



NACD Conference – Orlando Florida
Stewardship & Education Session
Tuesday, February 2, 2010

Presentation by

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Both presenters are from Indiana. Brown and Monroe Counties are located in the Southern third of the state. The environments and land resources of this area of Indiana are distinctly different than those of the upper two-thirds of the state. While Indiana is one of the larger agricultural producing states in our nation, there is more than corn in Indiana.

Brown County is predominately forested with deep gorges and steep terrain as glaciers stopped in the northern part of the county. It is home to Brown County State Park, the largest state park in Indiana. The population of Brown County is just over 14,000 though thousands flock to the Village of Nashville yearly to shop and enjoy views of the forested hills. Forestry is one of Indiana's top agriculture products.

Monroe County is a mixture of forested, agricultural and urban areas. With a population of 128,992 due in part because it is home to Indiana University and Lake Monroe the states 2nd largest man made reservoir. A great amount of high quality limestone comes from the county, the reason for vast amounts of karst topography.

About the presenters

Cathy Paradise an Indiana Native has lived in Brown County for 30 years. She has been the district coordinator for over 26 years and has worked with land owners on many different natural resource needs. Cathy loves flower gardening and outdoor activities. During the Indiana winter, reading is her favorite hobby. She is married with two children and two grandchildren.

Martha Miller is a native of Southern Indiana. She has been the district manager of Monroe County SWCD for 6 years. Conservation flows into her personal life through her hobby of photography and her life on their family owned and operated beef cattle farm that she enjoys with her husband and two daughters.



THINGS WE CAN DO TO HELP POLLINATORS

Plant a Pollinator Garden

- ✓ Choose plants that are native to your area as much as possible
- ✓ Plant in clumps for better attraction
- ✓ Make sure you have plants that bloom from early spring to late fall
- ✓ Plant trees and shrubs
- ✓ Choose native trees and shrubs and make sure you use some dogwood, plum, cherry, redbud, and poplar that provide early blooms.



Provide Nesting sites

- ✓ Make bee nesting blocks
- ✓ When possible, leave dead trees or limbs undisturbed to provide natural nesting habitat
- ✓ For ground nesting, leave some bare ground for ground-nesting bees and it is best in a south facing area
- ✓ Be a beekeeper

Avoid and Limit Pesticide Use

- ✓ Remove pests by hand when possible
- ✓ Encourage native predators by having a diverse garden habitat
- ✓ Expect and accept some pest activity
- ✓ If you must use a pesticide, make sure it is one with the least toxicity to pests you want and need and follow directions

Be involved in your community

- ✓ Educating those who are unaware can go a long way to help
- ✓ Help others understand how planning for development with green areas is important to them and the community
- ✓ Volunteer to put in rain gardens, butterfly gardens and other areas that produce flowering plants and flowers in your community
- ✓ AWARENESS!
- ✓ Educate our children who will be the next keepers of the Earth we all live on
- ✓ Learn how our habits impact habitat!

US Fish and Wildlife Service—Pollinators www.fws.gov/pollinators

USGS www.fort.usgs.gov/batswindmills

www.loe.org/shows/segments living on Earth: Pollinator Problems

POLLINATORS OF THE WORLD

How many of the following are pollinators?

- Moths
- Bats
- Birds
- Butterflies
- Flies
- Ants
- Wasps
- Mammals



How many of these foods need pollinators to produce fruit?

- Onions
- Lemons
- Tomatoes
- Pepper
- Raspberries
- Cacao
- Tequila
- Orange juice
- Honey
- Figs



How do cattle benefit from pollinators?

Which of the following are causing the degradation of pollinators?

- Habitat loss, Fragmentation and Modification
- Agricultural and Grazing Practices
- Pesticides
- Introduced Species
- Climate change





Do your daily habits = a good habitat?



(This activity is designed to help individuals observe and evaluate their personal habits in relationship to their habitat.)

Let's begin with taking an Individual Inventory. Mark each of the following that apply to you.

- Leave your personal home computer running when not being used.***
- Drive alone on a regular basis.***
- Check your tire pressure at least once a week.***
- Throw your light bulbs out when you change them.***
- Dispose of unused or outdated medicines down the toilet or garbage disposal.***
- Drink plastic bottled water.***
- Leave your automobile running while waiting in line at the bank or drive thru.***
- Grab coffee or a hot drink in a Styrofoam cup at least once a week.***
- Carry home your groceries or purchased supplies in plastic bags.***



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Do your daily habits = a good habitat?

Let's talk! Here are some things to think about!

Leave your personal home computer running when not being used

<http://michaelbluejay.com/electricity/computers.html> A typical desktop computer uses about 65 to 250 watts of energy

Drive alone majority of the time

http://www.ehow.com/how_4535091_conserve_gasoline.html Carpooling helps reduce the amount of gas you spend. Doing all your errands in one trip or try to group errands by area of town can save you.

Check your tire pressure at least once a week

<http://www.pumpemup.org/> At nine years old Savannah Walters, was concerned about the possibility of drilling for oil in the Arctic. She learned that under-inflated tires waste an estimated 4 million gallons of gas daily.

Throw your light bulbs out when you change them

<http://earth911.com/household/light-bulbs/facts-about-light-bulbs/> About 600 million fluorescent light bulbs are disposed of in U.S. landfills each year. Some of these contain mercury. Approximately 30,000 pounds of mercury are in are landfills effecting our environment through vapors and seeping into groundwater.

Dispose of unused or outdated Medicines down the toilet or garbage disposal

http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/573305/do_you_know_where_your_expired_medicine.html Remnants of medicines such as narcotic painkillers, estrogen from birth control pills and flushed vaginal rings, antidepressants and blood pressure medicines are in water samples from over thirty states.

Drink plastic bottled water

<http://earth911.com/plastic/plastic-bottles/facts-about-plastic-bottles/> Almost all plastics are incinerated or end up in a landfill. Recycling a single plastic bottle can conserve enough energy to light a 60-watt light bulb for up to six hours.

Leave your automobile running while waiting in line at the bank or drive thru

http://multichannelmerchant.com/opsandfulfillment/advisor/fuel_conserve/ UPS practices a "no idling" policy- no matter how short a stop a UPS driver makes the engine is turned off. It does reduce fuel consumption.

Grab coffee in a Styrofoam cup at least once a week

<http://www.emagazine.com/view/?2933>
<http://www.dzignism.com> According to the coffee cup waste calculator if you purchase just one cup of coffee a day in a disposable container you are contributing roughly 22.75 pounds of waste per year.

Carry home your groceries or purchased supplies in plastic bags

http://www.plasticbageconomics.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16&Itemid=30 Nearly a billion bags consumed per day are given out for "free". Really they are not "free". Plastic bags cost us around 4 billion dollars a year. All those Super-Mart bags can be recycled into other plastic bags but this is rarely the case. Most plastic bags end up in our landfills, ocean, or as litter. It is estimated that 8 billion plastic bags end up in our landfills annually.

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<http://www.nacdnet.org/education/resources/habitat/>