

Grundy County Conservation Connection

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

8th Annual Customer Appreciation Day Set

By HeatherK

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The 8th Annual Customer Appreciation Day has been set for Friday, March 25th. This marks the 44th year of the Grundy County Soil & Water Conservation District.

This event will be hosted at the First Baptist Church (basement), located at 2421 Oklahoma Avenue in Trenton. The fabulous meal will kick off at 11:00 am and around noon the Cooperator Of The Year Award will be presented.

Please see *Customer Appreciation Day* on page 2

Farmland Foods Environmental Team Hosts World Water Monitoring Day

By HeatherK



The 4th Annual World Water Monitoring Day was held at a local county school on Friday, Oct. 15. This yearly event is hosted by the Farmland Foods Environmental Team in Milan, Mo.

*Farmland Foods
Environmental Team*

*Mike Keith, Ken Dunlap
& Dave Taylor*

Please see *Farmland Foods* on page 3

Machinery Note

By Kevin Stover

There has been an update on the rental procedure and operation of the Grundy County SWCD's **80" Bush Hog Rotary Tiller**. The pull type feature that has been available prior to January 2011 will no longer be offered.

It will be necessary to pick up and deliver the tiller during rental with the appropriate size tractor equipped with standard 6 spline 540rpm pto.

For more details renting the **80" Bush Hog Rotary Tiller** or information on other rental equipment, simply stop by our office or call 660-359-2006 ext 117 or email kevin.stover@swcd.mo.gov.

Customer Appreciation Day from page 1

*ACAD set for
March 25, 2011*

As well, this is an election year for two of our areas on the Board of Supervisors. So be sure to visit polls to cast your votes.

A separate flyer will be mailed out with detailed information on the election.

The Grundy County SWCD will provide Trenton Republican Times with this information to run for advertisement as well.

See you in March!!

Farmland Foods from page 1

The environmental team demonstrated the testing of turbidity, dissolved oxygen, temperature and pH from local lake waters. The team also talked about WWMD and had many facts and questions for the students.



District Equipment Rental Thank You

By Kevin Stover

On behalf of the Board of Supervisors and the employees of the Grundy County Soil and Water Conservation District, a well deserved thank you goes out to all the landowners and renters that utilized the rental conservation equipment in 2010. Even with the current economic downturn Grundy County was conscience of conservation needs and made good use of the District's affordable equipment offering.

The volume of rentals were high enough that the District was not only able to maintain and upgrade the current fleet of equipment but allowed for the purchase of a NEW 10' Durabilt Box Scraper for light earthwork needs but was also able to upgrade the 2004 ATV that was used for surveying practices and for layout of parallel terraces with a new 2010 model with improved safety features, fuel economy, and increased all weather capability.



Kubota RTV 500



Durabilt 10' Box Scraper

Conservation Series by Encarta.msn.com

HISTORY OF CONSERVATION

Until the advent and spread of Christianity and Islam in the 4th and 5th centuries, there were many religions based on [animism](#), the belief that all objects have a spiritual being. This belief led to careful stewardship, or protection, of natural resources out of fear or respect for these spiritual beings. Moreover, early agricultural lifestyles, dependent on nature to provide good crops and growing conditions, also encouraged sound land-use practices. Ancient Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans developed irrigation, crop rotation, and terraced hillsides as early methods of water, nutrient, and soil conservation.

In Europe, the relationship between humanity and nature became strained with the beginning of the [Industrial Revolution](#) in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Industrialization stifled traditional agricultural lifestyles and encouraged urbanization and the marriage of science and technology to control nature and extract resources. The Industrial Revolution led to environmental damage on a grand scale as European technology spread around the globe. Coal-burning and iron-smelting produced waste that contaminated air and water, the concentrated populations in urban areas produced huge amounts of unconfined raw sewage that contaminated drinking water, and vast forests and plains were cleared for agriculture.

The modern conservation movement of the United States began in the mid-19th century when resource depletion and pollution were first becoming serious problems. Westward expansion was encouraged by the government—the Homestead Act of 1862 provided free land to settlers willing to clear it. Because land ownership required land-clearing, the rapid migration often resulted in barren landscapes. The extensive land-clearing and the rapid depletion of wildlife resources such as buffalo and beaver heralded a public outcry. This concern was reflected in the writings of public figures such as American essayist [Ralph Waldo Emerson](#) and naturalist author [Henry David Thoreau](#).

As conservation ideas gained support, a wave of

conservation activity swept the country. The world's first national park, [Yellowstone National Park](#), was established in Wyoming in 1872 to protect an area of incredible natural beauty. In 1873, the [American Association for the Advancement of Science](#) petitioned Congress to halt unwise use of natural resources, the Forest Reserve Act of 1891 authorized what would become known as National Forests, and the Lacey Act of 1900 established the first wildlife protection measures by restricting commercial hunting and the trade of illegally killed animals.

The administration of President [Theodore Roosevelt](#) (1901-1909) was noted for its conservation achievements. Roosevelt set aside a total of almost 94 million hectares (235 million acres) of public lands to protect them from exploitation by private interests. He installed forestry expert [Gifford Pinchot](#) as the head of the new U.S. Forest Service in 1905 and adopted Pinchot's principle of *multiple use*, the nation's first formal natural-resource policy. The multiple-use policy advocated scientific management of public lands for a variety of uses, including commercial development.

This conservation policy was not popular among many Americans who backed full preservation of natural areas. Naturalist and author [John Muir](#) believed that any commercial development of natural areas was inappropriate. A powerful rift soon developed between multiple-use advocates and preservationists. This rift came to a climax during the 12-year battle over a plan to dam the Tuolumne River in Hetch Hetchy Valley in California, and the controversy still exists today.

A renewed surge of public conservation activity occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s. In an attempt to encourage conservation and stimulate the economy, President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) established the [Civilian Conservation Corp](#) in 1933, which provided two million jobs planting trees, building dams and irrigation systems, and establishing soil conservation and wildlife protection programs.

The conservation movement rose into the spotlight

again in the 1960s as publications such as *Silent Spring* (1962) by American biologist [Rachel Carson](#) raised public concerns about the health and environmental hazards of pesticides and other toxic chemicals used by industry. Several catastrophic events in 1969, including the toxic waste fires on the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland, Ohio and a coastal oil spill in Santa Barbara, California focused media attention on the need for environmental conservation. The estimated 20 million people across the United States who attended the first national Earth Day, a day for recognizing environmental concerns, on April 22, 1970, demonstrated massive public support for conservation issues. Conservation legislation passed in the 1970s included the Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Toxic Substance Control Act.

The 1980s experienced a slowdown of the conservation momentum of the 1970s. Resource conservation concerns remained in the public mind, however, due to continued scientific discoveries concerning global warming, [acid rain](#) (a harmful mix of precipitation and damaging pollutants), and depletion of the [ozone layer](#) (a gaseous layer in the atmosphere that protects Earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays). Ecological disasters such as the nuclear reactor explosion near the Ukrainian town of Chernobyl' in 1986 (see [Chernobyl' Accident](#)) and the tanker [Exxon Valdez](#) oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska in 1989, served as catastrophic reminders of the effects of human carelessness.

The European conservation movement began to grow as the effects of industrialization worsened in the mid-20th century. Clean air legislation was enacted in the United Kingdom in 1956 in reaction to London's industrial [smog](#), which killed more than 2,000 people in early December 1952. Political parties with environmental or conservation agendas sprang up in New Zealand, Australia, and Europe by the 1970s, and became known as [Green Parties](#) in the 1980s. In the 1970s and 1980s, courageous grassroots organizations such as the Chipko movement in India (a coalition of villagers, mostly women) and the Brazilian rubber tappers (workers who extract chicle, the tree sap used to make rubber) fought for preservation of the forests that provided their livelihood.

In 1972 the United Nations Environment Program was formed to encourage international cooperation in conservation and development strategies. Collaboration on environmental conservation issues included the 1987 Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer, the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the 1994 United Nations Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt. The participation of the United States in this international movement was weak, while Canadian and European support and participation were strong.

The 1992 UNCED Conference, commonly referred to as the Earth Summit, was the largest international meeting ever held with 178 nations participating. Its proceedings noted the economic and environmental gulf between the northern and southern hemispheres and emphasized a sustainable growth, utilitarian approach to conservation. In the same year an appeal entitled *World Scientists' Warning to Humanity* was released. This paper was signed by 1,700 of the world's leading scientists (including 104 Nobel laureate scientists), 19 national academies of science, and the director general of the [United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization](#) (UNESCO). It stated that at the current rate of consumption, the Earth's resources may soon be reduced to the point at which the living world would be "unable to sustain life in the manner that we know." In several publications, ecologists and economists agree that despite the immediate benefits of economic growth, infinite growth in material and energy consumption is not compatible with the finite resources of the Earth and will undermine the well-being of both economic and ecological systems. For these reasons, natural resource conservation has become one of the most important challenges to face the human race.

Kid's Corner – Fun Food Facts

During the Alaskan Klondike gold rush, (1897-1898) potatoes were practically worth their weight in gold?

Potatoes were so valued for their vitamin C content that miners traded gold for potatoes. In fact, there is even a potato called Yukon Gold. These potatoes are slightly flat and oval in shape with light gold, thin skin and light yellow flesh.

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

Kid's Corner – Recipe

Cherry Tomato Mozzarella Sauté

Ingredients:

- ¼ cup chopped shallots
- 1 tsp. minced fresh thyme
- 2 tsp. olive oil
- 1 garlic clove, minced
- 2 ½ cups cherry tomatoes, halved
- ½ cup granulated sugar
- ¼ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper
- 4 ounces fresh mozzarella cheese, cut into ½ inch cubes

Directions

In a large skillet, sauté shallots and thyme in oil until tender. Add garlic; cook 1 minute longer. Add the tomatoes, salt and pepper; heat through. Remove from the heat; stir in cheese.

Yield: 4 servings

Nutritional Facts:

1 serving (2/3 cup) equals 129 calories, 9g fat (4 g saturated fat), 22mg cholesterol, 198mg sodium, 7g carbohydrate, 1g fiber, and 6g protein.



Thanks to
taste of home
COOKING - CARING - SHARING
For a great recipe!

Share your recipes!

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

Conservation Rental Equipment

By Kevin Stover

The following is a partial listing of the rental equipment that is available to assist in conservation practice construction or in conservation minded farming practices:



John Deere 7430 Premium MWFA Tractor

140 H.P. 540/1000 PTO w/4 spool hydraulics

\$20.00/Hr. 5 Hour Minimum per day plus deposit



Durabilt 10' Box Scraper

Tractor Sizes 40-125 Drawbar Horsepower

\$75.00/Day plus deposit



Krause 24' Cultipacker

80 H.P. Minimum Needed

All NEW Bearings and Ready for CRP Seeding!

No 1/2 ton trucks as tow vehicles

\$6.00/Acre (2 passes) \$50/Day Min. Plus Deposit



Toreq 6 cu yd Forced Ejection Scraper

Tractor Sizes 80–140 H.P FWA OK

NO Articulated 4WD

\$100/day or \$75/day for 2 or more Plus Deposit

Tech Notes

By Kevin Stover

The Meat:

In challenging economic times, as with all, it is good to know what is being accomplished with the tax dollars allocated to a specific purpose. As in the case with Cost-Share funding allocated to the Grundy County Soil and Water Conservation District, fiscal year 2011 began on July, 1st 2010 with an allocation of \$190,143. On November, 1st 2010 the District had 73% of those funds obligated and an additional \$35,000 allocation was granted by the Soil and Water Program with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, making for a total of \$224,343.

Rendering it down:

At the time of which the newsletter was going to print, \$220,068.78 or 98% of the available allocation funds had been obligated to Cost-Share for conservation practices.

The following chart details the breakdown by practice:

DSL-44 Terraces with Tile, 23 Practices Implemented

DWP-01 Dry Basin, 2 Practices Implemented

DWC-01 Water Impoundment Reservoir, 1 Practices Implemented

The next Serving:

A District researched and generated Needs Assessment requested a FY '12 allocation of \$393,320. Unfortunately the actual allocation will most likely fall short of that figure.

The announcement of fiscal year 2012 allocations will be near the end of January 2011.

Getting a piece of the Pie:

The Grundy County Soil and Water Conservation District take Cost-Share Applications on a continuous twelve month sign-up. Availability of obtaining Cost-Share share happens when a particular application makes it to the "top of the list" according to application date and meets the needs for erosion control and various other eligibility requirements. For more information on the available practices, available funding, obtaining a Cost-Share Application, any other matter simply call our office at 660-359-2006 Ext. #3, email us at kevin.stover@swcd.mo.gov or heather.keith@swcd.mo.gov, or browse or website @ <http://www.swcd.mo.gov/grundy/index.html>.

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."

2010 Upcoming Events

Holiday Closings

January 2011

17th - MLK, Jr. Day

February 2011

21st - President's Day

Events

3/25/11

Annual Customer
Appreciation Day
11:00am-1:00pm
First Baptist Church

SWCD Board Meetings

January 18th - 9:00 am

February 22nd - 9:00 am

***March 25th - 1:00 pm**

**this meeting will be held at the First
Baptist Church (ACAD)*

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



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

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