1’st Revision of the Land and Water Resource Management Plan

Conservation professionals throughout Wisconsin proposed the Land & Water Resource Management Plan (LWRM) Plan concept in 1996. The idea originated partly in response of the State legislative call to “redesign” the Nonpoint Pollution Abatement Program. More importantly, it evolved from the long-standing need to establish and implement locally led conservation programs. The Wisconsin Land & Water Conservation Association (WLWCA) promoted the concept during State legislative deliberations in 1997, and soon gained the support of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection (DATCP) and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). In the fall of 1997, the Legislature amended Chapter 92.10 of the Wisconsin Statutes to give counties the authority to develop their own LWRM plans, which would serve as the foundation for future conservation efforts. These plans serve as a multi-year work plan with intentions of the following:

- Identify local resources, concerns and priorities
- Integrate existing resource management programs, plans and funding sources
- Establish partnerships between agencies, municipalities and other organizations
- Incorporate an information and education strategy for each plan objective
- Identify a method to evaluate and monitor progress

Washington County’s first LWRM plan was approved in the year 2000. Plans must be updated every five years for counties to be able to receive conservation staff funding. The formal process for the Washington

( cont. on Page 2)
County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (1st Revision 2006-2010) is nearing completion.

A very active revision process has taken place over the past eight months. The process started in April 2005, with the formation of the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC). The CAC was made up of a diverse group of Washington County citizens representing: farmers, city homeowners, lake associations, builders, environmental leaders, and civic leaders; along with representatives from the County, State and Federal Agencies. Many of the participants had served on either the urban or rural advisory committees that drafted the original plan and thus provided continuity between the two plans.

The CAC had the responsibility of setting the Land and Water Conservation Divisions’ work plan for the next five years (2006-2010). Over the course of four meetings, the Division’s performance, related to the original LWRM plan was reviewed, and the environmental concerns of the committee were collected, evaluated, prioritized and formatted into a new workplan. The diverse makeup of the CAC allowed for detailed discussion of the following eight issues, objectives, and planned actions set forth in the work plan.

- Development Issues & Planned Actions
- Fertilizer & Pesticide Issues & Planned Actions
- Stormwater Issues & Planned Actions
- Animal Waste Issues & Planned Actions
- Groundwater Issues & Planned Actions
- Soil Sustainability/Sedimentation Issues & Planned Actions
- NonMetallic Mining Issues & Planned Actions
- Waste Management Issues & Planned Actions

On August 23, 2005, a Public Informational Meeting was held for the LWRM plan. The Land Conservation Committee (LCC) held a Public Hearing on September 14, 2005, in which members recommended to approve the plan contingent upon County Board review and approval. The plan will be presented to the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board on December 6, 2005 for their approval. The LWRM plan will then come back to Washington County for final approval by the Washington County Board of Supervisors on December 13, 2005.

If you would like more information regarding the Washington County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (1st Revision 2006-2010), a complimentary digital copy is available on CD in the Land and Water Conservation Division office or may be found on the website @ www.co.washington.wi.us/lcd under Land & Water Resource Mgt. Plan.
The Aftermath of 2005 Clean Sweep - an Overwhelming Response
Household Participation on the Rise...

To those of you who took part in the 2005 Washington County Hazardous Waste Clean Sweep on September 23 and 24, 2005 - Thank you for participating and for being patient! From County Residents to the news media they were summoned, and they came...including the Jackson Boy Scout Troop 181, Clean Sweep Committee Members, Washington County Board of Supervisors, the Volunteer Center of Washington County and a host of other volunteers and cooperating businesses. Each and everyone contributed, in some form or fashion, holding an important role for the success of the County clean up effort.

A record number of residents attended the 2005 Household Clean Sweep - with ~ 652 cars coming through the doors. The unexpected outcome and overwhelming response to the Clean Sweep program proved that Washington County residents recognize the importance and need for citizens to properly dispose of hazardous waste in a responsible, proactive manner, full knowing the serious effects and threats hazardous waste portrays on our environment.

It’s becoming more and more apparent that proper disposal and recycling of hazardous waste has the attention of the public in more ways than one, at least in Washington County. Stopping the contamination at the source, whether stemming from nonpoint or point source pollution, all begins with educating the public. Controlling the contaminants before they ever get into the soil, in order to avoid contamination of our groundwater, aquifers and our water resources is of utmost concern. The fact is, treating contaminated groundwater is difficult to do and very expensive; and such treatment does not necessarily improve the safety of our drinking water.

Residences have a choice, and a decision on what to do and where to go with their hazardous waste. Because of your choice, the Washington County Clean Sweep proved to be the largest temporary site collection held in the State of Wisconsin in 2005. Thank you for being conscious of your decisions. The dates of the next Washington County Clean Sweep collection have not yet been determined, but one thing was obvious to many, it should be soon.

### 2005 Clean Sweep Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total/Lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household Collection</td>
<td>48,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Collection</td>
<td>5,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOSQG Collection</td>
<td>4,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hazardous Waste Collected</td>
<td>59,199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Computers & Computer Components
Volunteer Center of Washington County

- Monitors: 74
- CPU’s: 62
- Printers: 47
- Keyboards: 36
- Cell Phones: 5
- Scanners: 2

Total Items Collected: 216

### Household Collection of those Surveyed
Where Did you Travel From?

- City of West Bend: 36%
- Town of Richfield: 10%
- Village of Germantown: 7%
- All Others: 47%

Have you Participated in the Past?

- No: 75%
- Yes: 25%

How often would you like a Sweep held?

- Once a Year: 49%
- Every 6 Months: 32%
- Every 2 Years: 17%
- Greater than 3 Years: 2%

*Transportation donated by Kevlump
Trucking to Badger State Industries in Wausau.

(Above: Clean Sweep traffic was directed to form two lanes on Lang St., in West Bend during the Household Hazardous Waste Clean Sweep Collection on Saturday, September 24, 2005.)
Hazardous Waste Disposal Opportunities for Small Businesses...

If you are a small business and meet the definition of a Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) - generating less than 220 lbs./month, storing less than 2,205 lbs. of hazardous waste and would like to dispose of your hazardous materials at a reduced cost…you may obtain a VSQG Chemical Inventory Form by either calling (262) 335-4800 or visit the website www.co.washington.wi.us/ldap under Hazardous Waste Disposal. A quote regarding your cost for disposal will be provided to you through a state certified waste hauler. This opportunity exists year round.

Alternative Hazardous Waste Disposal Opportunities for Residents...

If you are a resident of Washington County and missed the last Clean Sweep, and can’t wait until the next event, you may dispose of your hazardous waste materials in Port Washington. The facility is open year round and is located at 1275 Mineral Springs Dr., Port Washington, Wisconsin. Visit www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/lhw or call (262) 243-8998 for more information/directions and hours of operation. Fees are charged for all items on a per pound basis at the site.

- Petroleum Products and By-Products…As a general rule, these products are considered hazardous waste and need to be disposed of properly. Old gasoline and aerosol spray paint cans are considered hazardous. Oil or lead based paint (clean up required by turpentine) is also considered hazardous material.

PLEASE NOTE: Latex Paint, Tires, Oil, Batteries, Medical Waste, Radioactive Items, Smoke Detectors, Cylinders, and Gas Grill Propane Tanks WILL NOT be accepted at this facility.

Where to Go with Unaccepted Hazardous Waste?

- Motor Oil…Check with your local municipality if used motor oil is accepted at their recycling area, or contact an oil change garage.

- Batteries…Automobile batteries may be taken to the local battery retailer for recycling, the core may also be applied to your next purchase of a battery. Lead/acid batteries may be taken to a battery retailer for recycling. Note: Ni/Cad rechargeable batteries are considered hazardous. Household batteries (alkaline) are not considered hazardous and may be disposed of in your household garbage.

- Hearing Aid Batteries…Hearing aid batteries often contain the metals mercury or silver. After a number have accumulated, drop them off at a hospital or a hearing aid center for recycling. Please call beforehand to assure they will be accepted. *(cont. on Page 14)*
Environmental Quality Incentive Program
Conservation Sign up to be Held...

The United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Agricultural Service Center located at 333 East Washington St., Suite 3200 in West Bend, Wisconsin is announcing the opportunity for Washington County farmers and landowners to apply for the 2006 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) which will begin November 1, 2005 and will run through December 31, 2005.

EQIP is a conservation program authorized in the 2002 Farm Bill for working farmland. It provides cost sharing assistance and incentive payments to farmers and landowners to put conservation practices on the ground.

The EQIP program, in Washington County, for the Fiscal Year 2006 focuses on addressing; surface and water quality, nutrient/fertilizer management, soil erosion and wildlife habitat. Cost sharing assistance ranges from 50% up to 75% for structural practices such as grassed waterways or barnyard practices. There are also incentive payments for non-structural conservation practices such as Nutrient Management (fertilizer and manure management).

Sign up for Comprehensive Livestock Farm Plans and Orchard Growers will also run independently and concurrently with the Washington County ranking period (November 1, 2005 - December 31, 2005). The Comprehensive Livestock Farm Plan is a comprehensive engineering and conservation planning resource assessment of the entire livestock operation. Nutrient Management and Feed Management can be included as a component of the EQIP application for an incentive payment. Orchard Growers are eligible to participate for Pest Management Plan development through the EQIP.

Contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service Office in West Bend, for specific details on how the Environmental Quality Incentives Program can help you on your farm. To schedule an appointment to review your conservation needs and sign up for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, call (262) 335-4801 or 335-4800. For more information log onto the NRCS website @ http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/

Closure of waste impoundments, (picture on left), Bob Roden Farm, Town of Trenton, (center and right), Harold Mueller, Town of Addison
The Conservation Security Program (CSP) is a whole new direction in the history of the USDA conservation programs. The purpose of CSP is to reward the best conservation farmers and motivate others to become good stewards of the land.

CSP offers payments, for five or ten year contracts, which include a basic stewardship payment, plus an additional payment for existing and new conservation practices and enhancements. At a minimum farms need to have soil erosion and water quality practices in place, including nutrient and pest management. To be eligible to enroll in the program you will need to have: 1) UW soil test information from within the last four years along with correlating maps showing field numbers that relate to soil samples. 2) A balance sheet showing fertilizer application rates and credits taken for legumes and manure in the last two years and 3) Herbicide and pesticide application records will be needed for the past two years for the pest management requirement.

The land must be privately owned and located within a selected priority watershed (yet to be determined in Washington County). The applicant must be in compliance with highly erodible and wetland conservation provisions of the Farm Bill, have an active interest in the agricultural operation and have control of the land for the life of the contract. The applicant must share in the risk of producing any crop or livestock and be entitled to a share in the crop or livestock marketed from the operation.

CSP contracts may include one or more of the following:

- Annual stewardship payment for the benchmark conservation treatment.
- An annual existing practice payment for existing conservation practices.
- A one-time new practice payment for additional needed practices.
- An enhancement payment for exceptional conservation effort and additional conservation practices or activities that provide increased resource benefits beyond the prescribed level.

Tier levels and maximum payments (at this time based on the 2005 CSP program):

- Tier I, soil and water resource concerns are addressed on part of the operation. Contracts are for 5 years; maximum payment is $20,000.00 annually. Tier I contracts may be extended for 5 more years upon transition to Tier II
- Tier II, soil and water resource concerns are addressed on the entire operation, plus an additional resource concern will be addressed at some time during the life of the contract. Contracts are for 5 to 10 years; maximum payment is $35,000.00 annually.
- Tier III, all resource concerns are addressed on the entire operation. Contracts are for 5 to 10 years; maximum payment is $45,000.00 annually.

It is anticipated that the Conservation Security Program will be available in Washington County in 2007. If the watershed in which your farm has been selected for the CSP in 2007, you will need to have your soil testing results completed THIS FALL (2005) to be eligible as an applicant!! There will be a limited time for enrollment!!

For more information go to the NRCS website, www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov under programs or contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office in West Bend for specific details on how the Conservation Security Program can help you on your farm. Call 262-335-4801 or 262-335-4800 to schedule an appointment.
Tips to help Producers Prepare
for the Conservation Security Program...

Get ready for the Conservation Security Program, it’s coming! The Conservation Security Program (CSP) is the first program offered by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to reward farmers who have adopted good conservation practices, and it provides substantial incentives to expand or enhance current conservation efforts. Consequently, agricultural producers with a good record of stewardship will be in a better position to reap the benefits of the program when it is offered in their watershed.

Producers can improve their chances of having a successful CSP application if they focus on activities that protect soil and water quality. In addition, improving wildlife habitat and air quality, conserving energy, and addressing related natural resource concerns can be addressed in a conservation plan.

The following is a checklist of activities for producers. While not guaranteeing a successful CSP application, it can help producers understand what they need to consider when applying for CSP.

➢ **Keep Good Records**
To qualify for CSP you must go into your local NRCS office for an interview. Producers interested in CSP are responsible for gathering documents to provide proof of existing conservation efforts and show records of your conservation practices - Especially Soil Tests Results.

➢ **Soil Quality**
Soil erosion needs to be controlled and conservation practices in place to prevent gullies from forming. In order to assess soil quality, information on fields’ crop rotation, tillage, and conservation practices, such as contour strips, need to be supplied. Where needed, grassed waterways need to be in place and functioning as well. To qualify for CSP you need a positive Soil Conditioning Index (SCI) score. SCI score is improved by using no till or reduced tillage to build organic matter and control erosion.

➢ **Nutrient Management**
Soil samples need to have been completed at least once in the last four years. One sample is required for every five acres. Also, two years of records are needed that show nutrients are applied or credited according to UW-Extension recommendations (for more information visit the website http://cecommerce.uwex.edu/ - under UWEX Pub A2809).

➢ ** Pest Management**
Information on pesticide application from the last two years is needed. This can be obtained from a custom applicator, a consultant, or from on-farm records. The location, rate, timing and method of application are needed.

(cont on Page 8)
Tips to help Producers Prepare for the Conservation Security Program... (cont. from Page 7)

➢ **Grazing Management**
Farms with pasture will need to complete a grazing worksheet describing the operation, or a grazing management plan may be submitted. The worksheet is available at your local NRCS office. Important elements are managing livestock access to surface water, stocking rates, grazing duration, and pasture species.

➢ **Rental Land**
Land owned or rented by applicants may be eligible if control of the land for the length of the contract can be demonstrated.

➢ **Get Your Foot in the Door**
Currently, CSP is available only in selected watersheds each year. If there is a signup in your watershed, you can go one step at a time, consider enrolling part of your farm and then expand in future years. You can qualify for the CSP even if you have just one field, pasture, or orchard that meets the designated requirements.

While payments might be low for a CSP contract involving only a few acres, since you’re enrolled, you may be able to upgrade your enrollment by adding more acres and conservation enhancement. Land eligible for the CSP must meet basic NRCS standards for soil and water quality, so consider how much of your land might qualify.

➢ **Enhancement Payments May be Significant**
Enhancement payments, offered for exceptional conservation efforts and additional conservation practices, represent the best financial rewards. Although you may need to start small, you can set goals that will help you qualify for enhancement payments in the future. It is also important to remember that the size of annual CSP payments is linked to the number of acres enrolled in the program.

➢ **Think Comprehensively**
The CSP rewards producers who are broadly addressing many different resource concerns.

➢ **Be Prepared**
When the CSP comes to your watershed there will be a limited time to enroll in the program. Learn about the program in advance and keep your records updated so you will be ready to enroll when the time comes. Producers interested in CSP are responsible for gathering documents and records to provide proof of existing conservation efforts. Those who plan well in advance will be in a much better position to benefit later.

For more information, visit the website @ [www.wi.nrcresearch.gov](http://www.wi.nrcresearch.gov) or contact Mark Baran, District Conservationist for Washington County & Acting District Conservationist for Ozaukee County.
2006 Native Tree and Prairie Sale

Trees and Prairies...

- Help conserve energy
- Reduce wind and noise
- Protect soil and water resources
- Provide food and shelter for wildlife
- Clean and filter our air
- Add beauty to our homes and community

Orders due by March 3, 2006
Dear Landowners:

Since 1993, Washington County Land & Water Conservation Division (LWCD) has encouraged local planting of native woodland and prairie species through our tree program. This packet contains all the information you need to place an order. Please read the information carefully and order early... supplies are limited. Mail order to the return address on order form. Also, please remember to enclose your check with your order.

Pick-up of orders is tentatively scheduled for the last week in April at the Washington County Fair Park grounds north of Jackson. Final confirmation and pick-up instructions will be sent to you approximately two weeks prior to pick-up.

For more information please contact the Land & Water Conservation Division at (262) 335-4800. Additional order forms can be obtained online at www.co.washington.wi.us/lec or by calling (262) 335-4810.

Prairie E. Parker
LWCD County Conservationist

PRAIRIE SEED PACKAGES

Four seed packages are available: Prairie Grass Only, Wildflower Only, Medium-Dry Site Mix and Wet Site Mix. They have been designed to reintroduce a variety of native plants that use to dominate the open landscape in southern Wisconsin before modern times. These plants are very colorful and also offer habitat for a variety of wildlife. Many species, including songbirds and butterflies, thrive in the food and cover offered by a native prairie.

Each package contains a well-balanced blend of the seed species listed. Both the Medium-Dry Site and Wet Site Mix contain a 50/50 split of native grass and wildflower seed by weight. Growers are recommended to follow the detailed planting instructions that are provided with each order. If you are establishing large areas, please inquire about seed planters available in the area.

Prairie Grass Only Package

This package can be used to reduce the cost of establishing larger prairie areas by planting alternating strips of prairie grasses and wildflowers. It contains an equal amount (by weight) of the five grass species. Below are the names and mature heights of the grasses:

Big Bluestem 6'
Little Bluestem 2-3'
Sideoats Grama 2-3'
Canada Wild Rye 4'
Indiangrass 4-5'

Wildflower Only Package

This package consists of 38 species of wildflowers. Please refer to the medium-dry site prairie mix sheet for the description of color and blooming times of the year. One pound of this package will cover ~2,000 square feet. The package is available in ¼, ½ and 1 pound sizes and consists of the following forbs:

Anise Hyssop  |  Henry vervain  |  Partridge Pea  |  Smooth Blue Aster
Blackeyed Susan |  Lanceleaf Coreopsis  |  Prairie Sage  |  Stiff Goldenrod
Browneyed Susan |  Marsh Blazingstar  |  Purple Coneflower  |  Sweet Blackeyed Susan
Butterfly Milkweed |  Maryland Senna  |  Purple Prairie Clover |  Upland White Aster
Canada Milkvetch |  Maximilian Sunflower  |  Rattlesnake Master  |  White Prairie Clover
Cup Plant |  New England Aster  |  Rosinweed  |  Wild Lupine
Dotted Mint |  Nodding Onion  |  Rough Blazingstar  |  Wild Bergamot
Evening Primrose |  Ohio Spiderwort  |  Roundheaded Buckwheat  |  Yellow Coneflower
Golden Alexanders |  Oseeye Sunflower  |  Showy Tick Trefoil  |  Sky Blue Aster
Great St. John's Wort |  Pale Purple Coneflower  |  |  |
Medium-Dry Site Mix Package  (Wildflowers and Grasses)

Designed for the upland sites, this mix contains 58 species of wildflowers and 5 grasses. Mature plant height ranges from 2-6 ft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Flower Color</th>
<th>Blooming Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anise Hyssop</td>
<td>Purple/Lavender</td>
<td>June – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackeyed Susan</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-eyed Susan</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly Milkweed</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>June – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Milkvetch</td>
<td>Light Yellow</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cup Plant</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotted Mint</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July – October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June – October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Alexanders</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>May – June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great St. John’s Wort</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoary Vervain</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>June – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceleaf Coreopsis</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June – July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Blazingstar</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>July – September</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland Senna</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximilian Sunflower</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>August – October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Aster</td>
<td>Blue/Lavender</td>
<td>August – October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nodding Onion</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Spiderwort</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>May – June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxeye Sunflower</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale Purple Coneflower</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>June – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge Pea</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Sage</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>August – October</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>June – October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Prairie Clover</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosinweed</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Blazingstar</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>July – August</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roundheaded Broomdover</td>
<td>Light Purple</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowy Tick-Trefoil</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sky Blue Aster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smooth Blue Aster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stiff Goldenrod</td>
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<td>August – October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Blackeyed Susan</td>
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<td>July – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland White Aster</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>June – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Prairie Clover</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Bergamot</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>July – September</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wild Lupine</td>
<td>Blue/Purple</td>
<td>June – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Coneflower</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bluestem</td>
<td>Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Dropseed</td>
<td>Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side Oats Grama</td>
<td>Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native Plants

Source: Images
Native Plants...

- Do not require fertilizers
- Improve water quality
- Help reduce air pollution
- Provide shelter and food for wildlife
- Reduce the costs of stormwater management
- Require fewer pesticides than lawns
- Need less water than lawns
- Reduce soil erosion
- Promote biodiversity and stewardship
- Save money!!

Wet Site Mix Package (Wildflowers, Sedges and Grasses)

Designed for wet soils but not submerged for long periods of time. Great for establishing cover in low-lying areas around open water or wetlands for waterfowl and other wildlife. The mix contains 32 species of wildflowers, 1 sedge and 3 grasses as listed below. Mature plant heights range from 3-6 ft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Flower Color</th>
<th>Blooming Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angelica</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>May – June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Flag Iris</td>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>May – June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Vervain</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>July – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneset</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>August – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Anemone</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>May – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal Flower</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>June – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream Gentian</td>
<td>Cream</td>
<td>July – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cup Plant</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Aster</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Dragonhead</td>
<td>Pink/Purple</td>
<td>August – September</td>
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<td>Flat Topped Aster</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>August – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Alexanders</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>May – June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Blue Lobelia</td>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>August – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great St. John’s Wort</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironweed</td>
<td>Mauve</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Pye Weed</td>
<td>Mauve</td>
<td>August – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Blazingstar</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey Flower</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>July – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Mint</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Aster</td>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>September – October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nodding Onion</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Blazingstar</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>July – October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Meadow Rue</td>
<td>Mauve</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riddell’s Goldenrod</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>August – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Mallow</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>August – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawtooth Sunflower</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>August – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedbox</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneezeweed</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>August – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Millweed</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>July – August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Blackeyed Susan</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox Sedge</td>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Bluestem</td>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Cordgrass</td>
<td>Grass</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Wild Rye</td>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please Note

- Prairie packages are sold by the pound. However, the Wettower Only Package can also be ordered in ½ and ¾ pound amounts.

- Large orders that will be seeded mechanically with a drill will contain 1 lb. of oats with each 1 lb. of prairie seed.

- 1 pound of prairie seed will cover ≈3,000 – 4,000 square feet of area (≈10 lb./acre). The Wettower Only Package will cover ≈2,000 square feet/pound.

- Planting site must be free of all live vegetation. Detailed planting and maintenance instructions are available online and upon request.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVERGREEN TREES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Balsam Fir | Growth Rate: (M)  
Grow best in moist, fertile soils with full to partial sun. Average mature height is 50'. Has soft, flat, aromatic needles ½ - 1½" long and 2-4' cones. |
| Canadian Hemlock | Growth Rate: (M)  
Grow best in moist, cool and shady sites. A dark shiny green evergreen which bears short soft needles and very small cones. It can grow up to 70 ft tall and 3 ft. in diameter or it can also be trimmed into hedges. It also likes north-facing hills and cool, moist valleys with a high water table. |
| Red Pine | Growth Rate: (P)  
Grow best in dry soils with full sun. Average mature height is 75'. A popular lumber tree. Its stiff, dull green needles 2½" long, scaly bark and 2½' cones. |
| White Cedar | Growth Rate: (P)  
Grow best in moist to wet soils with full to partial sun. Average mature height is 40'. Has flat, scale-like, yellow-green aromatic needles and 1/3 - ½" cones. |
| White Pine | Growth Rate: (M)  
Grow best in moist, fertile soils with full to partial sun. Average mature height is 70'.  As Wisconsin’s largest conifer they can grow to 100' in height. Has picturesque, soft, green needles 3½" long and 5-8' cones. |
| White Spruce | Growth Rate: (M)  
Grow best in moist, fertile soils with full sun. Average mature height is 70'. Has stiff, green needles ½-¾" long and 1½-2½' cones. |
| **BROADLEAF TREES** | |
| American Plum | Growth Rate: (F)  
This small tree prefers moist soils, full sun and can grow to 30' it can also spread itself by root sprouts. Forms a shrubby thicket if left unattended. This makes it a good choice for erosion prone areas. It displays large white flowers in early spring and 1" red plums in summer. The plums have been used for jellies, preserves, jellies - if you get them before the wildlife does. |
| Black Cherry | Growth Rate: (M)  
Grow best in dry soils with full to partial sun. Average mature height is 40'. Has white flowers that produce many small purple black fruits eaten by wildlife. Fruits are 1½" long, dark gray, turning orange in fall. |
| Black Walnut | Growth Rate: (M)  
Grow best in moist, well drained, fertile soils with full sun. Average mature height is 80'. Valuable for lumber when mature, but has toxicity to some other plants. Don’t plant near other valuable species. The edible nut is enclosed in a yellow-green husk. The leaves are 12-24" long and yellow-green, with no fall color. |
| Bur Oak | Growth Rate: (S)  
Grow best in dry to moist fertile ground with partial to full sun. Average mature height is 70'. It has light gray, thick, rough, deeply furrowed bark. The leaves are held at the ends and 5-10" long. The acorns are the largest of the native oaks. |
| Green Ash | Growth Rate: (F)  
Grow best in moist soils with full to partial sun. Average mature height is 60'. Is salt tolerant and also tolerates poor drainage. Composite leaves are 6-12" long, shiny yellow-green turning yellow in fall. Produces an abundance of winged seeds. Bark is furrowed into slanting ridges. |
| Hackberry | Growth Rate: (M)  
Grow best in moist fertile soils with full to partial sun. Average mature height is 60'. It has unique oval, shaggy looking gray bark. Leaves are 1½ - 2½" long and shiny green turning to yellow in autumn. The berries, which many birds love, turn orange-red to dark purple when ripe. |
| Paper Birch | Growth Rate: (M)  
Grow best in dry to moist fertile ground with partial to full sun. Average mature height is 60'. On the trunk of mature trees, the bark is white, peeling in long, narrow, horizontal strips that are curled at the ends. Leaves are 2½-5" long, with a rounded base, pointed tip and coarsely toothed margins. |
| Quaking Aspen | Growth Rate: (P)  
Grow best in dry soils with full sun. Average mature height is 50'. Produces small round from sprouts in spring. Leaves are 1½ - 2½" long, shiny green turning to golden yellow in fall. They tremble in the slightest wind, making the tree appear to shimmer. |
| Red Oak | Growth Rate: (S)  
Grow best in dry, fertile soils with full to partial sun. Average mature height is 70'. Has 5-9 dull green leaves which turn red in fall. The acorns this oak produces have a smooth cup. |
| Shagbark Hickory | Growth Rate: (S)  
Grow best in dry soils with full sun. Average mature height is 70' and approximately 2-1½' in circumference. The leaves are 3-7½" long, finely serrated and hairy, yellow-green above and barn, turning gold-dark brown in autumn. Hickory nuts range in size from 1½-2½" and produce an edible seed. Early pioneers used the sweet hickory milk in cooking corn cakes and hominy. |
| Silver Maple | Growth Rate: (P)  
Grow best in moist to wet soils with full sun. Average mature height is 80'. Produces winged seeds in spring. The 5" dull green leaves have a silvery underside; they turn a pale yellow in the fall. |
BROADLEAF TREES (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Maple</td>
<td>Grows best in moist, fertile soils with full to partial shade. Average mature height is 70'. Produces winged seed in the fall. The 3½-5½' dull green leaves turn a brilliant red, orange or yellow color in the fall. This tree is more sensitive to salt and grows less than most.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp White Oak</td>
<td>Grows best in wet swampy soils of lowlands, including stream borders, flood plains and swamps subject to flooding with full sun. Leaves are 4-7 turning brown to red in fall. Average height is 60-70'. Produces 1&quot; oval acorns usually grows in pairs and lose their acorns in October.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHRUB & VINE DESCRIPTIONS

WILDLIFE SHRUBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Hazelnut</td>
<td>Grows best in most soil with full sun to partial shade. Average mature height is 8' with a spread of 6'. Produces small flavorful, edible nuts in autumn, also known as filberts. Leaves are a medium green turning orange yellow in autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highbush Cranberry</td>
<td>Grows best in moist, fertile soils with full to partial sun. The average mature height is 15' with a spread of 15'. Has white lacy flowers which produce magenta berries that persist throughout most of the winter season. The leaves are a dull green, turning to maroon in autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nannyberry</td>
<td>Grows best in moist, fertile soils with full to partial sun. The average mature height of this shrub or small tree is 20' with a spread of 6-10'. Has white flowers which produce black berries. The leaves are 1-2' shiny green turning purplish and orange in autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninebark</td>
<td>Grows best in moist to dry fertile soils with full to partial sun. Average mature height is 9' with a spread of 9'. Has white flowers which produce crimson fruits. The bark has a shredded appearance and the leaves turn a yellowish color in autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redosier Dogwood</td>
<td>Grows best in moist to wet soils with full sun. Average mature height is 8' with a spread of 8'. Has white flowers stop of bright red twigs which produce white berries in late summer. Leaves are 2-5' dull green and turn a reddish-maroon in the autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Bittersweet</td>
<td>Grows best in dry soils with partial to full shade. Average mature height is 15'. A twining vine with brilliant yellow and red fruit clusters. Often grown for the fruit clusters, which are used in dry flower arrangements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLIMBING VINES

PROGRAM EXTRAS!

Bat House - The bat habitat houses are made with rough sawn Maine White Pine. They are open at the bottom so birds will not nest in them, and no cleaning is needed. Help cut down mosquito and other bothersome insect populations around your house. Assembly required.

Bluebird House - The beautiful Eastern Bluebird population has experienced a rebound due to the efforts of many people who have provided nesting boxes on their private property. This uniquely designed bluebird house, called the Peterson model, is a favored box for bluebirds. It has easy entry and good ventilation. For the bluebird, it is easy to monitor and to open for cleaning. It does not need any finish or paint and will last for years. No assembly required.

Butterfly House - Butterflies are nature's gift to the garden! They pollinate flowers and add their unique, colorful beauty to the yard. This attractive ledged birchole interior house will protect them from predators, provide night & over winter shelter from the elements and encourage increased butterfly population. Hangs on a post or tree in light shade. No assembly required.

Soil Test Kit - How healthy is your lawn or garden? This simple-to-use kit checks your lawn or garden for soil pH, potassium, lime requirements, phosphorus and prescribes fertilizer to match your needs to lime phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen. Lab prices include comprehensive analysis and mailing instructions.

Water Test Kit - For private well users only. This kit tests specifically for one or all of the following: bacteria, nitrates and/or fluoride. The water test kits themselves are free of charge...however the State Lab of Hygiene will charge you for each test performed.

Tree Tubes - A great way to protect your seedlings from damages caused by deer, rabbits, rodents and other elements. Acting as a mini greenhouse, they will increase growth and survival rate over time. Price includes stake stakes and plastic nets.

Tree Fertilizer Tablets - A 10gram tablets placed in the hole at planting automatically releases all the fertilizers needed by seedlings for 3 years. Only one tablet needed per tree or shrub.

Did you know...

That composting at home reduces your personal volume of trash, conserves water, increases plant growth, replaces the need for harsh chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and is also fun!

This Smith "& Hawken" design is made of 100% recycled plastic, has snap-lock construction and is available to you for only $44.95!

Backyard Composting Bins

- 36 x 30 assembled
- Lg. Capacity - 13 Cubic ft.
- Dual slide-up doors
- Large locking lid
- FREE composting book included ($7.00 Value)
- Retail Value - $79.00
# Spring 2006 Order Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evergreen Trees</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price/Bundle</th>
<th># Bundles</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Alt.**</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balsam Fir (2-3)*</td>
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<td>25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Hemlock (4-0)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Pine (2-2)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Cedar (2-3)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Pine (2-2)*</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Spruce (2-2)*</td>
<td>7-15&quot;</td>
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<table>
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<th>Price/Bundle</th>
<th># Bundles</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Green Ash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper Birch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quaking Aspen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swamp White Oak</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife Shrubs</th>
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<th>Price/Bundle</th>
<th># Bundles</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Alt.**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Hazelnut</td>
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<td>Highbush Cranberry</td>
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<td>Redosier Dogwood</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climbing Vines</th>
<th>Size</th>
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</table>

* First number – years as a seedling; second number – years as a transplant.

** Please indicate your second choice for each item ordered. This will only be used if the first choice species has already been sold out.

---

Please check our website (www.co.washington.wi.us/for) for availability...quantities are limited!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM EXTRAS!</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>26 Rat House</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 Bluebird House</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$19.95</td>
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<td>28 Butterfly House</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$32.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 Soil Doctor Kit (Lawns &amp; Gardens)</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>Free</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Water Test Kit (Private Wells Only)</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>Free</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Compost Bin (Free Booklet Included)</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$44.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>32 2' Plastic Tree Tubes</td>
<td>5 Pack</td>
<td>$10.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>33 4' Plastic Tree Tubes</td>
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<td>34 Tree Fertilizer Tablets</td>
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<td>35 Tree Fertilizer Tablets</td>
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<tr>
<th>PRAIRIE SEED PACKAGES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 Prairie Grass Only</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>37 Wildflower Only</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
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<td>38 Wildflower Only</td>
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<td>$32.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>39 Wildflower Only</td>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>$16.95</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Medium-Dry Site Mix</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>$64.95</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Wet Site Mix</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal $  
\[+ 5.6\% \text{ Sales Tax} \] $  
AMOUNT DUE $  

"Between every two pines is a doorway to a new world."

- John Muir

Important Information

Payment in full must be received with your order, or it will not be processed.

A limited quantity is available. No order can be processed until paid in full.

Sorry...no credit cards accepted.

5.6% Sales Tax must be added to your total order. (unless tax exempt)

All species must be ordered in multiples of 10 or 25. Note: For larger orders, please order all species of trees/shrubs in multiples of 25. It’s easier for you, and it makes sorting much easier for us.

There is no guarantee on any tree, shrub or seed mix. To minimize losses, please follow planting and maintenance instructions that will be provided to you at time of pick up. We can direct you to equipment suppliers if needed.

You will receive confirmation of your order 2 weeks prior to pick up. Orders not picked up on designated dates/times will not be available for pick-up or refunds.

I have read and understand the program information as documented in this brochure.
I have enclosed my full payment for the order as stated on this form.

Signature: ___________________________ Date: ______________

PLEASE PRINT

Name: _________________________________
Address: ___________________________________________
City: ___________________ State: _______ Zip: __________
Phone Number - Day: ( ) ____________ Evening: ( ) __________
Email Address: ________________________________
Tax Exempt Number (If applicable) - __________

Please send Order Form With Check Payable To:

Washington County
Planning & Parks Department
Land & Water Conservation Division
333 E. Washington St., Suite 3200
PO Box 2003
West Bend, WI 53095-2003

Orders due by March 3, 2006

For Additional Brochures, Go Online: www.co.washington.wi.us or Call: (262) 334-4816 or Email: landconcoco.washington.wi.us
FOURTH ANNUAL
NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Tuesdays, January 24 & January 31, 2006
1:00 P.M. – 4:00 P.M.
Location: Washington County Public Agency Center (PAC) Suite 3224
333 E. Washington St., West Bend, WI 53095

Once again the Washington County Land & Water Conservation Division and USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) will be offering a Nutrient Management Workshop. The fourth annual workshop will be held in the afternoon on Tuesday, January 24th and on Tuesday, January 31st, 2005. Space is limited and Pre Registration is required, there is no cost to attend the two-day workshop. Please call us 262-335-4800 if you are interested in attending.

Who benefits from the nutrient management workshop? Your crops, the environment and hopefully your pocket book. If you are involved in farming or manure management and want to learn more, this course is for you! Upon completion of the nutrient management course, you can become self-certified as nutrient management planner for your farm. Producers are instructed on how to combine on-farm nutrient sources with commercial fertilizers to meet crop needs. This combination reduces the producers cost of fertilizer applications and reduces phosphorous runoff into nearby streams. We have been finding that past participants have been over applying starter fertilizer, which with a manure application, phosphorus soil test levels are building up excessively, and shortchanging their crops on nitrogen, potash or other potential micro-nutrients. The basics you need to know to prepare a Nutrient Management Plan include:

OBTAINING FIELD DATA PRIOR TO THE NUTRIENT MGT. WORKSHOP

- **SOIL TESTING.** According to UWFX recommendations soil testing is necessary to determine the P & K levels. Collect 8-10 core borings in W-shape sampling pattern-6 inches deep across field and mix together for one composite sample per 5 acres. If you need a soil probe, please call us.

- **SOLID MANURE SPREADER CALIBRATION.** Calibrate the spreader to determine weight per load and application rates. If liquid manure is applied we need to know capacity of the tank and application rate. Call us to schedule calibration of the spreader when it is full.

- **SLOPES, LENGTH OF SLOPES, & CONCENTRATED FLOW AREAS.** Shown on an updated conservation plan. Field staff will collect this information.

- **2-YEAR CROP HISTORY.** For each sampled field we will need the 2004 & 2005 cropping history and proposed 2006 crop. Crop rotations are used for determining nitrogen credits, nutrient removal by crops and soil loss rates.

- **ANIMAL NUMBERS & MANURE PRODUCTION.** Types of livestock, numbers, sizes, housing, milking, bedding used, animal confinement in summer and winter.

- **COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.** The type and rates of commercial fertilizers normally applied, including starter.

The benefit of attending this program could be a cost savings to you and your family. Please call us at (262) 335-4800 to reserve a spot for the Nutrient Management workshop.
Best Management Practices
Installed in 2005

(Albrecht Dairy LLC operated by Todd Albrecht. Waste Storage Facility (pictured left - under construction & pictured right: project complete))

(2005 Breakfast on the Farm hosted by the Goeller Family Farm)

(Goeller’s waste storage under construction pictured on left: completed on right)

(Pictured above: 4 Way Farms, Mark & Gary Breuer waste storage facility under construction)

(Pictured left: James Hartmann completed waste storage facility, on right: John & Mike Melzer waste storage tank under construction)

Best Management Practices
Installed in 2005
Testing the Waters...
Milwaukee River Watershed Tour

The Way We Use the Land Affects the Quality of Our Water... was the theme for the tour held on September 28, 2005 at the Tim Dobberphul and Chris Elbe Family Farms. The farms are located in the Town of Farmington, Sections 21 and 23 of Washington County. The tour was hosted by Riveredge Nature Center, in Newburg. Riveredge sponsors this educational program which gives students an opportunity to tour a rural setting on a farm. It also teaches students the importance of good land use or best management practices used on the farm and how those practices improve our water quality.

The 75 students (from 10 different schools located in the Milwaukee River Basin) toured the Milwaukee River watershed, had an opportunity to view both water quality problems and successes as well. The tour loop encompassed only a portion of the six priority watersheds located within the Milwaukee River Basin.

The morning sessions were held at the river in Fireman’s Park (Newburg) where students learned the importance of studying Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Nitrates, pH, Temperature, Fecal Coliform, Total Solids, Turbidity and Phosphates. The afternoon sessions encompassed a Milwaukee River Watershed bus tour led by Stephanie Hoffmann (LWCD) and Gary Korb (UWEX) and hands on Benthic Macro Invertebrates (the critters that live at the bottom of river) instruction was lead by UWEX and Riveredge Staff.

Best Management Practices viewed on the rural tour were a Milkhause Waste Storage Tank and Filter Strip, Temporary Manure Storage, Management Intensive Grazing, Wallace Creek Cattle Lanes, Manure Storage, Grassed Waterways, Stream Bank Fencing and Barnyard Runoff Control.

Thank you to the Dobberphul and Elbe Families for giving the students an educational experience, one that they will long remember. For more information regarding Testing the Waters contact:

Mary Holleback
Riveredge Nature Center
4458 West Hawthorne Drive
Newburg, WI 53060
maryh@riveredge.us
www.riveredge.us or call 1-800-287-8098
Farmland and Open Space Preservation Tools Report (FOSP) - A Guide for Municipalities

On July 28, 2004, at the request of the Washington County Planning, Conservation & Parks Committee, a Farmland and Open Space Preservation Study Group was formed to research various means of preserving farmland and open space in Washington County. The Planning Division of the Planning & Parks Department took the lead role in forming the FOSP Study Group, which was comprised of farmers, conservationists, developers, realtors and local municipal representatives in Washington County. The Study Group’s goal was to research and analyze different tools and funding sources that could be used in Washington County for farmland and open space preservation and to provide the Washington County Planning, Conservation, and Parks Committee a study to assist in decision-making regarding farmland and open space preservation as recommended in a Parks and Open Space Plan for Washington County: 2020.

The FOSP report was developed in response to the following:
- Development pressures in Washington County and its local governments to convert farmland into subdivision developments
- Local municipalities request for current information on ways to preserve farmland
- Recommendations outlined in a Parks and Open Space Plan for Washington County: 2020
- Requests from agencies detailing strategies on how land can be developed while still preserving the natural resources of the area

The FOSP report describes potential farmland and open space preservation tools and funding strategies for Washington County and the local municipalities. The research was compiled and analyzed over twenty different tools and various methods of funding that can be considered by a community in efforts to preserve farmland and open space. The FOSP report was developed as a guide for local municipalities to use in their planning efforts; it does not make recommendations on which tools should be applied to preserve farmland and open space. On June 22, 2005 the Washington County Planning, Conservation & Parks Committee accepted the final report and was later presented to the Washington County Board of Supervisors on August 9, 2005. The FOSP report is available to you online; it can be found on the web at http://www.co.washington.wi.us under the Planning Division Publications.

Fence Line Conversations
Submitted by: Paul Sebo, Senior Technician

We’ve all heard the old saying “Between you, me and the fence post,” or a version of the saying relating to an inanimate object unable to repeat what has been said. This conversation then typically includes local gossip or personal in-site into something that is happening. Gossip, I don’t have, but I would like to turn your attention to the USDA-NRCS Conservation Security Program (pages 6-8). I would highly recommend that all farmers in the county pay particularly close attention to this program and eligibility requirements (see page 7). Although not selected, two watersheds encompassing over 60% of the county were included in the list of choices for the 2006 CSP sign-up. CSP is coming it’s just a matter of when. Will you be eligible? Additionally, I feel that CSP has the potential to be the future of USDA agricultural subsidies and possibly helping out with our nations grain export markets.

Over 6,050 acres of land and approximately 200 individuals in Washington County are enrolled in the Forest Management (this does not include land enrolled in Conservation Reserve Program or Tree Farm Programs). Whether you are enrolled in a program or not enrolled, proper management of your forest is key to its survival.

For the Department of Natural Resources forester, a call from a panicked landowner is often the first sign of a timber sale gone wrong. Some loggers in my woods and I don’t like what they are doing! They are taking trees that I don’t want them to take! The forester usually finds that the property owner has signed a contract with the logger allowing them to do exactly what they are doing. “That’s why it is so important to do some research before signing a contract and conducting a timber harvest on your property”, cautions Julie Pelletier, DNR Forester located at the DNR Station on Pike Lake in Hartford. “Once a contract is signed, there is usually no cheap or easy way to stop the timber harvest. Often, cooperation and goodwill are the only way to change the outcome,” notes Pelletier. It is strongly emphasized that landowners contact their local DNR forester or a private consulting forester to gather information and advice before signing on the dotted line. “A private forester can even act as your agent to assure that you get the results that you want. One call may save you from a costly mistake that takes years to repair. “A timber harvest will affect your woods for a long time. Most of us will only have one harvest on our property in our lifetime”, she stated.

The shortest time period for trees to reach maturity is decades with some hardwoods, while there may be some intermediate harvests, individual trees could live for one hundred years or more. These older trees are often the most valuable and can be removed when they are economically most valuable, but they must first provide seed for regeneration. “Those trees that are tall, straight and free of defects are those that you want to reproduce. The genetic makeup of these trees is the most desirable and if they are given a chance to reproduce, then the next generation has the potential to be as valuable as the current one,” according to Ms. Pelletier. Many loggers are good stewards of our natural resources, emphasizes the DNR forester, but there are also “some loggers who exploit the woods. It is the latter that cause problems.” Pelletier says in all cases you or your agent should check a logger’s references and look at some examples of previous logging jobs. This allows you to get an idea what your woods could look like after harvest. “Prior planning and discussion (with the logger) can greatly increase your satisfaction with a timber harvest and that’s why you should get any important points down in a written timber sale contract so that your wishes are enforced,” she says.

Clean ways for Waterways - starts in Your Backyard...Interested in learning more on stormwater pollution and ways to preserve our natural resources - Special Kids Corner on the website. Check out www.cleanways.org/
Some basic questions that landowners should consider before a harvest begins, according to the DNR forester. Among these are:

- **What trees will be cut?** This means what species and sizes will be removed.
- **What equipment will be used?** These could vary from a sawyer to a tracked or wheeled processor doing the cutting from a cable skidder to a forwarder hauling wood to the decking (stacking) area. The equipment used can cause dramatically different results on different sites.
- **Where will that equipment be driven in the woods?** A thoughtful layout of skid trails can increase access to your property while avoiding sensitive areas. These trails often require seeding to help prevent erosion.
- **Where will the wood be stacked (called a deck or landing)?** This area will experience a lot of traffic from logging equipment and trucks. A level, firm, well-drained site is best. This area often requires some work to clean it up after the harvest is finished. Include this work in the contract.
- **How will the log trucks come in to pick up the wood?** Access for large trucks may require driving over a neighbor’s property or on parts of your property that cannot support a heavily loaded vehicle. Most driveways cannot support a loaded truck in wet weather. Again, make sure that repairs are covered in the contract.

One of the most important goals for any timber harvest is to maintain a stand that is able to regenerate and be better than the stand it replaces. This allows the landowner to keep the residual timber value as an investment. “In this time of low interest rates, timber may provide a greater return than cash investments. There is always a demand for quality timber, but sacrificing your potential sustainable yield of quality timber for quick profit can devalue your property and leave you with an ugly scar on the landscape,” affirms Peltier.

*The DNR Forester can be reached at 262-670-3404, or email julie.peltier@dnr.state.wi.us. The office is located at the Pike Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Park. For more information on forest management visit the website at www.dnr.state.wi.us*
SCOPE OUT THE WISCONSIN DEER DONATION PROGRAM

The 2005 Deer Donation program has begun and will continue until January 3, 2006! Hunters provided nearly 500,000 pounds of venison for food pantries by donating 10,938 deer to feed needy people across the state in 2004. Last year, hunters donated 148 deer, and processors processed approximately 6,048 pounds of venison in Washington County! A huge network of volunteers partnered with DNR, USDA Wildlife Services, Hunt For The Hungry, 53 participating counties and 121 processors to make this program a huge success.

The Land & Water Conservation Division is involved in the USDA-Wildlife Damage & Abatement Program, one of the intentions of this program is to assist in nuisance control of wildlife, in this case, deer management. By reducing the deer herds wildlife damage on agricultural commodities is also reduced. This program includes the opportunity for hunters to participate in the DNR-Wisconsin Deer Donation Program. The following information portrays the Wisconsin Deer Donation Program at a glance.

The Wisconsin Deer Donation program is designed to use existing Wildlife Damage Abatement & Claims Program (WDACP) funds to pay for processing of deer harvested and donated by hunters in Wisconsin. The venison is then processed and distributed (free of charge) to needy people across the State of Wisconsin. Through the program, needy families receive high quality nutritious meat, and hunters help manage Wisconsin’s deer herd, by harvesting additional deer and donating those deer to a worthwhile cause. For all involved, the program promotes a positive public image of deer hunting, the organizations involved, and those who participate in and promote Wisconsin deer hunting.

The deer processed must have been taken outside of the Chronic Wasting Disease Eradication Zone. ONLY deer registered with a SILVER METAL TAG may be donated in this program.

Hunters, you can help feed needy people throughout Wisconsin this fall by taking 5 simple steps:

1. Donate any legally harvested deer taken outside the CWD Disease Eradication Zone by dropping it off at a participating processor by January 3, 2006.
2. Field dress the deer and register it at a Wisconsin DNR registration station prior to donating the deer.
3. Call First! Contact one of the participating processors before dropping the deer off to verify the processor has space to accept your deer.
4. Donate the entire deer to receive the processing for free. (Head and/or antlers may be removed for mounting.)
5. When dropping your deer off at a processor, please sign the simple log sheet indicating your desire to donate the deer. The donated deer will be processed and the venison will be distributed to charitable organizations to help feed Wisconsin’s needy.

2005 WASHINGTON COUNTY PARTICIPATING PROCESSORS INCLUDE:

Gehring’s Meat Market (262) 644-6277
Kewaskum Frozen Foods (262) 626 2181

The participating meat processors and food pantries take it from there. For more information on other processors in the State of Wisconsin go to the following website: http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/damage/donation/index.htm
Conservation News is a biannual newsletter for Washington County residents. Viewpoints of authors do not necessarily reflect those of the Land Conservation Committee or the Washington County Board of Supervisors. The Land Conservation Committee and the Land & Water Conservation Division staff encourage responses from the public.

Our Mission Statement:
To increase awareness and promote action to protect the land and water resources of Washington County.

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