Waushara County Well Water Testing Program

The Waushara County Land Conservation & Zoning Office (LC&Z) in partnership with UW Extension will be conducting a private well water testing project. Beginning in 2018, Waushara County will contact private well owners to test nitrate and chloride levels in their well. Private well owners will be selected at random from sections where there is currently no data available. Participation is voluntary and Waushara County will cover the cost of the tests. The project will take 3 years to complete and results can be shared with the Towns upon request. As with other private well tests results, exact locations of individual wells will not be made available, but a summary of both Nitrate and Chloride levels within the Township will be.

The Waushara County Land/Water & Education Committee sees benefits to facilitate a county-wide water testing program for the following reasons: 1) better determine the state of private drinking water wells within the county and 2) develop a current data base that would assist the county with providing resources to areas of the county where water quality would benefit most from BMP’s aimed at improving water quality. Additionally, the Land Conservation & Zoning Department would be working towards meeting the goals and objectives of the County Land & Water Resource Management Plan (LWRM).

Waushara County will facilitate the collection, preservation and transportation of water samples in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Water & Environmental Analysis Lab (WEAL). Local libraries will support the project by providing a collection point for water samples from the area the day the samples are collected and distributed. The county does not anticipate any costs to Towns.

Any questions can be directed to the LC&Z Office at 920-787-0443, Ed Hernandez or UW Extension Office at 920-787-0416, Pat Nehring.

Thank you and we look forward to hearing from you soon.

Ed Hernandez   Pat Nehring
Waushara County Land Conservation & Zoning Office   UW Extension
Project Scope:
The scope of the project is to develop a compliant 9 key element watershed plan for Fourteen-mile Creek watershed (07070030601, 07070030602, 07070030603 HUC 12’s) which includes land in Adams, Portage, Waushara and Wood Counties and that is consistent with the Wisconsin River TMDL or modeled pollutant loading data for Fourteen-mile Creek Watershed. The grant will be administered through Adams County Land and Water Conservation Department, who will partner with Portage, Waushara and Wood County Land and Water Conservation Departments.

The project will involve:
Collecting inventory data from the field for nonpoint source pollution control
Collect and utilizing existing monitoring and modeling data to develop the plan
Farmers of Fourteen-mile Creek Watershed, Tri-Lakes Management District riparian land owners and townships that are located within the watershed

Phosphorus Loading
Phosphorus concentrations and average annual flow estimate were used to estimate and average mass loading of phosphorus, and nitrogen loading per calculation completed by the University of Stevens-Point (UW-SP) in 2017. The data collected from 2015 to 2016 with base flow data collection, level logger data collection and water chemistry sampling were used to show significant loading into Arrowhead, Sherwood and 2 Camelot lakes which promotes Blue/Green Algae. Two of the three lakes, Lake Arrowhead and Lake Sherwood are listed on the Wisconsin impaired waters list. The Phosphorus loading was calculated to be 3300 pounds/year loading into the Tri-Lakes system which is similar to the James et al (2002) study. The Nitrogen concentrations observed are consistent with groundwater-dominated flow leaching nitrogen from land into streams. The annual Nitrogen load of more than 400,000 pounds was calculated per UW-SP. This is approximately double the load estimated by James et al. (2002).

Nitrogen Loading
An emphasis on Nitrogen application from commercial fertilizer on all properties, agricultural and developments needs to be an area of focus as well as Phosphorus fertilizer application, especially lake front property owners and their direct influence on lake water quality. Soil sampling on lake front properties was conducted in 2017 to identify fertility issues associated with lawn care. Cropland in the Fourteen-mile Creek Watershed is primarily cranberries, cash cropping or vegetable cropping with multiple crops grown in a single year. Wind erosion is an area of concern and may be a substantial contributor to nutrient loading so Wind Erosion Prediction Modeling (WEPS), Spreadsheet Tool for Estimating Pollutant Load (STEPL) and Nutrient Management Planning tool.
**HCW**

High capacity wells are also common on the landscape so water conservation methods will be promoted as a sustainable agricultural practice. The Fourteen-mile Creek watershed has little to no animal waste applied on cropped fields as fertilizer/soil amendments so commercial fertilizer application will be the main area of concern. A concerted effort to work with the canning companies to promote sound conservation practices will be emphasized. Once completed, the plan will be sent to WDNR and EPA’s Nonpoint Source Program (Section 319 of Clean Water Act) staff for review and approval. Once approved, the goal is to utilize the plan to obtain funding for and guide project implementation.

**Existing Partners**

A 14 mile creek watershed group was formed in early 2017 to identify water quality issues within the watershed and involves Tri-Lakes Management District and Town of Rome as partners for additional financial assistance. Water Quality flow data and chemistry will be conducted on 7 additional sites within the watershed.

**Timeline**

December 2017 – May 2018: Collect, organize, and assess existing data for watershed and identify additional data needs.

January 2018 – June 2018: Collect additional data via meetings with landowners and field inventory.

June 2018 - September 2018: Complete data analysis and drafting of 9 Key Element Plan
11th ANNUAL CONSERVATION FIELD DAY EVENT
ENVIRONMENTAL LEARNING AT IT’S BEST

Waushara County Land Conservation and Zoning hosted the 11th annual CFD event May 5th and 6th, 2017 at Lake Lucerne Camp & Retreat Center.

Since its' inception in 2007, this hands-on environmental learning event for fifth graders has been well received by all county schools attending: Parkside Middle School-Wautoma, Redgranite Elementary-Redgranite, Wild Rose Elementary-Wild Rose, Tri-County Elementary-Plainfield and Coloma Elementary-Coloma.

Six learning stations were established to cover soils, groundwater, wildlife, invasive species, fisheries and aquatic indicator species. In cooperation with UW-Extension, DNR, NRCS, Golden Sands RC&D, and Wild Rose High School as facilitators, 190 Waushara County 5th graders received environmental “hands-on” training. Age appropriate activities designed to make learning fun and meaningful were provided at each station. Professional environmentalists donate their time and expertise to provide this valuable training above and beyond what can be offered to students in their school setting or curriculum.

Fact

The term “cheesehead” actually started as a term the German soldiers used to insult the Dutch during World War II. These days, the term is used in a bit more endearing way to describe cheese-lovin’ Wisconsites.

The first cheesehead was worn at a Brewers game, not a Packers game, and was a couch cushion with holes burned in the foam and painted yellow.
Last year we had a new group presenter, Jamie Koslowski, Founder and Executive director of Kingdom Animalia Exotic Animal Rescue. Jamie brought many different exotic animals to show and talk about, including; a python, a tortoise, a parrot and an Iguana. The take home message to the students was exotic pets cannot be released into our northern Wisconsin environment. Many of these animals will die in our cold winters or can cause harm to the native ecosystems.
State of Wisconsin Soil and Water Resource Management (SWRM) funds allows Waushara County to pay up to 70% of qualifying conservation practice costs. Annually Waushara county receives approximately $50,000 in cost sharing for Conservation Practices. In 2017, the County received $48,800. Some of the conservation projects installed were: manure stacking pad, native shoreline restoration, wetland scrapes, and wetland restorations.

State funds also include SEG money, this is money that is allocated for nutrient management on cropland. Waushara County was awarded $20,000 of SEG money. 872 Acres were covered with $34,880. The 2017 SEG allocation was carried over to 2018 to offer farmers a new cost-share rate, because they are going to follow the new 2015-590 standard. The cost-share rate was increased from $28/ac to $40/ac.

The Water Quality Improvement Program (WQIP), is a county cost-sharing program that allows $25,000 to be used on conservation practices in the county. Landowners are eligible for up to 70% of the projects cost, but no more than 5,000, so the funding can be spread out over many projects and different landowners. In 2017 the WQIP funding was used for numerous wetland scrapes, restorations, and one shoreline restoration.

The 11th annual conservation field days took place in May at Camp Lucerne for county 5th graders. Conservation Field Days is highlighted on pages 4 and 5 of the Newsletter. Assistance for construction site erosion control was provided to 126 landowners and LCD staff completed 37 inspections of erosion control practices.

Welcome Our New Administrative Staff

My name is Laura Johnson, Land Conservation Administrative Assistant. I worked in Village Government for more than 18 years as a deputy clerk in Election Administration, Building Inspection/Zoning and Engineering. I earned my CMC designation in 2014. I look forward to working for Waushara County in the LC&Z Department. I recently moved to Wautoma full-time with my husband Jay. We enjoy spending time with our children and new grandson; (daughter Alicia and son-in-law John, grandson Luke and son Matt and soon to be daughter-in-law Mardi.) I enjoy walking our dog KC, biking, fishing, hiking, and sewing.

My name is Cindy Rettler, I joined the Land Conservation and Zoning Department as an Administrative Specialist in January. I grew up in the west end of Waushara County. I have been active with the Waushara County 4-H program for many years. Currently I mentor area youth with their livestock projects, traveling to livestock shows throughout the state. I received my Bachelors of Science Degree from UW-Stevens Point, majoring in Business and minor in Psychology. After receiving my bachelors, I obtained an Associate’s in Horticulture specializing in woody plants, plant propagation, and greenhouse management. Prior to working for Waushara County I worked at Sentry Insurance in Stevens Point where I trained all the incoming associates for the Dairyland Motorcycle Department. I look forward to working with more people in Waushara County and believe this position is a great fit for me.
The CWWP, operating out of the Hancock Agricultural Research Station, serves a mission and vision to use conservation & preservation methods to control wind erosion on cropland through the establishment of windbreaks, shelterbelts, and living snow fences. An additional focus is providing services to develop various wildlife habitats.

A cooperative venture, the partnership group works with Land Conservation Departments in Adams, Juneau, Portage, Waushara and Wood Counties, providing tree planting, windbreak design, fabric installation and a three year maintenance program. These counties and Federal programs offer cost sharing at a rate up to 70% for installation and maintenance costs, and 100% of planning and administration costs for agricultural producers. Wildlife habitat development, seeder rental, custom spraying, chemical burn downs, and public information/education are among the other services offered.

CWWP custom designs windbreaks using fast growing, disease resistant species, and guarantees a 95% survival rate for the first three critical years. Every year the CWWP has a goal of planting/establishing 15 new miles of windbreaks/living snow fences. In 2017 they planted 14.6 new miles and in 2016, 12.9 new miles.

CWWP is always looking for new customers, so if interested please call the office (toll free) 888-249-5424 or e-mail cwwp@uniontel.net

Left: The CWWP Staff Planting a Windbreak

2017 WILDLIFE DAMAGE AND CLAIMS STATISTICS

THE WISCONSIN WILDLIFE DAMAGE ABATEMENT & CLAIMS PROGRAM PROVIDES DAMAGE PREVENTION ASSISTANCE AND PARTIAL COMPENSATION TO FARMERS WHEN WILD DEER, BEAR, GEESE AND TURKEY DAMAGE THEIR AGRICULTURAL CROPS.

8 ENROLLEES
64 DEER HARVESTED
8 CLAIMANTS FOR CROP DAMAGE

TOTAL DEER DAMAGE PAYABLE LOSSES $25,278.71

44 DEER DONATED/1840LBS. OF GROUND VENISON PROCESSED FOR THE WISCONSIN DEER DONATION PROGRAM
The Central Sands region is a contiguous area east of the Wisconsin River with sand and gravel deposits greater than 50 feet. The Central Sands region spans several counties and includes more than 800 miles of trout streams and 300 lakes – which provides for water-related recreational activities and supports the local tourism industry. Water withdrawn from this aquifer, primarily through high capacity wells, provides water for local municipalities, private wells, industries and agriculture.

Under 2017 Wisconsin Act 10, the department will evaluate and model the potential impacts of groundwater withdrawals on three specific lakes in the Central Sands region through the Central Sands Lakes Study. The three lakes in the study are all in Waushara County – Long Lake and Plainfield Lake near Plainfield, and Pleasant Lake near Coloma.

The study will include the use of a groundwater flow model to evaluate cumulative impacts from existing and potential groundwater withdrawals on the three lakes. The groundwater flow model will involve data collection and compilation across the region. As required by Act 10, field studies will also be utilized to evaluate the impact of groundwater withdrawals on lakes.

The department will determine if there is the potential for significant impacts to the lake’s average seasonal levels as a result of groundwater withdrawals. If the potential for significant impacts exist, as determined by the study report, the department will provide recommendations for special measures to mitigate those impacts to the legislature. If special measures are recommended an economic impact analysis of those measures will be conducted.

Find out more
Additional resources about the Central Sands and related groundwater information are available on the website. The department will continue to post information about the Central Sands Lakes Study as it becomes available.

The department anticipates a draft Scope of Work in November 2017. The Scope of Work will be shared at a public meeting and will include a public comment period. Emails with comments or questions regarding the study can be sent to DNRDGCentralSands@wisconsin.gov.
Key Messages

- The DNR is required to evaluate and model the hydrology of Pleasant Lake, Plainfield Lake and Long Lake to determine whether existing and potential groundwater withdrawals are causing or are likely to cause a significant reduction of the lakes’ average seasonal water levels.

- The Act allows the DNR to evaluate other navigable water bodies within defined watersheds; however, time constraints specified in the Act limit the DNR’s ability to conduct a study beyond the required three lakes.

- The DNR is partnering with USGS, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and the UW System to conduct this study.

- Groundwater level data, lake level data and streamflow data are actively being collected in the Central Sands to support this study.

Resources

- [HTTP://DNR.WI.GOV/TOPIC/WELLS/HIGHCAP/CSLSTUDY.HTML](HTTP://DNR.WI.GOV/TOPIC/WELLS/HIGHCAP/CSLSTUDY.HTML)
- [SUBSCRIBE TO GOVDElIVERY: RECEIVE EMAIL OR TEXT UPDATES](SUBSCRIBE TO GOVDElIVERY: RECEIVE EMAIL OR TEXT UPDATES)
- [EMAIL: DNRDGGCENTRALSANDS@WI.GOV](EMAIL: DNRDGGCENTRALSANDS@WI.GOV)
- [CONTACT: JEFF HELMUTH, WATER USE 608.266.5234](CONTACT: JEFF HELMUTH, WATER USE 608.266.5234)

Timeline

- December 2017: SOW Completed; Monitoring
- June 2018: Model and Evaluation
- Potential Field Study (2018/2019)
- Spring 2021: Public Hearing on DNR Decision Report

- Periodic Updates via Teleconferences, Meetings, and Webpage
- 30-day Public Comment Period
- Response to Comments
- Report to Legislature
**NMFE Grant funds Extended**

The 2017 Nutrient Management Farmer Education (NMFE) grant has been extended into 2018. This allows an additional year for producers to take advantage of this grant. The NMFE grant assists farmers in learning the basics about a nutrient management plan, secures them funding for soil sampling and allows them a stipend for nutrient management plan development in Snap Plus. Up to $1,250 is available to producers through the grant. In 2017 the grant assisted 3 producers implement a nutrient management plan on over 300 acres.

Nutrient management allows farmers to apply the right source of nutrients at the right time, rate and place to meet crop needs and minimize nutrient losses from fields. Nutrient management plans account for all activities on the farm that could affect nutrient needs and losses during one crop rotation. It also accounts for soil type, slope, crop rotations and residual nutrients, and includes both manure and commercial fertilizers.

If any producer is interested in the NMFE Grant contact Josh Saykally at Waushara County Land Conservation and Zoning @ 920-787-0443.

**Nutrient Management Acres continue to Increase**

Waushara County’s cropland acres under a nutrient management plan continue to increase. In 2017, Waushara County Land Conservation received updates or new nutrient management plans on 47,873 acres and increase of 10,068 Acres from 2016. Since 2013 there has been an 13.9% increase of acres under nutrient management.

Waushara County LCD encourages producers to have a nutrient management plan, especially when the farm utilizes manure. Treating manure as a nutrient source, instead of a waste, can save money build soil organic matter and lead to higher crop yields. Any producer interested in developing a nutrient management plan on their farm or would like to become certified to write and develop your own plan : contact Josh Saykally—Waushara County Agronomist @ 920-787-0443.
New Land Conservation and Zoning Director

Hi. My name is Todd Wahler. I am the new Director of Land Conservation and Zoning for Waushara County. For the past 9 years I worked as the Business Development Manager and Project Manager for one of the largest mechanical contractors on the east coast. While my family and I recently moved back to the area, I am originally from Waupaca and have over 20 years of experience in Land Development, Planning and Construction in the Midwest. I served as the Senior Planner for the Village of Schaumburg, Illinois, Vice President of Planning and Land Acquisition for Kimball Hill Homes as well as owned and operated 2 small businesses (Colorado & Wisconsin). My wife, Amy and 2 boys, Riley and Trevor are glad to finally be back home. I am not only glad to be home, but I am excited to be part of the LC & Z team and look forward to the challenges that lie before us. Waushara County offers so many possibilities with regard to recreation, agriculture and industry as well as it is a great place to raise a family. It is for this reason that we are working to encourage development, but also insure that it is done correctly and that there is a healthy balance. To date, our group has taken great strides in cleaning things up and putting forth control mechanisms for the future. If you should ever have any questions or comments, I highly encourage you to come in and discuss these with me.

Westfield USDA-NRCS Update

USDA-NRCS is currently accepting applications for enrollment in the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) until March 2, 2018. CSP is the largest conservation program in the United States and NRCS’s goal is to add 10 million more acres this year nationwide. Good stewardship is its own reward, but CSP sweetens the deal by offering payments to farmers who are actively applying conservation measures to their land and building upon those measures by trying out new technologies and management techniques, such as cover crops, ecologically-based pest management, buffer strips, and pollinator and beneficial insect habitat, and many more. The length of a CSP contract is 5 years. https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/wi/home/. Current staff in the Westfield Service Center servicing Waushara, Marquette and Adams counties include Caleb Zahn, District Conservationist; Lisa Zamzow, Soil Conservationist; and Scott Doherty, Soil Conservation Technician. For more information about CSP, or the NRCS’s other popular programs including Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and the Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) Program, give the Westfield office a call at 608-296-2815, extension 3 or stop in and visit.
The Winnebago Waterways Program

The Winnebago Waterways Program is working with area counties and partners to engage watershed residents in efforts to improve, protect, and enjoy the lakes, rivers, and streams within the Winnebago System. Since the kick-off of Phase 3 in early 2017, the program has been busy with lake management planning and aquatic invasive species outreach and prevention.

Lake Management Planning Progresses for the Winnebago Lakes

Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance (FWWA) and project partners including Waushara, Calumet, Winnebago, and Fond du Lac Counties have been working together to develop a comprehensive lake management plan for Lakes Poygan, Winneconne, Butte des Mort, and Winnebago. The goal of this project is to coordinate with stakeholders and project partners to develop a framework for cooperation throughout the region to improve upon existing programs and efforts that aim to restore or protect the health of the Winnebago Lakes.

Building Project Awareness

While county support and participation is important to the success of the project it’s even more important for other stakeholders from around the region get involved, including area residents. To raise awareness about the project we reached over 800 people in-person in 2017 through presentations, exhibits at events, and area meetings. In addition, our monthly e-newsletter with project updates goes out to over 880 people each month. Our goal is to reach as many people as possible to build project awareness and get people involved, so we have many more events planned for 2018!

Highlights from our project Technical Teams

Four project Technical Teams were formed in 2017 to assist with the lake planning project, including: Water Quality, Recreational Lake Use, Access, & Navigation, Aquatic Invasive Species & Plant Management, and Habitat, Fish, & Wildlife. These teams of experts are crucial for developing quality, science based management recommendations for the Winnebago Lakes.

The Water Quality Technical Team worked with the DNR to collect water quality data from a variety of sources to gain a better understanding of water quality trends in the lakes. This Team is focused on in-lake water quality and will help to develop ideas for stabilizing phosphorus laden sediment in the lakes. The Recreational Lake Use, Access, & Navigation Technical Team is exploring the potential for developing a system-wide plan for navigation aids. This would improve boater safety and provide consistency for buoys throughout the lakes.

While great habitat work has been completed in the past and is currently being undertaken by organizations around the system, there’s plenty of room for additional habitat improvements in the lakes. The Habitat, Fish, and Wildlife Technical Team is developing a method to identify potential habitat improvement sites. This method will allow us to take a look at the larger picture and prioritize a variety of projects in a system-wide context.
The Aquatic Invasive Species and Plant Management Technical Team identified a key challenge in developing a management plan for plants – the entire system has never been completely inventoried to create baseline information for aquatic plants. In order to recommend practices to improve plant management in the system and satisfy public demand, we need to know what we are dealing with. So for 2018, if funded, the first system wide aquatic plant inventory will be performed on all four lakes. The Team is also working to develop an aquatic invasive species strategic plan for all four lakes.

Plans for 2018
We are moving existing Technical Teams forward and forming three additional Technical Teams: Watershed Management, Shoreline Practices, and Outreach & Education. We are also working to finalize the project Steering Committee structure by bringing on three members-at-large. This summer, pending approval of grant funding, we plan to conduct aquatic vegetation surveys of all four lakes and hold several public outreach events. This fall we will form stakeholder Focus Groups to assist the Technical Teams with selection and prioritization of management recommendations. All of these efforts will be used to draft substantial portions of the lake management plan with the goal of having a completed plan with DNR approval by the end of 2019.

Interested in staying up to date on project progress, events, and opportunities? Sign up for our monthly e-newsletter at www.winnebagowaterways.org

Picture from a public presentation hosted by Winnebago Waterways about water level management in Lake Winnebago

Article written by:
Korin Doering, Winnebago Waterways Program Coordinator, Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance, korin@fwwa.org
Dani Santry, Winnebago Waterways Steering Committee member, Calumet County, Santry.Danielle@co.calumet.wi.us
Golden Sands RC&D Purple Loosestrife Control

Purple loosestrife is a non-native, invasive, wetland plant that is found throughout Wisconsin. What makes this plant attractive to the unsuspecting homeowner is the pretty, purple flower spike. However, this wetland plant (that can grow up to 8 feet tall) can outgrow and outcompete with the native plants, reducing habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds. Manual removal can be difficult if the wetland it is growing in is too wet to traverse and may be too labor intensive if it is a large population.

An effective method of control for purple loosestrife is the use of Galerucella beetles. This beetle feeds solely on the purple loosestrife plant, depleting the plant’s energy to grow to its full extent and decreases its ability to produce seeds. Allowing for native plants to compete with this invasive plant. Beetles are released into the purple loosestrife community in late June to early July. From here, the beetles do the rest of the work through the summer!

In past years Golden Sands has had staff organize a purple loosestrife beetle rearing program in Waushara and Waupaca Counties. Working with volunteers a spring “dig day” would be slated to collect roots. The plants are then potted and grown in order to raise the Galerucella beetles. Another field day is planned to collect beetles in mid-May and place on the potted plants; 10 beetles can reproduce into as many as 1,000! Plants are maintained until the beetles are released at the end of June. Volunteers can participate in the whole process or choose to partake in individual events. Typically a youth group volunteers for the dig day and beetle collection days. Then the plants and beetles go to other volunteers who grow the plants to raise the beetles.

While there has not been an organized event in the last few years, some volunteers have continued with their own purple loosestrife management. This year Golden Sands will be planning another dig day and beetle collection day with local volunteers. Do you have purple loosestrife on your property or know somewhere that could use management? Would you be interested in digging plants, collecting and/or raising beetles? Contact Anna Cisar, the Regional AIS Coordinator working with Waushara County at anna.cisar@goldensandsrcd.org

The Galerucella beetle feeding on purple loosestrife (left). Plant roots dug and potted for beetle rearing (center). Potted purple loosestrife covered with netting after adding beetles to protect the plants and beetles for optimum beetle reproduction (right).
Waushara County Cost-Share Programs

In 2017, as in years past, Waushara County landowners received cost-sharing to help defray costs of construction and implementation of best management practices (BMP’s). Grants for cost-sharing are available through, the Waushara County Water Quality Improvement Program (WQIP) and from Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) funds, which constitute state grant monies.

The Waushara County Water quality Improvement Program (WQIP) has $15,000.00 available in 2018 for structural practice funding and $10,000.00 for a new well monitoring program. The Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) program has approximately $50,000.00 in structural practice bond funding available as well. After receiving potential projects from interested landowners, they are rated and ranked according to priority resource concerns for both cost-sharing programs which can range from 50% to 70% depending on practice. In 2017 a few of the cost-shared practices included riparian buffers, wetland restorations, and a waste storage system.

Riparian buffer installed thru the Waushara County Water Quality Improvement Program (WQIP)

Waste Storage system installed thru the Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) program

If you have any conservation projects or best management practices (BMP’s) you might be interested in completing, please contact the Waushara County Land Conservation Department (920)787-0443 for project eligibility and cost-sharing information. Listed below is a partial practice list of best management practices (BMP’s) available for possible cost-sharing.

Cost-Share Practice list

- Manure Storage Facilities
- Barnyard Runoff Control System
- Animal Trails & Walkways
- Field Windbreak
- Heavy Use Area Protection
- Fencing
- Milkhouse Waste Control
- Roof Runoff
- Stream-bank Protection
- Stream-bank Shaping & Seeding
- Waste Transfer System
- Well Abandonment
- Shoreland Habitat for Developed Areas

- Manure Storage Aband.
- Access Roads or Cattle Crossing
- Diversions
- Grade Stabilization Structures
- Prescribe Grazing
- Livestock Watering Facilities
- Riparian Buffers
- Water & Sediment Control Structures
- Other Shoreline Protection
- Terraces
- Grassed Waterways
- Wetland Restoration
ACROSS
1. Only run ______ loads of laundry and dishes.
6. Always turn the water _____ while brushing teeth.
7. Practice this to reduce the total amount of water used.
9. Never use the ______ as a trash can.
10. You can ______ water by using it wisely.

DOWN
2. Check for these around the house to save water.
3. Use water with care to accomplish more with less.
4. A time with little rainfall.
5. We depend on water for this.
8. We use this natural resource every day.

Need a Hint? Find the answers below:

Water is a natural resource we use every day. Because we depend on water for our survival, it is important to use water wisely. The world is covered with water, but pollution, drought (period of time without rainfall), or location, can make it so water is not always available for use. You can protect water by using it wisely. Practice conservation to reduce the total amount of water you use in your home during shortages. Always use water efficiently so you can accomplish more with the same amount of water. Water efficiency includes turning off the water when you brush your teeth, checking for leaks around the house, running loads of laundry and dishes only when you have a full load, and never using the toilet as a trashcan. Conserve: WATER U waiting 4?

How many times is the word “water” used in the Hint? ______________