

How do I apply?

To receive an application

**call or stop by our office
*fill out the form on the brochure and
send it to the address below*

Clip and return to Taylor County LCD

I am interested in applying for cost-share assistance through the 2009 Taylor County Conservation Assistance Program. Please send me an application.

NAME(S) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

PHONE _____

BEST TIME TO CALL _____

PRACTICES YOU ARE CONSIDERING

Please return this form to:

Taylor County LCD
925 Donald St., Room 104
Medford, WI 54451

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Taylor County Land Conservation Department
925 Donald St., Room 104
Medford WI 54451

2009 Taylor County Conservation Assistance Program



Taylor County
Land Conservation Department
925 Donald St., Room 104
Medford, WI 54451
715-748-1469

*Initial sign-up period is
until December 29, 2008*

COST-SHARE PROGRAM.....

The Taylor County Land Conservation Committee and Department announce that cost-share assistance will be available in 2009 for natural resource conservation and protection efforts throughout the County.

Cost-share funds are provided by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection for implementation of the Taylor County Land & Water Resource Management Plan.

Additional assistance for land and water conservation and protection may be available through NRCS and other programs. Contact (748-1469) or visit the Taylor County Land Conservation Department at 925 Donald Street, Room 104, Medford for an application or additional information.

COST-SHARE PRACTICES.....

In general, cost-share assistance is provided for conserving and protecting land and water resources associated with conventional and grazing-based agricultural operations. Cost-share rates in most cases are 70%. Below is a partial list of the eligible practices for 2009.

COST-SHARE PRACTICES.....

Access road or cattle crossing – a road or pathway that confines or directs the movement of livestock or farm equipment and is designed and constructed to control surface water runoff, to protect another installed practice, to control live stock access to a stream or waterway, to stabilize a stream crossing, or to prevent erosion.

Barnyard runoff control system – a system of facilities or practices used to contain, divert, retard, treat, or otherwise control the discharge of runoff from outdoor areas of concentrated livestock activity.

Critical area stabilization – planting suitable vegetation on highly erodible areas such as steep slopes, gullies, and roadsides, so as to reduce soil erosion or pollution.

Filter strip – a strip or area of herbaceous vegetation situated between cropland, grazing land, or disturbed land and environmentally sensitive areas.

Grade stabilization structure – a structure that stabilizes the grade in a channel in order to protect the channel from erosion, or to prevent gullies from forming or advancing.

Livestock watering facility – a trough, tank, pipe, conduit, spring development, pump, well, or other device or combination of devices installed to deliver drinking water to livestock.

Manure storage system – a manure storage facility and related practices needed for the environmentally safe storage of manure at that facility.

Manure storage system closure – permanent removal of a manure storage facility, including removal and proper disposal of residual manure, liner material, and contaminated soils.



Sediment basin – permanent basins that reduce the transport of waterborne pollutants such as eroded soil sediment, debris, and manure sediment.

Streambank and shoreline protection – vegetation, rock, or structures used to stabilize and protect the banks of streams, lakes or excavated channels against scour and erosion and reduce sediment delivery to the water body.

Water and sediment control basin – earthen embankment or a ridge and channel combination, which is constructed across a slope or minor watercourse to trap or detain runoff and sediment.

Waterway system – a network of natural or constructed watercourses and outlets that are shaped, graded and covered with vegetation or another suitable surface material to prevent erosion caused by surface water runoff.

Well decommissioning – permanently disabling and sealing a well to prevent contaminants from reaching groundwater.

Wetland development or restoration – construction of berms or the destruction of tile line or drainage ditch functions to create conditions suitable for wetland vegetation.

ATTENTION SHORELAND PROPERTY OWNERS

This year we are again offering assistance to shoreland property owners throughout the county to help solve erosion and runoff problems and create wildlife habitat.

SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT 2007

