

Tree Sale 2006

K i t s a p C o n s e r v a t i o n D i s t r i c t

1386 SE Lund Ave - Suite 1 - Port Orchard 360-337-7171

LIP Service

'LIP' or the Landowner Incentive Program is all about salmon enhancement and wildlife habitat and not what would be heard from Mike and Ann Dale, new program participants. The Dales bought a historic 15-acre dairy farm in 2001 because of its beauty and uniqueness. Due to a request from the Kitsap County Health District and the agriculture aspect of the property, the Dales contacted the Kitsap Conservation District for farm planning assistance.

With Dogfish Creek bisecting the property and the landowners' intent to keep horses there, planning for livestock management and stream fencing was needed. Fortunately, Mike and Ann were interested in far more than just fencing. They wanted to restore Dogfish Creek by improving the habitat for salmon and wildlife.

KCD started working on their project by providing information about salmon enhancement and recommending funding sources to help with the expense. With help from numerous partners like Smayda Environmental, Mid-Puget Sound Fisheries Salmon Enhancement Group, the Suquamish Tribe, and the Kitsap County Stream Team, the Dales were awarded a Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife Landowner Incentive Program

(LIP) grant. They have taken the work seriously and over the past two years, 830 feet of Dogfish Creek was enhanced by installing 75 pieces of large woody debris to stabilize streambanks and create pools and riffles for young salmon. They continued the restoration by adding 40 cubic yards of spawning gravel. A culvert was removed that blocked salmon from continuing upstream. It was replaced with a bridge to allow fish passage, improve stream flow, and reduce flooding. The Dales also installed 3,044 feet of fencing to exclude livestock from Dogfish Creek. The fencing created nearly a 120 foot riparian buffer on both sides of the stream, where 4.5 acres of area was replanted with native trees and shrubs. Given time for the plants to grow, the stream will be healthier and offer a sanctuary for salmon on Dogfish Creek.

If you have an interest in stream restoration and need assessment or more information on the LIP cost share program, contact us. We'd be glad to get you started on your project. Meanwhile, go to www.kitsapcd.org and click on Links, and find the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Check out their 'habitat' information for LIP details.



Newly installed snags and plants will help the Dale's Dogfish Creek property become sanctuary for salmon.

2006 Tree Sale

Plant Descriptions

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)

A very familiar and common tree in our area. Douglas-fir is a massive, elegant and fast growing conifer. Found in all but the wettest or driest sites, it is an excellent ornamental, streamside or buffer zone planting. It should not be allowed to mature near homes or buildings, due to its wind instability.

Western Red-cedar (*Thuja plicata*)

A native evergreen tree that is found on moist, poorly drained lowlands. It can grow to 175 feet. They are aromatic, long-lived and rot-resistant. It can grow in habitats from lowlands to 4500 feet. An excellent species for riparian sites. Valuable for wildlife and especially for birds.

Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*)

This is a very large, attractive tree, growing to 170 feet. It prefers deep, moist soil and is shade tolerant. Needles are arranged on the twig to give a flattened appearance. It bears 2 - 4 inch upright cylindrical cones.

Sitka Willow/Pacific Willow/Hooker Willow

Willow will be available in bulk orders of 100 whips or more. Call the District for more information.

Giant Sequoia (*Sequoia gigantea*)

Giant Sequoia is one of the world's largest trees. Grows to a height of 150 - 250 feet with a 20' diameter. Older specimens have lived 3200 years. Grows well in rocky, moist soils. Partial to full sun.

Shore Pine (*Pinus contorta*)

This native, two-needled pine grows rapidly up to 100 feet. It develops a branching pattern when grown along exposed shoreline areas. Highly adaptable, found in saturated to well-drained soils, salt tolerant. Needs full sun.

Incense Cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*)

The tall, compact tree is frequently seen growing in small groves. This cedar can reach 150 feet with a base diameter of 5 feet. It is a long-lived species with light green foliage and drooping branches. Native to Oregon and northern California. It grows on upland soils and is shade tolerant.

Noble Fir (*Abies procera*)

This beautiful tree is native to the Cascades and is often used as a Christmas tree. It can grow to 200 feet. It needs full sun and moist soils. May be planted in low to middle elevations.

Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)

A medium size, deciduous tree growing to 100 feet. The smooth, white bark peels in strips of white to copper-brown. Flowers are 2 - 4 cm long. Fruits form nutlets. Found on moist to well drained sites and occasionally in wetlands. Thrives on burned and clear-cut areas.

Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)

A shrub or small tree that grows as a single trunked tree in the open or a multi-trunked shrub in a shady location. Grows to 25 feet. It has excellent soil-binding roots and is commonly found in streamside areas. Its leaves turn bright red and yellow in fall.

Hybrid Poplar (*Populus sp.*)

Crossbred specifically for fast growth, this tree is very upright with a height to 150 feet. Prefers moist areas. This disease resistant tree is useful for backyard woodlots and for wildlife habitat establishment.

Pacific Crabapple (*Malus fusca*)

Small tree or shrub from 6 to 30 feet. Likes moist woods and bog edges. Does well near streams. Bears green to yellow fruit that is tart but edible. Has showy fragrant apple-type blossoms. Grows in low to middle elevations.

Shrubs and Ground Covers

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)

A medium sized, native shrub with bright twigs and brilliant red foliage in the fall. This woody shrub grows to 10 feet. Found on moist sites along perennial streams. White flowers are followed by berries that are an important food and browse for wildlife.

Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*)

Erect and spreading to 12' with brown shredding bark that gives it the name. Small white flowers with reddish fruit. Likes wet open places and riparian areas. Grows in low to middle elevations.

Red Elderberry (*Sambucus melanocarpa*)

Large shrub, common in riparian zones. This variety grows to 20 feet. It forms flower clusters producing purple berries. Grows well on all soils but is found in sunny areas. Excellent for wildlife habitat and stream bank restoration.

Kinnikinnick (*Arcostaphylos uva-ursi*)

A Pacific Northwest native, it grows in a creeping form to about 12 inches tall. It has small, leathery leaves with red stems, pinkish flowers and bright red berries in the fall. Fruits stay on the plant well into winter. Adapted to a variety of soils, it prefers sandy, well-drained exposed sites. Useful on dry rocky slopes, dry forest and clearings. It prefers full sun but will tolerate some shade.

Plant Descriptions

Pea Fruit Rose (*Rosa pisocarpa*)

This rose grows to 5 to 8 feet. Leaves are deciduous, sharply-pointed with a pair of large prickles at the base of each leaf or bud. Flowers are usually smaller than *Nootka rose*, pink and in clusters of several blooms. Fruit is pea sized.

Grows along edges of marshes and streams, roadside ditches and other wet areas. Full sun to partial shade. Will tolerate dry, infertile soils. Grows in open areas and produces dense thickets. Good for riparian restoration, erosion control, shelterbelts and wildlife improvement.

Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*)

Outshines other shrubs with its showy blooms that continue for at least 2 months. Prefers low elevations. Light green leaves on short stalks. Rarely grows higher than 12 feet. Also known as *Syringa* or *Bridal Wreath*.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)

Erect opposite branches on plants to 7 feet tall. Flowers in spring with pink to white blooms in dense, short clusters. White berries in summer and fall. Grows in dry to moist open forest and thickets. Best in low to middle elevations.

Twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*)

Twinberry is a shrub growing to 10 feet and preferring damp ground. Yellow twin flowers appear in spring and dark fruits ripen in July and August. Its shrubby characteristics make it useful for wildlife cover.

Cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*)

This smooth, thin, silvery-grey barked deciduous tree grows to a height of 35 feet. It has dark, glossy-green leaves with flowers that are fine and greenish. Found growing in moist, well-drained soils. Full sun to full shade. Good soil-binding qualities. Berries are eaten by birds, raccoons and small mammals. Bark contains a laxative that is toxic in excess.

Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)

Salal is a thicket-forming, evergreen ground cover that has glossy leaves with very fine teeth. Tiny, showy pinkish to white flowers provide purplish-black berries that are edible. Usually grows to 6 feet, remaining more compact in full sun or shade. Likes either upland or moist soils. Salal has good soil-binding characteristics, delicious berries and is tolerant of poor soils.

Pacific Rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*)

A broadleaf, woody evergreen shrub, Pacific Rhododendron can grow to heights of 3-15 feet. Flowers are pale pink to rose purple and appear from May to July. Prefers moist, well-drained acid soils. Due to toxins in the leaves, flowers and nectar it has limited food value for animals, and is considered poisonous to sheep. This variety is the Washington State flower.

Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*)

Bushy shrub with glossy, evergreen leaves and small, shiny, purplish-black berries. Plants grown in full sun tend to be 3-5 feet tall and compact while those in deep shade may reach 15 feet tall. Flowers are small (under ½ inch in diameter) pinkish-white bells that appear March to August. Fruits are less than ¼ inch in diameter and are edible and sweet.

Common in coniferous forests at low elevations, especially along edges of clearings. Plant in moist to dry soils. Full sun to full shade.

Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*)

This hardy, dark-green fern grows well on upland and steeply sloped sites with shade to partial shade. It is drought tolerant, propagates easily and makes a good ground cover for landscaping projects.

Blue Camas (*Camassia quamash*)

Lily-like plants suitable for wet meadows. Beautiful purple flowers. Grows from bulbs to approximately 2 feet tall. Bulbs were an important source of food for Native Americans.

Slough Sedge (*Carex obnupta*)

This densely-tufted, grass-like plant can grow up to 3 feet high. It is commonly found in standing water or the saturated soils of marshes, ponds and rivers. These attractive, low maintenance plants provide good erosion control and are used as a food source by waterfowl, birds, deer and small mammals.

Pacific Northwest Wildflower Seed Butterfly Mix

This pure live seed comes in one ounce packages. Containing many favorite native annual and perennial wildflower seeds, it is not mixed with fillers and is 98% pure seed. The germination percentage is 75% to 80%. One ounce will cover up to 220 square feet. It can be purchased in larger quantities. Inquire with the District to order bulk seed.

Note to Customers:

Due to a sharp rise in cost, we will not offer tree mats this year. Additionally, Oregon Grape, one of our favorites, is not available for 2006.



Free Fencing Workshop

Ready to install or replace fencing on your property? Here's an opportunity to learn about different fencing styles and installation techniques so YOU can build a quality fence for your livestock. Workshop offers:

Demonstration

Hands-on work

Detailed drawings and handouts

Cost share opportunities.

South Kitsap, March 11, 2006

9AM to Noon

North Kitsap, March 25, 2006

9 AM to Noon

To register, call Carin Anderson at the District 360-337-7171 Ext. 22

Chicken Tractors in a Sustainable System

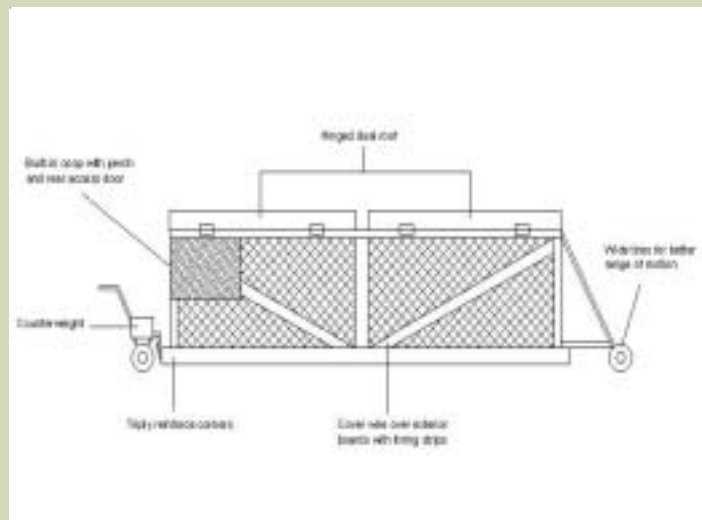
The answer to the familiar smelly chicken coop has been on the mind of many chicken owners for years. When considering options, why not consider a chicken tractor? Chickens are natural foragers. Given a choice they would rather be roaming the fields, eating weeds and pecking at insects. By building a chicken tractor you can give your hens a chance at new pecking ground every day while leaving behind a natural fertilizer and improving your soil.

The model that the pictured design is based on was a 120" (L) x 39" (H) x 42" (W) structure. You may wish to change the design based on the number of birds that you have. The general rule is 1 – 3 square feet per bird. Begin construction by building a sturdy frame. The base of the structure will receive the most torque so be sure to use 2 x 4s for its construction and brace the corners inside and underneath the frame. The corners can be made of split 2 x 4 with the diagonal connections consisting of whole 2 x 4s. The roof in the design picture is arched and supported at the ends with plywood cutouts. The roof is separated into two bays and hinged to allow for easy access when removing or replacing food and water. An open-fronted plywood nesting box was built into one end with a latched door to allow for removal of eggs. A roosting bar was added in front of the box and braced into place. The sides of the tractor are covered in chicken wire and, while not necessary, layering furring strips over the wood and wire will keep the wire in place and prevent it from ballooning. The tractor in the design used corrugated metal as a roof covering but other materials can be used to equal effect.

Take a look around your property and find items that can be scavenged and incorporated into your chicken tractor. A broken down rototiller can provide the handles for the tractor and an old broom stick can be used for the perch in front of the coop. Once your tractor is built you may need to experiment with how many birds you keep in the coop or how often you move it. Cold weather or high winds may bother your hens so be sure to come up with a system of covering your tractor if you do not have a more permanent coop available.

Resources:

- Chicken Tractor: The Permaculture Guide to Happy Hens and Healthy Soil. Andy Lee and Pat Foreman. Good Earth Publications, 1998
- Pastured Poultry Profits. Joel Salatin. Polyface, 1996
- Day Range Poultry: Every Chicken Owner's Guide to Grazing Gardens & Improving Pastures. Andy Lee, Patricia Foreman and Gene Logsdon. Good Earth Publications, 2002.



2006 Tree Sale Order Form

Name:			
Street:			
City:		Zip:	
Daytime Phone:		Fax:	
E-mail:			

Mail or Fax Completed Form To: Kitsap Conservational
 1386 SE Lund Avenue, Suite 1, Port Orchard, WA
 Phone: (360) 337-7171, Fax: (360) 337-71

No. of Bundles	Species	Plant Size	Price per Bundle
	Evergreens		Ten/Bund
	Douglas Fir	16" - 26"	\$7.00
	Western Red Cedar	16" - 24"	\$7.00
	Grand Fir	12" - 18"	\$7.00
	Shorepine	12" - 18"	\$7.00
	Giant Sequoia	12" - 18"	\$11.00
	Evergreen Huckleberry	plugs	\$22.00
	Incense Cedar	12" - 18"	\$9.00
	Noble Fir	6" - 8"	\$7.00
	Deciduous Trees		Ten/Bund
	Sitka Willow	bulk only	call for info
	Hooker Willow	bulk only	call for info
	Pacific Willow	bulk only	call for info
	Pacific Crabapple	24" - 36"	\$12.00
	Vine Maple	24" - 36"	\$12.00
	Paper Birch	24" - 36"	\$10.00

Ordering Instructions

1. Include your personal information. Don't forget a phone number or email address so we can contact you if needed.
2. Do **NOT** send any payment. You will receive an invoice confirming the order. Return that with your check.
3. All plants are bare root seedlings unless otherwise noted.
4. Orders must be in the office by January 20th, 2006. Mail or Fax orders only. (Bulk orders may be requested and must be prepaid.)
5. Plants will be available for pick up Friday March 3, 2006 1 PM to 6 PM or Saturday March 4, 2006 9 AM to 1 PM. Pick up site is at Kitsap County Fairgrounds.
6. **Warning!** Any order not picked up at the fairgrounds will be donated to conservation projects and organizations. These live plants must be planted immediately.
7. Please bring your own bags when you pick up your order.
8. All orders are first come, first served.

Thank you for your order!

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

**Kitsap Conservation District
1386 SE Lund Avenue
Port Orchard, WA 98366**

2006 TREE SALE ORDER

fold here

Kitsap Conservation District Board of Supervisor Elections will be March 31st, 2006 by mail-in ballot.

A few words about District elections...

The origin of conservation districts is in the soil conservation movement of the 1930's, but districts now deal with conservation of natural resources of all types. Districts are 'grass roots' delivery systems of conservation services to district residents. They work with landowners who choose to work with the district for the voluntary implementation of solutions to conservation concerns. In Washington there are 48 districts. Each is a local subdivision of state government but self-governed by a volunteer board of five supervisors. Three of the board members are elected registered voters and two are appointed by the conservation commission.

Kitsap Conservation District (KCD) is not part of county government, but an independent special-purpose district. It does not have any regulatory authority and works with landowners on a voluntary basis. Unlike other special purpose districts, Washington law requires conservation districts to conduct their own elections. One supervisor is elected each year. Each elected supervisor is "at large" and

does not represent any subdivision of the district. All persons who are Kitsap County registered voters may vote in the KCD election.

No funding is provided to conservation districts for the purpose of conducting elections. As a consequence, we have adopted the recently authorized vote-by-mail system. Because there is no funding to cover election costs, we are unable to mail ballots to all registered voters and instead, must ask those interested in voting to request a ballot. The election is advertised in a number of ways to try to insure that all who are interested in the election are aware of it and have a timely opportunity to ask for a ballot.

Even though some years there may only be one candidate in an election, we hope you will show your support for the District and its work by casting your ballot. Anyone desiring to vote should contact the District office by telephone, mail or email and request a ballot. Ballot requests will be accepted February 24, 2006 through March 24, 2006. Ballots will be mailed to voters not later than one week before the election date of March 31, 2006. Returned ballots must be postmarked not later than the date of the election or March 31, 2006. For questions or ballot requests, please contact Joy Garitone, District Resource Coordinator at 360-337-7171 Extension 13. You may also email your request to: joys-garitone@wa.nacdnet.org.

Funding for this newsletter was provided in part by the Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management program and Washington State Conservation Commission



The Art of 'POND'-ering

Thanks to all the wonderful presenters and attendees, the Pond Workshop was an excellent opportunity to learn about everything from stocking fish to permitting new ponds. If you missed the workshop, you can still get informational materials by contacting KCD at 337-7171 Ext.22 or contact the following specialists.

For information on new in-stream or critical area ponds, or for pond maintenance activities in these areas, contact Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife at (360) 895-3965.

New ponds over 150 cubic yards and located outside of sensitive areas can be permitted. Contact David Greetham, Kitsap County Community Development at (360) 337-4603.

For aquatic weed identification and control methods contact Danna Coggon of Kitsap Noxious Weed Control, (360) 307-4242. For questions on pond ecology and fish stocking contact Teri King, Washington Sea Grant Program, at (360) 432-3054. Too many ducks or geese? For wildlife control contact Kevin Christiansen, USDA Fish and Wildlife at (360) 337-2778.



Rain Gardens in the Pacific Northwest

What is a rain garden? A rain garden is a shallow depression constructed with specific materials and landscaped with plants, shrubs and grasses selected for their ability to capture and filter the runoff from impervious surfaces such as roofs and paved area. Rain gardens are an attractive landscaping feature that can be planted with perennial native plants. It is a bowl-shaped garden, designed to absorb storm water run-off from impervious surfaces such as roofs, roads and parking lots. The rain garden forms a bioretention area by collecting runoff and storing it, permitting it to be filtered, then slowly absorbed into the soil. Rain gardens can be small, formal, homeowner style gardens, large complex bioretention gardens, or anywhere in between.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, a typical city block generates 9 times more runoff than a woodland area of the same size, because of impermeable surfaces. A rain garden is a natural, on-site means of controlling runoff. In addition to storing rainwater temporarily, a rain garden filters pollutants carried in surface runoff. Examples of pollutants generated in urban areas include: sediment from development and new construction; oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from vehicles; viruses and bacteria from failing septic systems; road de-icing salts; heavy metals; and nutrients and pesticides from turf management and gardening. Polluted runoff becomes a water quality issue when it is released directly into lakes and streams without any treatment. Increased pollutant loads can harm fish and wildlife populations, kill native vegetation, foul drinking water supplies, and make recreational areas unsafe. Rain gardens are designed to direct polluted runoff into a low, vegetated area, where the pollutants can be captured and filtered. The features of a rain garden aid in this biofiltration process: a shallow basin depth, gentle side slopes, soil that allows infiltration, and vegetation that traps sediment and sediment-polluting runoff. Vegetation shields the soil surface from raindrop impact while the root mass holds the soil particles in place. Improved water quality results from the nutrient removal process as the water and pollutants come into contact with roots and microbes in the soil. Plants, trees, and groundcover absorb up to 14 times more rainwater than a grass lawn. Basically, rain gardens are an inexpensive, simple to implement and environmentally sound solution to urban storm water runoff.



A Rain Garden will remove standing water in your yard, filter runoff pollution, recharge local groundwater, create habitat for birds & butterflies, reduce mosquito breeding by removing standing water, reduce potential of home flooding, improve water quality, and reduce garden maintenance. For more information on all the benefits, check out these sites:http://www.ahs.org/040329_TAG/rainy-day-gardens.pdf or http://www.psat.wa.gov/Publications/Rain_Garden_book.pdf

Kitsap Conservation District
1386 SE Lund Avenue Suite 1
Port Orchard, WA 98366
360-337-7171
www.kitsapcd.org

PRSR STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
98383
Permit No.
111

**Learn about Native
Plants at our Tree Sale
Workshop!**
Saturday
January 14th 2006
9:00 A.M. to Noon
Eagle's Nest
Kitsap County Fairgrounds
1195 NW Fairgrounds Road
Bremerton, WA

**How Can I Serve on the
KCD Board?**

This year we have two positions open on our Board of Supervisors for 3-year terms. One position will be elected by local, mail-in ballot and one will be appointed by the Washington State Conservation Commission.

To become a candidate for these supervisory positions, the following qualifications apply:

- The candidate must be a qualified county elector occupying land within the Kitsap Conservation District. Call the District at 360-337-7171 to determine if you reside within District boundaries.
- The candidate should be qualified by training and experience to perform the specialized, skilled services required of them.

The following information describes Supervisor roles and responsibilities (not an inclusive list):

- Administer by delegating tasks through a structure of Board officers and members, committees, staff and others. Supervisors also raise and budget district funds and document their activities for the public.

- Develop and maintain effective *non-regulatory* programs, identify local conservation needs, set corresponding goals, plan to achieve those goals, ensure implementation of the District plans and evaluate the District's program effectiveness. Supervisors and Districts have no land use decision authority.

- Regularly attend *monthly* meetings. Attend regional and statewide association meetings and conferences.
- Supervisors are volunteers and serve *without* compensation.

To express your interest in running for the upcoming *Elected Supervisor* position vacancy:

- Obtain a "*Nomination Petition for Elected Supervisor*" (Form II) from the Kitsap Conservation District, 1386 SE Lund Avenue, Suite 1, Port Orchard 98366
- Secure at least twenty-five (25) qualified District elector signatures on the nomination form.
- Return the "*Nomination Petition for Elected Supervisor*" to the Kitsap Conservation District with the signatures by February 15, 2006.

To express your interest in the upcoming *Appointed Supervisor* position vacancy:

- Send a letter of interest and qualification to Sharon Call, Chair, Kitsap Conservation District, 1386 SE Lund Avenue, Suite 1, Port Orchard 98366 by February 15, 2006.
- Interested land occupiers/registered voters may secure the "*Recommendation for Appointed Supervisor*" (Form XI) from the Conservation Commission, P. O. Box 47721, Olympia, WA 98504-7721 or from the Kitsap Conservation District.
- Forward the required "*Recommendation For Appointed Supervisor*" form to the Conservation Commission, P. O. Box 47721, Olympia 98504-7721 by February 28, 2006.

KCD District Board of Supervisors

Sharon Call - Chair
Dave Hughes - Vice Chair
Leslie Banigan - Secretary
Frank Varley - District Auditor
Jackie Lovely - Member
KCD Staff
Joy Garitone - District Resource Coordinator
Elaine Simpson - District Financial Coordinator
Sandra Jacobson - Administrative Assistant
Martha Blair - Beaver Creek Watershed Planner
Brian Stahl - Yukon Harbor/BI Planner
Steve Heacock - North Kitsap Planner
Carin Anderson - Central Kitsap Planner
Sarah Ogden - South Kitsap Planner