

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
January 22, 1968

Genesee Valley Nursery  
RFD #2  
Belmont,  
New York 14813

Dear Sirs:

I am a cooperater with the Hancock County Soil & Water Conservation District in the state of Maine.

Mr. Albert Dow of the Soil Conservation Service in Ellsworth, Maine has given me your address in regard to purchasing stock from your firm for the development of a small wildlife area I own in Maine.

Would you have a catalog that I could receive or a listing of your stock?

I am most interested in vegetation for Wildlife uses in a rather clayee (loamy) field as well as plant life for use bordering a pond.

Mr. Dow has suggested the following:

Gray Twig Dogwood  
Red Ozier Dogwood  
Silky Dogwood  
Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle  
Autum Olive  
High Bush Cranberry  
Flowering Crabs

Please feel free to add to this list and I would appreciate your prices for the above. I am thinking of lots of ten and variety as the area is only about two acres in size.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
January 22, 1968

Forest Nursery Co., Inc.  
McMinnville,  
Tennessee

Dear Sirs:

I am a cooperater with the Hancock County Soil & Water Conservation District in the state of Maine.

Mr. Albert Dow of the Soil Conservation Service in Ellsworth Maine has given me your address in regard to purchasing stock from your firm for the development of a small wildlife area I own in Maine.

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Mr. Dow has suggested the following:

Gray twig dogwood — 10' GR BR WHT FRUIT  
Red ozier dogwood — 4'  
Silky dogwood —  
Pink Tabarian honeysuckle — 4-5'  
Autum olive — 10-15'  
High bush cranberry — 6-10' 17' 8"  
Flowering crabs — 11-12'

Please feel free to add to this list and I would appreciate your prices for the above. I am thinking of lots of ten and variety as the area is only about two acres in size.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandeck

DR. W. HARRY EVERHART  
CHIEF OF FISHERIES  
LYNDON H. BOND  
ASS'T. CHIEF OF FISHERIES  
LAURENCE F. DECKER  
CHIEF ENGINEER  
KENNETH W. HODGDON  
CHIEF, GAME DIVISION  
STEPHEN E. POWELL  
ASS'T. CHIEF, GAME DIVISION



C. KEITH MILLER  
BUSINESS MANAGER  
STANLEY P. LINSOTT  
SUPT. OF HATCHERIES  
WILLIAM C. MINCHER  
DIRECTOR, INFORMATION AND  
EDUCATION  
MAYNARD F. MARSH  
CHIEF WARDEN  
WINIFRED E. CLARK  
SECRETARY TO COMMISSIONER

DEPARTMENT OF  
**Inland Fisheries and Game**

RONALD T. SPEERS, COMMISSIONER  
GEORGE W. BUCKNAM, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

Mr. Albert Sandecki  
Harborside, Maine 04642

Re: Mr. Sandecki

*Fish & Game Office  
Water Rd.  
Machias, Maine 04654  
22 Jan 68*

Your request for reconstruction of a dam in Harborside has been forwarded to this office. We would like to check the stream before giving final approval. From your description of the area I doubt that there will be any problems.

Under the present snow conditions it may be difficult to get a look at the stream bed and flow. Would you drop me a line when you feel the stream is open enough for observation? It doesn't have to be completely clear; if enough is open to give some idea of stream bed size & composition, this will be adequate. I realize that you would like approval as soon as possible so that S.C.S. can provide assistance.

Thanks for your cooperation.

FISH & GAME OFFICE, MACHIAS  
AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO  
COMMISSIONER OF  
INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME  
STATE HOUSE  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

04654

*Sincerely,*

*Phil Andrews  
Asst. Fishery Biologist*

Wednesday, January 17, 1968

## Callahan Lease Provides For Reclamation Of Goose Pond

A clause incorporating the recommendations of the Hancock County Technical Action Panel regarding the reclamation of the Goose Pond minesite in Harborside on Cape Rosier was included in the lease signed by the Callahan Mining Corp. on Dec. 21, according to Robert Doyle, State Geologist.

"I think the TAP meeting gave a lot of people the opportunity to discuss it, and it was generally agreed that the responsibility was a mutual one," said Doyle. The recommendations of the TAP had subsequently been endorsed by the Hancock County Commissioners.

Doyle pointed out that the State's jurisdiction covers only the former pond area, and the provision in the lease covers only that land. The pond was drained after a special session of the legislature seized the adjacent shoreline of the Holbrook Island Sanctuary by eminent domain and the lease between the Maine Mining Bureau and Callahan is specifically for that area. No controls have been established on what Callahan does with the land it owns outright.

"This is a good idea for all strip mining," said Roy Whitcomb, Gov. Curtis's executive assistant. "This is the type of law which should be brought before the next legislature, so that each mine won't have to be handled individually."

The clause in the lease reads as follows:

"23. Lessee will cooperate

with Lessor, its various agents and the Officials of the town of Brooksville, Hancock County, Maine, in the planning, funding and implementation of a program for the rehabilitation of the said lands upon the completion of mining activities thereon. The details of such program, including the funding and administration of same and the source of funds to accomplish the program shall be the subject of further discussion and negotiation between the parties."

Doyle stresses that in establishing aims for restoration of the pondsite, the Mining Bureau will be working in conjunction with other State agencies including the Highway Department, Sea and Shore Fisheries, the Water Improvement Comm., and Fish & Game.

### AN OLD HOLE IN THE STATUTES

We were rather hurt at a meeting of the Hancock County Technical Action Panel last December when Callahan Mining Corporation's attorney, Charles Sneed, disparaged Goose Pond as having been "an ugly tidal mudflat with no recreational value." We happen to live on one of those ugly tidal mudflats. Tourists will never line up to look at it, but we are somewhat attached to it and would miss it if it were filled in. It's too wet for football, and its too shallow for the Retired Skippers' Race, but sometimes it's pleasant to walk along the shore and observe the growth of the scrubby pines we planted on the eroding banks where, 100 years ago, were built some of the sloops and schooners for which Maine was famous. Not being gregarious by nature, we also enjoy the privacy it insures us to westward. Houses are springing up all along what used to be deserted farmland, and it affords us some comfort to know that on one side, at least, there is hardly a soul between us and Portugal.

It may not look like much to Mr. Sneed, but it's home to us, and we hope we don't wake up tomorrow to find that the State has taken our river by eminent domain and that our ugly flats are to be dammed and drained by a mining company. In fact we wish someone in Augusta would draw up rules that would let us know exactly what to expect when the veins of silver and copper that dot Maine's coast from Castine to Calais catch the eyes of hungry corporations. Mr. Sneed says that mining laws are something that requires considerable study. It has been over a hundred years since mines began operating in Maine, and there are still no laws. How much study do they require?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TO : Mr. Albert Sandecki  
50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

FROM : Albert L. Dow, Work Unit Conservationist  
Soil Conservation Service, USDA  
Ellsworth, Maine 04605

SUBJECT: Conservation

Two nurseries with which I'm a little familiar and who have provided satisfactory stock are Forest Nursery Co., Inc., McMinnville, Tennessee, and Genesee Valley Nursery, RFD #2, Belmont, New York, 14813.

The following quotes are 1964 information. Forest Nursery has Gray Twig Dogwood, Red Ozier Dogwood and Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle at \$7, \$3 and \$7 a hundred respectively. The size of all are from 12"-18".

Genesee Valley has Autumn Olive, Silky Dogwood (about the same as our native Red Ozier Dogwood) and Tatarian Honeysuckle each at \$7/100.

If you don't want to purchase 100 of each (I don't believe you have room for that many of several kinds), a catalogue from Forest Nursery would probably give you prices for lots of 10. I have ordered from them in such quantities before. The prices were around \$3.50 for 10, but the stock was a couple of feet tall.

Highbush cranberry is also a good wildlife shrub which may be listed in the catalogues. You may want to use a few flowering crabs, which are good bird feeders, to add interest to your hedgerows of other wildlife shrubs. I'm enclosing some sheets on a few wildlife shrubs.

As for information on restoration of the mine, there is nothing further than what you and I talked over last week. The indication to you from Governor Curtis of legislation on the subject was news to the other TAP members. I understand that a legislative investigating committee would not announce any investigation beforehand anyway.

The "rash" of men taking samples that you referred to was probably the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration checking for copper and zinc levels.

*Albert*

ALD:ew

## PLANTING SHRUBS IN MAINE

There are several shrubs from which good results may be expected in Maine when their requirements for site selection and preparation, care at planting and care after planting, have been met.

|                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Silky dogwood          | ( <i>Cornus amomum</i> )        |
| ✓ Autumn olive         | ( <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> )  |
| ✓ Tatarian honeysuckle | ( <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> )    |
| Bayberry               | ( <i>Myrica pennsylvanica</i> ) |
| ✓ Multiflora rose      | ( <i>Rosa multiflora</i> )      |
| Purpleosier willow     | ( <i>Salix purpurea</i> )       |
| ✓ Highbush cranberry   | ( <i>Viburnum opulus</i> )      |

These shrubs have been selected for their proven value for wildlife cover, for hedges, and for streambank protection. However, there are many native shrubs which may be used in most plantings, and their use should not be overlooked. The following is taken from the U. S. D. A. Circular No. 887 by Frank C. Edminster and Richard M. May:

The most common uses for shrub plantings are:

1. Woodland field borders -- the zone of poor crop yields at the edge of tilled fields and pastures next to woodland, generally in a strip 20 feet or more in width. (Should be confined to new woodland plantations or young natural woodlands. Mature stands of trees offer too much competition for planted shrubs to succeed.)
2. Hedges and living fences -- rows of managed shrubs extending across crop fields or along the boundaries of crop fields and pastures; usually made up of one or two rows of shrubs laid out on the contour.
3. Windbreaks -- strips of trees and/or shrubs and trees, usually consisting of from one to ten rows, planted at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds.
4. Streambanks -- the bank slopes of stream channels across open lands.
5. Odd areas -- spots better suited for wildlife habitats than for any other land use.



## ESTABLISHING THE SHRUB PLANTINGS

Select thrifty nursery-grown stock with a well-developed root system and a top growth of 6 to 15 inches. Unpack promptly on arrival and spread out in the heeling-in trench. Locate the trench in a cool, shady, well-drained but not too dry area. Pack the soil firmly around the roots. Just before planting, remove and place them in pails containing enough water to keep the roots covered. Prune the Silky dogwood, Multiflora rose, Tatarian honeysuckle, and Purpleosier willow back to 3 inch stubs at time of planting.

## TIME OF PLANTING

Early spring planting is usually the most satisfactory. Late spring planting can be done up to the time the plant begins to leaf out. Fall planting on light soils may be successfully done between the time the plant sheds its leaves and the ground freezes.

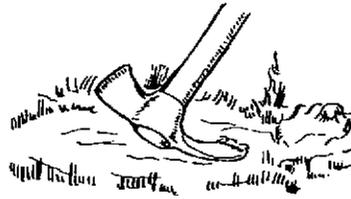
## SITE PREPARATION

Site preparation is the most important single factor in the establishment of a successful shrub planting. Plowing and harrowing will prepare the site in the best manner. If such a thorough preparation is not possible, a single or double furrow may be plowed. Plant in the furrow channel if the soil is well-drained and in the furrow ridge in poorly-drained areas. The spacing of the furrows will be determined by the type planting desired. The furrows should be on the contour whenever possible.

Where it is not practicable to plow, scalp a square foot, removing all surface growth and material. Plant the seedling in the center of the square. A mulch of sawdust, shavings, etc., around the seedling to keep grass and weeds from competing is very desirable.



Test to see that shrub is tight in the ground. Mulch and fertilize with two tablespoons of 5-10-5 for each plant



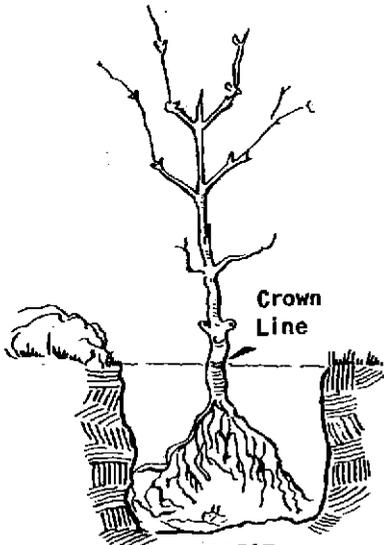
Scalp method



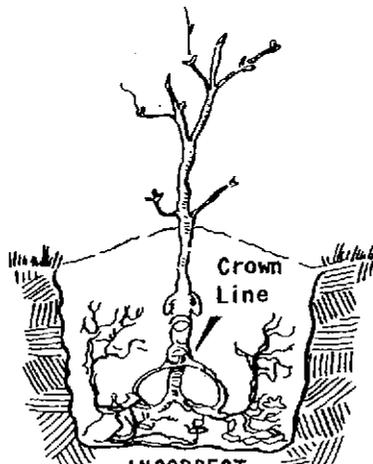
Double furrow method

## CARE AFTER PLANTING

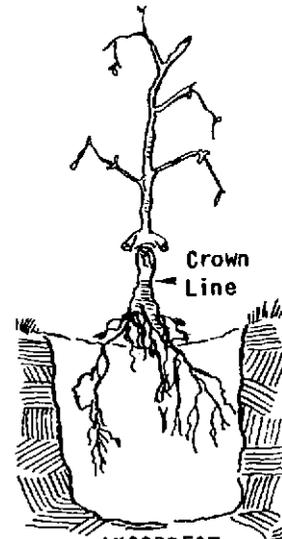
Where possible, proper cultivation, fertilization, and other care will result in greatest shrub growth. Avoid late-season fertilization which might stimulate fall growth. Many sites in Maine do not permit such intensive treatment, so fertilization and mulching around each plant will be necessary. Give the plants care for 2 or 3 years, or until they are well started. After one or two growing seasons, prune to produce bushiness.



**CORRECT**  
Roots well spread  
in natural position



**INCORRECT**  
Shrub buried.  
Roots will strangle shrub.



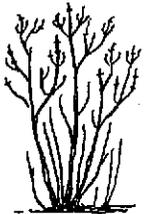
**INCORRECT**  
Roots exposed, shrubs will  
suffer from wind whipping

# Highbush Cranberry

## Viburnum trilobum

### (V. americanum)

A native viburnum averaging in height from 6 to 10 feet but on best sites, up to 17 feet. The leaves are 3-lobed, maple-like, opposite and from 2-5 inches long. Leaf somewhat hairy or hairless on both surfaces. Lobes tend to be long pointed. It flowers in late May and early June, with creamy-white clusters 3 to 4 inches across, composed of an outer ring of large, sterile flowers and an inner circle of tiny fertile ones. The red fruits, tart but edible, resemble true cranberries in size and color, but are more translucent. They ripen about September and hang on the branches all winter. True cranberries come from an entirely different plant.



Plant Form

It is an erect shrub, remaining single with some underground runners. Branching is close, making a rather dense growth. Growth is quite rapid on good sites. Fruiting begins from 3rd to 5th year.

Plants are adapted to well-drained, imperfectly drained, poorly and very poorly drained soils but not on droughty soils. Any textured soil is suitable. It thrives on either acid or alkaline sites but require moderate to good fertility for best results. Plant two-year-old nursery seedlings or if it grows on your land, take up small sprout growth from wild plants. (It takes two years for seed to germinate if planting your own seed.) Prepare a good planting bed by plowing a few furrows, or in holes with at least a square foot of sod removed. Apply two tablespoons of 5-10-5 or any complete fertilizer. It is advisable to either cultivate or mulch the planting for the first two years. Straw, old hay, or sawdust may be used for mulching material. Weed out any competing trees and shrubs that may seed in.

#### WHERE TO PLANT

Along the edge of woods as a wildlife border. Plant in the back portion, 3rd or 4th rows, next to trees. Fairly shade tolerant. Space five to six feet apart.

In odd areas or as group plantings around farm ponds, planted in the center or behind low growing shrubs.

As hedges or snow fences where a medium tall hedge is desired, plant two rows, two feet apart, with staggered spacing, or one row with one-foot spacing.

In windbreaks, plant next to conifer trees on windward side or both sides, spaced four feet apart.

Highbush cranberry is well suited for wildlife use for it produces good cover for nesting, roosting and travel lanes. Fruits are a staple winter food for ruffed grouse where the plant naturally grows and are eaten sparingly by pheasants and at least five kinds of song birds. Fruit persists throughout the winter.

The attractive flowers in late spring, the scarlet leaves in the fall, and bright red berries all winter make this one of the handsomest of American shrubs. In landscaping for birds or around ponds, these features should be used to full advantage. Fruits are useful in flower arrangements. They cook up into a tart preserve or sauce which is excellent with game or other meat courses.

In many areas, hedgerows contain natural stands of highbush cranberry. Release these plants by eliminating competing trees and shrubs. Cutting out old wood on shrubs will induce branching, producing a denser growth.

There are similar plants such as the European cranberry bush (*V. opulus*) and its variety Snowball Tree (var. *roseum*). Fruits are smelly and bitter. Squashberry, another native northern straggling viburnum, produces an excellent jam fruit.



Flower, Fruit, Leaves and Bud

## TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

*Lonicera tatarica*

This shrub was introduced from Eurasia. It is of medium size, 6 to 10 feet high. The leaves are simple, oval shaped with pointed tips, 1-1/2 to 3 inches long with short petioles. They arise oppositely along the twig. The flower is pink to white, 3/4 to 1 inch long, appearing in May and June. The fruit looks like a miniature tomato, bright red and about the size of a pea. It matures in July and August, remaining on the plant often until Fall. The stems are hollow whereas native shrub honeysuckles have a solid pith.



Plant Growth Form

It is an erect, single-growing plant that sends up many shoots from the roots, forming a thick base. Foliage and branching are quite dense. Growth is rapid, averaging 4 to 5 feet in five years with some plants making 7 to 8 feet in that time. It begins fruiting about the 4th or 5th year. It has naturalized itself in many areas, usually along hedges, fences or wild odd areas. It seldom becomes a pest however, and can be easily controlled. It is quite shade tolerant. It is hardy throughout the State. In northern areas, a similar species, the Amur honeysuckle (*L. maackii*) may prove hardier.

It can be used on any soils from droughty to very poorly drained, acid or alkaline, poor to fertile and of any texture. This makes it useful for planting on spoil areas such as around ponds. Growth and vigor will, of course, be better on sites not droughty or sterile. Use two-year-old nursery seedlings. Prepare site by plowing a few furrows, or in holes with at least a square foot of sod removed. Apply two tablespoons of 5-10-5 or any complete fertilizer. It is advisable to either cultivate or mulch the planting for the first two years. Straw, old hay, or sawdust may be used for mulching material.

### WHERE TO PLANT

Along the edge of woods as a wildlife border. Use in the middle or back, that is, 2nd, 3rd or 4th rows, depending on use with other shrubs and number of rows. Space 4 to 5 feet apart.

In odd areas or as group plantings around farm ponds. Plant in the center or behind low-growing shrubs.

As hedges or snow fences, planted as one row at one-foot spacing or two rows with 2- x 2-foot staggered spacing.

In windbreaks, plant in row next to conifer trees, with spacing 4 to 5 feet apart; for low windbreaks, plant as for a hedge. It is one of the best windbreak species.

Tatarian honeysuckle develops a good type of wildlife shelter, particularly for hedge or windbreak use. Its protection value is good, nesting and travel lane value high. Used around a home, it will attract many songbirds such as catbirds, waxwings, grosbeaks, finches, sparrows, pheasant, and many others. The flowers are attractive to honey bees.

This shrub has been planted around homes for years and often found with lilacs around old cellar holes. Its showy mass of flowers and red fruit make it valuable in landscaping. Nurseries carry red, white and pink flowered varieties.



Leaves, Flower, and Fruit

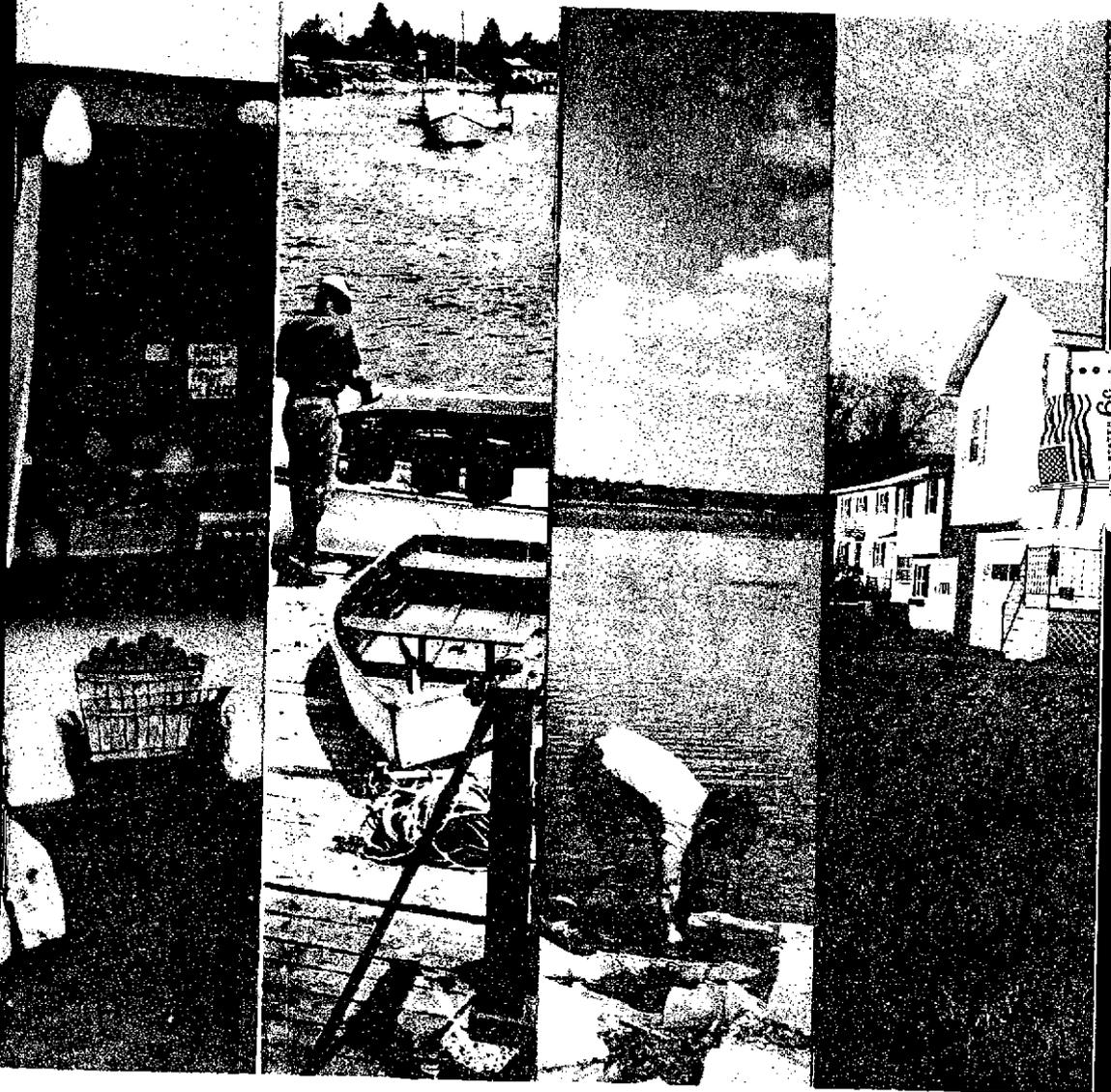
HANCOCK COUNTY  
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT  
Box 456  
Ellsworth, Maine 04605

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki  
50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield, N.J. 08033



# 1969 ANNUAL REPORT

## Hancock County Soil & Water Conservation District



*SURVIVAL OF MAN DEPENDS ON CONSERVATION OF LAND*

STATE OF MAINE

Soil & Water Conservation Districts Law

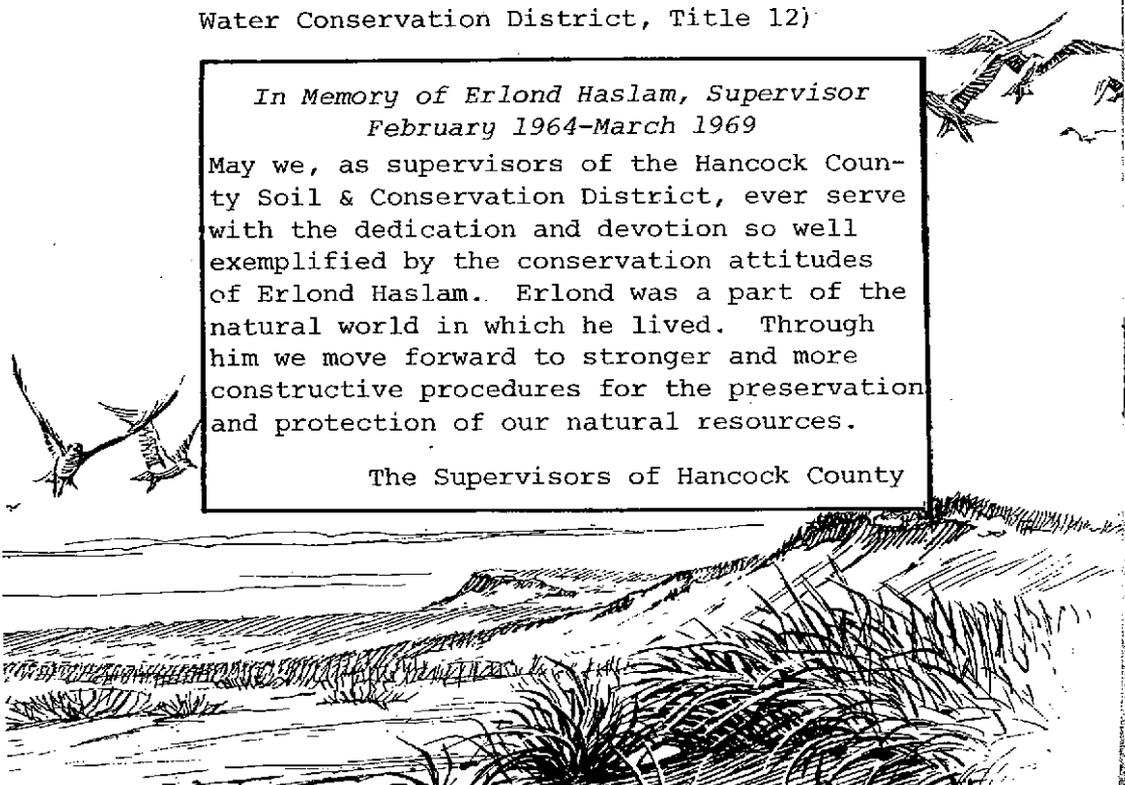
Conservation of soil and water resources may involve adjustments in land and water use and the development, improvement and protection of these resources under various combinations of use. It is declared to be the policy of the Legislature to provide for the conservation of the soil and water resources of this State, and for the control and prevention of soil erosion, and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserve wildlife protect the tax base, protect public lands and protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of this state.

(2, Policy; General Provisions Ch. 1 Soil and Water Conservation District, Title 12)

*In Memory of Erlond Haslam, Supervisor  
February 1964-March 1969*

May we, as supervisors of the Hancock County Soil & Conservation District, ever serve with the dedication and devotion so well exemplified by the conservation attitudes of Erlond Haslam. Erlond was a part of the natural world in which he lived. Through him we move forward to stronger and more constructive procedures for the preservation and protection of our natural resources.

The Supervisors of Hancock County



Mayr.



John

# Board of Supervisors



*John H. Kief, Lamoine, Chairman*



*Maynard Conners, Franklin*



*Chandler Richmond, Surry*



*John E. Raymond, Ellsworth*



*Carlton E. Pinkham, Lamoine*

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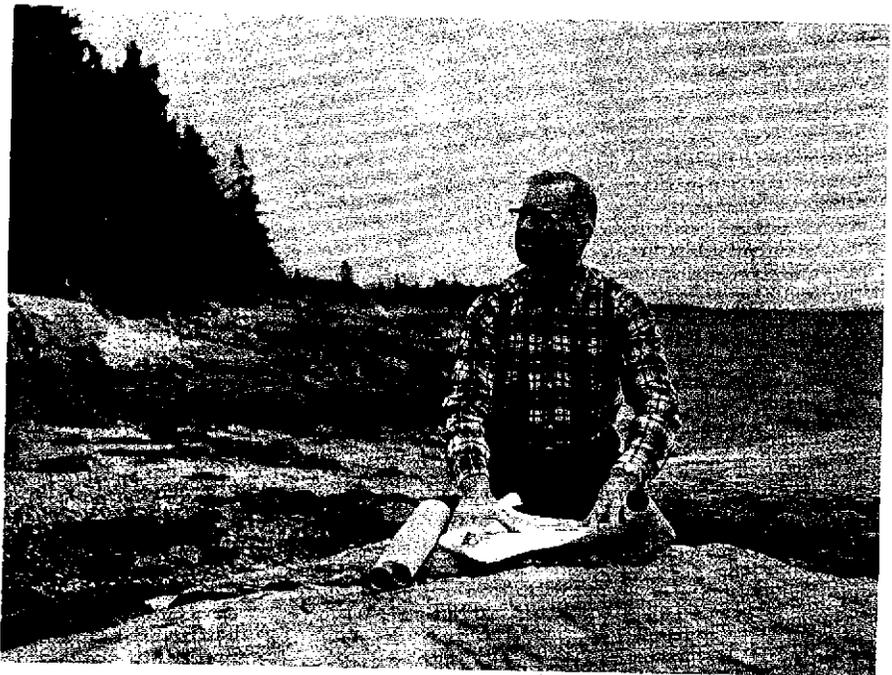
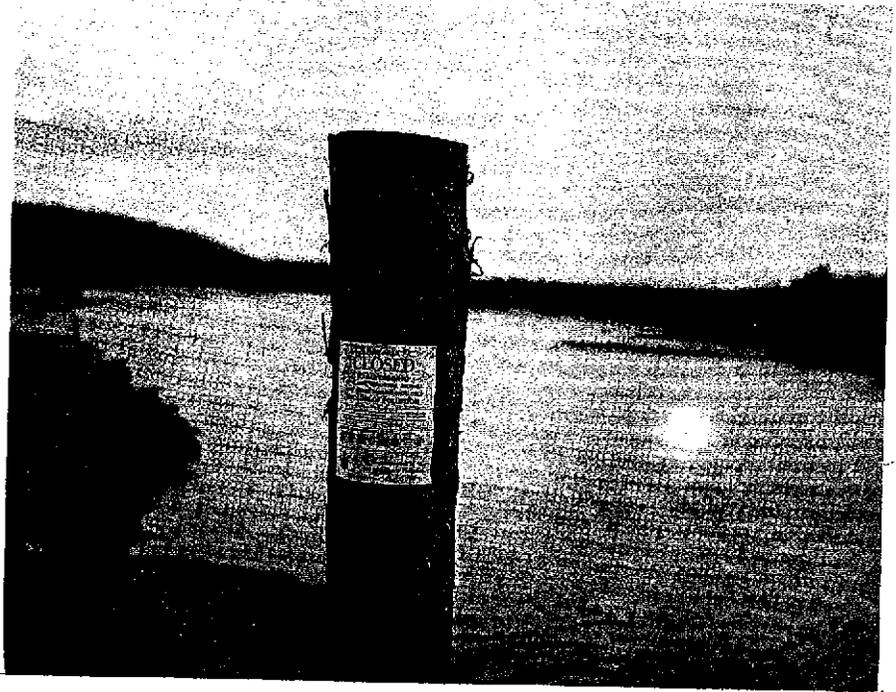


## Proper Land Use Is Essential To Sound Economics

*Several acres of Maine's 15.5 million dollar shellfish industry are removed from usable production where every sign like the one at right appears. With them are removed family incomes.*



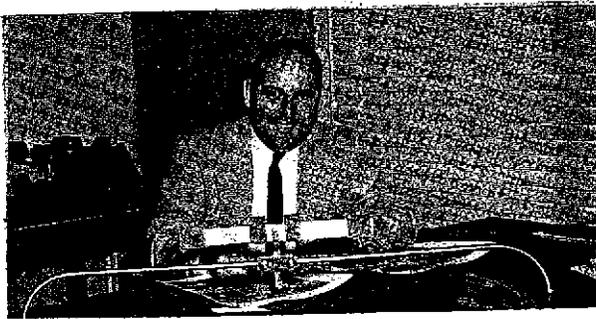
*Coastal developer Clifford Hansen of Brooklin studies soil maps to learn the areas which have limitations for septic sewage disposal use. He wants to direct development where soils can take care of sewage disposal. Soil maps were made available through the Soil Conservation Service, USDA.*



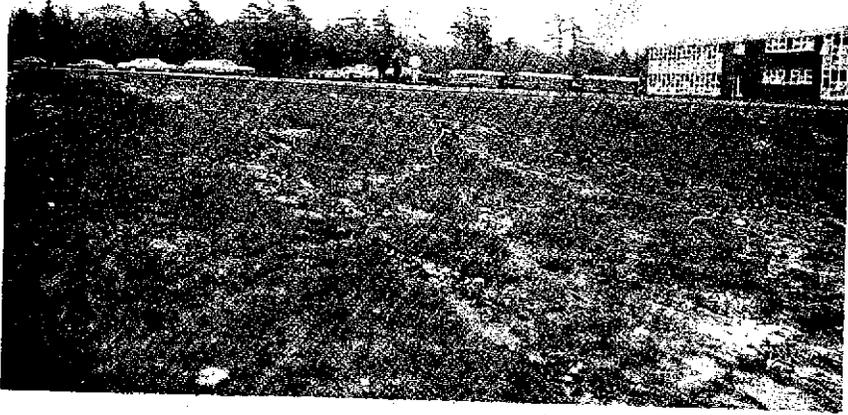
# Proper Land Use Is Conservation



*Autumn olive shows rapid first-year growth at the John B. Malcolm home, Sedgwick. Hancock County Soil & Water Conservation District make the shrubs available to District cooperators who plan to create wildlife habitat.*



*Soil scientist, Kenneth LaFlamme, works on soil survey maps. Last year 16,600 acres were soil mapped in Hancock County.*



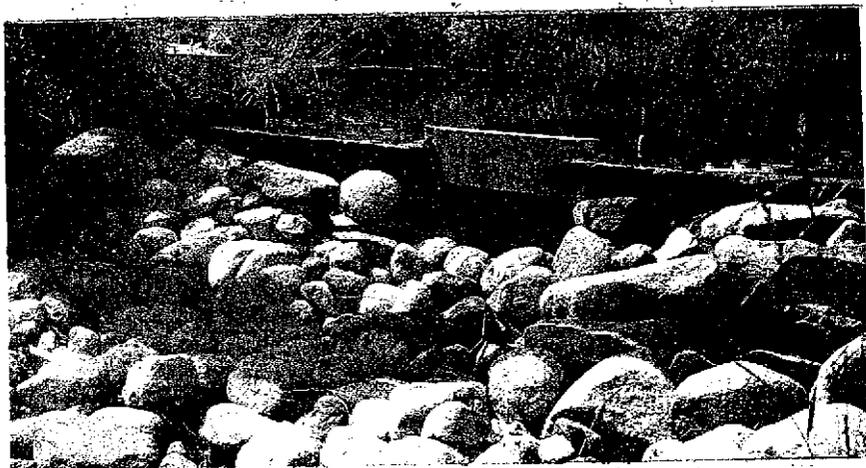
*Large areas of pavement and roof change the character of a watershed. Faster runoff then carries soil away where it fills in our streams and pond bottoms. This Hancock County building site shows a typical modern-day erosion problem.*



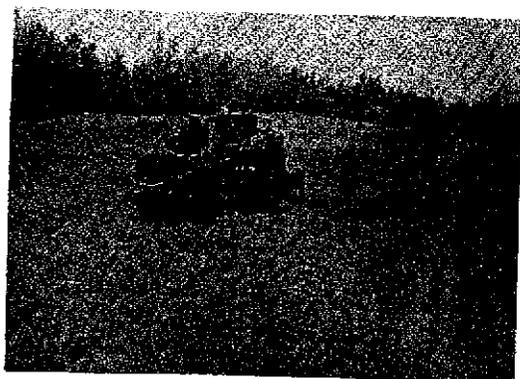
*Ed Clark, Sorrento, receives fingerling trout from U. S. Dept. of Interior Biologist William Valentine. Ed built his pond last year with technical help from Soil Conservation Service, USDA, and with financial help from the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service.*



*Upright pipe with horizontal outlet pipe shows typical structure used in earth dams. The site shown is Floyd Scammon's pond at Franklin.*



*Another type of structure built to control water level for waterfowl use was built by Albert Sandeki, Brooksville. Rock riprap protects outlet from eroding. Grass cover a year after dam was built prevents erosion and provides wildlife cover.*



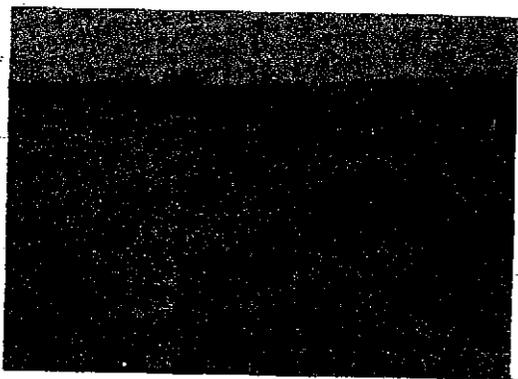
Dave Hamilton and Bob Gray of Sedgwick machine planting a field owned by Almon Gray of Deer Isle.

Planting completed, field now contains over 16,000 white spruce seedlings-- a forest of tomorrow.



Boy Scout leaders planting 1500 spruce seedlings as a civic project in Lamoine. Project was inspired by the late Joseph Higgins of Lamoine.

Lamoine Boy Scout planting complete. As trees grow, they will screen a half-mile of unsightly loam-stripped area.



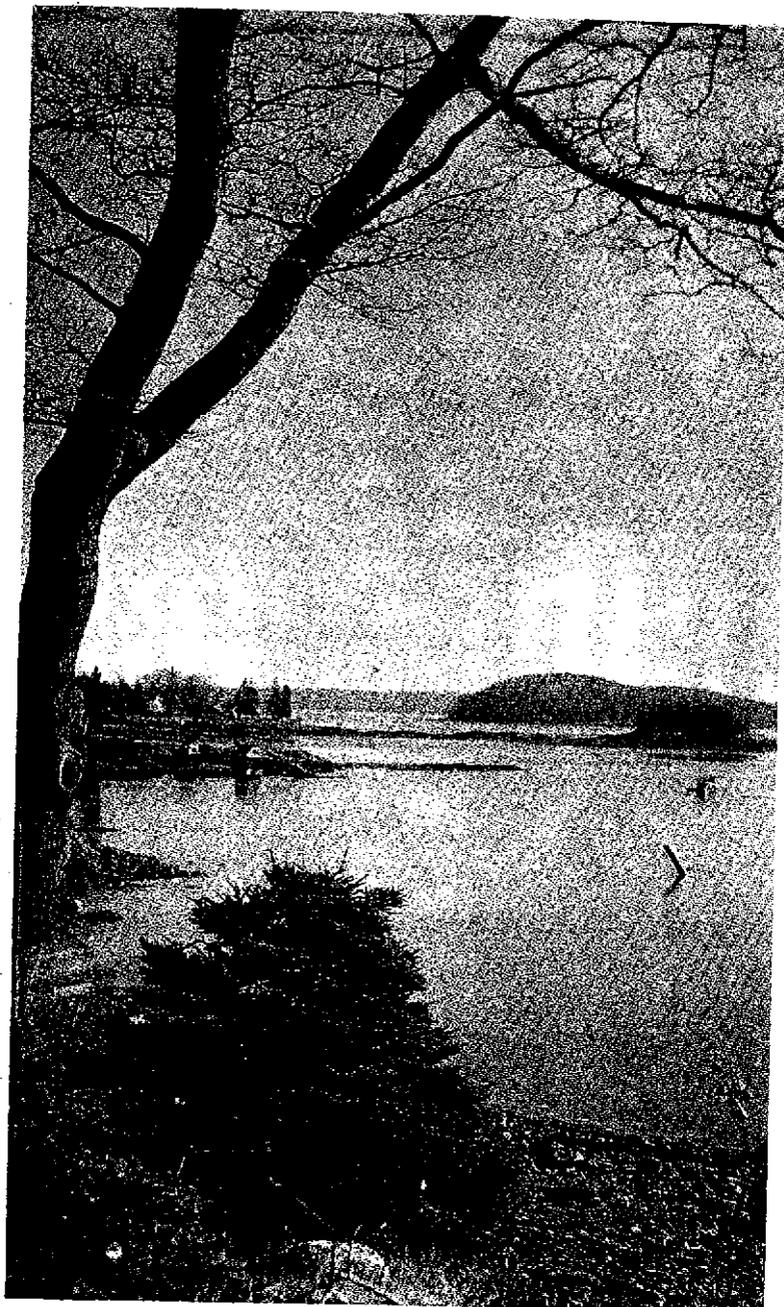
## FORESTRY DEPARTMENT REPORT

Each year the Maine Forestry Department conducts a tree-planting program on private land. In 1969 over 20 Hancock County landowners participated in the program. As a result, over 100,000 tree seedlings were planted on abandoned land. Most of the people who had trees planted paid less than \$10 per acre since a federal program (ACP) will usually pay the bulk of the cost. A local machine planting crew is available to plant trees.

Other forestry activities of the Service Forester include advice and assistance to woodlot owners on selective cutting, thinning and weeding, insect and disease prevention and control, beautification, Christmas tree culture, and other related forestry work.

For further information on forestry help available, contact your local service Forester, Edward O'Connell of Trenton.

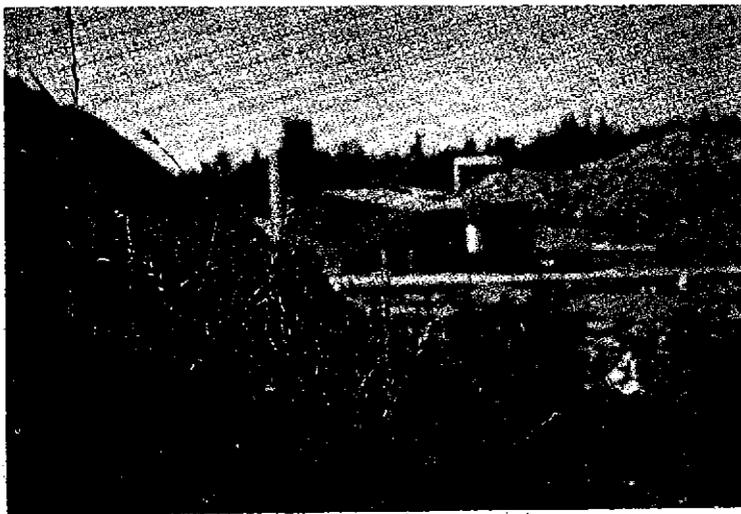
# Proper Land Use Is Environmental Enhancement



*Scene at Frenchman's Bay, Sorrento*



*Julius Luck, Lamoine, enhanced his property with the pond shown above. Albert Dow, District Conservationist, is shown checking pond for construction. Pond will serve for fire protection, for wildlife, and for recreation.*



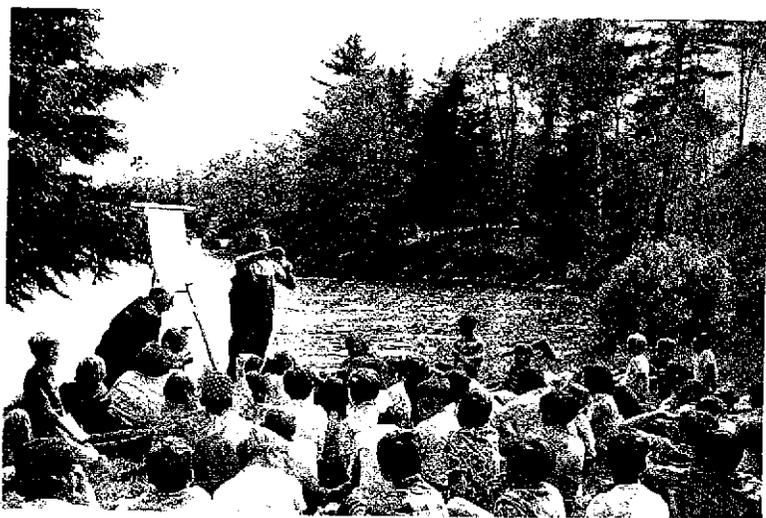
*Fescue and bluegrass enhance the spoil areas of Callahan Mining Corp., Brooksville. Callahan has applied part of its conservation plan by seeding over waste piles and along some excavated areas. The Maine Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service, USDA, assisted Callahan with their plans for vegetating the area.*

# Proper Land Use And The Community



*David Allan (center). SCS Biologist, New Hampshire, discusses with Conservation Aide Al de Vyver (left) and Ronald Stanko, biology teacher at George Stevens Academy, ideas for an outdoor natural resource study area. Blue Hill, Bucksport and Mt. Desert are three schools who are interested in creating such study areas.*

*Below: David Allan lectures to sixth grade campers at Walker Pond, Brooksville, last June.*





*M. A. Morrison, Swans Island,  
Outstanding Conservationist.*



At the Hancock County SWCD Annual Meeting, the District recognized Mertic Morrison as 1968's outstanding conservationist in the District. He has landsmoothed and shaped land for a public airport and for a community ball park, has built a wildlife recreation pond, and has cleared brush along roadside, has weeded and pruned 13 acres of woodland, and has set aside 125 acres for wildlife habitat preservation.

# SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

in which SCS assisted  
(for fiscal year 1969)

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Total Acres Soil Mapped  | 16,600 |
| Total New District Cooperators   | 77     |
| Cooperators Serviced   | 234    |
| Total Services Provided  | 555    |
| Cooperators Who Applied at Least One<br>Conservation Practice              | 61     |
| Basic Conservation Plans Prepared  | 25     |
| Inventories & Evaluations & Public<br>Facility On-site Investigations Made | 10     |
| Units of Government Assisted With<br>Resource Planning                     | 3      |

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## Annual Poster Contest Awards

On 4-H Achievement Day, John H. Kief awarded prizes to the four winners in the District's second conservation poster contest.

Senior winners were Kathy Salisbury of Town Hill and Danny Stewart of Bucksport. Junior winners were Susan Burrill and Pauline Grindle of Bucksport.

Here are some of the publications available to the public at the Soil Conservation Service office in Ellsworth.

Agriculture Information Bulletin

- AIB 175 More Wildlife Through Soil & Water Conservation
- AIB 243 Soils Suitable for Septic Tank Filter Fields - A Soil Map Can Help You
- AIB 244 Soil Conservation At Home - Tips for City and Suburban Dwellers
- AIB 276 Know Your Soil
- AIB 277 Rural Recreation Enterprises for Profit
- AIB 320 Know the Soil You Build On
- AIB 325 Sediment - It's Filling Harbors, Lakes and Roadside Ditches

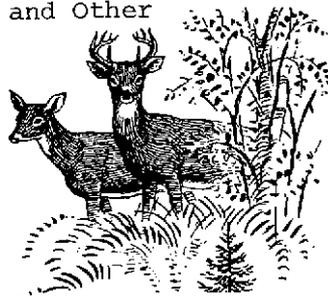


Farmer's Bulletins

- F 2035 Making Land Produce Useful Wildlife
- F 2154 Trout in Farm and Ranch Ponds

Leaflets

- L 458 Autumn Olive for Wildlife and Other Conservation Uses
- L 517 Russian Olive for Wildlife and Other Conservation Uses
- ME 645-8 Planting Shrubs in Maine
- ME 645-9 Tatarian Honeysuckle
- ME 645-10 Silky Cornel
- ME 645-12 Highbush Cranberry
- ME 645-18 Native Dogwoods



Program Aid

- PA 201 An Outline For Teaching Conservation  
in High Schools
- PA 268 An Outline for Teaching Conservation  
in Elementary Schools
- PA 348 Soil & Water Conservation Activities  
for Boy Scouts
- PA 840 Conservation Plantings Invite Birds  
to Your Home

Soil & Water Conservation Films for the North-  
east may be requested through the Hancock  
County Soil & Water Conservation District Office  
at 93 Main Street, Ellsworth.



# REPORT OF ACP ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE HANCOCK COUNTY SWCD

FOR THE 1969 PROGRAM YEAR

During the reporting period, about \$10,000 of ACP cost-sharing was used in your district. These funds helped solve particular conservation problems on 65 farms. This represents about 20 percent of the farms in the district. These practices were used:

| <u>Conservation Practice</u>                                    | <u>Extent</u> |
|---|---------------|
| Permanent cover to protect soil or<br>adjust land use . . . . . | 92 Acres      |
| Tree Planting . . . . .   | 50 Acres      |
| Improvement permanent veg. cover . . .                          | 95 Acres      |
| Water Impoundment . . . . .                                     | 1000 Acres    |
| Permanent sod waterways to dispose<br>of excess water . . . . . | 30 Acres      |
| Mulching . . . . .  | 1 Acres       |
| Wildlife Plantings . . . . .                                    | 55 Acres      |
| Trail Beautification . . . . .                                  | 5 Acres       |

In addition to sharing the cost of conservation practices, the county ACP helped provide necessary technical services by transferring \$460 to the Soil Conservation Service.

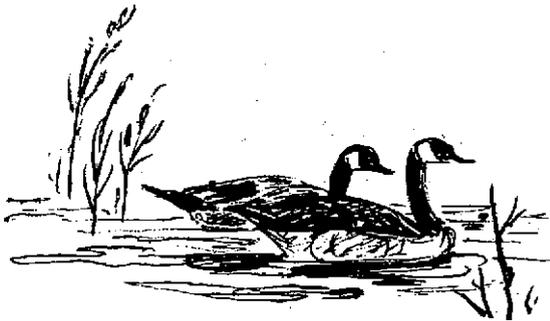
We are glad to be a part of the conservation team in the county and the district. If we can provide other ACP information for you, or information on any other phase of our assigned responsibilities, please let us know.

Technical Assistance in the Hancock County Soil  
& Water Conservation District is given by:

USDA Soil Conservation Service  
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation  
Service  
Farmers Home Administration

USDI Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife

MAINE Department of Economic Development  
Department of Inland Fisheries & Game  
Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries  
Extension Service  
Forest Service



THE DISTRICT APPRECIATES THE INTEREST AND  
COOPERATION OF THE FOLLOWING NEWS MEDIA:

ELLSWORTH AMERICAN  
BANGOR DAILY NEWS  
BAR HARBOR TIMES  
BUCKSPORT FREE PRESS  
ISLAND AD-VANTAGES  
WEEKLY PACKET  
W D E A RADIO

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