Natural Resources Conservation Service Report To Papio-Missouri River NRD Board March 14, 2013 Neil Jensen, District Conservationist



TREES FOR ABANDONED FEEDLOTS

Finding trees to plant over former feedlots or surrounding existing ones is not an easy task. The high salt content to the soils makes it difficult to start many tree seedlings and can even affect the growth of larger trees. Very often, you will find

the salt content, as measured by soil conductivity, 5.8 dS/m or greater. There are very few trees and shrubs that tolerant this high of salt level, particularly as seedlings.

Some of the most salt-tolerant trees and shrubs are:

Scientific name Common name

Caragana arborescensPeashrubCeltis occidentalisHackberryCrataegusHawthornGleditisa triacanthosHoneylocust

Juniperus scopulorum Rocky Mountain juniper

Pinus mugoMugo pinePinus nigraAustrian pinePtelea trifoliataHoptree

Ptelea trifoliata Hoptree
Potentilla fruticosa Potentilla

The two most salt-tolerant woody plants are Russian-olive and tamarix. Russian-olive can become invasive so plantings are being discouraged and tamarix *is* invasive and plantings are no longer allowed.

Source:

Pest Update (March 6, 2013)

Vol. 11, no. 4

John Ball, Forest Health Specialist SD Department of Agriculture, Extension Forester SD Cooperative Extension



USDA Farm Service Agency Announces Conservation Reserve Program Sign-Up

USDA announced that the next general Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) signup will be held from May 20 to June 14, 2013. Land that is not currently enrolled in CRP may be offered for enrollment during

CRP signup 45. In addition, CRP participants with contracts expiring on September 30, 2013, may submit offers. Accepted contracts for CRP signup 45 will begin on October 1, 2013.

FSA administers a variety of programs under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), which allows producers to enter into long-term contracts to receive annual rental payments for planting permanent vegetation on eligible farmland (including highly erodible, marginal pasture, and conservation priority areas).



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