missouri:

Acceptable Dates are March 16th thru May 31st

Optimal Dates are March 16th thru April 30th

Warm Season Grasses, Legumes and Forbs in Northern Missouri:

Acceptable Dates are March 16th thru June 30th

Optimal Dates are March 16th thru June 15th

To make these plantings and seedings easier, do not forget about the Grundy County SWCD's offering of rental equipment. Choose from a pasture harrow, cultipacker or no-till drill to assist in these efforts. Simply call, e-mail or just drop by the office for more details.

The following projects have the potential for cost-share assistance funds for the fiscal year FY11 which begins July 1st, 2010:

- DSL-1 Permanent Vegetative Cover Establishment
- DSL-2 Permanent Vegetative Cover Improvement
- DSL-11 Permanent Vegetative Cover - Critical Area
- DSL-15 No-Till Systems
- DSL-44 Terrace Systems with Tile
- DWC-1 Water Impoundment Reservoir
- DWP-1 Sediment Retention, Erosion, or Water Control Structure
- DSL-5 Diversions
- DWP-3 Sod Waterways
- N351 Well Decommissioning
- N574 Spring Development

For more information please contact your Grundy County SWCD staff.



Celebrate Habitat Stewardship Week April 25 thru May 2

News Release for Energize Missouri Agriculture

Department of Natural Resources' *Energize Missouri Agriculture* to offer cost-share grants for agricultural energy efficiency

JEFFERSON CITY, MO, JAN. 20, 2010 -- The Missouri Department of Natural Resources today unveiled its first program under *Energize Missouri Agriculture*: a cost-share grant program that will reimburse farmers for the purchase of energy-saving equipment. **The department will accept applications for funding through April 20, 2010.**

The program will reimburse farmers up to 75 percent of the cost of qualifying energy-saving equipment. The reimbursement process is modeled in part after the grant program used by the soil and water conservation districts currently operating in every Missouri county. The grants will reimburse participants up to \$5,000 for the cost of qualifying purchases. The Department of Natural Resources is offering up to \$3 million in cost-share grants statewide. The staff from the department's Energy Center has already identified some technologies that will qualify for cost-share reimbursement such as: solar-powered livestock watering systems, solar powered fences, GPS and auto-steer systems for tractors and applicators, and irrigation systems upgrades and improvements.

The department is also looking for new and innovative technologies that can be applied to agricultural energy efficiency. Anyone interested applying for *Energize Missouri Agriculture* energy efficiency funding should visit the department's *Energize Missouri Agriculture* web page at dnr.mo.gov/transform/energizemissouriagriculture.htm for more details.

Those without Internet access can receive a paper application form from their local soil and water district or call the Department of Natural Resources' Energy Center at 573-526-1723. Applicants must use the paper application form when submitting an application by mail. Printed versions of the electronic online application will not be accepted.

After the deadline, all applications will be reviewed by a technical review panel and ranked using several factors including energy saving potential and feasibility. The department will notify approved applicants shortly after the application close-out date. Applicants will be required to sign an agreement with DNR laying out the terms and conditions of the project. Purchases made before the agreement is signed do not qualify for reimbursement.

The money for the Agricultural Energy Efficiency Improvement Grant Program comes from the U.S. Department of Energy through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, and is part of the funds being managed by the Department of Natural Resources' Energy Center. Brochures, Fact Sheets, and Cost-Share Applications may be picked up at the Grundy County SWCD office at 3415 Oklahoma Avenue in Trenton, MO. Or you may call 660-359-2006 ext 3 for more information.

For more information on the Federal Recovery Act, visit recovery.gov. For more information on Missouri's transform initiatives, visit transform.mo.gov. For more information, contact the department's Energy Center at P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176 or call 800-361-4827 or 573-751-3443 or visit dnr.mo.gov.

Mission Statement

The purpose of the Grundy County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) is to construct and carry out a complete soil and water conservation program on all lands within Grundy County, Missouri. The district supervisors will work with all individuals, organizations and agencies interested in saving, maintaining and improving soil and water resources within the district.

Non-Discrimination Statement

"The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer."

2009 Upcoming Events

Holiday Closings

May 2009

31st - Memorial Day

Upcoming Events

June 17th
2010 UMC Bradford Farm
Quail Field Day

Please visit our website
www.swcd.mo.gov/grundy
for more details

SWCD Board Meetings

April 19th - 9:00 am

May 17th - 9:00 am

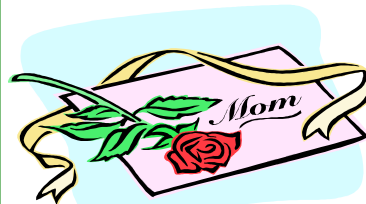
June 21st - 9:00 am

Board Meetings are held
at the USDA Service Center
3415 Oklahoma Avenue

All meetings are open to the
public with the exception of
executive sessions. If you
wish to be on the agenda
please notify the District
prior to the meeting.



**Happy Holidays to you
from the Staff!**

**Grundy County SWCD**

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