



IOWA NURSERY & LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION

NEWS

2009 Fall Perennials Conference

If you love to learn about perennials, this is the 2009 conference for you.

Polk County Extension is hosting a Fall Perennials Conference on Saturday, November 14 from 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. It will be a full day of valuable information about perennials for all seasons in the Midwest. The keynote speaker will be Roy Klehm of Song Sparrow Nursery in Avalon, Wisconsin.

The 2009 Fall Perennials Conference will also apply towards a continuing education session. INLA Certified Nursery Professionals must attend one continuing education session each year to maintain certification status.

Attendance is limited, so reserve your spot TODAY! Download a registration form and find additional information at: www.extension.iastate.edu/polk.



ISU Polk County Extension invites you to the 2009 Fall Perennials Conference

Saturday, November 14 from 8:00 to 4:30,
1625 Adventureland Drive, Altoona, IA 50009

8 - 8:30	Registration and refreshments
8:25	Patricia Tice - Welcome
8:30 - 9:30	Elvin McDonald - Gardening for Year Round Perennial Color
9:30-10:30	Lois Girton - Ornamental Grasses for your Garden: From Midgets to Giants
10:30 - 10:45	Break
10:45 - 11:45	Eldon Everhart - Gardening in the Shade
11:45 - 12:45	Lunch
12:45 - 2:00	Roy Klehm - Down Peony Lane
2:00 - 3:00	Inger Lamb - Increasing Habitat in Your Yard with Native Plants
3:00 - 3:15	Break
3:15 - 4:15	Nan Ripley - Daylillies
4:15 - 4:30	Evaluations and Dismissal

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www.extension.iastate.edu/polk.

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ISU Shade Tree Short Course & INLA Conference and Trade Show Exhibitor Registration now Available

**54th Annual Iowa State University Shade Tree Short Course and Iowa Nursery & Landscape Association Conference and Trade Show
February 24-26, 2010**

Iowa State's annual Shade Tree Short Course teamed up with the Iowa Nursery and Landscape Association in 2009 and will do so again in 2010! The combined conference will again be one of the biggest horticulture events in the Midwest.

The program highlights the best of both worlds incorporating INLA's long-standing trade show into the traditional Shade Tree Short Course educational sessions.

If your company is interested in displaying your services at the 54th Annual Iowa State University

Shade Tree Short Course and Iowa Nursery & Landscape Association Conference and Trade Show, please go to www.iowanla.org to download an exhibitor prospectus. You may also call the INLA office at 515.262.8323 or 800.383.1682 and request a prospectus be mailed to your office. If you have any questions about the exhibitor registration form, please contact the INLA office.

All events will take place at the Scheman Building on the campus of Iowa State University unless otherwise noted.

Attendee Registration brochures for the 54th Annual Iowa State University Shade Tree Short Course and Iowa Nursery & Landscape Association Conference and Trade Show will be available in December.

Iowa Nursery & Landscape Association

900 Des Moines Street
Des Moines, Iowa
50309

Phone:
515.262.8323 //
800.383.1682

Fax: 515.262.8960

www.iowanla.org

Scientists Race to Prevent Ash Tree's Extinction

Written by: Melanie S. Welte, Associate Press, October 8, 2009

Mark Widrlechner is out to save a species from extinction. It's the native ash tree, and although it provides \$25 billion worth of timber and decorates backyards across North America, an unstoppable bug has slowly killed millions of trees in 13 states and could cause the species' ultimate demise — unless Widrlechner is successful.



Mark Widrlechner, horticulturist for the federal Agriculture Research Service in Ames, Iowa, stands next to an ash tree Wednesday, Sept. 30, 2009. Widrlechner is heading an effort to collect millions of ash tree seeds from around the country that can be frozen and ready to plant when researchers figure out how to kill or control the emerald ash borer. The insect already has killed millions of trees in 13 states, and experts believe it's only a matter of time before it reaches others. (AP Photo/Charlie Neibergall)

The horticulturist for the federal Agriculture Research Service in Iowa is heading an effort to collect tens of millions of ash seeds from across the U.S. that can be frozen and ready to plant when researchers figure out how to kill or control the emerald ash borer.

The process is tedious since seeds must be hand-picked from branches only in the fall. But scientists hope to avoid what happened to the American elm, chestnut and butternut trees, which were nearly wiped out by disease.

Widrlechner said the ash borer is especially devastating because it can kill very young trees and reduce the possibility that the species develop a tolerance.

"This one to me looks like it's much more likely to lead to extinction if we don't do anything about it,"

predicted Widrlechner, who also is a professor at Iowa State University in Ames.

Ash trees are used commercially for baseball bats, kitchen cabinets and other products, and dominate the landscape in parts of the Midwest.

In Kansas and Nebraska, they account for 25 percent to 35 percent of trees and up to 60 percent in some North Dakota communities. In Iowa alone there are an estimated 88 million ash trees, state experts said.

The eastern U.S. produces nearly 114 million board feet of ash saw timber valued at \$25 billion, according to the 2009 manual by the Department of Agriculture on the emerald ash borer. The potential impact on the urban landscape could include 30 million to 90 million trees and cause \$20 billion to \$60 billion in damage, the report estimated.

The insect is native to Asia and was first identified in the U.S. in 2002, when it was spotted in Michigan. It's now found in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The adult beetles are relatively harmless and nibble on leaves, but the larvae are deadly. They drill into trees, eat through the vascular tissue and stop the flow of water. An infested tree can die within a few years, and the emerging generation of beetles moves to other trees, Widrlechner said.

Federal and state agencies tried to limit the ash borer's movement through quarantines, but scientists agree that there's no way to stop the insect's spread unless new techniques are developed.

"This pest is one like we've never dealt with before," said John Bedford, pest response program manager with the Michigan Department of Agriculture. "It doesn't seem to leave much in its wake."

In parts of Michigan, "a majority of the ash trees are dead and gone," he said.

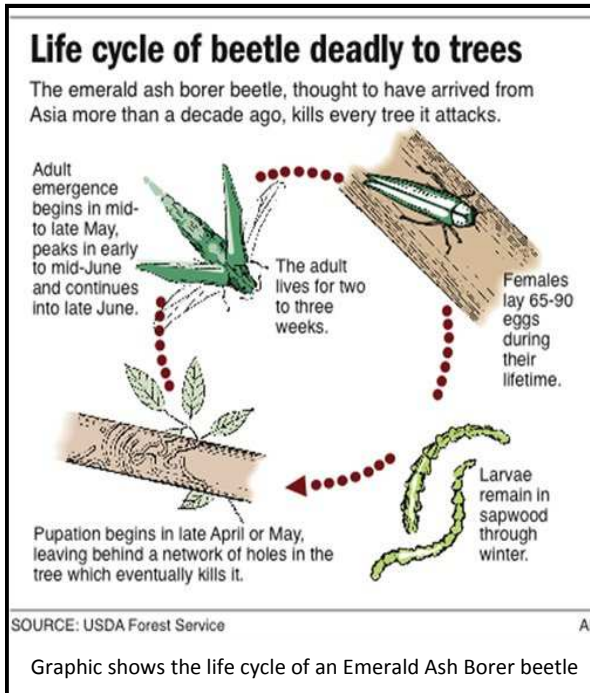
Crews have collected at least 2 million seeds from stands of green, white, black, blue and pumpkin ash — only about 10 percent of the number needed to ensure the diversity of each species is represented, Widrlechner estimates.

Noel Schneeberger, an entomologist with the U.S. Forest Service, said billions of ash trees are scattered across the U.S., Mexico and Canada.

The seed collection project began in New England in 2007, then expanded to Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri. It also includes the Forest Service, the National Resources Conservation Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Interior Department, several state forest agencies, American Indian tribes, botanical gardens and even people with ash trees in their yards.



Mark Widrlechner, horticulturist for the federal Agriculture Research Service in Ames, Iowa, looks at ash tree seeds Wednesday, Sept. 30, 2009. Widrlechner is heading an effort to collect millions of ash tree seeds from around the country that can be frozen and ready to plant when researchers figure out how to kill or control the emerald ash borer. The insect already has killed millions of trees in 13 states, and experts believe it's only a matter of time before it reaches others. (AP Photo/Charlie Neibergall)



Ash seeds grow in clusters on branches with anywhere from a dozen to 50 seeds hanging in a group. The seeds are hand-picked in the fall and put in paper bags, then dried and sorted. Seeds shared with researchers are put in large jars and refrigerated, Widrlechner said.

Seeds in the "base collection," which will be used to replenish the ash species, are sealed in plastic and stored in a walk-in freezer. Some remain at the North Central Regional Plant Introduction Station in Ames, and some are sent to the National Center for Genetic Resources Preservation in Fort Collins, Colo.

A similar but smaller project by the Department of Agriculture and North Carolina State University is under way for the Eastern and North Carolina hemlocks, which are threatened by the Hemlock woolly adelgid.

Large-scale seed collections were not taken before diseases nearly wiped out Dutch elms between 1930 and the mid-1970s and

American chestnut trees by the 1950s. Butternut, a hardwood native to eastern North American forests, is still affected by a canker disease.

Schneeberger hopes the ash tree will avoid a similar fate. He said the problem shows that urban areas must use a variety of trees, noting that many ash trees were largely planted to replace dying elms.

"We need to pay attention to planting the right trees for the right place in urban areas and diversify the urban canopy," Schneeberger said. "We don't plant one street full of ash, for example, we plant a variety of species."

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Trees, Shrubs Reduce Odors, Dust from Poultry Farms: Research

Written by: Ann Bagel Storck, Meatingplace, October 1, 2009

Recent studies at Penn State University have demonstrated that using vegetative buffers — single or multiple rows of shrubs and trees — can significantly reduce odors, dust and other factors impacting the immediate environment around poultry farms, according to the Poultry Science Association.

In research at a Penn State hen farm, a team led by Professor Paul Patterson measured a 67 percent reduction in total levels of particulate matter (PM) at a distance of 20 feet downwind from a five-row vegetative buffer. Particulate matter at 2.5 microns and 10 microns (PM2.5 and PM10, respectively) are EPA-regulated emissions.

The team observed differences in the species of foliage used, with willow capturing more of the fine PM2.5 and less of the intermediate sized PM10 than juniper vegetation. Associated research showed that spruce and hybrid willow are effective traps for dust and its associated odors.

In a September 2008 study, Patterson's team measured a 46 percent to 54 percent reduction in odor levels as a result of the use of a vegetative buffer comprising 50 fir, juniper, willow, ornamental pear and birch trees, when compared to odors without trees present. According to PSA, Patterson has also demonstrated that vegetation

can help trap ammonia emissions emanating from poultry houses. Patterson has shown that vegetative buffers can be effective in reducing Infectious Bronchitis (IBV) transmission via wind between birds on the same or different farms as well.

The amount of foliage needed to "scrub" emissions will depend on the size and type of facilities. The vegetation used by Patterson in his ammonia studies included honey locust, hybrid poplar vegetation, Reed canary grass, and Norway spruce.

Patterson's work was funded by grants from the USDA National Resources Conservation Service and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Shrubs and trees can also help hold down energy costs," Patterson said. "Strategically placed, these buffers can act as snow fences, dropping snow in front of the buildings instead of on the roof or around access roads, feed bins or fans. Other vegetation can be planted to shade the radiant load of summer sun on the buildings to cool the air entering the inlets or curtains. So investment in appropriately selected and sited vegetation around poultry farms really can yield a surprising number of benefits."

Buffers Make it Better

Written by: Jeff Tecklenburg, Opinion Editorial, Cedar Rapids Gazette, September 29, 2009

A coalition of Iowa farmers, landscapers and environmentalists is working to help producers reduce odors from their livestock operations by using trees and other plants in environmental buffers.

Experts say properly designed and planted vegetative buffers can reduce farm odors, save energy, preserve natural resources and enhance our rural quality of life.

That the Green Farmstead Partner Program has such support and doesn't cost taxpayers a dime — two more marks in its favor.

Farmers would do well to learn more about the program and find out if it would work for them.

The Green Farmstead Partner program provides free planning and design assistance to help livestock producers install vegetative environmental buffers around cattle feedlots, hog barns and poultry buildings.

The program was developed by the Coalition to Support Iowa's Farmers, Trees Forever and the Iowa Nursery and Landscape Association.

They say Iowa State University researchers have found that properly planting trees and shrubs around livestock barns and feedlots can help reduce odor emissions by 10 to 15 percent.

They cite several reasons: By creating turbulence, buffers mix the air, diluting farm odors. Vegetation also can capture odor-carrying particulates, or slow the air down so those particulates fall nearby instead of being carried off to the neighbor's place.

Vegetative barriers conserve energy, create wildlife habitat and help protect water and soil quality.

They can include design elements like windbreaks, which shelter animals and people from harsh winter and summer weather. They also may include filter strips to capture and filter runoff, or riparian buffers to protect and improve water and soil.

Vegetative barriers make farm sites more pleasant environments in which to work. They are a visible sign that producers care about mitigating their impact on neighbors' quality of life.

The Green Farmstead Partner Program gives trained nurseries financial incentives to pay for planning costs or help offset the farmer's purchase of trees for the barriers.

Aaron Putze, Executive Director of the Coalition to Support Iowa's Farmers, told us that since the program was launched on September 10, they've already received 15 to 20 calls from interested farmers.

Among participating designers so far are Kelly Tree Farm in Clarence, Hughes Nursery & Landscaping in Cedar Rapids and Geode Forestry in Swedesburg. Partners say more designers still will be added.

We hope local producers further investigate the Green Farmstead Partner Program by calling (800) 932-2436 or logging on to www.supportfarmers.com.

Vegetative barriers can be a win-win-win for producers, rural neighbors and the natural resources we all share.

Thank you to our Newest 2010 Members!

Thank you to those who have recently paid their 2010 INLA membership dues, we appreciate your support of the Iowa Nursery and Landscape Association! INLA strives to promote certified Garden Center and Landscaping professionals.

Bailey Nurseries, Inc.
Charles City, IA

Becker Florist Inc.
Jeff Becker - Fort Dodge, IA

Bluebird Nursery Inc.
Jane Hey - Clarkson, NE

**Bob Lenc Landscaping, Inc. & Lawn
Care**
Amy Hawes - Des Moines, IA

Coughlin Landscaping
Joe Coughlin - Sioux City, IA

Craftware Pottery and Baskets
Dick Thiele - Omaha, NE

Dutch Meadows Landscaping Inc.
Sherryl Nunnikhoven - Pella, IA

Garden's Gate
Twylla Baker - Algona, IA

Groth's Gardens & Greenhouses
Debra Groth - Winterset, IA

**Ground Effects Landscape & Produce,
LP**
Jay Schuitemen - Sioux Center, IA

Iowa City Landfill & Recycling Center
Jon Thomas - Iowa City, IA

Iowa City Landscaping
Kathryn Reed - Winfield, IA

Kirkwood Community College
Brian Hazlett - Mt Vernon, IA

Matthias Landscaping
Craig Gibleon - Cedar Falls, IA

Midwest Landscape & Irrigation
Rick Eddy - Osceola, IA

**Midwest Trading Horticultural
Supplies, Inc.**
Arelis Velazquez - Maple Park, IL

Myers Tree Farm, Inc.
Chad Myers - Sperry, IA

**Oaks Garden Spot & Rasmussen Lawn
Care Inc.**
Rick Rasmussen - Dakota City, IA

Pace Supply
Dennis St. Germain - Fairfax, IA

Pro Cut Landscape & Lawn, Ltd.
Alex Kooima - Rock Valley, IA

Quick Supply Company
Brad Bellis - Des Moines, IA

Ritter's Garden Center
Steve Ritter - Burlington, IA

Suburban Landscape Association
Monty Mitchell - Davenport, IA

Twixwood Nursery, LLC.
Homer Trecartin - Berrien Springs, MI

Vermeer Sales & Service
Ruth VanWyk - Pella, IA

Wempen's Nursery & Landscaping
Derek Wempen - Humboldt, IA

Zaiser's Landscaping, Inc.
R.Scott Zaiser - Burlington, IA

Mark your Calendars & Save the Date!

February 24-26, 2010

**Shade Tree Short Course &
INLA Trade Show**

**Scheman Building
Iowa State University campus**

Iowa State's annual Shade Tree Short Course teamed up with the Iowa Nursery & Landscape Association in 2009 and will do the same in 2010!

The program highlights the best of both worlds incorporating INLA's long-standing trade show into the traditional Shade Tree Short Course educational sessions.

**2010 Shade Tree Short Course &
INLA Trade Show
Schedule of Events**

Wednesday, February 24

INLA Certified Professional Testing
INLA Board Meeting
Trade Show Set-up
INLA Certified Professionals
Continuing Education

Thursday, February 25

Registration / Breakfast / Trade Show
Open
Opening Sessions / Keynote Speakers
Lunch / Trade Show Open / INLA
Business Meeting
Workshops
Break / Trade Show Open
Hospitality Reception at Reiman
Gardens (*open to all attendees*)
Horticulture Dinner & Scholarship
Auction

Friday, February 26

Trade Show Open
Workshops
Lunch (*ticketed*)
Workshop / Trade Show teardown
Closing General Session

** This is a tentative schedule of events*

Thank you again to our newest 2010 members!