



U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Natural Resources Conservation Service

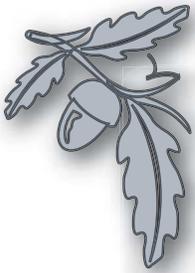
# Wisconsin Report 2008



## Conservation

Our Purpose.

Our Passion.



Dear Friends of Wisconsin Conservation,

The year 2008 brought to a close the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. This Farm Bill was landmark legislation for conservation funding with a strong focus on working lands. The conservation provisions helped Wisconsin farmers meet environmental challenges on their land. Over the course of the seven fiscal years it was in effect, the 2002 Farm Bill brought in over \$180 million in financial assistance programs to Wisconsin farmers and landowners. The 2002 Farm Bill invested in the long-term quality of our environment and conservation of our natural resources.

Most of Wisconsin was challenged with torrential rains and flooding this year. NRCS responded through the Emergency Watershed Protection program to assess damages, monitor dams for safety and take emergency actions as needed to protect life and property. The rains and flooding reminded us again that conservation pays, especially no-till, waterways, and erosion control practices. Everyone suffered with the weather, but some were better off because of their conservation on the land.

Our continuing challenges are energy and climate change. We will apply our technical expertise to our vision of productive lands and a healthy environment while exploring ways to conserve energy and reduce greenhouse gases.

I want to thank the thousands of Wisconsin farmers, landowners, and our many partners for their commitment to conservation. As we begin implementing the 2008 Farm Bill and the challenges it will certainly bring, we remain dedicated to a voluntary, incentive-based approach to land stewardship to achieve productive lands, and a healthy environment.

Sincerely,

State Conservationist



*Helping People Help the Land*

## Conservation Technical Assistance

The purpose and passion for conservation is shared among many. It is shared between NRCS employees and partners who help people help the land. And it is shared by the landowners with whom we work. Our passion is manifested through the benefits derived from stewardship of private lands—benefits we all enjoy, such as cleaner water and air, improved soils and abundant wildlife habitat.

The purpose of the Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) Program is to provide technical expertise supported by science-based technology and tools to help people conserve, maintain, and improve their natural resources.

The CTA Program provides the technical capability, including direct conservation planning, design, and implementation assistance, that helps people plan and apply conservation on the land. This assistance is provided to individuals, groups, and communities who make natural resource management decisions on private, tribal, and other non-federal lands.

### Wisconsin Highlights for 2008

Conservation Plans Written on 385,639 acres

Wetlands Created, Restored or Enhanced = 2,735 acres

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans Written = 274

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans Applied = 219

Watershed or Area-wide Conservation Plans Developed = 13

Land with Conservation Applied to Improve Water Quality = 572,293 acres

Cropland with Conservation Applied to Improve Soil Quality = 490,272 acres

Land with Conservation Applied to Improve Irrigation Efficiencies = 5,866 acres

Grazing and Forest Land with Conservation Applied to Improve the Resource Base = 43,941 acres

Non-federal Land with Conservation Applied to Improve Fish and Wildlife Habitat Quality = 36,779 acres

The CTA Program provides the proven and consistent conservation technology and delivery infrastructure needed to achieve the benefits of a healthy and productive landscape, and has the following purposes:

- Reduce soil loss from erosion.
- Solve soil, water quality, water conservation, air quality, and agricultural waste management problems.
- Reduce potential damage caused by excess water and sedimentation or drought.
- Enhance the quality of fish and wildlife habitat.
- Improve the long term sustainability of all lands, including cropland, forestland, grazing lands, coastal lands, and developed and/or developing lands.
- Assist others in facilitating changes in land use as needed for natural resource protection and sustainability.



# Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides a voluntary conservation program for farmers and ranchers that promotes agricultural production and environmental quality. EQIP offers financial and technical help to assist eligible participants install or implement structural and management practices on eligible agricultural land.

Contracts provide incentive payments and cost-shares to implement conservation practices. Persons who are engaged in livestock or agricultural production on eligible land may participate in the EQIP program.

EQIP offers flat-rate payments to help cover the costs of conservation practices. Limited resource producers and beginning farmers and ranchers may be eligible for cost-shares up to 90 percent. Farmers and ranchers may elect to use a certified third-party provider for technical assistance.

## EQIP Special Initiative

\$291,472 were dedicated to conservation projects on Tribal lands.

## Conservation Practices Planned and Applied in EQIP - 2008

	Contracts	
	Planned	Applied
Access Road	56	67
Animal Trails	40	22
Brush Management	76	64
Closure of Waste Impoundment	22	24
Conservation Crop Rotation	13	39
Contour Buffer Strips	1	2
Contour Farming	1	3
CNMP	83	260
Cover Crop	47	66
Critical Area Planting	37	29
Diversion	52	29
Feed Management	53	111
Fence	133	97
Field Border	1	0
Filter Strip	3	1
Forest Site Preparation	11	14
Forest Stand Improvement	18	36
Forest Trails and Landings	10	10
Grade Stabilization Structures	87	101
Grassed Waterway	200	166
Heavy Use Protection	117	87
Irrigation Water Management	39	16
Irrigation System, Sprinkler	8	19
Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery	1	3
Irrigation Water Conveyance	4	10
Lined Waterway	15	11
Manure Transfer	70	46
Nutrient Management	311	1221
Obstruction Removal	48	38
Pasture and Hay Planting	24	35
Pest Management	93	208

	Contracts	
	Planned	Applied
Pipeline	39	26
Prescribed Burning	5	2
Prescribed Grazing	141	293
Residue Management/No-Till	22	120
Roof Runoff Structure	100	61
Sediment Basin	41	30
Sinkhole Treatment	4	2
Solid/Liquid Separation Facility	4	5
Spring Development	4	3
Stream Crossing	72	62
Streambank/Shoreline Protection	85	80
Stripcropping	1	0
Structure for Water Control	1	0
Subsurface Drain	35	20
Terrace	1	1
Tree/Shrub Establishment	38	70
Tree/Shrub Pruning	4	1
Underground Outlet	90	44
Upland Wildlife Management	3	1
Use Exclusion	10	8
Waste Facility Cover	1	1
Waste Storage Facility	74	49
Waste Treatment	2	2
Wastewater Treatment Strip	50	44
Water and Sediment Control Basin	5	2
Water Well	13	13
Watering Facility	32	19
Well Decommissioning	35	35
Wetland Restoration	2	2
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment	11	16

# Conservation Security Program

CSP is a voluntary program that supports stewardship and conservation on working farmland. CSP is intended to recognize those farmers who have already applied good conservation systems to address soil health and water quality. A portion of the CSP contract payment is based on agreements to further enhance these and other resources including wildlife habitat, energy conservation, and air quality.

The new 2008 Farm Bill will re-authorize this program with some revisions, including opening the program to all farmers in all watersheds, not just selected watersheds each year.

CSP applicants participate in the program on three different tiers reflecting both their documented historical conservation management as well as their agreement to do additional environmental enhancements.

*"Stewardship is all inclusive, it is for the goodness of the land and to have a profitable operation for the future generations - it's for the children."*

Tom Dobberphul, CSP farmer in the Milwaukee River Watershed

## Milwaukee River Watershed - 2008

The 2008 Conservation Security Program (CSP) sign up in Wisconsin in the Milwaukee River watershed awarded 50 farmers CSP contracts covering 22,457 acres. Total funding for the program in 2008 was \$5.4 million. Wisconsin now has nearly 700 farms in CSP, covering 229,000 acres. This sign up marks the fourth year Wisconsin has had eligible watersheds.

In Wisconsin, the 2008 CSP contracts will average about \$6,000 for the first year of the 5-10 year contract. A broad range of conservation work is included in the contracts; typically nutrient and pest management, crop rotations, contour strips and conservation tillage, wildlife habitat improvements, stream buffers and streambank stabilization.

## Milwaukee River Watershed CSP Sign up for 2008



# Water Resources

## Emergency Watershed Program

The Emergency Watershed Program (EWP) is administered by the NRCS. The objective of the program is to assist sponsors and individuals in implementing emergency measures to relieve imminent hazards to life and property created by a natural disaster. NRCS can provide financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams, protect destabilized stream banks and possibly purchase a flood plain easement. The program is designed for installation of these types of recovery measures. It is not necessary for a national emergency to be declared for an area to be eligible for assistance under this program.

NRCS works with local government sponsors to identify and assess damage in the watershed. An evaluation of damages and estimated treatment costs are completed by NRCS and the sponsor(s). Up to 75 percent of the funds needed to repair damages are available from NRCS with the sponsor of the work paying the remaining cost-share.

Through EWP, NRCS provided funding to the Village of Lake Delton to assist in emergency actions that were a result of the Lake Delton breach. Through EWP assistance, the flow of the stream

was redirected back to its original channel. Further streambank erosion was reduced by stabilizing the slope and constructing erosion control measures in the area. This diversion secured safety and reduced the potential for additional damages in Lake Delton.

The flooding rains in Vernon County continued to strain the PL-566 dams, impacted from the heavy rains in 2007, in several watersheds in 2008. Some of the conservation practices included repair to dam structures, debris removal, streambank stabilization. To date, NRCS has secured over \$370,000 in emergency funding to the county.

### Special Note:

Special funding from EQIP allowed NRCS to assist Wisconsin landowners with repair to conservation practices that were damaged or destroyed due to flooding this spring. Conservation practices, such as grassed waterways, buffers, structures or other practices were repaired with cost-sharing through the program. New erosion problems that have become apparent after the 2008 rains can be addressed through 2009 EQIP funding.



Before

These photos show an example of the EWP work completed in 2008. Many dams were damaged and in need of repair. Here the stilling basin banks were eroding towards the toe of the dam and needed to be restored.



During repairs



Completed project

These upland structures hold back water reducing flooding in the lower parts of the watersheds.

## Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) is very popular in Wisconsin. It is a voluntary program for people who want to develop or improve wildlife habitat on private lands. NRCS offers technical and financial assistance to help establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat. Almost any type of land may be eligible.

In 2008, Wisconsin had one of the largest signups for the program. Funding was available for 124 contracts with a funding level of \$2,021,334. that covered 10,997 acres in the state. There were 190 applicants, including 87 high priority projects, with total funds requested in the high priority group alone at almost \$1.5 million.

### Types of projects:

Aquatic = 23 projects with funding \$1,064,449

Terrestrial = 92 projects with funding \$908,586

Tribal Lands = 9 projects with funding \$48,299



Wild Rice Harvest on Rice Lake, Forest Co. WI

### Program Highlights completed in 2008

- Prairie and oak savannah restoration projects were funded in the Kettle Moraine area of Waukesha County.
- In Vernon County, WHIP project funds helped to restore a stretch of Timber Coulee Creek.
- The Sokaogon Band of Chippewa and NRCS partnered to complete a wetland restoration and improve wild rice habitat on 30 acres of Rice Lake in Forest County.
- Wetland ecosystem conditions were restored for the headwaters of the Mukwonago River where NRCS assisted in the removal of two dams. The Mukwanago River, located in Walworth County, has been identified as one of the most biologically diverse small river systems in Wisconsin with 57 species of fish and 15 species of mussels.



View of restored wetland after breach of the dam on the Mukwanago River.

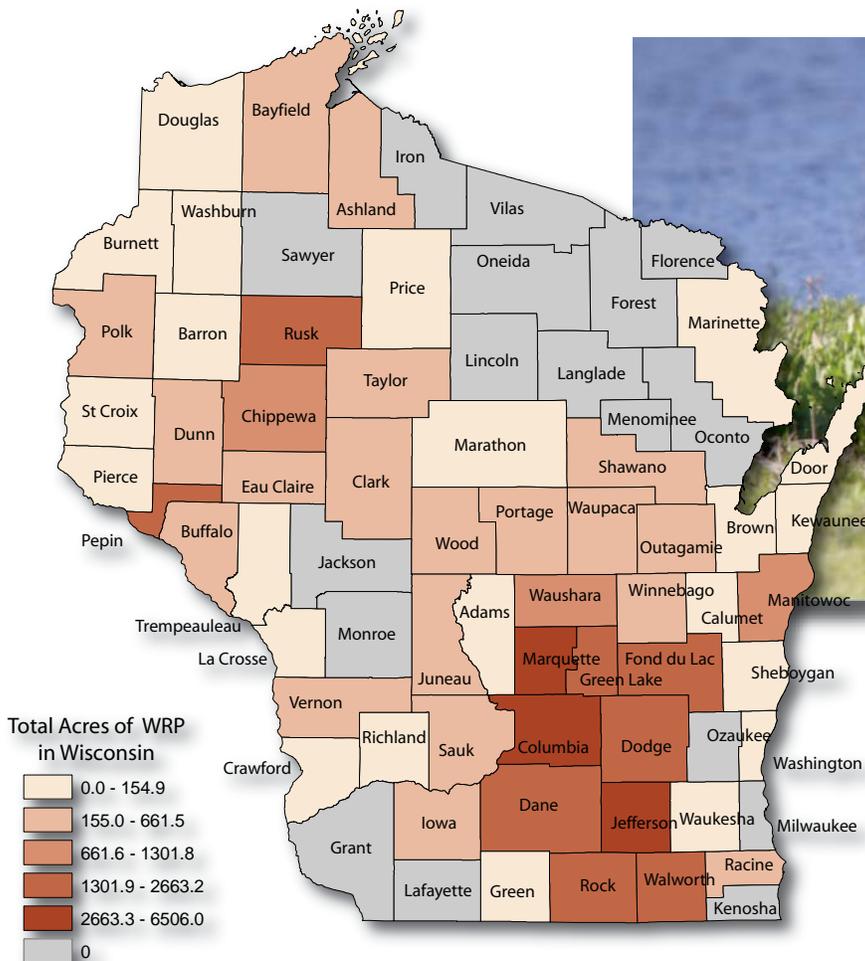
# Wetlands Reserve Program

Wetlands are biologically diverse and dynamic ecosystems that support diverse populations of wildlife, plants, and fish. They supply life-sustaining habitat for hundreds of species, including many of the Nation's endangered and threatened species. They provide a protective buffer for our towns and cities against floods by absorbing excess water. Often called "nature's sponges," wetlands help protect water quality by filtering out pollutants and offer aesthetic and recreational opportunities.

The Wetlands Reserve Program is a voluntary program offering landowners the opportunity to protect, restore and enhance wetlands on their property. NRCS provides financial assistance in the form of easement payments and restoration cost-share assistance, and technical assistance for restoration and wetland management. The Wetlands Reserve Program in 2008 recorded 22 easements covering 1,343 new acres with a funding level of \$4.05 million.

In 2008, the WRP in Wisconsin restored 1,718 acres of wetlands and restored/protected an additional 540 acres of associated upland nesting cover. The largest project of the year was north of Horicon Marsh in Fond du Lac County where 896 acres were restored to emergent wetland, wet prairie and upland cover.

NRCS also partnered with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to restore a 351 acre parcel in Rock County which will add to the already protected Avon Bottoms Wildlife Area in the floodplain of the Sugar River. In addition, in the fall of 2007, Wisconsin NRCS partnered with the City of Muskego, near Milwaukee, to restore 42 acres of wetland habitat. Apparently the restoration is working because an eastern coast shorebird, the glossy ibis, (extremely rare this far north) was confirmed using the site this summer. These wetland restorations are providing habitat for a multitude of other common and uncommon shorebirds, wading birds, and ducks.



Glossy Ibis sighted at a restored wetland in Waukesha County, WI

Photo-John Winze

*NRCS's goal is to achieve the greatest wetland functions and values, along with optimum wildlife habitat, on every acre enrolled in the program.*

## Soils are the Highlight of New Smithsonian Exhibit

A historic new exhibition is on display at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. The exhibition, entitled "Dig It! The Secrets of Soil," is now open, and will remain on display in the Nation's Capital through Jan. 3, 2010. Thereafter, it will travel to 10 museums nationwide until 2013.

Tim Miland, an NRCS Soil Scientist in Wisconsin, served as state's liaison to the Smithsonian to help add the Wisconsin State Soil "Antigo Silt Loam" to the exhibition. USDA-NRCS loaned its collection of state monoliths to the museum for display.

The exhibit aims to improve soil literacy with a 5,000-square-foot exhibition revealing the complex soil ecosystem and how it supports nearly every form of life on Earth. The exhibit includes interactive displays, hands-on models, videos and soil samples.

Wisconsin's State Soil, Antigo Silt Loam is found in the north central part of Wisconsin and represents just one of the thousands of soils identified and mapped in Wisconsin as part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. "Dig It!" shows the public how every type of soil is unique.

*"Visitors to the exhibit walk away with a new appreciation of the important role soils play in our daily lives."*  
Tim Miland, NRCS

### Major Land Resource Area (MLRA)

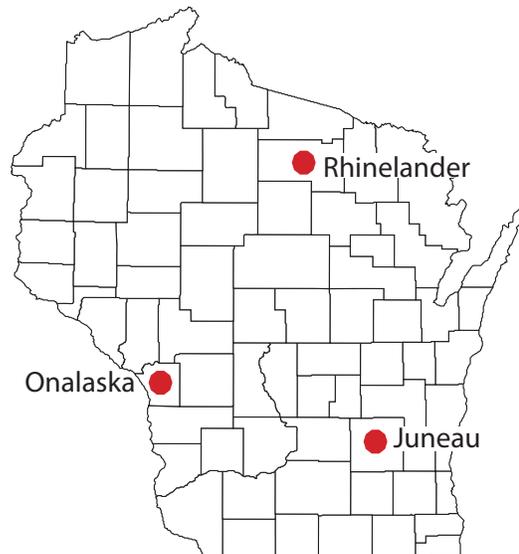
Major land resource areas (MLRAs) are geographically associated land resource units (LRUs) that share a common land use, elevation and topography, climate, water, soils, and vegetation. Identification of these large areas is important in statewide agricultural planning and has value in interstate, regional, and national planning. Wisconsin's MLRA

Photo - Jim Barnes



Soil Profiles from every state are on exhibit at the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History.

offices will be in place and fully implemented in 2009. MLRA offices will be located in Rhinelander, Onalaska and Juneau.



Web Soil Survey is just a click away at [www.websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov)



## Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program

More than 1,550 acres of Wisconsin farmland will be protected from development through the USDA Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) this year. Twelve working farms, on prime agricultural soils and under development pressure were funded totaling \$2.49 million.

FRPP is a voluntary program that helps landowners keep productive farmland in agricultural use through the sale of agricultural conservation easements. Land enrolled in this program will remain in agricultural use and will be farmed according to a conservation plan.

The Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program provides matching funds to existing farmland preservation programs, such as Land Trusts, and

state, or local government programs. These programs purchase the development rights from farmers and place an agricultural easement on the land. The farm remains in the farmer's hands, but the development pressure is reduced because the perpetual easement keeps the land in agricultural use. In addition to securing an agricultural land base, this year's projects have much to offer, including furthering the goals of the funded programs which include protection of habitat and water quality and preservation of open space.

In 2008, NRCS funded proposals from three different farmland protection programs throughout the state.



# Resource Conservation and Development

Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) program is to accelerate the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources, improve the general level of economic activity, and to enhance the environment and standard of living in designated RC&D areas.

RC&D is visionary – always looking ahead to see what could be, and what could be better.

- SW Badger secured more than \$110,000 to conduct research on the best way to grow switchgrass for use as a biofuel. This research will help us learn what yields and profitability are achievable here in Wisconsin.
- River Country helped organize the Chippewa Valley Consortium, a group of ag producers that will be the major supplier of locally grown foods for Sacred Heart Hospital in Eau Claire.
- Town and Country - raising awareness and appreciation for grass fed meats and locally grown food, and challenging us all to request grass-fed local foods at our conferences and in our day to day lives.

RC&D creates opportunities

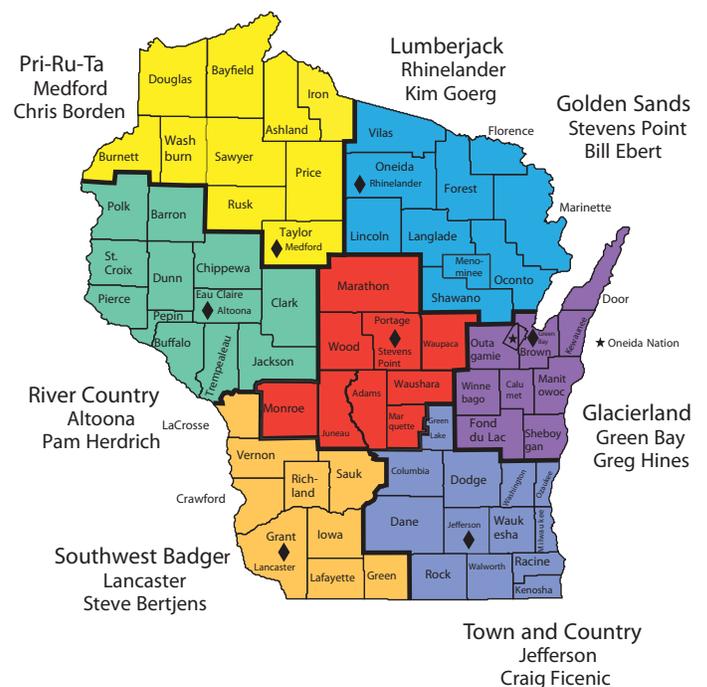
- SW Badger is working with four counties to build new community trails, with the idea that if you build it they will come. Bicycle trails are proven enticements for tourism –clean, family friendly, economy boosters. To date more than \$1.1 million has been secured for these projects.
- Glacierland's Community Gardens and Community Farms project is a rapidly expanding effort in the Fox Valley, giving citizens far from the farm the place and skills to grow their own foods.

RC&D Sharing the Information, Making Connections

- RC&Ds throughout the state have helped Wisconsin Farm Fresh Atlases for every region, bringing consumers to producers.
- River Country RC&D is the engine behind the Mid-West Value Added Conference, a major source of inspiration and education to small farmers throughout the Midwest.
- Town and Country's Water Star Community Program and Water Wise Workshops are helping SE Wisconsin face their challenges in both surface and ground water

RC&D –Helping People Help the land

- **Soils** - Pri-Ru-Ta – has been enthusiastic, creative and tireless in bringing the digital soil survey and high-level GIS and soils data to every local government, landowner, tribal nation, school and all landusers, for better land use planning and decisions
- **Forestry** - Lumberjack's ongoing focus on sustainable, healthy forests through education and training; or Southwest Badger's "Light on the Land" Forestry Field Day. The workshops and forestry demonstrations show 500 woodland owners how to manage their timber through safe efficient and precise tree removal
- **Wildlife** - In Central Wisconsin, Golden Sands is making the land home again to grassland birds of all stripes but particularly the flashy and flamboyant Greater Prairie Chicken.
- **Grazing** - all the RC&Ds are heavily involved in grazing –helping farmers get started in this economic and environmental type of livestock operation. For example, Pri-Ru-Ta Council's four grazing specialists provided management intensive grazing technical and educational assistance in 14 Counties in Northwestern Wisconsin, wrote plans for 150 producers, provided educational assistance to over 700 producers.



# Grazing

The Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative (GLCI) is a nationwide collaboration of individuals and organizations working to maintain and improve the management, productivity and health of the Nation's privately owned grazing land. Coalitions formed through GLCI actively seek sources to increase technical assistance and education to maintain or enhance grazing land resources.

In Wisconsin, 20 Grazing Lands Specialists are available to service graziers all over the state - four are NRCS employees and 16 are funded on contract through GLCI.

In 2008, the federal allocation for Wisconsin was \$681,198 with an additional \$400,000 from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. There were a total of 37 grants funded - 14 in technical service, 15 in education and eight for research.

Education grants fund pasture walks, conferences, workshops and other events related to grazing. Technical assistance grants support staff who provide assistance directly to farmers who want to develop a grazing plan. Research grants go to university faculty, county Extension staff and farmers to support applied research.

## GLCI Program Highlights-2008

- 650 farmers served with technical assistance
- 329 prescribed grazing plans written covering 19,757 acres
- Prescribed grazing applied to 11,367 acres
- 40 Managed Grazing Planners available for assistance
- Developed 20 managed grazing plans for new producers in the Conservation Security Program
- Four advanced grazing land training sessions completed
- 13,750 tons of soil saved from sheet and rill erosion by converting cropland to pasture
- Reduction in nitrate concentration by 80% in some groundwater associated with pastures
- Reduction in phosphorous and nitrogen runoff by 60% compared to cropland

The Wisconsin Grazing Lands Initiative works to develop and enhance grazing lands in harmony with the environment.



## Outreach

### National Civil Rights Review – Outreach

In May, 2008, a national civil rights team reviewed Wisconsin's performance in civil rights and outreach. Wisconsin received 15 commendations for outstanding performance, including special mention of demographic maps of minority groups to help field staff identify outreach targets, program marketing materials in Spanish and Hmong, and successful outreach efforts to Amish and Hmong communities on conservation practices.

### National Organization of Professional Hispanic Natural Resources Conservation Service Employees (NOPHNRCSE) Conference

Wisconsin hosted the National Organization of Professional Hispanic NRCS Employees Conference in Madison, in July 2008. Many Wisconsin NRCS employees participated in the planning and organization of this national conference to support Hispanic employment in NRCS. Wisconsin's Hispanic Employment Program Manager served on the national planning committee and was instrumental in bringing the conference to the state. The conference was well attended and very successful in showcasing Wisconsin NRCS as a great conservation state and a great place to work.



### A Day in the Life Video

Wisconsin produced a short video highlighting Deni Hazzell, NRCS Engineer in Portage Field Office, as part of a collection of "A Day in the Life" videos which debuted at the NOPHNRCSE conference. The video will be used nationally as a recruitment tool to show students what type of work NRCS engineers may do.



Deni Hazzell, NRCS engineer, Portage and Scott Doherty, Soil Conservation Technician in Westfield

### Karner Blue Butterfly Parade

The USDA float, featuring giant Bergamot, Wild Lupine, Black-Eyed Susan, Asters and other flowers, plus a couple of giant "butterflies", won the Best Float award at the Karner Blue Butterfly Parade in Black River Falls. Ryan Galbreath, District Conservationist in Eau Claire, with help from other NRCS staff and partners, organized the agency's first ever parade float.

## National Earth Day Event Coon Creek 75th Anniversary Celebration

In 1933, Coon Creek Watershed became a national showcase for new ways to combat devastating soil erosion that plagued the nation during the Dust Bowl era. The effort was led by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, now called the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Over 180 people gathered in the small village of Coon Valley, Wisconsin, to celebrate Earth Day and to mark the 75th anniversary of the historic Coon Creek Watershed project, the first large-scale erosion control demonstration in the U.S. It was a nostalgic look back, with 86 year old Ernest Haugen giving a talk on his memories of the desperation they and other farm families in the watershed felt in back in 1933, and how the "Soil Erosion" boys came and convinced them to try the new conservation way to farm.

The day was also a hopeful look forward, with the entire Coon Valley Elementary School in attendance to plant trees, learn about soil, fish and birds, and share a song and posters on conservation.

Arlen Lancaster, Chief of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service from Washington D.C remarked, "The Coon Creek Watershed project remains one of conservation's great and most inspiring success stories. The conservation practices put on the land here over the past 75 years have not only transformed the landscape here in Wisconsin, but brought the invaluable benefits of natural resources conservation to people and communities all across America."

Lancaster noted that soil conservation is a continuous, ongoing effort, and praised a new entity, the Driftless Area Initiative (DAI), which has been launched to focus on the entire unglaciated region of southeast Minnesota, southwest Wisconsin, northeast Iowa and northwest Illinois.

Today, farmers using conservation practices to reduce soil erosion have restored the land and improved water quality so that streams that were considered "dead" in the 1950's are now world class trout streams. A recent economic study commissioned by Trout Unlimited shows that recreational angling in the Driftless Area generates \$1.1 billion to the local economy.



Arlen Lancaster, NRCS Chief, assisting the Coon Valley Elementary students in planting a commemorative Earth Day tree in the city park.

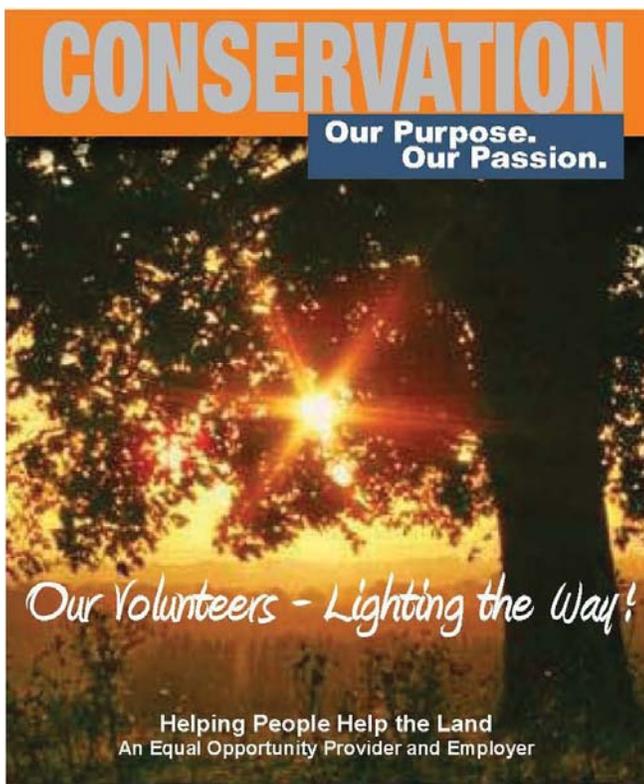
## Earth Team

The job of conserving natural resources cannot be done by government alone. The collective talents and energies of private individuals and groups are also needed. Since 1981, NRCS has provided an opportunity for volunteers to use their talents and abilities on behalf of conservation. These volunteers are known as the Earth Team.

Earth Team volunteers are committed to helping people protect and conserve the earth's natural resources. Earth Team members carry out the NRCS mission "Helping People Help the Land."

### 2008 Accomplishments:

The Earth Team in Wisconsin had 67 volunteers contributing 12,500 hours of service. The value of an hour of volunteer time is close to \$20/hr. This contributes the equivalent of 6 full time staff positions at a value of approximately \$250,000.



Pat Leavenworth recognizing Thomas Moore for his dedicated volunteer service to NRCS. Tom is part of the RSVP of Dane County and works in the State Office in Madison.

### Volunteer Partnerships:

- Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) of Dane County
- Experience Works -a senior community service employment program
- SW Area Technical College - Fennimore,WI

"Earth Team volunteers are an important part of NRCS as they help deliver quality service to the farmers in Wisconsin. The contributions of these volunteers carries more value than a dollar amount; the Earth Team volunteers are dedicated to their cause - caring for the earth. Please take this opportunity to thank our volunteers. They have given much of their time, talent and energy to volunteer. The Earth Team Volunteer Program continues to be a vital part of NRCS. Thanks to all who help with the volunteer program in Wisconsin."

Betty Stibbe, State Volunteer Coordinator





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