



THE NEWSLETTER

Dubuque County Conservation Society
"Organized in 1933 for Protection of Soil, Forests, Waters and Wildlife"
P.O. Box 645
Dubuque, IA 52004-0645



Dubuque County Conservation Society Audited Minutes February 11 2020

The meeting was called to order by Pat Hayes at 6:00 pm.

Members present; Mark Kaufman, Paul Kaufman, Whitey Kemp, Connie Kintzle, Tom Klinge and Pat Hayes. Guest were Matt Kaufman and Eric Nie. Eric was just recently hired by the city of Dubuque to work on the Catfish Creek watershed.

Mark made a motion to approve the minutes it was seconded by Tom and was approved. Mark motioned to approve the treasure's report, seconded by Paul and was approved.

Membership report by Connie. She mentioned that the notes to courteous and lapsed memberships resulted in several people paying their membership. We discussed doing something special for Life members. Will discuss it more at the next meeting.

Old Business

Mark worked with the Pheasant Forever Group and Jones County Conservation personal to clear cottonwood trees from the Leifker Area.

We will discuss committee and work assignments at the next meeting. A list of options will be emailed to the board members.

The Eagle Watch was reviewed, poor attendance was due to bad weather.

It was learnt that the Petersen project did not get the habitat stamp money, the project came in 3d. It sounds like it will still go forward and the money will be borrowed until funding can be found.

New Business

A thank you letter will be sent to the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary for their donation. We will continue with the same tax person.

We will be participating in the Family Forestry Day at Swiss Valley Nature Center on March 5". The bluebird workshop will be held on March 28. Tom will prepare chili.

Bat house workshop will be held at Swiss Valley Nature Center on May 3rd Mark made a motion to spend up to \$300 for wood. Tom seconded the motion and it passed. Spahn and Rose will help sponsor the event.

Bob Walton volunteered to approach the city about improving Maus Park. The board members support this.

Motion by Paul to adjourn the meeting was seconded by Mark and was approved at 7:15

DUBUQUE COUNTY CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Unaudited minutes—March 10, 2020

Present: Punkie Birkel, Gerda Preston Hartman, Pat Hayes, Mark Kaufman, Paul Kaufman, Whitey Kemp, Connie Kintzle, Bev Rettenmeier, Bob Walton

Call to Order: Pat Hayes, at 6:00 pm.

Approval of minutes: Bob Walton presented the February minutes. Motion to approve by Hartman, 2nd by Paul Kaufman. Motion passed.

Treasurer's report: Connie Kintzle presented. Motion to approve by Kemp. 2nd by Paul Kaufman. Motion passed.

Membership report—Kintzle reported that 11 membership were deleted and 4 new members were added.

Old Business:

--Hafeman Wildlife Habitat Area, Leifker Wildlife Area, and McLaughlin Wildlife Area: Hayes reported that forester, Dave Bridges, was investigating funding for tree removal on the non-CRP lands at the McLaughlin Wildlife Area.

--Bat House Building Workshop at Swiss Valley Nature Center on May 3: Hayes reported that wood has been purchased and that registration will take place through the Swiss Valley Nature Center.

--Bluebird House Building Workshop at Swiss Valley on March 28: Hayes reported that wood has been cut and that preregistration is going well.

--Discussion about Maus Park: Walton reported that he met with DNR Fish Biologist, Scott Gritters, and he stated

that he would be interested in assisting with the development of a handicapped fishing site at Maus Park. Walton also stated that both the Mississippi Walleye Club and the Dubuque Audubon Society seem interested in the project. He still wants to meet with City Staff next month to see how interested they are in developing the site.

New Business:

--White Pine seed collection in the fall: Hayes is looking for volunteers to help collect seed from White Pine Hollow to help the DNR propagate the local ecotype of white pine found there.

--Status of the tables at Oky-Doky: Mark Kaufman reported that he investigated repairing the scratches in the tables but no solution could be found. Tomkins stated that he appreciated the Society's efforts and that he would take care of correcting the problem.

--Property acquisition: Hayes reported that some property may be available in the vicinity of the Hafeman Wildlife Area.

--Review of Bird Feeding Program and Family Forestry Program: Walton reported that the Society gave out 50 lbs. of seed to participants at Hendricks and that they answered bird feeding question from 20 participants. Hayes reported that the Family Forestry Program held at Swiss Valley was successful with about 75 total participants, presenters and exhibitors.

--Scholarship: Paul Kaufman stated that information on the scholarship should be sent to local colleges this spring. Walton volunteered to e-mail the information to local colleges.

Adjournment:

Kintzle moved to adjourn. 2nd by Mark Kaufman. Motion passed and meeting adjourned at 7:00 pm.

To prevent pandemics like COVID-19, 'take care of nature'

From www.conservation.org Mar 27, 2020 By Kiley Price

Sourced to a [live animal and fish market in China](#), COVID-19 has spread around the world at lightning speed, infecting more than [550,000 people and killing more than 25,000 people to date](#).

Many countries are taking severe measures to stem the virus's spread, from locking down cities to temporarily shuttering local businesses.

But how will countries prevent future outbreaks?

The first step: Protect nature, says Lee Hannah, Conservation International senior climate change scientist and a world-renowned expert in ecology, the study of how humans interact with nature.

Conservation News spoke to Hannah about how giving nature space could help curb future disease outbreaks.

Question: What does nature have to do with the spread of disease?

Answer: Humans have traded diseases with wildlife for as long as people have domesticated animals from nature (which is a [very long time](#)). In fact, the majority of humanity's existing diseases originated from animals: the flu comes from [pigs and birds](#), tuberculosis originated in [cattle](#), Ebola comes from [chimpanzees or bats](#).

Ecosystems in nature function similarly to the human body: When they are robust and healthy — which means they have diverse species and space for healthy animal populations — they are more resistant to disease. Thriving ecosystems also provide a variety of benefits to surrounding humanity, from fresh water to food to fertile soil. However, when human activities such as logging and mining disrupt and degrade these ecosystems, animals are forced closer together and are more likely to be [stressed or sick](#), as well as more likely to come into contact with people. In these conditions, diseases bounce back and forth between wildlife populations and humans.

Disturbingly, [research projects](#) that animal-borne illnesses are going to become more frequent due to the rapid destruction of nature.

Q: How does humanity's relationship with nature impact pandemics?

A: The most wide-reaching and straightforward issue is the global wildlife trade. This trade puts species in contact with other species — and other diseases — that they likely would have never encountered naturally in the wild.

For example, the COVID-19 strain passed from a [bat or a pangolin](#) and may have jumped to another species before it was able to infect a human, which is why wild animal markets that sell an array of exotic species in one place are the perfect breeding ground for rare zoonotic diseases. Tropical diseases tend to have animal reservoirs more often than temperate diseases, so taking tropical species and putting them in close contact with people at wild animal markets is

flirting with disaster. This exchange of wildlife and wildlife parts is also devastating to nature because it decimates species populations such as elephants and rhinos, which are critical to the health of their respective ecosystems.

On top of this, deforestation rates have **soared across the globe**, driven largely by agriculture and logging. Not only does this put stress on wildlife habitats, it could accelerate climate change — which could also impact the spread of disease.

Q: What kind of impact?

A: From **shifting bird migrations** to your **morning cup of coffee**, climate change complicates just about everything. From a public health perspective, the climate crisis is increasing the spread of certain diseases and complicating efforts to combat others. Seasonality and weather are two of the major factors that control the rate at which viruses such as the flu infect humans. Although scientists are **currently uncertain how climate breakdown will impact the spread of COVID-19**, **research** predicts that rising global temperatures will alter the timing, distribution and severity of diseases outbreaks.

For example, **my research shows** that animal species are moving toward the north and south poles and up mountains to escape the heat as the climate warms. Just as we don't want people going into natural habitats and becoming exposed to animal viruses, we don't want animal habitats moving into closer contact with humans and development projects. To prevent this, we must work to stop climate breakdown and give nature the space it needs to adapt naturally to the impacts that we can no longer prevent.

Q: So countries can help curb future disease outbreaks by protecting nature?

A: That's right. Later in 2020, world leaders will convene at the **UN Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity** to develop a roadmap that will guide nature conservation efforts for the next 10 years — the period in which we must slow global warming, protect our ecosystems and save species under threat. Under current conditions, more than **1 million species are at risk of extinction** due to human activities, so ambitious but fair targets to conserve the planet's wildlife by protecting nature are critical to preventing a mass extinction.

Q: What are some of these targets?

A: Our research shows that **protecting 30 percent of tropical lands could help cut species extinction risk in half**, while slowing climate breakdown. There is a whole suite of possible conservation tools that governments can implement to protect biodiversity while benefiting from the land, including protected areas, national parks, community conservancies and indigenous-managed conservation areas. We must take care of nature to take care of ourselves

However, establishing these areas is just the beginning, **keeping them intact** and supporting them is crucial to conserving nature and preventing human-wildlife contact. Another measure that countries must take to protect nature and stem zoonotic disease outbreaks is permanently ending the global wildlife trade. Due to its **cultural implications** in parts of the world, this will not be easy — but it is absolutely necessary.

Fundamentally, we need to reimagine our relationship with nature. For a long time, nature was robust and resilient, so humans often assumed we could do anything we wanted to it and it would bounce back. Due to population growth and overexploitation, we've reached a point where what we do to nature can permanently impact it.

Nature does a lot to support us and one of the things we must do in exchange for the benefits it provides is to make sure we protect it.

If coronavirus halts climate convenings, 'we must find other avenues for progress'

From www.conservation.org Mar 13, 2020 By Kiley Price

Amid what is now being called a **global pandemic**, possibly the last question on people's minds is how coronavirus could affect the fight to stop climate change.

But as the deadly **COVID-19** virus spreads across the globe at lightning speed — infecting more than **140,000 people** worldwide to date — it is a question that we must ask, climate experts say.

“The rapid spread of coronavirus could derail many of the major climate conferences that provide a crucial platform for countries to commit to more ambitious goals to cut carbon emissions — but those commitments can't go away just because people aren't in one big room together,” explained Maggie Comstock, a climate policy expert at Conservation International.

“With **only a decade** left to prevent the most severe impacts of climate change, 2020 still needs to be a **year of action**.”

Despite a recent [decline in global emissions](#) due in large part to [suspensions of air travel](#) in response to the virus, the long-term impacts of COVID-19 could upend actions to slow climate breakdown, experts said.

Already, the surge of virus cases in Italy broke up a conference [in Rome](#), where experts met last month to discuss a global framework for protecting nature. As the virus's spread in Italy made news, the conference began to stall out.

"We left around the middle of the week," Conservation International's vice president of international policy, Lina Barrera, told [Justin Worland](#) of [Time Magazine](#). "Some people didn't come at all."

The outbreak has similarly upended preparatory meetings ahead of the UN climate talks in Glasgow, Scotland, where leaders will meet to make good on global commitments under the [2015 Paris Climate Agreement](#).

Virtual, but not the same

So what happens if these negotiations don't happen because of coronavirus?

One option under consideration: making conferences virtual. While this could preserve the events, it could present several unique challenges, Comstock said.

"We need to master the art of virtual global conferences, but this can only be accomplished by trial and error — and we don't have much time left for errors. This is especially difficult in the context of a negotiation."

Many developing countries have only limited access to reliable technology and internet connections, Comstock continued, and their voices may be lost if technical difficulties arise. She also added that virtual conferences may hinder leaders' abilities to build the personal relationships necessary to reach compromise in the face of a climate emergency.

"When you are sitting at a roundtable with world leaders or walking with a representative in the hallway, that face-to-face connection really matters," she said.

As crucial as these negotiations are, concern is growing that the outbreak will outweigh the public's climate concerns and weaken political will — a tide that no amount of negotiations will be able to turn.

As [Brad Plumer](#) and [Henry Fountain](#) wrote Wednesday for [The New York Times](#), economic crises — such as the one brought about by the one-two punch of coronavirus and an oil-price war — tend to put economic concerns ahead of climate ones. Will the oil crash, combined with severely curtailed travel brought about by the outbreak, permanently alter transportation habits? Will companies decide that renewable energy is a safer investment? Will governments use the opportunity to establish new climate policies? Time will tell.

Silver lining?

There is at least one bright side to a brief hiatus in global climate conferences, according to Conservation International's Vice President, Climate Change Shyla Raghav.

"This hiatus gives us a different frame of mind and approach to preparing for success at these big conferences," Raghav said. "We must find those unusual or untraditional connections with people to reach consensus on points that would make big conferences more successful."

"The impacts of the coronavirus on climate action are forcing us to reevaluate what we have done right, what we are confronting moving forward and how we can localize our responses to the climate crisis," she continued. "We need to restore our spirit and dedication to the climate cause and strengthen our connections with local communities."

And involvement from communities is critical. Policies adopted by U.S. states, cities and businesses, for example, are projected to cut the country's emissions by at least [17 percent by 2025](#). Despite the Trump Administration's recent decision to formally withdraw from the [Paris Agreement](#), more than [2,700 cities, states, businesses and organizations](#) across the U.S. have pledged to maintain their commitments to cutting carbon emissions to slow climate change.

"Communities, cities and companies don't have to wait for policy; they can start making changes now — and many of them are already stepping up," Raghav said.

"With climate change, we are dealing with a global problem that requires people to convene at a global scale, but if we are prevented from doing that due to coronavirus, we must find other avenues for progress."

The Environmental Impact of Lawns

From a Blog on gogreen.org

As summer winds down, many of us can look back at fond memories in our backyards or in the yards of our friends or family. You may have attended a BBQ or pool party. Your kids may have ran through the sprinklers in your front yard or tossed a frisbee for the dog on your lawn. All carefree summer fun, right? Maybe not. Does a green lawn equal a green choice for the environment?

What's Wrong with Lawns?

You may have guessed that given how many resources people pour into their lawns to keep them green, they aren't actually that green in practice. In order to keep lawns green, lots of water is used. Many lawn owners also use harmful pesticides and herbicides on their grass. These toxins can end up in our waterways and in our food. And lawn maintenance releases greenhouse gases, such as with the fuel needed for lawnmowers.

Study on the Effects of Turf Fertilizer

A new study on the effects of turf lawns by the University of California, Irvine was recently released in Geophysical Research Letters. The study looked at the impact of fertilizer used to keep lawn grass green and lush. Researchers looked at ornamental and athletic fields at four California parks and measured how much carbon dioxide was sequestered, how much nitrous oxide was released through fertilization and how much carbon dioxide was released through maintenance. They found that ornamental lawns, such as picnic areas, release a large quantity of harmful nitrous oxide. However, those emissions were offset by the carbon dioxide taken in by plants. However, athletic fields don't take in as much carbon and often require more carbon emitting maintenance. The study found these lawns to be much more harmful to the environment.

Study on the Effects of Watering Lawns

Another study on the effects of lawns was conducted by Cristina Milesi and her team at the NASA Ames Research Center in California. Milesi's study looked at the effects of lawns across America. She noticed that most of the grass lawns in the United States are not native to their area. The ecological impact of a lawn grows tremendously when the grass has to be imported and sustained in an unnatural environment.

Milesi explains, "A lawn isn't a big deal in the northeast, but when you recreate that same landscape out West, it becomes a major ecological issue because the only way to grow those grasses is with high use of water and nitrogen fertilizer. An individual, quarter-acre lawn isn't a big ecological influence, but adding up all those quarter-acres for everyone in the country . . . We suspected that the ecological impact could be pretty big."

For the first part of the study, Milesi used a computer simulation to test the impact of watering your lawn based on a fixed amount or watering your lawn based on weather and evaporation rates. The reason Milesi looked at the amount of water used for lawn irrigation is because decreasing water tables and increased water waste is a large issue in America and around the world.

Milesi explained her findings saying, "If people watered according to what the meteorology indicated, factoring in temperature and humidity, for example, then it would improve irrigation efficiency—use less water—in the Southeast, where humidity is high. But in the West, there is so much sun and humidity is so low that plants can evaporate a lot more than 1 inch of water a week."

With her simulation's findings, Milesi was able to figure out how much water the US would need to keep lawns looking good. She estimated that 200 gallons of fresh water, suitable for drinking, per person per day would be required to upkeep lawns. That's equivalent to about 400 water bottles per person per day just for lawns.

Study on the Effects of Carbon

The next part of Milesi's study looked at the carbon emissions and carbon intake of lawns. She did this by simulating different amounts of fertilizer, watering schedules and whether cut grass was left or removed from the lawn.

Milesi made a strange discovery. She found that a well-watered and fertilized lawn could actually be a carbon sink - the lawn could take in and store carbon that would otherwise be polluting the air. The study revealed that if people left

their grass clippings on their lawn to decompose, lawns across the US could store 16.7 teragrams, or 37 billion pounds, of carbon every year. If clippings are composted offsite, a smaller but still beneficial 5.9 teragrams of carbon would be stored each year.

Milesi explains the added benefits of recycling the clippings, “In fact, the model suggests that if we recycle the clippings on the grass, we can almost halve the amount of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer, and the carbon storage is still greater than it would be if we used the higher amounts of fertilizer but removed the clippings from the lawn.”

What are Alternatives to Lawns?

The studies above also published a number of alternatives to typical lawns we see in parks or our own backyards. One alternative, known as xeriscaping or xerogardening, is when lawns are replaced with native plants and mulch to limit the amount of water and maintenance needed in a garden. Grass lawns could also be replaced with clover, wildflowers or a meadow, all which require fewer resources to grow effectively.

In Milesi’s studies, she learned that the only places in the US where lawns were natural, not irrigated or fertilized, were small areas in the Northeast and the Great Plains. In areas where lawns are more wasteful than not, xeriscaping is encouraged. Xeriscaping also helps to conserve water - important in drought ridden areas. In bad drought areas, fines and other penalties are put into place for people who violate watering schedules and irrigate their lawns on their own time.

Master Conservationist Program *Planting the seeds of conservation in Iowa*

The Master Conservationist Program is a collaborative program offered by ISU Extension and Outreach, County Conservation Boards, and local conservation leaders and professionals. The intensive blended online and in-person curriculum is developed to equip Iowans interested in natural resource conservation with the knowledge and skills necessary to make informed decisions about natural resources and to become local leaders and educators. Master Conservationists are individuals that share an interest in the sustainability of Iowa's natural resources and in becoming better stewards of those resources.

The curriculum is structured into four modules that combine technical information presented and curated by Iowa State University researchers and educators with in-person sessions led by local conservation leaders, practitioners, and experts. Module 1 'sets the stage' for the course, exploring the history and current structure of conservation in Iowa and also exploring the landforms and waterways that make up the state's land area. Module 2 digs deep into the structure, function, and challenges facing Iowa's natural prairie, forest, and aquatic ecosystems. Module 3 explores the wide range of conservation practices developed and implemented to address conservation challenges in Iowa. The final and fourth module then examines the human elements of conservation and explores how to communicate the importance of conservation to Iowa and Iowans.

Course graduates are awarded a certificate and encouraged to get engaged locally to apply the information they learn and continue to build their local connections to conservation professionals and other passionate conservationists.

Dates are Tuesday April 28 – June 9 6pm. Charge is tentatively set at \$20 for all sessions. Locations vary, check the following link in a week or two, to determine location and a better description of the sessions.

<https://www.extension.iastate.edu/dubuque/content/dubuque-county-master-conservationist>

help organizers plan accordingly and to help gather valuable networking information. Register at www.TreesForever.org/familyforest.

7 Ways to Arm Yourself Against Ticks and Lyme Disease

Posted by [The Iowa Clinic](#) on Tuesday, April 23, 2019

Ticks carry an inflammatory illness that can cause arthritis, neurological disorders and heart disorders. Protect yourself this tick season with these prevention tips.

Central Iowa isn't a hotbed for Lyme disease, one of the most common tick-borne illnesses. The majority of the nearly 30,000 annual cases are found in the northeastern United States and upper Midwest.

But public health officials have encouraged caution and promoted prevention in recent years as cases of Lyme disease rise across the state. In 2017, the 255 reported cases in Iowa were nearly four times the numbers seen as recently as 2010. And those are only the [cases recorded by the Iowa Department of Public Health](#). Many people are bitten by ticks and contract Lyme disease but never report symptoms.

A couple hundred cases in a state of 3 million people don't sound like much to worry about. Still, when not detected and treated early, the unpleasant symptoms of Lyme disease can last for years.

A rash from the tick bite is the most common sign of Lyme disease.

Not everyone experiences the same symptoms. But most people infected with Lyme disease experience a rash a few days to a month after being bitten by a disease-carrying tick.

The redness of the rash expands over several days and begins to resemble a bull's eye — a red center surrounded by a red ring. Several bull's eyes may appear after three to five weeks without treatment, indicating that the infection has spread into the bloodstream.

Other Lyme Disease Symptoms

Rashes only appear in 60 to 80 percent of Lyme disease cases. Without a rash or the knowledge that you've been bitten by a tick, it can be difficult to make the connection when you show these other symptoms:

- Mild eye infections
- Paralysis of your facial muscles (Bell's palsy)
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Muscle and joint pain
- Abnormal heart rhythm

Symptoms of Lyme disease tend to resolve on their own. But they can last for several years. In that time, new symptoms can emerge:

- Recurrent arthritis, particularly in your knees and shoulders
- Impaired mood, sleep or memory
- Pain or tingling in your arms or legs
- Meningitis and encephalitis

Prevent tick bites to avoid getting Lyme disease.

There were only 14 reported cases of Lyme disease in Polk County in 2016. And only one kind of tick, the deer tick, carries the bacteria that causes the infection. While you're more likely to encounter a disease-carrying deer tick if you venture into the northeastern or eastern part of the state, deer ticks are found in every county, according to the Iowa Tick Surveillance Program established by Iowa State University.

So as you venture outdoors to enjoy the warm weather or take a trip northeast where Lyme disease is more prevalent, take these precautions to prevent tick bites.

1. Keep ticks out of your yard.

Ticks thrive in tall grasses and moist environments. Make sure your yard isn't inviting them in. Cut your grass short, remove leaf litter and brush, store woodpiles off the ground and clean up the ground around bird feeders. Ticks also don't like sunshine. Prune your trees and low-lying bushes to keep your lawn sunny.

2. Know your tick species.

There are more than a dozen species of ticks in Iowa. You only need to worry about the deer tick, or black-legged tick. Deer ticks are quite small and can look like new "freckles" when attached to your skin.

Deer ticks are also more abundant in oak forests. Oak trees are native to Iowa. You may have some in your yard. There are many oak forests in central Iowa that you may want to avoid in tick season or stick to paths and trails on hikes:

- Brown's Woods in West Des Moines

Jester Park near Granger
 Yellow Banks Park southeast of Des Moines
 Pammel State Park in Winterset

3. Dress to deter deer ticks.

When you're enjoying the outdoors in an area where you suspect deer ticks, wear the appropriate clothing so less of your skin is exposed. Dress in long-sleeved shirts and pants. Tuck your pants into high socks or boots. [Wear insect repellents containing DEET](#) to make your skin less appetizing to ticks.

4. Check your family for ticks.

After you've been outside or on a hike, check yourself and your family for ticks. Remember, they have the appearance of a new freckle, so take a close look at the skin. Ticks can latch on anywhere on the skin, but most often attach to your thighs, arms, underarms and legs. Be sure to check through hair and clothing as well.

5. Check your pets too.

Pets often bring ticks indoors — even if they have been treated with a flea and tick preventative. Ticks can jump off your pet and onto your furnishings — or you. Keep your pets out of areas with high grasses, if you can. And always check them for ticks after they've been in grassy or wooded areas.

6. Take extra precautions in tick season.

Ticks are most likely to spread Lyme disease before they reach adulthood — when they're smaller nymphs. Nymphs seek a host to prey on each spring, from April to June. As they mature toward the end of the summer, they are less likely to spread disease. They go inactive in the winter months.

7. Remove ticks quickly and safely.

If you spot a tick, don't freak out! To spread disease, it must remain attached to your skin at least 24 to 48 hours. You can remove the tick before it does any damage.

[There's only one good way to do so.](#) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends you simply reach for the tweezers and follow these steps:

- Carefully grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible.
- Pull it straight out, being careful to not squeeze the tick's body.
- Clean the wound and apply an antiseptic to the bite.
- Wash your hands and avoid touching the tick with your bare hands.

Burning the tick with a match, covering it with petroleum jelly or nail polish and other folk remedies you may have heard of don't work. Not only are these methods ineffective, but they can also force the tick to regurgitate its gut contents, which increases the risk that it will transmit disease. It's safer to stick to the tweezers.

If the tick burrows deeper or has been on your skin for longer than 48 hours — it may look swollen with blood — [call your primary care provider immediately](#). Your provider can remove the tick safely, check for infection and provide quick antibiotic treatment if Lyme disease is suspected.

Events Calendar

Swiss Valley Nature Center/EB Lyons/Audubon Society/Hurstville Calendars

All programs are subject to weather conditions. To check for changes to this schedule, check the websites in the list of organizations below. The programs are open to the public and are designed for people of all ages unless otherwise described. For additional info or preregistration contact one of the following depending on the program's location:

Swiss Valley Nature Center, 13606 Swiss Valley Road Peosta, IA 52068, 563-556-6745. www.dubuquecounty.org or you can search for "Swiss Valley Nature Center Facebook".

EB Lyons Interpretive Center, 8991 Bellevue Heights, Dubuque, IA at 563-556-0620. www.minesofspain.org

Hurstville Interpretive Center, 18670 63rd Street, Maquoketa, IA at 563- 652-3783. www.jacksonceb.com

Dubuque Audubon Society, P.O. Box 3174, Dubuque, IA 52004-3174, 563-582-215. www.audubondubuque.org/

There were no conservation events listed on any of the websites that we monitor. I'm assuming due to the Coronavirus.

Other Events Calendar

Winter Farmer's Market Saturday, 9am-noon former Younker's men's store in the Kennedy Mall.

Company Sponsors

Please support our local sponsors

<i>All Seasons Heating</i> 798 Cedar Cross Rd	<i>Environmental Management Services</i> 5170 Wolff Rd	<i>Oky Doky Food Mart</i> P.O. Box 300	<i>Steve's Ace Home and Garden</i> 3350 JFK 200 South Locust
<i>MidWest One</i> 895 Town Clock Plaza	<i>Sherry Horsfield Farm Bureau Insurance</i> 20214 E Pleasant Grove Rd	<i>O'Meara Custom Products</i> 8915 N. Badger Rd.	<i>TFM Co.</i> 2040 Kerper Blvd.
<i>Artistic Cleaners</i> 107 Locust St.	<i>Home+Floor Show Associates Dr.</i> 1475	<i>Organic Valley Dickeyville WI</i>	<i>Therapeutic Massage</i> 2255 JFK Road
<i>Brennan Baumhover Ins.</i> 2615 Dodge St.	<i>The Friedman Group</i> 880 Locust St. P. O. Box 1780	<i>Pfohl's Blinds, Drapes Inc.</i> 335 West 1st Street	<i>U.S. Bank</i> 270 West 7th
<i>Dennis Baumhover Ins.</i> 2615 Dodge St.	<i>Leo H. Frueh, Consulting Forester</i> 2230 Chippewa Dr.	<i>Pregler Electric</i> 216th Ave LaMotte IA	<i>Weber Paper Co.</i> 4300 Chevenelle Dr.
<i>Behr's Funeral Home</i> 1491 Main St.	<i>Hendricks Feed Co.</i> 880 Central	<i>Premier Bank</i> 1975 JFK Rd.	<i>White Front Feed & Seed</i> 4290 Dodge St.
<i>Breitbach's Country Dining</i> 563 Balltown Rd.	<i>Herbst Upholstery & Auto</i> 76 Main St	<i>Schuster Heating & Pump</i> 15674 Key City Lane	<i>White Water Native Seeds Epworth, IA</i>
<i>Cedar Cross Overhead Door</i> 1040 Cedar Cross Rd	<i>IIW Engineers & Surveyors P.C.</i> 4155 Pennsylvania	<i>Schuster Tree Service</i> 7273 Schueller Heights Rd	<i>Zuccaro Dental</i> 895 Main St suite 900
<i>Citizens State Bank</i> P.O. Box 50 New Vienna	<i>Kaufmann Painting</i> 17368 S John Deere Rd.	<i>Schwartz Plumbing</i> 4904 Asbury	
<i>Copper Kettle</i> 2987 JACKSON ST	<i>Klauer Optical</i> 1705 Delhi St.	<i>Sisters of Saint Francis</i> 3390 Windsor Ave.	
<i>Dupaco Credit Union</i> P.O. Box 179	<i>Miller Flooring</i> Box 125 New Vienna	<i>Skip Breithbach Feed Balltown, IA</i>	
<i>DuTrac Credit Union</i> 3465 Asbury	<i>Nature's Way Lawn Care</i> 440 Burch St.	<i>Spahn & Rose Lumber Co.</i> 1101 Jackson St.	
		<i>Stecklein Tree Service Epworth, IA</i>	

Board Members 2020

Name	Title	563 except as noted	Name	563 except as noted
Mark Kaufman	Vice President	879-3452	Gerda Preston Hartman	588-0649
Pat Hayes	President	542-2960	Whitey Kemp	582-7752
Connie Kintzle	Treasurer	583-3907	Punkie Birkel	
Bob Walton	Secretary		Dan Simon	583-0514
Tom Klinge	Newsletter	815-747-7786	Paul Kaufman	583-5030
			Bev Rettenmeier	

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Reminders:

The next open meetings will be held **Tuesday May 12, 2020** and **September 8, 2020**, on the second floor of the Oky-Doky at 250 West 1st street. All Members are invited and everyone is encouraged to attend.

Clean out your bird houses and if you have mice in them you should leave them open.

Check the event calendars for some exciting things to do.

Support your local Farmer’s Markets. Support our local Sponsors.

This months insert - None

This month’s focus - None

Change your furnace filter.

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Visit our web page at www.dbqccs.org

- OR -

Visit our Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Dubuque-County-Conservation-Society/421655257997596>

or you can search for “Dubuque County Conservation Society Facebook”.