

Conservation C O N N E C T I O N



Rosebud Conservation District holds Annual 6th Grade Conservation Days

The Sixth Grade Conservation Days hosted annually in May was a partial success this year due to the weather. Crazy Head Springs near Ashland was too muddy for buses to access, so it was unfortunately cancelled. The Rosebud Conservation District did purchase trees for students attending the event this year and they were delivered to the school much to the delight of the students.



The Rosebud
Treasure County

site was a success. Students from Forsyth and Hysham 6th grade classes attended the outdoor event held at Franny Nile's ranch and the Margaret Coles Homestead west of Forsyth. Students spent the day visiting six different stations in the outdoor classroom in-

cluding wildlife, surveying, cultural resources, range, forestry, and soils. Instructors included local NRCS staff Larry Fox, Rocky Schwagler, Kathy Knobloch and Robert Mitchell, Fish Wildlife and Parks Matt Hagadorn, Rosebud and Treasure Conservation District staff Maria Webber, Scott Hicswa and Julie Mantei, and local MSU Extension Agent Byron Hould. We would like to thank all of our instructors and hosts this year and look forward to a successful event in 2012.



Big Horn CD Water Study

The Big Horn Conservation District, with the assistance of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Irrigation Development Program, has recently completed a project to assess the capacity of the Two Leggins Canal. The purpose of the study is to insure that the Two Leggins irrigation system has the capacity to deliver any approved district reserved water authorizations.

The six service areas of the Two Leggins Canal were reviewed during the study and water flow was measured during peak demand. Water demand estimates were calculated by using crop evapotranspiration information and estimated irrigation efficiencies. The study concludes that the conveyance system is adequate to serve existing reserved water developments. Future reserved water developments using the Two Leggins conveyance system will need to be individually assessed by the Two Leggins Water Users Assn.

The study was completed in December 2009 by the engineering firm of Aquoneering, assisted by GeoSpatial Solutions in combination with a GIS undertaking by the Two Leggins Water Users Assn.

Rosebud CD

Meetings: 1st Thursday
Phone: 406-346-7333 ext 101
Fax/Phone: 406-346-7479

Big Horn CD

Meetings: 1st Thursday
Phone: 406-665-3442

NRCS

Forsyth Field Office
Phone: 406-346-7333

Hardin Field Office

Phone: 406-665-3442

Lame Deer Field Office

Phone: 406-477-6494

Crow Agency Field Office

Phone: 406-638-9102



In Loving Memory of Debra Ann Van Hemelryck

Debra Ann Van Hemelryck, age 56 , passed away Friday, May 27, 2011 at Horizon Hospice Home in Billings, MT. Debra was born February 8, 1955 to Arnold and Geraldine Unterseher in Chester, MT. She attended many schools growing up and graduated from Hazen High School in Hazen, ND in 1973. She attended Eastern Montana College and graduated in 1978 with a degree in Education. This led her to Hysham where she taught special education and met her future husband Dennis Van Hemelryck.

Dennis and Debra were married on March 22, 1980 and in 1981 and 1983 their daughters, Erin and Megan, were born.

She then worked for the Farm Service Agency in Forsyth and Hysham until taking early retirement in 2011.

Debra is preceded in death by her father Arnold Unterseher. She is survived by her husband Dennis; her daughters Erin Van Hemelryck (Kurt Beason) of Billings and Megan Van Hemelryck (Damion Metcalf) of Hysham; her mother, Geraldine Unterseher of Fort Benton; her sisters Cindy (Bruce) Lamb of Havre and Peggy Unterseher of Roundup, and her brother David (Joyce) Unterseher of Butte.

Debra’s family suggest that memorials may be made to the American Cancer Society or to St. Joseph’s Catholic Church in Hysham, MT.

Debbie will be greatly missed by all her friends and co-workers at the Forsyth and Hysham Farm Service Agencies, Rosebud Conservation District and the Forsyth NRCS, and the Montana Depart-

Evan Van Order, Hardin field office Natural Resources Conservation Service soil conservationist, joins the June 26, 2010 Little Big Horn Days parade in Hardin driving the oldest surviving NRCS work truck. Enjoying the parade from the box are Evan’s family (wife Terri and children Myah, Joel, Kiana, and Aden), and three retired Soil Conservation Service employees whose combined years working with agricultural producers in Big Horn County near the 100 mark. In the rear of the box, from the left, are Bill Ausmus (mostly hat), Wayne Nipple and Ken Peterson.

The 1952 Ford truck has its own story to tell.

“I am the oldest surviving NRCS work truck. I came off the truck production line in 1952 and went to work for what was then the Soil Conservation Service at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, performing a variety of hauling duties. Eight years later, my bed was loaded with an old pull-type combine that I carried all the way to the Bridger Plant Materials Center in Montana, which became my new assignment. During my Montana days I made a couple of long trips – one to Astoria, Oregon where I picked up an old Navy fork lift (still in use at Bridger), and a scarier journey that year to carry irrigation supplies to Farson, Wyoming. I remember going so fast I missed a gear as I was racing down a hill but made it home safely. I also returned some seed cleaning equipment from Sandia, New Mexico and frequently hauled planting materials to projects in Montana and Wyoming. Now I’m 58 years old and I am still working for what is now NRCS. It’s a great place to work.”



Ashlee Marie Vannattan

Rosebud Conservation District Administrator, Bobbi Vannattan welcomed daughter Ashlee Marie on March 29, 2011 at 3:05 pm. Ashlee was 19 3/4 inches long and weighed 7 pounds 1 ounce. Ashlee shares her birthday with big brother Thomas, and joins big brother Paden and cousin Steven. Bobbi has been home with her new addition since March and returned to the office in July.



**Rosebud Conservation District Purchases
1590 No-Till Drill**

The Rosebud Conservation District (RCD) has purchased a John Deere 1590 No-Till Drill which will be available for local producers to rent. The RCD Supervisors have been working with the local NRCS staff and area producers to determine local interest in no-till farming systems. They have attended Soil Health Workshops along with local producers who have been transitioning to no-till farming, and have decided that with the high cost of fuel and fertilizer along with recent advances in soil health, it important to make this type of equipment locally available. Due to the cost of the drill and the fact that it is not yet locally accepted, the Conservation District will make modern no-till technology available to producers. The drill will be displayed at the Rosebud Treasure County Fair among the Horizon Implement Equipment and will be available to rent. If you



are interested and would like to be placed on the waiting list of producer to rent the unit, please contact the Rosebud Conservation District at 406-346-7333 ext. 101.

Rolling Rivers Trailer presents at Local Arbor Day



Forsyth Elementary School once again hosted Arbor Day for their first through sixth grade students. Rosebud Conservation District sponsored the Rolling Rivers Trailer for the event. Scott Kaiser, from the Miles City Department of Natural Resources conducted the demonstrations for the fourth through six grade students. The Rolling Rivers is an educational tool used to demonstrate erosion of stream banks and how important vegetation is on river stabilization. The trailer also shows how the streams migrate due to natural or

manmade changes to the waterways.

Above Erika Bidwells 5th Grade students get some hands on instruction at the Rolling Rivers Trailer.

Right- Scott Kaiser, MT DNRC and Maria Weber, Rosebud Conservation District get their hands a little sandy.



Lily

Lily is the newest family member of NRCS Range Management Specialist Kami Kilwine. She has been training to be a bird dog, which is coming along very well. She is smart has a great nose and is very birdy. Lily is a laid back dog and loves people, especially the Forsyth FSA ladies. She occasionally visits the Forsyth USDA building and knows who to go to for special treats.



Mother Nature's in charge

It has been a rough spring for many people as Mother Nature reminds each of us that she is in charge. The spring snow storms, the very uncommon precipitation, and now the very warm weather have all resulted in more water flowing through our world than we have seen in a long, long time.

Conservation districts are mandated by state law (the 310 law) to review all activity that occurs on perennial streams within the state. That includes any emergency action taken when high water threatens personal property, including bridges, crops, animals, buildings, etc. If you have had to take action to prevent damage to your property, please notify the conservation district within 15 days of your action. An onsite visit will be scheduled as soon as possible to look over the site and the repairs.

If you have damage to your property along the river, but not of an emergency nature, please remember that a 310 permit is also required to do any repairs. Please contact your local conservation district (Big Horn CD @ 665-3442, ext. 112 or Rosebud CD @ 346-7333, ext. 101) for further details.

Coal Bed Methane monitoring project update

The RRG grant obtained from the MT Department of Natural Resources and Conservation to monitor ground water in the coal-bed methane areas of southern Montana is coming to a close. For the past 2 ½ years the conservation district and the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology have been installing equipment to monitor wells in the area and holding meetings with local landowners and water right holders to insure they are capable of measuring and monitoring their own soil and water resources.

There are 12 monitoring kits available in this coal-bed methane development area in Montana. The kits include well sounders to determine well water levels, measuring devices to determine water flow in springs (developed or undeveloped) and salinity meters to determine both water and soil salinity.

All landowners and water right holders are encouraged to borrow and use equipment from the kits to document baseline data of their resources. Contact the Big Horn Conservation District (406-665-3442 ext. 112) or your local conservation district for information on using the equipment.

Baseline data will be extremely important should either water or soil be damaged by what may be coal-bed methane development. Baseline data are a requirement to obtain damage reimbursement through the Coal Bed Methane Protection Program put in place by the 2001 Montana Legislature.

Even though the grant period has ended, landowners or water right holders interested in learning how to obtain their baseline data can contact the Big Horn Conservation District or the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology.

Koyama Farms honored

Koyama Farms Inc. was named Conservationist of the Year at the Big Horn Conservation District portion of the Community Awards banquet recently. The event was held the evening of March 19, 2011 at the Big Horn County fairgrounds.

The five member family corporation has been a cooperator with the Big Horn Conservation District since 1971. A respected producer of wheat and high quality forage alfalfa, Koyama Farms has also participated in several federal conservation programs including the Conservation Reserve Program and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program. These voluntary programs allow producers to implement conservation practices that address environmental natural resource concerns and help sustain food and fiber production.

Koyama Farms has also partnered with their neighbors to install joint projects that have improved both water quality and water quantity issues through the use of underground irrigation water conveyances.

Annually the Big Horn Conservation District selects a Big Horn County agricultural producer whose conservation efforts merit public recognition.

Also honored for 35 years of service to the conservation district was Bill Uffelman. Elected to the conservation district board in 1975, Bill has served as both its chairman and vice chairman. Bill became an associate supervisor of the district in 2005 and is currently the district appointed liaison to the Montana Salinity Control Association.

NRCS NEWS

CONTACT:

FORSYTH NRCS OFFICE LOCATED AT 270 S. PROSPECT; 406-346-7333 EXT 107.

BIGHORN NRCS OFFICE LOCATED AT 724 W 3rd Street,; 406-665-3442

Got Grasshoppers?

Where do you see the biggest, hungriest grasshoppers? Are they on the side of your house and the bare dirt that used to be your lawn, or are they nestled in the shade underneath the thick canopy of grass that hasn't been grazed for awhile? Chances are that although there are grasshoppers in the tall thick grass, those hoppers aren't nearly as big and destructive as the ones that have already destroyed your lawn. The bigger the grasshopper is, the more destructive it is. This is because all development stages of grasshoppers are accelerated by high temperatures. Tall vegetation and residue keep the soil surface cooler, the shade lengthens the time required for grasshoppers to reach maturity, which increases juvenile mortality, reduces defoliation, and reduces the number of eggs laid for next year's population. Grasshoppers are not the only critters living in the tall thick grass – the shade and cover provides habitat for pathogens, like fungi, and natural predators, such as, insects, reptiles, birds, and mammals, which help mitigate grasshopper outbreaks.



Additionally, rangeland plants that have been provided adequate rest and recovery can cope with grasshopper defoliation far better than plants that are stressed from continuous use or heavy grazing. Managing rangelands for tall or mid-stature grass species and leaving adequate residual cover after grazing is a great way to keep temperatures under the canopy cool, the plants vigorous, and the grasshoppers under control.

Soil Health

What is soil Health? Why should I care?

Soil Health is the capacity of a soil to function. How well is your soil functioning to infiltrate water and cycle nutrients to water and feed growing plants?

Soil is a living factory of macroscopic and microscopic workers who need food to eat and places to live to do their work.

There are more individual organisms in a teaspoon of soil than there are people on earth; thus, the soil is controlled by these organisms.

Tillage, fertilizer, livestock, pesticides, and other management tools can be used to improve the soil health, or they can significantly damage soil health if not applied correctly.

Continued on next page

Soil Health cont..

Managing for soil health (improved soil function) is mostly a matter of maintaining suitable habitat for the myriad of creatures that comprise the soil food web.

Managing for soil health can be accomplished by disturbing the soil as little as possible, growing as many different species of plants as practical, Keeping living plants in the soil as often as possible and keep the soil covered all the time.

Managing More by Disturbing Soil Less

Tilling the soils is the equivalent of an earthquake, hurricane, tornado, and forest fire , occurring simultaneously to the world of soil organisms. Simply stated, tillage is bad for the soil.

Physical soil disturbance, such as tillage with a plow, disk, or chisel plow, that results in bare or compacted soil is destructive and disruptive to soil microbes and creates a hostile, instead of hospitable, place for them to live and work.

The soil may also be disturbed chemically or biologically through misuse of inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides. This disrupts the symbiotic relationship between fungi, microorganisms and crop roots. By reducing nutrient inputs, we can take advantage of the nutrient cycle in the soil to supply crop nutrients and allow plants to make essential association with soil organisms.

Diversify with Crop Diversity

Sugars made by plants are released from their roots into the soil and traded to soil microbes for nutrients to support plant growth.

The key to improving soil health is assuring that the food and energy chains and webs includes as many different plants or animals as practical.

Biodiversity is ultimately the key to success of any agricultural system. Lack of biodiversity severely limits the potential of any cropping system and disease and pest problems are increased.

A Diverse and fully functioning soil food web provides for nutrient, energy, and water cycling that allows a soil to express its full potential.

Above ground diversity=Below ground diversity
(plants) (soil food web)

Growing Living Roots throughout the year.

There are many sources of food in the soil that feed the soil food web, but there is no better food than the sugars exuded by living roots.

Soil organisms feed on sugar from living plant roots first. Next, they feed on dead plant roots, followed by above-ground residues such as straw, chaff, husks, stalks, flowers, and leaves. Lastly they feed on the humic organic matter in the soil.

Healthy soil is dependent upon how well the soil food web is fed. Providing plenty of easily accessible food to soil microbes helps them cycle nutrients that plants need to grow.

Keep the soil covered as much as possible

Soil should always be covered by growing plants and/or their residues, and soil should rarely be visible from above. This is true regardless of land use (cropland, hayland, pasture, or range). Soil cover protects soil aggregates from 'taking a beating' from the force of falling raindrops. Even healthy soil with water stable aggregates (held together by biological glues) that can withstand wetting by the rain may not be able to withstand a 'pounding' from raindrops.

A mulch of crop residues on the soil surface suppresses weeds early in the growing season giving the intended crop an advantage. They also keep the soil cool and moist which provides favorable habitat for many organisms that begin residue decomposition by shredding residues into smaller pieces.

Soil Health for your Farm, Ranch...for You!

Soil health is improved by disturbing the soil less, growing the greatest diversity of crops (in rotation and as diverse mixtures of cover crops), maintain living roots in the soil as much as possible (with crops and cover crops), and keeping the crops covered with residue at all times.

Drills, planters, seed, fertilizer, pesticides, livestock, fences, water, farm implements, etc. are all tools that can be used to manage the soil habitat for the benefit of living members of the soil food web.

Many soils have a water infiltration problem that causes a water runoff problem. If soil health is improved the structure of the soil results in greater water infiltration, less runoff, less or no erosion, and reduced incidence of flooding and sedimentation.

Managing for Soil Health must begin by changing the way you think about Soil.

Developed by the Soil Quality National Technology Development Team with contributions from North Dakota NRCS.

Who's in the Spotlight!

Time to get to know the faces working for you!

The Forsyth NRCS office recently hired Kami Kilwine as their new Rangeland Management Specialist.



Kami started work in June 2010 and has been busy working with NRCS's Sage Grouse Special Initiative since. Her job will focus on completing rangeland inventories and helping local producers create and implement improved grazing plans that benefit the rancher, the cattle, the rangeland, and sage grouse. In addition to working for the agency in Dillon and Baker, Kami previously worked in the Forsyth office as an intern in 2008. She recently received a degree in Natural Resource Ecology and Rangeland Management from Montana State University in Bozeman. Kami is excited to work in Rosebud and Treasure Counties and welcomes anyone with questions to call or stop in.

Kami Kilwine – Rangeland Management Specialist

Maria Weber Joins RCD

The Rosebud Conservation District welcomes Maria Weber to its staff. Her husband Scott works for the BNSF Railroad and they have five very energetic boys. We look forward to working with her.

Stop by the Forsyth USDA Center and say hello.



Maria Weber

City of Colstrip Appoints Dennis Kenney

The City of Colstrip appointed Dennis Kenney to fill one of two vacant positions the city holds on the Rosebud Conservation District Board of Supervisors. Dennis first joined the conservation district board in 1975, during which he spent 15 years as the board chair and has spent the last few years as an Associate supervisor. His history and knowledge of the district has and will continue to serve as a valuable asset to the conservation district.

Dennis and his wife Dixie live in Forsyth and he can often times be found enjoying a round of golf.



Dennis Kenney

They are often referred to as the four “C’s” of partnering: Communication, Coordination, Cooperation and Collaboration. In Montana there’s a renewed emphasis on partnering opportunities, especially with an eye on effective and frugal use of taxpayer dollars. Representatives of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Montana Association of Conservation Districts, the Montana Association of Conservation District Employees Organization, Missouri River Conservation Districts Council, Montana Salinity Control Association, Montana Watershed Coordination Council, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Yellowstone River Conservation District Council recently put their heads together to discuss how to better inform Montana taxpayers of the value of conserving the state’s natural resources. To some Montanans the term “natural resources” relates to oil, gas and coal deposits. This group feels it needs to help more clearly define natural resources to include soil, air, water, plants and animals.

One of the first orders of business was to analyze the mission statements of each participating group and determine what is the partnership’s common purpose.

Excerpts from each organization’s individual mission statement focus on that purpose:

“Helping to ensure Montana’s land and water resources provide benefits for present and future generations”

“To empower conservation districts in achieving their natural resource goals...”

“To represent natural resource and environmental interests on the Missouri River...”

“To improve long term productivity and quality of soil and water resources...”

“To enhance conserve and protect natural resources...”

“To provide science-based conservation assistance for the management and use of natural resources...”

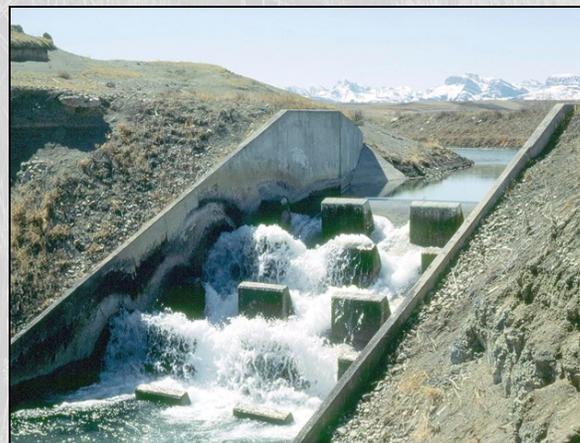
“To provide local leadership, assistance, and guidance the wise use and conservation of the Yellowstone River Corridor’s natural resources...”

The accepted definition of collaboration provides the best explanation of the partnership’s intent: “A mutually beneficial and clearly defined relationship that involves people from different agencies or sectors of the community working together to achieve a common mission. The result is a shared endeavor for which participants commit as much to the ultimate mission as to the specific interest or goals of their own organization

Although “wordsmithing” as to the best definition is a continuing process, the group agreed the focus is to educate and inform Montanans about the value and benefits of conserving natural resources. .

In the Montana partnership there are 15 committee members, each contributing by writing informative blogs for social media, scheduling face to face visits to local newspaper editors and their staffs and similar outreach and communication efforts. While some might argue “too many cooks spoil the soup” in this case each of the cooks agree on the ingredients.

The benefits of this collaboration are clear – an informed and supportive audience, representing a broad range of stakeholders who are getting an important and unified message from a variety of organizations sharing a common mission. Getting the word out doesn’t necessarily require spending large amounts of stakeholder money, especially during tight economic times. In terms of simple numbers, 15 heads means 30 hands and 30 legs sharing the same tasks on the same path. Odds of success must be high.



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Moisture Probe—\$40 each
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FOR RENT:

Tree Planter - 10/tree , \$30 minimum
Fabric Laying Machine—
.10 per tree,\$30 minimum without fabric purchase or
.05 per foot (plus cost of fabric) with fabric purchase

Big Horn County CD
724 W 3rd St
Hardin, MT 59034
406-665-3442 x 112



FOR SALE:

4"x5" Marking Flags —
\$10/bundle

Soil Probe————\$60.00

Books:

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\$40

FOR RENT:

Track Filler-\$100 per day
-\$200 per week

Rosebud CD
270 S. Prospect
Forsyth, MT 59327
406-346-7333 ext. 101

When do you need a 310 permit?

A 310 permit is REQUIRED if you are planning ANY project that physically alters or modifies the bed or banks of a stream. The purpose of the permit is to minimize soil erosion and sedimentation, protect and preserve streams and rivers in their natural or existing state and to prevent damage to the lands and property immediately adjacent to streams and rivers.

The application process is pretty simple. You can pick one up at your local conservation district office. Upon completion it is returned to the conservation district. An inspection of the proposed project is sometimes necessary. After the inspection, the Board of Supervisors make their decision. Keep in mind that sometimes additional permits are required and it is up to the producer to make sure that all the permits have been secured before beginning the project.

Big Horn County:

- ◆ Lodge Grass Creek
- ◆ Little Bighorn River
- ◆ Pass Creek
- ◆ Soap Creek
- ◆ Black Canyon Creek
- ◆ Sage Creek
- ◆ Big Horn River
- ◆ Tongue River

310's

***All Perennial Streams in Big Horn and Rosebud County Require a 310 Permit!
If you are not sure please contact your local conservation district!***

Rosebud County:

- ◆ Yellowstone River
- ◆ Tongue River
- ◆ Rosebud Creek
- ◆ Lame Deer Creek
- ◆ Otter Creek

Corps Releases 2011 Work Plan Budget for the Yellowstone River Corridor Comprehensive Study

The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) has officially released its fiscal year 2011 work plan and the Yellowstone River Corridor Comprehensive Study, also known as the Cumulative Effects Assessment, has received \$598,648.00.

In 2004, the USACE and Yellowstone River Conservation District Council (YRCDC), composed of 11 conservation districts along the Yellowstone River in Montana and North Dakota, entered into a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement to conduct a comprehensive study in partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The study, which was mandated by Congress in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1999, is examining the consequences of land and water development on the Yellowstone River resource and developing conservation-based management practices to ensure the river’s long-term sustainability.

Senator Max Baucus, a staunch supporter of the study, recently stated that “This funding is a smart investment that has already provided a better understanding of the Yellowstone River. This study has taken our collective knowledge off the shelf and put it to work for businesses and families whose jobs and daily lives are affected by the health of the Yellowstone River. Thanks to teamwork by the Yellowstone River Conservation District Council, and all of the conservation districts along the Yellowstone River in conjunction with tribal leadership, we’ll create a healthier ecosystem to sustain good-paying jobs for generations to come.”

To-date the YRCDC has committed \$3.1 million in funding and services, including the design of studies and best management practices by its technical and resource advisory committees. The Project Management Plan identified 19 original scopes of work, 14 of which have been completed. It is expected that the study will be completed in 3-5 years.

According to Don Youngbauer, YRCDC Chairman, “these are tough economic times, but in the long run this study will provide significant savings through the way we learn to manage this great resource. We’re developing a scientific basis for indentifying long-term, sustainable approaches to river management, such as reactivating and enhancing natural processes while providing economic incentives for the affected landowners. This locally-led, conservation district-based watershed approach is effective, efficient, and can be modeled nationwide.”

This project is important to future ecological restoration on the Yellowstone River, directly providing baseline data and a context for proposals under WRDA 2007, Section 3110, Yellowstone River Ecological Restoration and Recreation Benefits Program. Efforts outside this project are already underway to modify irrigation structures with “fish friendly” diversion structures at Intake and Cartersville.

Established in 1999, the Yellowstone River Conservation District Council was founded as a result of 100-year floods on the river in 1996 and 1997. The purpose of the YRCDC is to provide local leadership, guidance, and assistance for the wise use and conservation of the Yellowstone River’s natural resources. The YRCDC is chaired by Don Youngbauer of Forsyth, MT and is composed of 12 members, including representatives of the following conservations districts: Custer, Dawson, McKenzie (ND), Park, Prairie, Richland, Rosebud, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Treasure and Yellowstone Counties, and the Chairman of the YRCDC’s Resource Advisory Committee.



Don Youngbauer, 2011



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724 West 3rd Street
Hardin, MT 59034

Postal Customer

***Stop and see us at the Rosebud Treasure
County Fair !***

July 21st-24th

***“Give a Damn about the Dam “
&
“Soil Health”***