

Frankly Speaking

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Creating Conservation Solutions for Over 60 Years

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Computer-generated examples of diverse stream buffers

Buffers for Water Quality

When I look for a way to describe the importance and function of stream buffers, the image of the “skin” of the creek comes to mind. Stream buffers are layers of vegetation that protect streams, as our skin is a layer of cells that protect our bodies. When we strip a buffer from a stream, we essentially have removed its skin.

Creeks depend on having vegetation along their banks to keep them healthy. Before people cleared land for human uses, all creeks had borders of vegetation that for all intents and purposes were continuous from one creek to another. Depending on the location, these buffers were constituted of native trees, shrubs, and non-woody vegetation. While we obviously cannot restore buffers to a pre-development state in most areas of Ohio, we can protect and create buffers of varying widths along our streams.

Buffers have multiple functions. They filter the water entering the creek from the adjacent land and help purify the water flowing in the creek. Tall and/or overhanging vegetation provides shade, keeping creeks cooler than they would be otherwise and reducing algae growth. Fallen leaves and branches from vegetation are part of stream animals’ food chain, although adding raked leaves and lawn waste to creeks does more harm than good. In addition to filtering the water entering the creeks, native plant roots help hold the soil in the stream banks, reducing bank erosion.

Recommended buffer widths range from 20’ for very small streams to 300’ or more for large creeks and rivers, like

the Olentangy and Big Walnut. In most residential settings, wide buffers are not an option. In such settings, the realistic guidelines are that any buffer is better than no buffer, and the wider the buffer, the better.

There are a variety of plants that can be used to create a stream buffer ranging from large trees to native grasses and flowers. Typically, a buffer would have trees and shrubs along the banks of the creek, with the shrubs on the outside edge of the buffer transitioning to grasses and flowers. Turfgrass does not make a good buffer because its root system is shallow, and it tends to form mats that do not allow as much water to enter the soil as do the native plants.

Stream buffers can be designed to look wild or to have a more landscaped look. While you can get a buffer started by not mowing along a creek, planting native vegetation creates a more functional buffer, providing the deep roots that clean the water and hold the soil.

We can provide you with lists of appropriate plants for stream buffers, information on design, and a list of service providers that can supply you with plants and assistance with planting your buffer. Remember, creating and protecting a stream buffer restores and protects that creek’s “skin.”

Franklin Soil and Water’s 2015 Spring Tree & Plant Sale offers several options for protecting streams: consider our Floodplain Friendly Packet, or choose from a variety of perennials (including sedges, rushes, and flowering plants) for your rain garden.

Deadline to order from the 2015 Tree and Fish sale:

Trees - April 5

Fish - March 23

Order online at

www.franklinswcd.org

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Perennial Grasses

(Available in two-inch pots)

Side-oats grama

Bouteloua curtipendula

This attractive prairie species is a drought-tolerant bunch grass that grows 2-3', preferring full sun. It blooms from July to September with oat-like delicate pendant seedheads featuring fall color and provides food, nesting material, and cover for wildlife.

Prairie dropseed *Sporobolus heterolepis*

A 2' tall foolproof fountain grass commonly used as an ornamental. Dropseed is graceful and finely textured with bright green foliage that changes to golden with the season and an airy (and lightly scented) seedhead. Great for dry borders.

Northern sea oats

Chasmanthium latifolium

A decorative 3' tall grass featuring showy oat-like seedheads, sea oats will do well along a moist shoreline or riparian area where it can spread. Prefers part to full shade.

Soft rush *Juncus effusus*

Uniquely pleasing, this spiky evergreen clump can grow to 4' in optimal conditions. Prefers moist soils and full sun, but is moderately drought-tolerant. Great for the wettest part of rain gardens

Tree & Plant descriptions
continued on page 3

Sedges Have Edges

Rushes are Round, Grasses are Hollow- What Have You Found?

For most of us, green and strappy plants that have no obvious flowers are difficult to identify. We flippantly refer to them as grasses, leaving the tiny, indistinguishable parts for botanists with hand lenses. Few plant families cause such trouble for botanists as the grass-like plants that include true grasses, rushes, and sedges.

Sedges (Cyperaceae) and rushes (Juncaceae) look similar to grasses, but they differ anatomically, and are not as widespread as grasses. One way to distinguish them is by the shape of their stems in cross-section. This isn't completely fool-proof, but grasses usually have jointed, hollow, round stems. Rushes' round stems are solid, while many sedges are triangular- that is, "sedges have edges".

Though these plants are often small and inconspicuous, sedges and rushes are especially important in wetlands and damp meadows where they tend to thrive, feeding waterfowl and insects. They also serve as a larval food source for caterpillars (and if you like butterflies, you have to like caterpillars!) They are common component of forest ecosystems as well, providing nesting material and seeds for wildlife long before grasses and other plants do. Consider utilizing sedges and rushes too: many are adaptable, attractive, and can be planted especially for rain gardens, damp sites, and under trees where grass doesn't thrive. Like perennials and grasses, you may opt to cut them back in the fall, and can expect new growth in the spring.

Grasses in Your Landscape

So what's the difference between the grass on your lawn, an ornamental fountaingrass at McDonalds, and a quintessential big bluestem of our prairies? Though they all belong to the large grass family (Poaceae), they differ in their geographic origin, how they photosynthesize, and in their growth habits. When incorporating grasses into your landscape, it's important to consider these characteristics.

Your lawn is an introduced cool-season grass that begins its growth and does best in the cool spring with lots of moisture, but can quickly fade during hot summer months. Though it may appear to die, it's usually just going dormant until conditions are more favorable for growth.

In contrast, warm season grasses begin growth when temperatures are around 60 degrees. Though slow to grow and establish, they do best during the height of summer and go dormant during fall and winter. Generally they

are drought-resistant, disease-free, require no fertilizer and are great for soil stabilization and groundwater recharge. Deep roots hold soil to reduce erosion and when they die to be replaced by new growth, they leave behind organic matter and narrow channels for water to work its way down into the subsoil.

Clumping grasses are especially beneficial to wildlife because of the hollows between clumps on the ground- contrast this to your lawn fescue or bluegrass that has virtually no space available for bug foraging, hiding from predators, or taking shelter.

According to our partner agency Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), native grasslands provide numerous environmental benefits to land managers, including reduced maintenance, drought tolerance, soil improvement and creating and protecting wildlife habitat. Native grasslands once supported more than 800 species of plants and animals.

Perennial Grasses continued

Fox sedge *Carex vulpinoidea*

An easy sedge to establish in moist meadows and fields, fox sedge is clump-forming and can grow 2-3' tall and wide. Copper-colored flowers and seeds arc from the plant in mid-summer for a contrasting accent.

Burr sedge *Carex grayi*

One of the easier-to-identify *Carex* species because of its unique and unusual seedhead that resembles a mace. Will grow to 2' in moist soils and partial shade. Great for rain gardens and temporarily flooded areas.

Native Flowering Perennials

(Available in two-inch pots)

Butterfly weed *Asclepias tuberosa*

The brilliant orange blooms of this milkweed are irresistible to native bees, butterflies and wasps. It can grow to 2 feet and is a favorite food source of the monarch butterfly. Grows best in dry soils, in full to part sun. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds, is deer resistant and suitable for rain gardens.

Common milkweed *Asclepias syriaca*

Female monarchs lay eggs on milkweed host plants because their caterpillars only eat milkweed leaves. The plants' sap makes the insects distasteful so that birds learn to leave them alone. This species is easy to grow, preferring full sun. It is drought-tolerant, and spreads via rhizomes and seed. Its large flower is pinkish-purple, and is sweetly scented to attract adult butterflies and other pollinators.

Cream wild indigo *Baptisia leucophaea*

Similar in form to blue false indigo, this handsome plant matures slowly to 3-5' tall with an equal spread. Drought and disease tolerant, indigo is trouble-free. White flowers appear in June-July above attractive dark foliage and leave behind dark ornamental seed pods. Prefers full sun and well-drained soil.



Yellow coneflower

Heath aster *Symphotrichum ericoides*

A bushy, dense, and drought-tolerant aster with small daisy-like white flowers in September. Will grow 1-2 feet. Asters and goldenrods are especially important food sources for migrating and multi-generational insects, including the monarch; this aster is a host plant to many moths and butterflies.

Marsh marigold *Caltha palustris*

Our lovely spring-blooming native buttercup is similar to invasive lesser celandine. It has showy, large yellow flowers and heart-shaped leaves. It's deer-resistant, and thrives in wet soils of marshes, pond edges, and streams, preferring some shade.

Pale purple coneflower

Echinacea pallida

Similar to purple coneflower, but blooms earlier and its daisy-like flower rays are reflexed downward. Low-maintenance and drought tolerant, it makes a good cut flower and provides an early source of pollen and nectar for hummingbirds and butterflies. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun.

Rattlesnake master

Eryngium yuccifolium

A unique plant that ranges from 2-5' tall, this plant is must-have for prairie lovers and anyone who is a fan of diversity! Its

coarse leaves are reminiscent of yucca, and it has rounded, spikey flower balls that are long-lasting and are guaranteed to attract many kinds of pollinators like skippers, long-tongued bees and beetles.

Royal catchfly *Silene regia*

A favorite for hummingbirds (and people!) but uncommonly found in nature. From July to August, beautiful deep red tubular flowers appear on plants 2-4' tall. Is slow to establish, but easy to grow, preferring full sun and well-drained soil.

Yellow coneflower *Ratibida pinnata*

A care-free prairie species also called gray-head coneflower. Stands up to the heat of the summer (as well as drought, flooding, and cold) with bright yellow rays on gray centers atop 3-5' stalks. Is a lovely cut flower, and pairs well with taller grasses and perennials.

Wild stonecrop *Sedum ternatum*

A tough, low-growing and drought-resistant succulent with small fleshy leaves. Does well especially in rock gardens, as a groundcover, and as a container plant. Blooms for about a month in the spring with white, star-shaped flowers, and is easily propagated. Somewhat evergreen and deer-resistant.



Tree Packets

Choose from six themed tree packets. Each packet contains two seedlings each of five different species, for a total of ten plants.

Bird Habitat Packet: *American Plum, Black Cherry, Black Chokeberry, Winterberry, Native Flowering Raspberry*

Selected to attract birds with their fruits and provide habitat for Ohio's native bird species.

Floodplain Friendly Packet: *Black Elderberry, Sycamore, Witchhazel, Silver Maple, Musclemwood*

Selected to help reduce soil erosion and flooding by stabilizing soil, slowing rainwater runoff and increasing infiltration.

Honeysuckle Replacement Packet: *American Hazelnut, Highbush Cranberry, Gray Dogwood, Spicebush, Shining Sumac*

Selected for its ability to compete with invasive species, this packet will help you control unwanted growth and prevent erosion.

Oak Offerings Packet: *Swamp White Oak, Shingle Oak, Scarlet Oak, Bur Oak, Overcup Oak*

Selected for its legendary strength, longevity and excellent wood properties, these trees adapt well to suburban and urban settings.

Trees for Bees Packet: *Pussy Willow, Tulip Poplar, Red Maple, Redbud, Flowering Dogwood*

Selected for their foliage, nectar and

pollen, this packet will attract and serve all Ohio's pollinators.

Urban Champions Packet: *Red Oak, Hackberry, Bald Cypress, Thornless Honeylocust, Pin Oak*

Selected for their ability to adapt to growing in severe conditions, such as limited soil moisture, compacted soils and air pollution. Go Bucks!

And the rest...

Dormant Live Stakes are used to provide streambank stabilization for streams with steep or eroding banks. Live staking involves the insertion and tamping into the ground of dormant, rootable, vegetative cuttings. They will form a living root mat that reinforces and binds soil particles. Two-foot stakes of buttonbush and peach leaf willow are available as bundles of five.

The **Native Ohio Prairie Wildflower Seed Mix** contains butterflyweed, smooth aster, partridge pea, purple coneflower, rattlesnake master, dense blazingstar, bergamot, foxglove beardtongue, gray-headed coneflower, black-eyed susan, royal catchfly, prairie dock, showy goldenrod, Ohio spiderwort, ox-eye and baptisia. The seed mix also contains big bluestem, little bluestem, side-oats grama, Indian grass and nodding wild rye grasses.

The **Pollinator Wildflower Seed Mix** contains these native Ohio perennials: eastern columbine, dense blazing star, purple coneflower, Ridell's goldenrod, royal catchfly, bergamot, foxglove beardtongue, lance leaf coreopsis, ox-eye and butterflyweed. These annuals are also included: black-eyed susan, cosmos, scarlet sage and plains coreopsis.

Instructions for Tree Sale Ordering

1. Fill out the order form on pages 5 and 6 and return with check to Franklin Soil and Water, 1404 Goodale Blvd., Suite 100, Columbus, OH 43212
2. Or, place your order online at www.franklinswcd.org.
3. Last day to order from the tree sale is Sunday, April 5 at midnight.
4. **Pick up your order at Ohio Division of Wildlife (1500 Dublin Road, Columbus, 43215) Friday, April 24 from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. or Saturday, April 25 from 8 a.m. to noon.**
5. Arrange for someone to pick up your tree-sale items for you if you are unavailable. **Items from the tree sale that are not picked up during pick-up hours will be donated to local nonprofits at noon on April 29.**
6. It is important to plant bare root seedlings immediately. Do not leave them in your car or hot garage. Please read about proper tree planting on our Web site, www.franklinswcd.org.
7. Conservation-grade, bare root seedlings are generally small, so a large-capacity vehicle is not necessary.
8. **There are no refunds.**
9. Order early as there may be limited quantities of some plants. Your payment will be refunded if a plant is unavailable.
10. Orders received by March 1 will be entered into a drawing for the following: over \$100-rain barrel; over \$60-toad abode.
11. Additional information and photos of trees, shrubs and perennials are available on our Web site, www.franklinswcd.org.
12. The species we sell (except for edible landscaping) are Ohio natives or cultivars, but may not be native to Franklin County.

	SPECIES		SIZE	PRICE PER BUNDLE (P/B)	QUANTITY (Q) (# of bundles)	Cost (P/B x Q)	
Bare Root Bundles & Live Stakes	White pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	evergreen tree	7-10" bare root	25 trees for \$15			
	White cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	evergreen tree	8-15" bare root	10 trees for \$9			
	Chinkapin oak (<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>)	broadleaf tree	12-18" bare root	5 trees for \$10			
	Black walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	broadleaf tree	12-18" bare root	5 trees for \$9			
	River birch (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	broadleaf tree	12-18" bare root	5 trees for \$9			
	Persimmon (<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)	broadleaf tree	12-18" bare root	5 trees for \$9			
	Downy serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>)	broadleaf tree	12-18" bare root	5 trees for \$9			
	Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>)	broadleaf shrub/tree	12-18" bare root	5 trees for \$9			
	Peachleaf willow (<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>)	broadleaf tree	2' Live Stake	5 stakes for \$10			
	Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)	broadleaf shrub	2' Live Stake	5 stakes for \$10			
Specialty Packets (bare root)	Trees for Bees - 10 trees, 2 of each species listed		12-18" bare root	10 trees for \$23			
	• Pussy willow, Tulip poplar, Red maple, Redbud, Flowering dogwood						
	Honeysuckle Replacement - 10 plants, 2 of each species listed		12-18" bare root	10 plants for \$23			
	• American hazelnut, Highbush cranberry, Spicebush, Gray dogwood, Shining sumac						
	Bird Habitat - 10 plants, 2 of each species listed		12-18" bare root	10 plants for \$23			
	• American plum, Black cherry, Black chokeberry, Common winterberry, Native flowering raspberry						
	Floodplain Friendly - 10 plants, 2 of each species listed		12-18" bare root	10 plants for \$23			
	• Black elderberry, Sycamore, Witchhazel, Silver maple, Musclewood						
	Oak Offerings - 10 trees, 2 of each species listed		12-18" bare root	10 trees for \$23			
	• Swamp white, Shingle, Scarlet, Bur, Overcup						
Urban Champions - 10 trees, 2 of each species listed		12-18" bare root	10 trees for \$23				
• Red oak, Hackberry, Bald cypress, Thornless honeylocust, Pin oak							
Edibles	Pear packet 'Potomac' and 'Crispie' (1 of each)		5/8-3/4 dia., BR	2 trees for \$30			
	Peach tree 'Gloria'		5/8-3/4 dia., BR	1 tree for \$20			
	Blueberry packet 'Bonus' and 'Duke' (2 of each)		1 liter peat pot	4 plants for \$26			
	Red raspberry 'Lauren'		Bare root	5 plants for \$15			
	Thornless blackberry 'Navaho'		Bare root	5 plants for \$22			
	Shiitake mushrooms		Kit	1 kit for \$25			
Container Plants	Tree/Shrub	Pawpaw (<i>Asimina triloba</i>)	broadleaf tree	3 gallon	1 tree for \$20		
		Sugar maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	broadleaf tree	3 gallon	1 tree for \$25		
		Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus o. 'Center Glow'</i>)	broadleaf shrub	3 gallon	1 shrub for \$25		
	Perennial Grasses/Grass-like	Indiangrass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>)	grass	1 gallon	1 plant for \$10		
		Little bluestem (<i>Andropogon scoparium</i>)	grass	1 gallon	1 plant for \$10		
		Big bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>)	grass	1 gallon	1 plant for \$10		
		Side-oats grama (<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>)	grass	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
		Prairie dropseed (<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>)	grass	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
		Northern sea oats (<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>)	grass	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
		Soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>)	rush	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
Fox sedge (<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>)	sedge	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50				
Burr sedge (<i>Carex grayi</i>)	sedge	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50				

	SPECIES	SIZE	PRICE PER BUNDLE (P/B)	QUANTITY (Q) (# of bundles)	Cost (P/B x Q)
Container Plants (continued) Perennial Wildflowers, Ferns and Ground Covers	Sessile Trillium (<i>Trillium sessile</i>)	1 gallon	1 plant for \$15		
	Eastern Wood Fern (<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>)	1 gallon	1 plant for \$12		
	Wild Ginger (<i>Asarum canadensis</i>)	1 gallon	1 plant for \$15		
	Jack-in-the-Pulpit (<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>)	1 gallon	1 plant for \$15		
	Common Milkweed (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
	Butterfly Weed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
	Heath Aster (<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
	Cream Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia leucophaea</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
	Marsh Marigold (<i>Catha palustris</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
	Pale Purple Coneflower (<i>Echinacea pallida</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
	Rattlesnake Master (<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
	Yellow Coneflower (<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
	Wild Stonecrop (<i>Sedum ternatum</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
	Royal Catchfly (<i>Silene regia</i>)	2" pot	1 plant for \$3.50		
Seed Packs	Native Ohio Prairie Wildflower Seed Mix	1/4 ounce	1 packet for \$7		
	Pollinator Wildflower Seed Mix	1/8 ounce	1 packet for \$7		

My tax-deductible contribution to the Franklin Soil and Water Conservation Fund	\$
My tree sale total cost	\$
My name _____	
My organization's name _____	
Complete address _____	
Daytime phone number _____	
E-mail address _____ (for pick-up reminders)	

Day of Sale Sneek Peek!

>>> Limited quantities of the species below will be on hand for purchase Friday & Saturday, during pick-up times, while supply lasts... first come, first served!

Ohio buckeye (<i>Aesculus glabra</i>) 3G	\$20.00	Elderberry (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>) 3G	\$20.00
Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>) 3G	\$20.00	White oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>) 5G	\$30.00
Sassafras (<i>Sassafras albidum</i>) 3G	\$20.00	Sweet flag (<i>Acorus calamus</i>) 2" Pot	\$3.50
KY coffeetree (<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>) 3G	\$20.00	Blue mist flower (<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>) 2" Pot	\$3.50
Blackgum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>) 3G	\$20.00	Palm sedge (<i>Carex muskingumensis</i>) 2" Pot	\$3.50
Oak (<i>Chinkapin, red, & bur</i>) 3G	\$20.00	Tree ID Tags: 1" x 3.5"	5 tags for \$1.00

* G = Gallon

Pond Stocking

Largemouth bass, channel catfish and bluegill are recommended species for stocking Ohio ponds. Forage species, such as minnow or bluegill, should be stocked as a food source for largemouth bass. Stocking rates will vary according to pond size.

Guidelines for a one-acre pond are 100 largemouth bass, 500 bluegill, 100 channel catfish, and 5 to 10 white amur (depending on the quantity and species of pond weeds).

Yellow perch are commonly thought of as competitors of bluegill. They do eat the same food, but cohabit well when they are stocked with a 1:1:1 ratio of bass, bluegill and perch. Yellow perch will spawn in early April, while bluegill will spawn in late May. Yellow perch prefer overhanging brush or vegetation in about four feet of water for their eggs.

The white amur sold by Franklin Soil and Water are sterile triploid and cannot reproduce. It is important that you do not overstock these fish, as some aquatic weeds in your pond are desirable for oxygen production and fish habitat.

Good resources for pond stocking guidance are the Fender's Fish and Llama Farm's *Farm Pond Management Guide*, or the online *Ohio Pond Management Handbook*, available from ODNR at:

<https://www.extension.org/mediawiki/files/4/4c/OhioPondManagement.pdf>.



Instructions for Fish Sale Ordering

1. Fill out the order form and return with check to Franklin Soil and Water, 1404 Goodale Blvd., Suite 100, Columbus, OH 43212.
2. Or place your order online at www.franklinswcd.org.
3. Last day to order fish is Monday, March 23 at 4:30 p.m.
4. **Pick-up your order at Ohio Division of Wildlife (1500 Dublin Road, Columbus 43215) on Tuesday, March 31 from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.**
5. Bring water from your pond in a plastic bag with a twist-tie, inside a five-gallon bucket (see graphic below). The fish are fingerlings and quite small, except for the white amur. Two white amur will fit in a five-gallon bucket.
6. **Deliver fish to your pond immediately.**
7. Fish are guaranteed to be in good condition, but there is no guaranteed survival.
8. There are no refunds. Please have someone pick up the fish for you if you are unavailable.

Species	Size (inches)	Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
Bluegill	2-4	10 for \$7.50		
Channel catfish	4-5	\$0.75 each		
Largemouth bass	2-3	5 for \$4.00		
Yellow perch	2-3	\$0.75 each		
Minnow	1-2	100 for \$10		
White amur	8-14	\$13.00 each		
<i>Farm Pond Management Guide</i>		\$20.00 each		
My fish sale total cost				\$

My name _____

My organization's name _____

Complete address _____

Daytime phone number _____

E-mail address _____



Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District

Creating Conservation Solutions for Over 60 Years

1404 Goodale Blvd., Suite 100

Columbus, Ohio 43212

614.486.9613

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District programs and services are offered on a non-discriminatory basis.

January 2015

Frankly Speaking

Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District

Grasses in Your Landscape

from page 2

Board of Supervisors

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Warm season grasses were a dominant component before Europeans began to settle prairies, suppress fires, and introduce cool-season forage grasses for domesticated animals. A mixture of warm season native grasses in your landscape is recommended, as it's proven to support more wildlife than a solid stand of any one grass.

All the grasses we are selling in our plant sale are native, warm season grasses. They have been selected because they function both for restoration and in a naturalized habitat, and do well in the home landscape as an ornamental.

For more information on native grasses, please visit www.franklinswcd.org or call (614) 486-9613.

Connect with **your** soil and water conservation district:

- On website: www.franklinswcd.org
- On Facebook: FranklinSoilandWater
- On Twitter: @franklinswcd
- On YouTube: Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District
- Through print newsletters
- Through e-newsletters