Wisconsin Annual Report on Soil and Water Conservation

2025



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Land and Water Conservation Board Members

Mark Cupp, *Chair*
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Andrew Buttles
Andrew Potts
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Ben Uvaas – DNR
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Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection building in Madison, Wisconsin.

Soil and Water Conservation on Agricultural Lands

Conservation on agriculture lands involves balancing agricultural productivity with the preservation of natural resources and wildlife habitat. This is often achieved through voluntary conservation programs that provide incentives and technical assistance to landowners, creating a win-win approach where both people and the environment benefit.

The Joint Allocation Plan

Wisconsin statute chs. 92 and 281 outline how the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) shall protect Wisconsin's soil and water resources from erosion and nonpoint source pollution. DATCP allocates grants to county land conservation committees (counties) and other project cooperators through the Soil and Water Resource Management (SWRM) program. DNR allocates grants to counties through the Targeted Runoff Management (TRM), Notice of Discharge (NOD), Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Construction Grant (UNPS&SW Construction), and Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Planning Grant (UNPS&SW Planning) programs[DR1.1].

In 2025, Wisconsin awarded $23,421,931. DATCP awarded $18,539,400 and DNR awarded $4,882,531. The Joint Allocation Plan outlines where the funds are allocated and the needs of the various programs. All of the funded practices are on pages 9–12.



A successful row crop field converted to prairie land in Marathon County, Wisconsin.

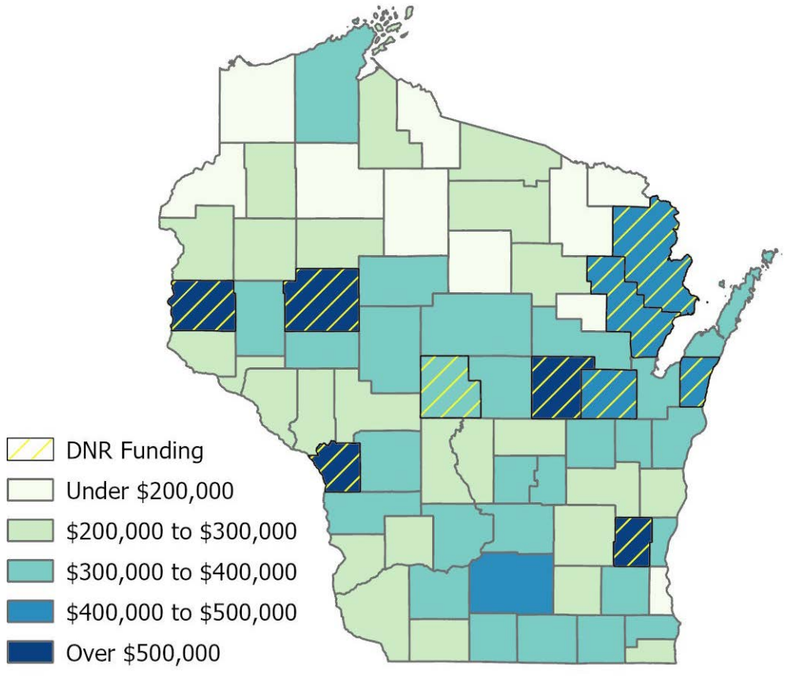
Dollars Awarded

DATCP – Awarded $18,539,400

The SWRM Program awards grants to assist in funding county conservation staff and cost-share conservation practices installed by producers with assistance through their county. The funds also can be used to support other project cooperators to carry out special statewide activities that support soil and water conservation.

DNR Awarded - $4,882,531

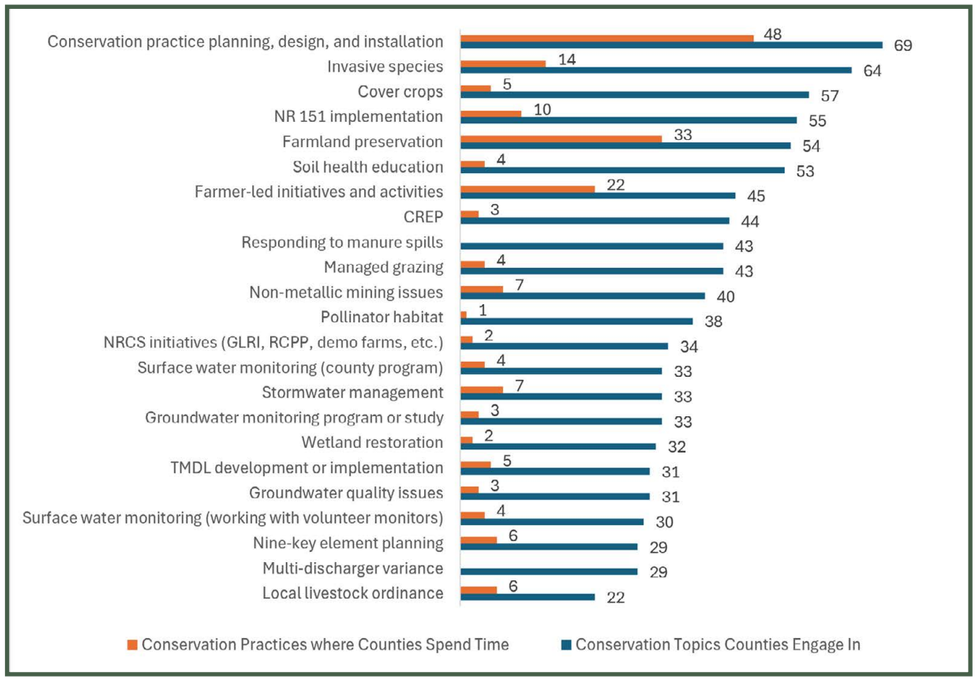
The TRM Grant Program offers grants to local governments for the control of pollution from nonpoint sources. TRM grants reimburse costs for agricultural or urban runoff management practices in targeted, critical geographic areas with surface water or groundwater quality concerns. The NOD Grant Program offers grants to local governments to address pollutant discharges to state waters at eligible farms. The UNPS&SW Construction Grant Program offers competitive grants to local governments for the control of pollution from urban sources.



Staff and Support Grants

In 2025, DATCP awarded $11,214,400 for 212 full-time county staff across the state. DATCP awards grants for a county's first position only if the staff is actively engaged in qualified conservation activities. In addition to preparing a 10-year Land and Water Resource Management Plan, DATCP also requires annual work planning and reporting in order to qualify for funding. These requirements build county conservation capacity and better account for the performance of conservation activities using state funds.

As per *s. 92.14(6)(b)*, DATCP "shall attempt to provide funding...for an average of three staff persons per county with full funding for the first staff person, 70 percent funding for the second staff person, and 50 percent funding for any additional staff persons." DATCP allocates staffing and support dollars using a formula. Allocated funds are divided into tiers, and a base award of $75,000 is given to each county. In 2025, DATCP fully funded county requests for eligible first positions at the 100% rate and was able to fund 80% of the county requests for the second staffing position at the 70% rate. DATCP had no funding to make awards in round three to fund a county's third position. In 2025, DATCP would have needed $14,589,496 to reach the statutory funding goals – an increase of $3,375,096.



The 72 conservation departments across the state work to achieve local and state conservation and natural resource protection objectives. Just as there are variations across the landscape from corn fields to forests, from urban to rural, from the Mississippi River Basin to the Great Lakes Basin, there are variations in the conservation activities of each of the 72 counties.

Cost-Share Grants

DATCP awarded $5,816,125 and DNR awarded $4,882,531 for cost-share grants:

- $3,500,000 in structural SWRM funds and $150,000 in competitive Engineering Reserve Funds were awarded to counties for cost-share practices to resolve discharges on farms, address priority non-point runoff projects, and provide counties grants for landowner cost-sharing.
- Cost-share dollars are not keeping pace with increased costs for conservation practices. Funding to install structural conservation practices has stayed the same since 2009, but costs have increased.
- $2,166,125 of SEG SWRM funds were awarded to counties for landowner cost-sharing nutrient management and cropping practices to support nutrient management implementation.
- $3,797,531 of TRM funds were awarded to units of local government including cities, villages, towns, Tribal governments, and lake districts for the control of pollution that comes from diffuse nonpoint sources of pollution. Grants from the TRM Program reimburse costs for agricultural or urban runoff management practices in targeted, critical geographic areas with surface water or groundwater quality concerns.
- $85,000 of UNPS&SW funds offers competitive grants to local governments including cities, villages, towns, Tribal government, and lake districts for the control of pollution from diffuse urban sources that is carried by storm water runoff. Grants from the UNPS&SW Program reimburse costs of planning or construction projects controlling urban nonpoint source and storm water runoff pollution.
- $1,000,000 was allocated to NOD projects in calendar year 2025. Grants from the NOD Program address pollutant discharges to state waters.



Eroded gullies were stabilized with grassed waterways in Brown County.



A drone photo of interseeding cover crops into standing corn in Outagamie County.

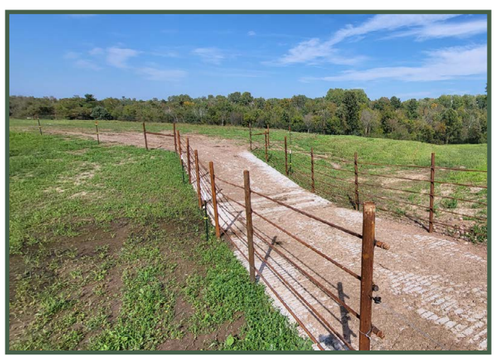
Practices Funded with DATCP Cost-Share Dollars

Conservation Category	Practice	Qty Installed	Unit Installed
Soil Erosion Control	Animal Trails and Walkways	1,878	feet
Soil Erosion Control	Cover Crop (multispecies)	2,930	acres
Soil Erosion Control	Cover Crop (single termination)	6,952	acres
Soil Erosion Control	Cover Crop (single species, terminated)	9,556	acres
Soil Erosion Control	Critical Area Stabilization	40	number
Soil Erosion Control	Diversions	5,286	feet
Soil Erosion Control	Field Windbreaks	27,407	feet
Soil Erosion Control	Filter Strips	5.4	acres
Soil Erosion Control	Grade Stabilization Structures	40	number
Soil Erosion Control	Residue Management	2,214	acres
Soil Erosion Control	Riparian Buffers	95	acres
Soil Erosion Control	Sinkhole Treatment	1	number
Soil Erosion Control	Streambank Crossing	2,954	feet
Soil Erosion Control	Streambank and Shoreline Protection	11,271	feet
Soil Erosion Control	Subsurface Drains	12	number
Soil Erosion Control	Terrace Systems	21,780	feet
Soil Erosion Control	Underground Outlet	19	number
Soil Erosion Control	Water and Sediment Control Basins	21	number
Soil Erosion Control	Waterway Systems	1,546	acres
Manure Management	Manure Storage Closure	30	number
Manure Management	Manure Storage Systems	6	number

Cost-Share Grants cont.

Practices Funded with DATCP Cost-Share Dollars cont.

Conservation Category	Practice	Qty Installed	Unit Installed
Manure Management	Access Roads	2,375	feet
Manure Management	Barnyard Runoff Control Systems	10	number
Manure Management	Livestock Fencing	93,642	feet
Manure Management	Livestock Watering Facilities	17	number
Manure Management	Nutrient Management	22,078	acres
Manure Management	Roof Runoff Systems	1	number
Manure Management	Waste Transfer Systems	1	number
Other Practices	Feed Storage Runoff	1	number
Other Practices	Hydrologic Restoration	11	acres
Other Practices	Milking Center Waste Control System	1	number
Other Practices	Prescribed Grazing; Permanent Fencing	33,117	feet
Other Practices	Prescribed Grazing; Establish Permanent Pasture	76	acres
Other Practices	Well Decommissioning	88	number
Other Practices	Wetland Development or Restoration	26.5	acres



Grazing system established in Barron County.



Corn planted with a cover crop in Dane County.

Practices Funded with DNR Cost-Share Dollars

Conservation Category	Practice	Qty Installed	Unit Installed
Agricultural BMPs	Barnyard Runoff Control Systems	3	number
Agricultural BMPs	Manure Storage Closure	1	number
Agricultural BMPs	Manure Storage Systems	4	number
Agricultural BMPs	Waste Transfer Systems	3	number
Agricultural BMPs	Waterway Systems	12.15	acres
Agricultural BMPs	Cover and Green Manure Crop	5,705.98	acres
Agricultural BMPs	Grade Stabilization	12	number
Agricultural BMPs	Lake Sediment Treatment	674	acres
Agricultural BMPs	Milking Center Waste Control Systems	2	number
Agricultural BMPs	Nutrient Management	225.81	acres
Agricultural BMPs	Residue Management	4061.79	acres
Agricultural BMPs	Subsurface Drains	4740	feet
Agricultural BMPs	Underground Outlets	1465	feet
Agricultural BMPs	Water and Sediment Control Basins	7	number
Agricultural BMPs	Feed Storage Leachate	2	number
Agricultural BMPs	Diversions	600	feet
Agricultural BMPs	Streambank/Shoreline Riprapping	560	feet
Agricultural BMPs	Streambank/Shoreline Shaping and Seeding	2154	feet
Agricultural BMPs	Other Streambank/Shoreline Protection	1700	feet
Agricultural BMPs	Roof Runoff Systems	2	number
Agricultural BMPs	Roofs	1	number

Cost-Share Grants cont.

Practices Funded with DNR Cost-Share Dollars cont.

Conservation Category	Practice	Qty Installed	Unit Installed
Agricultural BMPs	Well Decommissioning	1	number
Agricultural BMPs	Stream Crossing	380	feet
Urban BMPs	Bioretention for Infiltration	1	number
Urban BMPs	Land Acquisition	1	acres
Urban BMPs	Non-Proprietary Storm Water Sedimentation Devices	6	number
Urban BMPs	Storm Sewer Rerouting	855	feet
Urban BMPs	Storm Water/Erosion Control Ordinance	4	number
Urban BMPs	Urban Stormwater/Erosion Plan	7	number
Urban BMPs	Wet Detention Pond	2	number
Urban BMPs	Structure Removal	1	number
Urban BMPs	Vegetated Infiltration Swale	1280	feet
Urban BMPs	Other Urban Planning Activities	3	number



Completed manure storage project for horse manure in Waukesha County. The first in the state!



Local farmers, Columbia County WI Land & Water Conservation staff and agency staff gathered at Benish Family Farms in Lodi, WI for a pop-up field day focused on low disturbance manure injection and fall cover crop establishment.

Nutrient Management Farmer Education (NMFE) Grants

NMFE Training Grants

For 2025, DATCP awarded $416,266, which covered all Nutrient Management Farmer Education Grant requests. All grant recipients must sign a contract with DATCP that incorporates the requirements of *Ch. ATCP 50.35* and commits the project to developing nutrient management plans that meet the 2015 NRCS 590 standards.

Applicant Name	Award
Buffalo County and River Country RC&D	$36,850
Calumet County	$1,100
Columbia County	$3,000
Douglas County	$26,042
Eau Claire County	$25,000
Glacierland RC&D	$27,978
Green Lake County	$10,150
Kewaunee County and PPF	$35,000
Lafayette County	$9,750
Langlade County	$24,650
Manitowoc County	$16,850
Marathon County et al	$32,596

Applicant Name	Award
Marinette and Oconto counties	$15,325
Marquette County	$3,000
Ozaukee County	$2,500
Rock County	$3,000
Sauk County	$15,200
Shawano County	$16,875
Southwest Wisconsin Technical College	$25,000
Trempealeau County	$22,500
Vernon County	$20,900
Washburn and Burnett counties	$37,000
Washington County	$3,000
Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association	$3,000

Growing Knowledge, Growing Acres: Nutrient Management Gains Momentum in Burnett County

In December, Burnett County hosted one of the first local nutrient management trainings of its kind. A total of 18 farmers, representing approximately 5,000 acres locally and several thousand more from surrounding counties, participated in the training. The group reflected a wide range of operations, from small farms and grazing systems to dairies to row crop producers and a CAFO.

Farmers responded enthusiastically, noting the value of gaining tools to improve nutrient efficiency, reduce costs, and meet Farmland Preservation (FP) Program requirements. The workshop was a success, with many participants completing large portions of their nutrient management plans during the training.

Other Project Cooperator (OPC) Grants

In 2025, DATCP awarded $1,022,761 to organizations that support statewide conservation goals. *ATCP 50.30(3)* outlines priorities for this funding: cost-effective activities that address and resolve high priority problems, projects that build a systematic and comprehensive approach to soil erosion and water quality problems, and projects that contribute to a coordinated soil and water resource management project without duplication of effort.

University of Wisconsin-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (UW CALS)

In 2025, UW CALS received $306,698 from DATCP for SnapPlus maintenance and development.

UW Nutrient and Pest Management (NPM)

In 2025, the UW Extension NPM Program received $316,608 from DATCP for nutrient management education and training.

Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (WI Land+Water)

In 2025, WI Land+Water received $233,426 from DATCP to build capacity to deliver and coordinate conservation training statewide, including implementation of recommendations from the statewide interagency training committee (SITCOM).

Standards Oversight Council (SOC)

The SOC was awarded $44,000 to support statewide capacity to develop and maintain technical standards for conservation programs.

UW Soil and Forage Analysis Lab (SFAL)

In 2025, UW SFAL received $14,054 from DATCP to support the nutrient management soil lab certification program.

Commercial Nitrogen Optimization Pilot Program (NOPP) Support

In 2025, UW Extension received $60,000 from DATCP to fund a position focused on program outreach for NOPP.

Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (WGNHS)

In 2025, WGNHS received $35,000 from DATCP to support depth to bedrock map and data incorporation.

Sand County Foundation

In 2025, the Sand County Foundation received $12,975 from DATCP to develop an interactive dashboard to showcase Producer-Led Watershed Protection Grant data using ESRI ArcGIS Experience Builder Web Application.

Success Stories

Culverts: Small Structures, Big Impact

A culvert might not seem like a remarkable piece of infrastructure. It's simply a metal, concrete, or plastic structure that carries water safely beneath a road. But across Wisconsin, these structures play a major role in connecting farmland, protecting waterways, and keeping communities safe.

Culverts are found in every corner of the state. From the headwaters of larger northern rivers to the agricultural landscapes of southern Wisconsin, nearly every significant drainageway has at least one. Counties alone manage hundreds of them, and each one is a small but critical link between transportation and the natural environment.

When a culvert is well-designed, the benefits are broad and it requires little maintenance. Farmers gain reliable and safe access to their fields. Streams maintain their natural flow and sediment movement. Fish and other aquatic organisms can move freely through waterways that might otherwise be cut off for miles upstream. When a culvert fails, the consequences are equally as far-reaching. Undersized structures can overtop during intense storms, washing out roads and blocking emergency vehicles. Poorly designed culverts disrupt spawning habitat, sometimes making entire stretches of stream inaccessible to fish for miles.

That's why DATCP's SWRM cost-sharing investments in culvert design matter, and why county land conservation departments across Wisconsin are putting those dollars to work.

In Florence County, the replacement of a failing culvert on Crossett Creek removed five undersized structures that had long restricted flow and aquatic passage. In their place, an 18-foot box culvert was installed, restoring the stream to its full bank width and relieving stress on the surrounding ecosystem. The project was especially significant given Crossett Creek's location in one of Wisconsin's top-rated watersheds, a system connected to both Class I and Class II-III trout streams. It was completed with partnership funding from Trout Unlimited.



Failling culvert on Crossett Creek in Florence County, Wisconsin.



Finished Crossett Crossing culvert project.

Success Stories cont.

Culverts: Small Structures, Big Impact cont.

In Lincoln County, a culvert on Armstrong Creek Road had repeatedly failed during intense weather events, causing road closures and flooding the Class 1 trout stream with sediment and nutrients. Working with DATCP staff, Lincoln County designed a replacement engineered to handle a 100-year storm event. The new crossing sits flush with the stream bottom to ensure unobstructed fish passage and features stabilized road embankments.



Failing culvert on Armstrong Creek Road in Lincoln County, Wisconsin.



Finished Armstrong Creek Road culvert project.

In Oneida County, DATCP staff and cost-share funding made it possible for the Town of Newbold to install a bankfull width culvert that would otherwise have been out of reach. The new structure increased flow capacity, improved resilience, and restored aquatic organism passage. This was a meaningful upgrade for a small township that could not have been accomplished without cost share.

These projects show that the right culvert does far more than move water. It protects infrastructure, restores natural ecosystems, and keeps local communities safe and thriving.

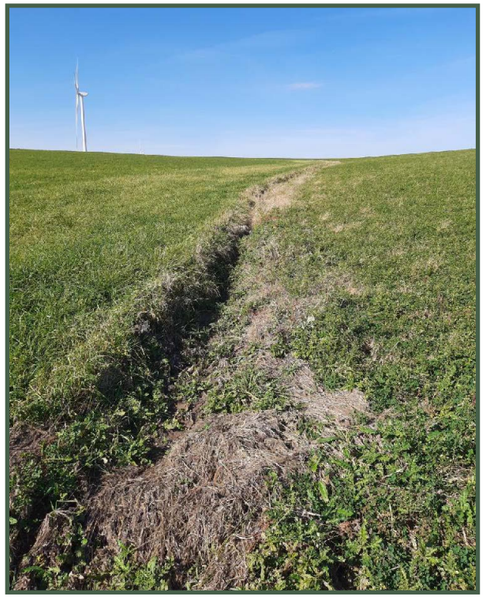
Grant County: Keeping Soil Where It Belongs

After every rainstorm, sediment poured from a Grant County field into the road ditch below, and the field itself looked like a mudslide. Sheet, rill, and gully erosion were taking productive soil from the landscape and sending it into a stream downhill.

Solving a problem this persistent often requires work over multiple years. Grant County helped the landowner with cost sharing and technical assistance across three consecutive years, overseeing the installation of grassed waterways in 2024, 2025, and 2026 and adding contour strips in both 2025 and 2026. NRCS staff partnered on the contour strip installations, while DATCP supported county staff with technical work, engineering approval, and funding through the Soil and Water Resource Management Grant.

Together, these practices work as a system to make sure that soil stays on the field rather than washing into ditches and streams. Grassed waterways channel runoff safely through low-lying areas of the field while contour strips slow water as it moves across the slope, which gives it time to infiltrate rather than erode.

The benefits ripple outward. Healthier soil means more productive fields for years to come, cleaner water in the streams below, and less sediment clogging road ditches after every storm.



An eroded gully in Grant County, Wisconsin.



A grassed waterway was installed to prevent erosion.

Success Stories cont.

Planning for the Future: The Work Behind Wisconsin's Land and Water Resource Management Plans

Wisconsin law requires each county to have a Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) plan approved by DATCP. These plans are designed to conserve long-term soil productivity, protect and enhance water quality, and address severe soil erosion problems. With an approved plan, counties are eligible to apply for the SWRM Grant Program. In 2025, seven counties underwent full plan revisions, often a year-long process required every 10 years.

Counties must meet several statutory requirements throughout the planning process, and building a plan that holds up for the next decade presents real challenges. Iowa County's Katie Abbott described the process as challenging but ultimately very useful. Her department decided to completely overhaul their plan, focusing on information that would help them work as efficiently and effectively as possible within their current capacity. By being thoughtful about the questions posed to citizen advisors, they came away with valuable input and a created document that works both as public-facing resource and a day-to-day tool for staff.

"We now have an attractive, easy-to-read document that provides excellent background information for the public and county supervisors, and that helps land conservation staff be more strategic in our day-to-day work," Abbott said.



Manitowoc County updated their 10-year LWRM plan in 2025 and host a field day.

Gaining valuable input from partners, agency staff, local groups, and community members is something many counties find useful in creating a long-term plan for success. For Manitowoc County's Dave Wetenkamp, a broad and inclusive process helped confirm the effort was on the right track.

"Every concern and every detail may not make sense to tackle in a plan with limited staff, time, and financial resources, but including a diverse Local Advisory Committee; LCC; DNR; DATCP partners; local groups; and experts, including the community as a whole, can help confirm this effort is a positive and common sense approach to conservation," Wetenkamp said.

As an added challenge, nearly 45% of counties have a county conservationist who's been in their current position for fewer than five years. Adams County's Colton Wolosek is part of a three-member team, all with fewer than three years in their roles, and chose to start fresh rather than build on a plan that no longer fit.

"When an existing plan just doesn't meet the needs of the county's goals, you start from scratch. Since the updated plan's implementation, we've seen a significant improvement in day-to-day operations and on-the-ground projects," Wolosek explained. "With clear guidance and measurable goals, the department has effectively prioritized our initiatives, and community members have embraced the plan."

LWRM plans are more than a statutory requirement. They are a foundation for smarter, more coordinated conservation work across the state. When counties invest in a thoughtful planning process, they ensure strong partnerships and better outcomes for the land, water, and communities they serve.

Monroe County: A Whole-Farm Approach to Watershed Management

In the rolling terrain of the Driftless area, gully erosion crept steadily uphill from the valley floor, threatening a Monroe County pasture and the broader watershed beyond it. If left unaddressed, the eroding gully would continue to degrade productive land and carry sediment downstream into Coon Creek.

Monroe County conservation staff met with the landowner to assess the problem and chart a course forward. The solution: a grade stabilization structure – a dam – designed to intercept runoff before it could further carve into the landscape. The county surveyed the site with technical assistance from Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) staff, designed the structure, and managed construction from bid to completion. DATCP provided SWRM funding that made it possible.



Tucker dam contruction taking place in Monroe County, Wisconsin.



Finished Tucker dam project.

But this project didn't stand alone. It was the final piece of a whole-farm conservation strategy the landowner had been building with the county for years—one that includes rotational grazing, contour tree plantings for shade and water retention, and soil health practices designed to maximize infiltration during the intense rain events common to the Driftless region.

Together, this landowner's approach demonstrates what's possible when soil health, water management, and long-term land stewardship are treated as a single, connected system.

Success Stories cont.

Shawano County: Storing Manure to Protect People and Waterways

For a Shawano County dairy farm sitting close to a stream on sandy soils, daily manure hauling was more than just hours of work. It was a sensitive environmental setting that required a careful approach. Without adequate storage, manure had to be spread regardless of season, raising the risk of nutrients running off into the nearby stream during spring thaw and heavy rain events. Existing underground storage tanks were also failing and needed to be abandoned, driving up costs significantly.

Shawano County had already secured a Targeted Runoff Management grant through the DNR and worked with the farmer to navigate a road setback variance to find the best location for a new long-term storage structure. Due to site complexity, MSA Engineers developed the final plans for the preapproved Pipping Tank system. The circular design allows manure to move more evenly, making agitation more consistent and pump-out faster. DATCP provided critical funding via the Engineering Reserve Fund that made the project financially viable, and NRCS supported the effort through an EQIP contract and design review.

This project has delivered meaningful benefits for both the land and the people who work it. By storing manure long-term, nutrients can now be applied when crops need them most while still protecting water quality. For the surrounding community, muddy roads in early spring are no longer a concern due to daily hauling of manure. For the farmer, the project has given back multiple hours each day previously consumed by scraping, loading, and hauling manure.

Without each of these funding sources, this project likely would never have moved forward, and even with that support, it was a significant financial undertaking. Long-term storage has allowed the farm to achieve compliance with the 590 Nutrient Management Standard while giving the farmer something harder to measure – the freedom that comes from a system that finally works for him.

St. Croix County: Good Agronomy is Good for Water Quality

From nutrient management plans to cover crops, St. Croix County has made protecting and improving groundwater a central goal.

In several townships, more than 30% of domestic wells exceed the 10 parts per million drinking water standard. Through a USDA National Water Quality Initiative planning effort, the county analyzed nitrogen movement across three local watersheds and identified a clear opportunity: better nitrogen management in corn had the greatest potential to reduce nitrate leaching into groundwater.

With that in mind, St. Croix County's "Good Agronomy is Good for Water Quality" effort partnered with four agronomists and nine producers to collect soil samples and complete nitrogen budgets across 23 fields. DATCP's SEG Innovation funding provided the incentive for agronomists and their producers to participate and dig into the data.

Most producers were applying nitrogen at a ratio higher than the recommended 0.9 pounds per bushel of expected yield. But the eight fields that stayed at or below that threshold averaged the highest yields—a finding that surprised many participants.

This work introduced producers to alternative methods for determining how much nitrogen their fields actually need, including new soil testing methods. Now they are reaching out to county staff and their agronomists with new questions about how to fine-tune nitrogen management to reduce input costs.

WI Land+Water: Lights, Camera, Conservation

Every year, Wisconsin farmers quietly do the work of protecting soil and water. The Conservation Farmer of the Year Award, presented by WI Land+Water, exists to shine a light on that work. In 2025, DATCP helped take that recognition one step further by supporting the production of a short film celebrating the award recipient for the first time.

The award process begins at the county level, where land conservation staff nominate farmers whose dedication and results stand out. This year's honoree was Roger Bindl of RB Farms in Sauk County. On his 289-acre operation, Roger has been putting conservation to work since 2010 – no-till farming, cover crops, rotational grazing, and more – all on erosion-prone land that drains directly into Honey Creek and the Village of Plain downstream. His guiding philosophy is straightforward: "You have to take care of the land so the land will take care of you."

The film, "Caring for the Land," premiered at the Conserve Sauk Film Festival last fall to an enthusiastic audience of nearly 100 community members. Beyond celebrating Roger's achievements, the film serves as a peer education tool to show neighboring farmers and conservation partners what's possible when soil health drives every decision. Following the premiere, the film was shared broadly with conservation partners and news outlets across Wisconsin and beyond, amplifying Roger's story and the practices behind it.

For WI Land+Water and DATCP, this project reflects an ongoing collaboration to pair conservation recognition with impactful storytelling. By investing in a film that can be watched, shared, and revisited, the award becomes more than a moment. It becomes a lasting resource for farmers, educators, and policymakers looking to understand what conservation leadership looks like on the ground.



Roger Bindl being interviewed for the Conservation Farmer of the Year Award.



Rodger Bindl receiving the Conservation Farmer of the Year Award with Sauk County staff at the WI Land+Water Annual Conference.

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