

	<h1>DCCS Newsletter</h1> <p><i>Dubuque County Conservation Society</i> “Organized in 1933 for Protection of Soil, Forests, Waters and Wildlife” P.O. Box 645 Dubuque, IA 52004-0645</p>	
---	---	---

“Start by doing what's necessary, then what's possible and suddenly you are doing the impossible.”
 St Francis of Assisi

.....

Free fishing weekend is June 2, 3 and 4. Take time to gather with friends at your favorite fishing spot.

.....

Trout stocking in northeast Iowa streams starts April 3

The popular trout stream stocking season starts on April 3. Find a list of stocked trout streams on the DNR trout stream map or the DNR trout fishing webpage (<https://www.iowadnr.gov/Fishing/Trout-Fishing>). https://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/idnr/uploads/fish/Trout_Stream_Stocking2023.pdf

The DNR Trout Program offers Iowa anglers a variety of trout fishing opportunities, including catchable stockings, fingerling stockings, wild trout, streams with restrictive regulations, easy universal access areas and remote streams with difficult access. About 320,000 catchable-sized rainbow trout, 30,000 fingerling brook trout, and 5,000 fingerling brown trout will be stocked into hundreds of miles of northeast Iowa streams from the beginning of April through the end of October. Funding to support the trout stocking program comes from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and trout fees. About 50,000 Iowans and 5,000 nonresidents go trout fishing in Iowa each year.

Iowa’s trout streams are open year-round and meander through some of the most scenic areas of the state. Get the most out of your trout fishing trip with information about each stream's location, qualities, and other fun facts on the Iowa trout streams webpage (<https://www.iowadnr.gov/Fishing/Where-to-Fish/Trout-Streams>). Media Contact: Mike Steuck, Regional Fisheries Supervisor, Northeast Iowa, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 563-927-3276.

.....

Baumgartner and Kapler Memorial Scholarship Award

Dubuque County Conservation Society presented the scholarship to Olivia Kruse this year. Olivia was born and raised in beautiful Dubuque county. She was brought up more outside than inside. She is a Senior at Iowa State University majoring in Animal Ecology, with a double option in Wildlife Care and Wildlife (biology). Iowa State University has encouraged her devotion to make a difference through her classes and the organizations she has participated in. Fall of 2022 was her sixth semester as a Residential Assistant (RA) through the Iowa State Department of Residence. In this role, she has learned to analyze conflicts, to problem solve with a willingness to learn from, with, and about others. Additionally, the RA role has allowed her to reinforce and demonstrate her commitment to academics and to serve as the President of the RA Advocacy Team.

She is a Research Assistant through the Agronomy department at Iowa State, where she gained experience with graduate students conducting herbicide studies. As a member of the Program for Women in Science and Engineering (WISE), it is her privilege to work in an advanced research setting, providing her with valuable experience for her future in science. She is also a member of the Ornithology Club on campus, where she bonds over a common interest in birds, their conservation, and nature with other Iowa State students.

During the summer of 2020, she was privileged to serve as the Dubuque County Conservation Naturalist Aid Intern. In this position, she enhanced conservation strategies using community education and promotion. She developed and implemented educational activities, in addition to educating people of all ages about local preservation sites and concerns. This position was significant for her education because it allowed her to focus on why she entered the wildlife conservation field. Last summer, she also served as an Undergraduate Research Assistant through the Department of Natural Resource Ecology and Management at Iowa State. In this position, she conducted auditory and visual Bird Point Counts utilizing distance bins for avian locations. She also performed vegetation surveys corresponding to transects and a profile board. Through this role, she was aiding a graduate student from the department in understanding the relationship of Northern Bobwhite regarding edge feathering and native grass seeding habitat. Additionally, her academic curriculum in Animal Ecology strongly emphasizes conservation, and through the coursework, she has performed inside and outside the classroom, she has learned more about why this field is so important.

Volunteering impacted her life starting in high school when she served as the Division 15, Region 4 District Lieutenant Governor for Key Club. Key Club is an international service organization aiming to make the world a better place through service. In Dubuque, she is a certified animal handler at the Humane Society. She performs animal husbandry work in this position and socializes with the animals. In addition, she also enjoys performing local restoration work for her community. Volunteering is meaningful work that allows people to be humble and give back to their community. Especially in the field of conservation, volunteers contribute to the preservation of our ecosystems and wildlife species. Nature has played a huge part in her life growing up, and its attributes will continue to influence her life in the future. Born to an avid bird watcher, along with her father she joined the Dubuque Audubon Society when she was 10. In this community, she learned an infinite amount of nature-related information from others in the organization. Growing up, one of her fondest memories was at the Green Island Wildlife Management Area in Jackson County, Iowa. She was roughly 11 years old, sitting in the front seat of her role model, Bob Walton's, light-blue car. A long train of vehicles followed Bob's car, and she remembered being so proud of leading the pack. They were creeping down a dirt road, and she remembers Bob telling her to look up outside of the right window. About two-thirds of the way up, towards the center of a naked tree, two gold discs gave symmetry to a snow-white face. It was the first Snowy Owl she had ever seen. Then she realized she wanted to learn everything about the outdoors to be just like her mentor Bob Walton.

Through her education and experiences at Iowa State University, she has begun to understand the critical need for environmental groups and their roles in conservation. They are the foundation of environmental management efforts. Environmental groups ensure future generations will see flourishing ecosystems, supporting their person and the wildlife around them. After her education, she aims to be actively involved in environmental groups around her place of living, promoting the conservation of the environment. She wants to impact the outdoors and conservation by promoting sustainable practices. In our ever-evolving world, individuals often overlook the beauty of nature in their backyard. She wants to redirect the eyes of our communities by reinforcing conservation efforts,

influencing the protection of our natural resources, and repairing the damage done by humans to maintain the environment for future generations.

Her passion for conservation has fueled her eagerness to learn about the natural world. She plans to further her education in a master's program after graduating with her undergraduate degree in Animal Ecology. She has high expectations for herself and her ability to make this world a better place for humans and every living organism.

.....



The Conservation Society annual Bluebird House workshop was held March 4, at the Swiss Valley Nature Center with approximately 60 people in attendance. The Bluebirds should be arriving soon. Bluebirds prefer open areas with low grass and perches from which they can hunt insects, often watching from a low perch and then fluttering down to take bugs from the ground. A wide expanse of open, chemical-free lawn provides ideal habitat. Dead trees provide important nesting and roosting sites for bluebirds and a whole host of other cavity-nesting birds. When using a nest box, place it on a post in an open area, about 5 feet above the ground, with a predator guard on the post to keep intruders from climbing up. House sparrows, for instance, are very aggressive competitors for nesting space and will even kill bluebirds and other natives. So be prepared to evict house sparrows.

.....

Can You Reuse Potting Soil in Planters? Melinda Myers

<https://www.birdsandblooms.com/gardening/gardening-basics/can-you-reuse-potting-soil/>

Consider using fresh potting soil in your annual planters each year. This helps avoid future pest problems caused by insect or disease populations that may be building in the soil. Try composting the soil as well as the plant. Soil contains wonderful microorganisms that help with decomposition. It's a great way to recycle potting mix back into the landscape.

Don't use soil directly from the garden. It may be tempting to dig up some backyard dirt, but potted plants need drainage, so use potting soil when planting in containers. The best blends are designed to stay slightly moist while allowing excess water to drain and also allows the plants to receive more oxygen. Look for potting mixes that have vermiculite, peat moss, compost and perlite. If your container doesn't have drainage holes on the bottom, drill a few holes in it.

Clean your planters by dipping each pot in a solution of 1 part bleach to 9 parts water. Then rinse the pots in clear water and they'll be ready for fresh soil and new plants!

.....

What To Look for When Buying Potting Soil

<https://www.birdsandblooms.com/gardening/gardening-basics/best-potting-soil/>

Potting soil, as its name suggests, is for potted plants or plants grown in containers. It's formulated to create a chemically balanced, aerated, well-drained habitat for plants that will spend all or most of their lives in containers. Most potting soil is packaged in sealed bags, so you probably won't get to run your hands through it first. But here are a few things to look for:

1. The bags should feel soft, indicating the soil isn't too damp or tightly packed nor should it be too lightweight because it's dried out.
2. Ingredients should include a mix of peat moss, ground pine bark, and perlite or vermiculite. These latter two make the soil lighter and provide aeration.
3. Potting soil should contain a small amount of plant food or fertilizer. It may also contain limestone and a wetting agent to keep the moss and pine bark from drying out.
4. If you're cultivating containers of indoor or outdoor plants, herbs or vegetables, use potting soil.

How to Store Potting Soil

Open bags of potting soil can be stored as they are or in sealed plastic containers for about six months. Opened bags of soil should be taped shut. If unopened and stored in a cool, dry place, bags of potting soil will stay good for up to two years. If your older soil smells bad or shows signs of mold or gnats, it's time to dispose of it and start fresh.

Potting soil is different from topsoil and garden soil in a number of ways.

Typically, topsoil is what you already have in your yard, or you might purchase some to fill a large lawn or landscaping area. Topsoil can be of any quality — sandy and low on organic ingredients, or extremely rich in organic matter derived from dead leaves, vegetation and animals. Garden soil is what's known as a "soil amendment;" it's mixed with topsoil to enrich the latter and create a better growing environment.

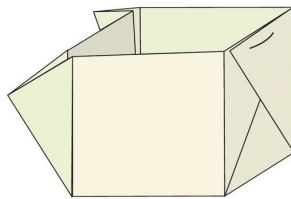
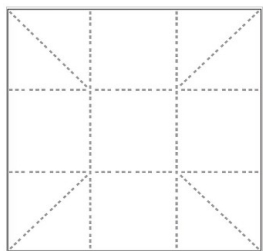
.....

How to make seed starting pots

<https://www.birdsandblooms.com/gardening/how-to-make-newspaper-pots/>

Ready to start seeds indoors to get a jump start on the spring gardening season? Root through the recycling bin, then use the pattern below and follow a few simple steps to make newspaper pots for growing seedlings.

1. The first step to making a newspaper pot is to cut four layers of newspaper into a 7-inch square.
2. Fold in thirds, then turn and fold again to make a nine-square fold.
3. Angle-fold each corner on one side and staple it. Repeat the process on the opposite side.
4. When seedlings are ready to transplant, slice a few holes in the paper and plant the entire cup. This won't disturb the roots, and the pots will break down.



.....

Essential Expert Gardening Tips

Taking care of plants in a garden is kind of like raising kids. You've got to feed them, keep them safe and give them plenty of room to grow! Here are the most important responsibilities every plant owner needs to be aware of, whether you're a proud new plant parent or a seasoned pro.

1. **Test Your Soil** -- Choose plants, fertilizers and soil amendments without the guesswork. Simple, inexpensive soil tests reveal exactly what you need. At-home soil test kits are one option.

2. Water Mindfully -- While watering is important, be careful not to overdo it. Overwatering is just as much of a problem as underwatering. Plants need moisture, but watering too often can cause root rot and other diseases. Look to the leaves for cues. If they are yellow or brown and drooping even though the soil is wet, that's a sign that they're probably getting too much moisture.

3. Provide Enough Space -- It's easy to buy too many plants or to overcrowd them, but that can lead to an unruly or unmanageable garden. Follow the recommendations on the package or search online.

4. Fertilize Plants Sparingly -- In addition to plenty of sunshine, plants need nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Rich topsoil with lots of compost will provide a lot of what your hungry little green friends need. If you need to fertilize use a slow-release granular fertilizer. Overfertilizing contaminates groundwater and harms plants, so follow the directions. Feed plants only when it's really necessary.

5. Weeding is one of those garden chores you've simply got to face. Weeds seem to grow twice as fast and three times as big as the plants that are supposed to be thriving in the same place! They take nutrients and water from the soil that your precious plants need. Grab invaders at the base and do your best to pull them out, root and all. Otherwise, the weeds will be back before you even have a chance to clean the dirt from under your fingernails. It is easy to create a weed barrier by lining a garden bed with flattened cardboard boxes, then covering with a few inches of wood mulch. This method also helps the soil retain moisture, which creates happier, healthier plants.

Check out the best natural way to kill weeds.

<https://www.birdsandblooms.com/gardening/gardening-basics/natural-way-kill-weeds/>

6. Remember to Apply Mulch -- Think of mulch like a babysitter that is helping protect your plants when you're not there. Mulch helps soil retain moisture and suppress weeds. It also keeps roots cool during hot summer days and keeps them warm when the temps drop. Mulch comes in lots of different types, including shredded wood, evergreen needles and straw. Bigger nuggets take longer to break down, meaning they'll last longer. Add a fresh layer of 1 to 3 inches each spring (a 4-inch layer of mulch is best for preventing weeds), and pull it back slightly to keep it from touching plant stems and tree trunks.

7. Prune Plants Properly -- The best plant parents know these leafy kids need some discipline. Pruning keeps shrubs and trees in check, helping them grow full and healthy. Timing is key. Many shrubs set their flower buds weeks or months before bloom, so if you prune at the wrong time, you lose all those beauties. Prune lilacs and other spring flowering shrubs like lilacs after they finish blooming and summer bloomers in late winter or early spring. Use loppers with sharp blades, making cuts at a 45-degree angle, above an outward-facing bud or fork.

8. Deadheading and Pinching -- Flowering plants put all their energy into first producing blooms, then turning those into seeds. After all, that's how plants make more plants. If you want to encourage more blooms instead of seeds on reflowering plants, pinch or snip off dead flower heads. For a fuller, bushier appearance, pinch off new growth just above a leaf node or bud. This gardening tip actually encourages the plant to grow two new stems where there once was only one.

9. Control Pests With Care -- When finding holes chewed in leafy greens or aphids sucking the life out of buds. Resist the urge to go straight to pesticides, since these can harm pollinators and other beneficial bugs. Start by removing the pests by hand or with a strong blast from the hose. If they return, identify the pest and select the most eco-friendly option to remove them, such as an insecticidal soap or horticultural oil (be careful to follow label instructions). Treat pests as they appear rather than spraying wholesale for problems you may not even have.

.....

Should You Use Coffee Grounds in the Garden? Melinda Myers

<https://www.birdsandblooms.com/gardening/gardening-basics/coffee-grounds-in-garden/>

Coffee grounds can successfully be used in indoor and outdoor gardens, but moderation is key. Avoid applying large quantities of fresh grounds to the soil. This can temporarily tie up soil nutrients. Plus, coffee contains allelopathic chemicals that inhibit the growth of certain plants.

The best place for coffee grounds is the compost pile. Composting grounds as a first step eliminates both issues while allowing you to recycle your morning grounds into a wonderful soil amendment.



Adding Compost to Garden Soil and Tilling It

By adding compost, you will be increasing the productivity, growth, and healthier plants in the vegetable garden. The best soil amendment is compost, it will leave your soil structure with so many benefits for many growing seasons. Using great compost contains four key components — organic matter, moisture, bacteria, and oxygen.

In the garden, using good compost has many soil benefits such as providing plenty of nutrients into the soil so we don't have to use as many fertilizers in the vegetable garden. Another advantage is it will amend the soil perfectly to make the soil more workable by adding organic matter. A good quantity of compost has an adequate ratio of nitrogen and carbon. The nitrogen source comes from things like manure and the carbon source comes from decayed plant matter. Compost will also help with excess tilling and crop rotation. In many small gardens it's hard to rotate crops, but by composting it's almost like rotating your crops, by replacing what the new plants need with compost. Compost will also add depth and volume to your soil that was broke down from previous years of over tilling. Compost is the best thing you can do for your garden.

Compost is one of the best organic soil amendments—and you can make it for free! Put food waste to good use restoring the soil that grows our food. It's good for the environment too.



Tips for Deer Resistant Plants and Deer Deterrents Sally Roth

<https://www.birdsandblooms.com/gardening/backyard-wildlife/deer-resistant-plants/>

Tips to Deer-Proof Your Garden

Deer may be adorable, but they can seriously damage your garden. Deer have gone to extremes. They've made themselves at home in suburbia and even in towns. Haircut sweepings are no longer effective, because today's deer are accustomed to the human scent. Even stinky sprays, homemade or commercial, may not work. Hanging wind chimes or foil pie plates in hopes of scaring them away? Bambi and his pals will only laugh. Instead, plant deer resistant plants, and avoid or remove plants that attract deer, such as tulips, pansies, hostas, arborvitae and yew.

But don't be tricked into a false sense of security. "No plant is truly deer-proof," says Brooke Maslo, an assistant extension specialist in wildlife ecology at Rutgers University. When deer are hungry, especially in fall and winter, any plant in your yard may become dinner. A list of plants deer tend to avoid is shown below.

Try Deer Deterrents

Deterrents are worth a try, and are best used before pests are a problem. At the low end of cost and effort, hang bars of strong-scented soap or use homemade garlic spray. Apply blood meal or deer repellent granules around plants, or spray them with commercial products to make them smell and

taste bad. The measures may also deter rabbits, another common backyard pest. Motion-activated water sprays, lights and other gadgets are worth a try, too. An energetic, barking dog is also a fantastic ally. The only real way to avoid deer altogether is an 8-foot-tall fence of plastic-net deer fencing around your vegetable garden or yard. Know that what works in one garden may not work in another. And when food gets scarce, all bets are off. Take comfort in knowing you're not alone.

Ultrasonic Deer Repeller

According to the University of Vermont, ultrasonic devices are marketed to repel deer by emitting sounds above 20 kilohertz—which animals, but not humans, are supposed to be able to hear. Research found that deer hear at a different wavelength than that emitted by the ultrasonic repellent. These products have not been proved to be effective at discouraging them.

.....

Plants that deer are less likely to eat.

Peony - *Paeonia lactiflora*. You'll enjoy the showy, fragrant blooms, but deer and rabbits won't.

Wood Sage - *Salvia x sylvestris*. Sometimes called meadow sage, this perennial salvia has spikes of vibrant violet-blue flowers. Not only is it a deer resistant plant, but it's also drought tolerant once established, is at home in the dry soils of rock gardens and is loved by hummingbirds.

Coneflower - *Echinacea* species. Daisy-like petals burst from this low-maintenance perennial that comes in a range of colors and is disease and deer resistant. Plant coneflower in a sunny spot with well-draining soil.

Bergenia - *Bergenia crassifolia*. Its nickname, pigsqueak, might be animal-inspired (its leaves squeak when rubbed), but most deer and rabbits say "no, thank you." In spring, stems of pink flowers rise above large, glossy leaves. Often used as a shady ground cover, it thrives in dry soil and drought.

Cleome - *Cleome Hassleriana* is an annual. Because of its spiderlike flowers, cleome—which is also commonly called spiderflower—is a nearly unmistakable annual in a sunny garden. It grows quickly from seed, towering up to 4 or 5 feet, and offers fragrant pink, lavender, purple or white bicolor flowers. A pollinator favorite, it handles drought, and animals leave the hairy, sticky stems alone.

Catmint - *Nepeta* species. Catmints are easy to grow, long-blooming, heat-tolerant and deer resistant. After the flowers fade, shear off the spent blooms and about a third of the stalk for a second crop.

Gold Zebra Foamy Bells – *Heucherella*. Gold Zebra's yellow and green leaves are accented with brilliant gold and blood-red centers. This deer resistant plant has showy white flowers that attract bees, butterflies, hummingbirds and other helpful pollinators.

Jack of Diamonds Heartleaf Brunnera - *Brunnera Macrophylla* 'Jack of Diamonds'. If you like Jack Frost brunnera for its green and silver heart-shaped leaves, you'll enjoy the larger 9- to 10-inch wide foliage of this shade perennial. Bees find an early nectar source in the tiny blue spring flowers.

Swamp Milkweed - *Asclepias Incarnata*. Native to swamps and wet meadows, this butterfly and hummingbird magnet also tolerates dry soil. The 3- to 4-foot tall plants are topped with fragrant showy pink to mauve flowers in mid to late summer. You'll find both monarch and queen butterfly caterpillars munching on the leaves, while deer tend to leave it be. Check out the ultimate guide to growing milkweed for monarch butterflies.

Weigela - *Weigela florida*. This large, dense flowering shrub produces bunches of blooms in spring. The pink flowers may reappear in summer. New cultivars are available in many different shades and produce blooms throughout summer and fall. Weigela tolerates clay soil, and deer generally avoid it.

Take time to enjoy the outdoors it is good for both your mental and physical health.

Plant a Tree

You can make a difference in your community by planting a tree in your yard, local park or school. Trees improve the quality of the air we breathe and the water we drink. They beautify our streets and shade our children. Here are some great opportunities to get affordable trees to plant this spring: The Iowa DNR State Forest Nursery offers spring delivery in April and May for hardwood, conifer and shrub seedlings. Visit our online store (<https://nursery.iowadnr.gov/>) to view seedling varieties and to place your spring order.

.....

Be on the lookout for the dreaded tick. Spring and early summer are times when ticks are active. Tucking pants into your socks can help keep ticks out, but that's not always feasible during the hottest days of summer. Another option: Wear clothing treated with permethrin, a chemical that incapacitates or even kills ticks but is safe for humans. Look for clothes treated on the inside as well as the outside. You should also look for a 0.5 percent permethrin spray to treat your shoes before going outside. The treatment typically lasts about one month. If you have pets, note that permethrin is not harmful to dogs (<https://www.silversneakers.com/blog/dogs-older-adults-best-breed/>) —but may be harmful to cats and fish. The TickEncounter Resource Center advises letting permethrin-treated clothing dry completely before going near cats. Learn more about permethrin at (<https://web.uri.edu/tickencounter/>), and tips to protect your pets from ticks here (http://www.tickencounter.org/prevention/protect_your_pets).

Adopt the Toilet-Time Tick Check

Even if you're taking preventive measures, you should still perform a tick check each day to make sure one didn't latch on. Because nymph-stage ticks are so small, they can easily be overlooked if you don't have an up-close view. Each day when you sit on the toilet, make it a time to check for ticks. This gives you a close look at the areas ticks often hide: the inside of your legs, your genital area, and abdomen.

If You Find a Tick, Remove It Fast

A tick typically has to stay attached to you for 36 to 48 hours before it can transmit its Lyme-causing bacterium. So if you're able to remove the tick within 24 hours or so, you likely won't have had the chance of Lyme infection. For fast and safe tick removal, use fine-tipped or pointed tweezers, which will allow you to reach in from the side and grab the head of the tick, not the back. Then you can pull the tick firmly upward and off your skin. The germs are in the back part of the tick, so when you only grab the head, you have a better chance of not squeezing germs into you.

.....

DUBUQUE COUNTY CONSERVATION

April 16 – A Timeline of Local Native American Culture – Come join a spring family program at EB Lyons Nature Center 8991 Bellevue Heights on Sunday, April 16, 2023 at 12 noon. The program will be on a Timeline of Local Native American Culture including the history of Native Americans of the area and the Indian Mounds that are visible today on our landscape. Also, a private family collection of area Native American artifacts will be shown and discussed. Join our presenters Dick Vorwald and Gerda Preston Hartman for this free event.

Listen to the stories of the settlers of the Preston family and life in the local Mines of Spain area. <https://www.minesofspain.org/settler-preston/>

.....

Update: You will no longer see the Amazon Smile as they have discontinued that program.

Business Members

All Seasons Heating
798 Cedar Cross Rd

Artistic Cleaners
107 Locust St.

Dennis Baumhover Ins.
2615 Dodge St.

Behr's Funeral Home
1491 Main St.

Breitbach's Country Dining
563 Balltown Rd.

Cedar Cross Overhead Door
1040 Cedar Cross Rd

Citizens State Bank
P.O. Box 50
NewVienna

Copper Kettle
2987 Jackson St

Dupaco Credit Union
P.O. Box 179

DuTrac Credit Union
3465 Asbury

Environmental Management
Services - 5170 Wolff Rd #2

Sherry Horsfield
Farm/Bureau Ins
20214 E Pleasant Grove Rd

Home+Floor Show
1475 Associates Dr.

The Friedman Group
880 Locust St. P. O. Box 1780

Leo H. Frueh, Consulting Forester
Email: fruehforestry@gmail.com

Hendricks Feed Co.
880 Central

Herbst Upholstery & Auto
76 Main St

Kaufmann Painting
17368 S John Deere Rd.

Klauer Optical
1705 Delhi St.

MidWest One Bank
895 Town Clock Plaza

Miller Flooring
Box 125 New Vienna

Natures Way Inc.
lancekirby1970@gmail.com

Oky Doky Food Mart
P.O. Box 300 Dubuque

O'Meara Custom Products
8915 N. Badger Rd.
East Dubuque IL

Joe Klein - Organic Valley
PO Box 181 Dickeyville WI

Origin Design
137 Main St - Suite 100

Pfohl's Blinds, Drapes Inc.
335 West 1st Street

Pregler Electric
216th Ave LaMotte IA

Premier Bank
1975 JFK Rd.

Schuster Tree Service
7273 Schueller Heights Rd
Schustertree@gmail.com

Sisters of Saint Francis
3390 Windsor Ave.

Skip Breithbach Feed
Balltown, IA

Spahn \$ Rose Lumber
250 Harrison St.

Stecklein Tree Service
Epworth, IA

Steve's Ace Home and Garden
3350 JFK & 200 South Locust

Therapeutic Massage
2255 JFK Road

U.S. Bank
270 West 7th

Weber Paper Co.
4300 Chevenelle Dr.

White Front Feed & Seed
4290 Dodge St.

White Water Native Seeds
Epworth, IA

Board Members

President: Paul Kaufmann 563.583.5030
Vice-President: Mark Kaufmann 563.879.3452
Secretary: Bob Walton
Treasurer: Connie Kintzle
Facebook: Nick Kaufmann
Newsletter: Connie Kintzle
Website: Nick Kaufmann

Punkie Birkel
Tim Fiedler tedfiedler@hotmail.com
Rich Fiedler
Gerda Hartman 563.588.0649
Pat Hayes 563.542.2960
Whitey Kemp 563.582.7752
Tom Klinge
Matt McQuillen
Bev Rettenmeier
Dan Simon Sr. 563.583.0514
Dan Simon Jr

Reach any board member by email at dbqccs01@gmail.com

Dubuque County Conservation Society
PO Box 645
Dubuque, IA 52001



Dubuque County Conservation Society website: <https://www.dbqccs.org/>
Conservation Society Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/dbqcntyconsoc>

Reminders:

Dubuque Farmers Market is held Saturday morning May 6, thru October 28, at 7 a.m. on Iowa street

DCCS meetings are held September through May on the 2nd Tuesday of the month at 6 p.m. at the National Guard Armory Old Hwy Rd (No meetings June, July, or August)

Check the events calendar for area Conservation activities and projects.

<https://www.facebook.com/dubuquecountyconservation/>

<https://www.mycountyparks.com/County/Jackson.aspx>

<https://www.mycountyparks.com/County/Jones.aspx>