



Got Trees!?

The Value of Tree Protection Ordinances (excerpts from The Urban Forestry Manual)

More than 75% of the U.S. population live in cities. Fewer people are connected with natural resources such as forests that support them and the watersheds in which they live. As a result, urban residents may take for granted the important benefits provided by urban trees.

Forest cover is superior to turf grass as a vegetative cover in terms of water storage, groundwater recharge, runoff reduction, pollutant reduction, and habitat. Forest cover provides additional environmental benefits by reducing ozone and other air quality problems, decreasing the “urban heat island effect” and providing habitat for urban wildlife.

Urban Watershed Forestry Goals

There are three main goals in the management of urban forests.

*1. **Protect** existing forests from human encroachment and the impacts of land development by creating and applying various planning techniques, regulatory tools, and incentives.*

These include conservation easements that protect forested land from being developed, land use planning that directs development away from forested areas and reduces imperviousness, ordinances that require developers to physically protect selected forests during the construction process, and financial incentives such as storm water credits that encourage developers to conserve more forest at a development site.

*2. **Enhance** the health, condition and function of urban forest fragments.*

This includes the use of various techniques for increasing and improving structure, hydrologic function, diversity and wildlife habitat, and improving conditions for tree growth to ensure long-term sustainability of the forest.

*3. **Reforest** open land through active replanting or natural regeneration.*

This is to regain some of the functions and benefits of a forest and increase overall watershed forest cover and increase forest canopy.

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Be an
Earth Day Volunteer

Plant trees on April 26

Go to www.franklinswcd.org
for details

Board of Supervisors News

Dedicated Board Member **Tony Swaneck** has been a great asset to Franklin Soil & Water and will be missed as he leaves the Board. During his three year term Tony represented Franklin Soil & Water in conservation meetings throughout the county. He was the Board Treasurer and worked many hours with staff in presenting comprehensive reports at monthly board meetings. The board and staff thank Tony for his dedication and wish him well.



Franklin Soil & Water is pleased to announce that **Lindsay Bair** will be assuming Board of Supervisor responsibilities in January for a three year term of office. Lindsay has previously served as a volunteer for Franklin Soil and Water, providing guidance on marketing and outreach. Lindsay previously worked for the State of Ohio Lieutenant Governor's Office, the Ohio Department of Insurance and Nationwide Insurance as a public relations, communications and marketing professional.



2007 Annual Banquet in Review

On October 18th community leaders and local conservationists gathered to recognize conservation efforts. Commissioner Paula Brooks provided welcoming remarks on behalf of the Franklin County Commissioners. David Celebrezze of Ohio Environmental Council presented sights and sounds from vernal pools. These springtime wetlands provide valuable breeding grounds for salamanders and frogs. The event was sponsored by AEP, EMH&T, FMSM and Franklin County Farm Bureau.

Thank You....

The silent auction raised \$710 which will help fund conservation demonstration projects and stewardship. Donations were provided by Anthony Thomas, Bob Evans, CAPA, Circle S Farms, Columbus Blue Jackets, Columbus Crew, Columbus Museum of Art, Columbus Recreation & Parks, The Columbus Zoo & Aquarium, COSI, Doran's Farm Market, Fender's Fish

Hatchery, Franklin Park Conservatory, Funny Bone Comedy Club, Gahanna Municipal Golf Course, Hyatt Regency Columbus, Jack Nicklaus Golf Museum, Magic Mountain, Ohio Historical Society, Refectory Restaurant, Sports Ohio, Target, The Little Theater Off Broadway, and The Rain Brothers.

2007 Conservation Awards

Conservation efforts were acknowledged at the Annual Banquet.

Bill Resch was recognized for his long-term commitment to environmental education and community outreach in New Albany Schools and the Big Walnut Watershed. Mr. Resch involves students in outdoor classrooms and their communities. He collaborates with Franklin Soil and Water and is actively involved with Friends of Big Walnut to promote protection of wetlands and water quality.



Jennifer Fish, Bill Resch, Linda Pettit

The **City of Westerville** was recognized for its active partnership to promote water quality protection. Westerville was the first municipal partner with Franklin Soil and Water in promoting and implementing rain gardens through workshops and cost-share to residents. Westerville is implementing conservation practices in Lake Otterbein through Natural Resources Conservation Service/USDA. The city has gone the extra mile in identifying potential pollution sources in the community in partnership with Franklin Soil and Water and the County Board of Health. Frank Wiseman, Service Director, and Eric Beverly, Storm Water Manager, accepted the award.



Jennifer Fish, Frank Wiseman, Eric Beverly, Stephanie Suter

Volunteer **Alix Fraser** was recognized for her ongoing assistance with Community Displays. She has volunteered many hours, sometimes at a moment's notice, to assist in educating community residents about water quality and conservation.



Jennifer Fish, Alix Fraser, Linda Pettit

Pond Stocking Rates

A properly stocked and managed pond can support excellent fish for sport and food. Largemouth bass, channel catfish, and bluegill are recommended species for stocking Ohio lakes and ponds. All three provide excellent fishing and fine eating. Largemouth bass feed almost exclusively on other fish. Flathead minnow or bluegill should be stocked as a food source. Stocking rates vary according to pond size. Guidelines for a one-acre pond are: 100 largemouth bass, 200 bluegill, 100 yellow perch, 50 channel catfish (up to 100 if you plan to harvest), and 5-10 white amur (depending on the quantity and species of pond weeds). Do not add fish from other ponds or streams. Undesirables such as carp and crappies can upset the balance in a pond by competing with the desirable fish for food and space. Once the undesirable fish become established, they are difficult to remove.

White amur (grass carp) can attain weights in excess of 50 pounds and live up to 15 years. These fish are quite useful for vegetation control. Leafy, rooted aquatic plants, such as pondweed and coontail, are their preferred food. White amur are not effective for controlling milfoil, water meal, filamentous algae, or pond lilies. The white amur sold by Franklin Soil & Water are sterile triploid and cannot reproduce. Type and quantity of vegetation are the two most important factors to consider when deciding whether to stock with white amur and how many to stock. 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.

White amur have a natural tendency to migrate out of lakes toward moving water. Pond owners who have inflows or outflows to their ponds should install barriers prior to stocking the fish to prevent their escape. Treating ponds with copper sulfate for algae control should not be done before stocking with white amur.

-  The **last day to order** is Tuesday, April 1, 2008.
-  **Fish pick up** is Thursday, April 3, 2008 from 12:30 to 1:30 P.M. at the Franklin Soil & Water office, 1328 Dublin Road, Columbus. Call 614-486-9613 for directions.
-  To pick up the fish, bring water from the pond you plan to stock; approximately 5 gallons of water per 100 fish of each species. For white amurs, bring 5 gallons of water for every two fish. The best container is a 30-gallon trashcan with a bag and pond water in it. Please make sure the bag has no holes!
-  When you pick up your fish, deliver them to your pond immediately.
-  The fish are guaranteed to be in good condition, however we do not guarantee survival after you have stocked them in your pond.
-  No refunds are available.

2008 Fish Sale Order Form

-  Order online at www.franklinswcd.org or make check payable to **FSWCD Fish Sale** and mail with order form to: Franklin Soil & Water, 1328 Dublin Road, Suite 101, Columbus, Ohio 43215
-  **Last day to order** is Tuesday, April 1; **pick-up** is Thursday, April 3 from 12:30 to 1:30 pm
-  PLEASE WRITE SEPARATE CHECKS FOR TREE AND FISH SALES

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

HOME PHONE _____ WORK PHONE _____

EMAIL (for pickup reminder) _____

OFFICE USE ONLY	
Date _____	
Cash/Check _____	
Receipt # _____	
By _____	

Species	Size	Price/Fish	Quantity	Total
Flathead Minnow		\$0.65		
Bluegill	2-4"	\$0.65		
Yellow Perch	3-4"	\$0.65		
Channel Catfish	4-6"	\$0.65		
Largemouth Bass	2-4"	\$0.65		
White Amur	8-12"	\$11.00		
Total Cost				\$

Helpful Information on Tree and Shrub Selection

pictures on the website www.franklinswcd.org

COMMON NAME	SPECIES	MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD	GROWTH RATE	FLOODING TOLERANCE	SHADE TOLERANCE	DROUGHT SENSITIVITY	ANIMAL ATTRACTED
EVERGREENS							
White cedar (Arborvitae)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	40-60'	med	moderate	tolerant	tolerant	songbirds, squirrels, rabbits
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50-80'	fast	intolerant	intermediate	resistant	game birds, rabbits, squirrels
Eastern redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	40-60' / 8-20'	med	intolerant	intermediate	resistant	bobwhite, grouse, pheasant
SHRUBS							
American highbush cranberry	<i>Viburnum opulus v. americanum</i>	8-12' / 10-15'	med	tolerant	intermediate	tolerant	songbirds, squirrels
Witch hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	20-30' / 20-25'	med	moderate	tolerant	tolerant-sensitive	grouse, turkey, pheasant, squirrel
Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	6-10'	slow	tolerant	tolerant	sensitive	songbirds
Silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	6-10'	med-fast	tolerant	tolerant	sensitive-tolerant	songbirds, squirrels, wood ducks
SMALL TREES							
Eastern redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20-30'	med	tolerant	tolerant	resistant	bobwhites & songbirds
Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	20-40'	slow-med	moderate	tolerant	sensitive	songbirds, squirrels
American hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>	8-18' / 5-12'	med-fast	intolerant	intermediate	tolerant	grouse, squirrels, woodpeckers
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	30-60' / 25-40'	med-fast	moderate	intermediate	tolerant	songbirds, squirrels, swallowtails
Yellow buckeye	<i>Aesculus flava</i>	60-75'	med	tolerant	intermediate	tolerant	songbirds, squirrels
Common pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	25-35'	slow	moderate	tolerant	sensitive	squirrel, fox, opossum, raccoon
LARGE TREES							
Shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	60-80'	med	moderate-intolerant	intermediate	tolerant	Indiana bat, squirrel, wood duck, songbird
River birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	50-70' / 40-60'	fast	tolerant	tolerant	sensitive	grouse, squirrel, songbirds, turkey
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	40-60' / 40-60'	med-fast	tolerant	intermediate	sensitive	sapsucker, robin, grosbeak, warbler

Perennials for Sale (during tree pickup hours)

The following perennials are in 2 1/2" pots and will be sold for \$3 each at the time of tree pickup. First come, first served.

- Spotted Joe-Pye Weed
- Common Burr Sedge
- Switchgrass
- Royal Catchfly
- Butterflyweed
- Obedient Plant
- Plains Coreopsis
- Great Blue Lobelia
- Bergamot

Instant Rain Garden Kits Available (Order your kit with your trees and wildflowers)

Rain Garden flats of 32 plants include:

- Spotted Joe-Pye Weed
- Butterfly-weed
- Obedient Plant
- Bergamot
- Burr Sedge
- Great Blue Lobelia



Rain Garden at 1500 Dublin Road

2008 Tree and Wildflower Sale Order Form

- ❁ Make check payable to **FSWCD Tree Sale** and mail with order form to:
Franklin Soil & Water, 1328 Dublin Road, Suite 101, Columbus, Ohio 43215
- ❁ PLEASE WRITE SEPARATE CHECKS FOR TREE AND FISH SALES
- ❁ Orders can be made on-line through our website - www.franklinswcd.org
- ❁ No refunds available unless sold out - we may receive substitutions from our suppliers
- ❁ **Last day to order** is March 7, **pick-up** is April 11th from 7 am to 6 pm and 12th from 8 to noon

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
 HOME PHONE _____ WORK PHONE _____
 EMAIL (for pickup reminder) _____

OFFICE USE ONLY	
Date _____	
Cash/Check _____	
Receipt # _____	
By _____	

BUSINESS NAME or CONTACT FOR GROUP ORDERS _____

Packet	Plant	Seedlings per Packet	Type of seedling	Price per packet	Quantity (# Packets)	Total Cost
A	White Cedar (Arborvitae)	10	bareroot	\$7.00		
B	Eastern White Pine	25	bareroot	\$15.00		
C	Eastern Redcedar	10	bareroot	\$10.00		
D	American Highbush Cranberry	5	bareroot	\$9.00		
E	Witch Hazel	5	bareroot	\$9.00		
F	Winterberry	5	bareroot	\$9.00		
G	Silky Dogwood	5	bareroot	\$7.00		
H	Eastern Redbud	5	bareroot	\$10.00		
I	Flowering Dogwood	5	bareroot	\$8.00		
J	American Hazelnut	5	bareroot	\$10.00		
K	Sassafras	3	2-3' bareroot	\$11.00		
L	Yellow Buckeye	1	container	\$8.00		
M	Pawpaw	1	container	\$10.00		
N	Shagbark Hickory	3	bareroot	\$8.00		
O	River Birch - multistem	1	container	\$12.00		
P	Red Maple	5	bareroot	\$8.00		
Native Warm Season Grasses						
1	Big Bluestem (4 oz.)			\$6.00		
2	Indiangrass (4 oz.)			\$6.00		
3	Sideoats Grama (4 oz.)			\$6.00		
4	Switchgrass (4 oz.)			\$6.00		
Native Wildflower Seeds and Rain Garden Kit						
5	Hummingbird Wildflower Mix (1/8 oz.)			\$7.00		
6	Butterfly Wildflower Mix (1/8 oz.)			\$7.00		
7	Native Ohio Prairie Wildflower Mix (1/4 oz.)			\$7.00		
R	Rain Garden kit containing 32 plants			\$75.00		
Donate to purchase trees for the conservation fund \$5, \$10, \$25 or more					Donation	
					Total	\$

Grasses and Wildflowers

refer to the order form on the previous page

Native Warm Season Grasses

(sold in 4 oz. seed packets)

1) Big Bluestem

Covers 250 sq. ft. This king of the native grasses is sod-forming and turns light reddish-purple after the first frost. Adaptable to wet areas. Height: 4-5 ft.

2) Indiangrass

Covers 200 sq. ft. One of the most beautiful grasses, waving its golden plume-like head in September. Reddish-yellow in the winter. Variety Neb. 54. Height 5-8 ft.

3) Side-Oats Grama

Covers 250 sq. ft. Characterized by oat-like seeds that hang down one side of the stem. Turns a beautiful reddish white after frost. Height 12-18 inches.

4) Switchgrass

Covers 300 sq. ft. Grows under a variety of conditions, is drought tolerant. Feathery, open heads, orange-yellow in the winter. Height 4-5 ft.



Black-eyed Susan

Wildflowers

Seed packets are of native Ohio perennials and North American annuals.

5) Hummingbird Wildflower Mix

1/8 oz. packet covers at least 100 sq. ft. Native Ohio perennials: Royal Catchfly, Eastern Columbine, Bergamot, Dense Blazingstar, Foxglove Beardtongue, Tall Larkspur. Native North American annuals: Scarlet Sage, Lemon Mint, Texas Sage, Cleome.

6) Butterfly Wildflower Mix

1/8 oz. packet covers at least 100 sq. ft. Native Ohio perennials: Purple Coneflower, Butterfly-weed, Dense Blazingstar, Riddell's Goldenrod, Smooth Aster, Lanceleaf Coreopsis. Native North American annuals: Black-eyed Susan, Plains Coreopsis, Cosmos, Indian Blanket.

7) Native Ohio Prairie Wildflower Mix

1/4 oz. covers at least 200 sq. ft. Grasses: Little Bluestem, Side-Oats Grama, Big Bluestem, Indian Grass, Prairie Dropseed. Forbs: Royal Catchfly, Butterfly-weed, Riddell's Goldenrod, Prairie Dock, Grey-headed Coneflower, Dense Blazingstar, Smooth Aster, Purple Coneflower, Rattlesnake Master, Bergamot, Black-eyed Susan, Partridge Pea, Ohio Spiderwort, Tall Larkspur, Foxglove Beardtongue.

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These three goals of urban watershed forestry can be achieved by pursuing the following major objectives:

A. Protect Priority Forests: Select large tracts of currently unprotected and undeveloped forest to protect from future development.

B. Prevent Forest Loss During Development/Redevelopment: Directly or indirectly reduce forest clearing during construction.

C. Maintain Existing Forest Canopy: Prevent clearing and encroachment on existing protected and unprotected forest fragments on developed land.

D. Enhance Forest Remnants: Improve the structure and function of existing protected forests.

E. Plant Trees During Development/Redevelopment: Require on-site reforestation as a condition of development.

F. Reforest Public Land: Systematically reforest feasible planting sites within public lands, rights-of-way or other priority sites.

G. Reforest Private Land: Encourage tree planting on feasible locations within individual yards or property.

Did you Know...

1. A mature tree can transpire 100 gallons per day.
2. Water loving trees can absorb as much as 880 gallons per day.
3. An acre of mature forest can take up more than 1800 gallons of water every day.

Check with your local government or contact your urban forester for the type of tree preservation in your community and encourage protection and preservation of existing resources in your area. Franklin Soil & Water holds an annual tree sale that provides low cost bare root trees and shrubs of carefully chosen species ideal for our location and the wildlife benefits they perform.



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Drainage Issues in Franklin County

One of the most commonly received calls by Franklin Soil and Water concerns storm water runoff, drainage and landowner rights. Identifying natural runoff patterns and routes may aid individuals in understanding that water coming onto their property from an adjacent parcel is not necessarily the result of malicious intent, but runoff merely following a path of least resistance.

Ohio Drainage Law legally addresses drainage rights and runoff issues. A landowner may alter or modify the runoff leaving his property as long as the activity is not unreasonable. The courts may interpret as reasonable the collection or concentration of storm water from rooftops and gutters. The total volume of rain falling on an individual property remains constant, but the rate, or velocity, by which it flows onto an adjacent property changes. The raising of a building foundation or adjacent landscape to

protect a structure may be viewed as reasonable.

We suggest that the landowner make two determinations. Identify at which location(s) runoff flows onto the property, and at which location(s) runoff leaves the property. Historical photographs and topographical maps are often used as a reference to determine these runoff routes. Landowners should ensure that runoff continues to follow these established routes.

Franklin Soil and Water will assist landowners who voluntarily wish to improve drainage on their own property. Staff encourages neighbors to address problems in a cooperative manner that is mutually beneficial to all parties. **Franklin Soil & Water does not have the authority to resolve drainage conflicts between neighbors**, nor offer legal advice or opinions. Unresolved disputes are a matter of civil law to be determined on an individual case basis by the judiciary.

Drainage Q and A

Q: Is my neighbor permitted to drain water from his/her property onto mine?

A: Generally, this is allowable as long as the water continues to follow in its natural established course.

Q: Can Franklin Soil & Water serve as the enforcement agency regarding drainage complaints?

A: We cannot order landowners to stop the flow of their surface water onto your land. We can, however, provide technical assistance in dealing with the flow of water on your property.

Franklin Soil & Water recommends cost effective alternatives for drainage problems that do not threaten structures, such as planting native trees that are water tolerant or rain gardens to catch roof runoff. Refer to our tree sale for landscape plants for seasonal wet areas. Visit our website for fact sheets on Ohio Drainage Laws.

Trees and Shrubs for Sale that Benefit Wildlife

Several tree and shrub species were selected for our tree sale to help attract or sustain wildlife in your backyard. Each one helps provide food, nesting materials, cover, and/or winter seed sources to birds and other wildlife.

American highbush cranberry - produces bright fruit in the fall that becomes edible throughout the winter.

American hazelnut - multi-stemmed trunk and leaves help cover and protect; and the nuts are a valuable food source.

Shagbark hickory - natural habitat of the endangered Indiana Bat as they can hide and sleep under the peeling bark; nuts are important food source for other wildlife.



Indiana Bat
Rick Fields, NWF

Pawpaw - strawberry-banana flavored fruit provides food, and leaves help hide wildlife.

Sassafras - host plant for spicebush swallowtail butterfly.

Witch hazel - provides cover and nectar source into late fall (flowers until Oct.-Nov.).

Silky dogwood - August abundance of its seeds provides a push of energy for wildlife before entering into the colder months.



Tufted Titmouse, ODNR



Winterberry, ODNR

Winterberry - berries persist throughout winter providing a seed source for birds.

Providing native plants increases the biodiversity of native wildlife. They can provide maximum benefits to our local, native wildlife and add aesthetic value to our communities since they are adapted to our soils, climate, and pollinators.

FRANKLIN SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT --- A Federal/State/Local partnership funded by: Franklin County Commissioners; State of Ohio; Columbus; Dublin; Gahanna; Hilliard; Reynoldsburg; Upper Arlington; Westerville; Worthington; Villages of Canal Winchester, New Albany, and Obetz; Blendon, Brown, Clinton, Franklin, Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Norwich, Plain, Pleasant, Prairie, and Sharon Townships; The Nature Conservancy; Columbus Outdoor Pursuits; Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks; Darby Creek Association; Franklin County Board of Health, County Engineer, Sanitary Engineer and Economic & Development Dept.; Ohio Environmental Education Fund; Clean Ohio Fund; Nature Works, and with natural resource assistance from USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service and ODNR, Division of Soil & Water Conservation.



Franklin Soil and Water
Conservation District
1328 Dublin Road, Suite 101
Columbus, OH 43215

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