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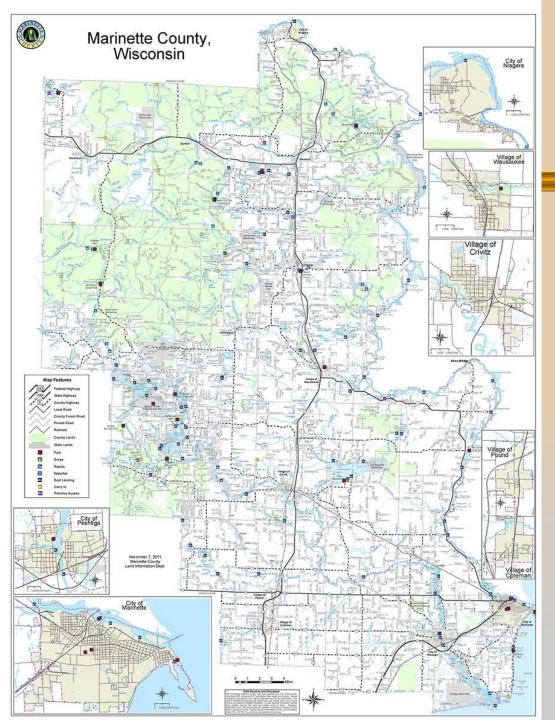




2021 - 2030

Land & Water Resources

Management Plan



Marinette County

- **★** 3rd largest county
- * 914,752 acres
- **★ Population 41,749**
- bordered by 96 miles
 of Menominee river,
 18 miles of Lake
 Michigan shoreline



LWRM Plan Goals

2011

- * Help Marinette County citizens make the connection between land use and environmental quality.
- * Control runoff pollution from agricultural lands and increase natural habitat.
- * Control runoff pollution from / riparian areas and forest lands.
 Increase natural habitat.
- * Manage and/or prevent the // spread of invasive exotic species.

2021

- Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quality.
- Protect and enhance natural fish and wildlife habitat.
 - Improve overall resiliency to extreme weather events.
 - Provide educational programming, land and water information, and other assistance in support of local goals.



Goal 1 - Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quality.

- Construction of permanent and somewhat permanent agricultural BMP's
- * Technical assistance and cost sharing for cropland BMP's
- * Improve Nutrient Management plan implementation and soil health.
- * Develop and implement ground and surface water monitoring strategies and programs.
- * Administer Sanitary and Agricultural Performance Standards and Animal Waste Management Codes



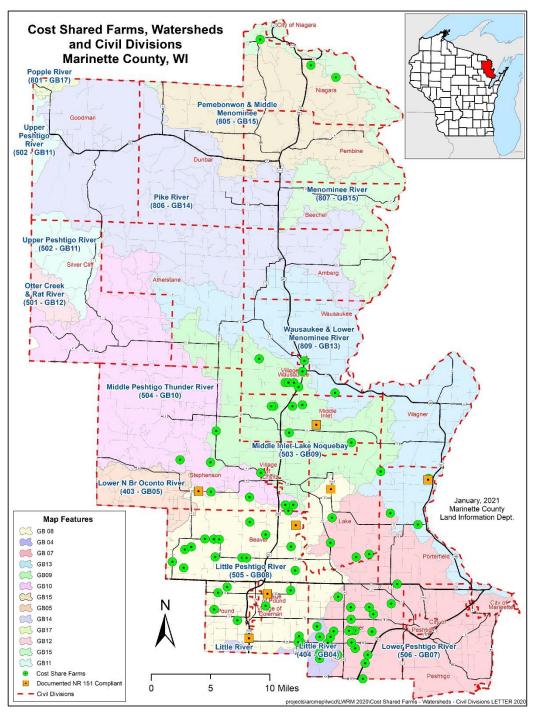
Provide technical assistance and cost sharing for construction of permanent and somewhat permanent agricultural BMP's

1993-2010

- * 54 Manure
 Storage Facilities
- * 40 Barnyard Runoff Mgmt.
- * 26 Waste
 Transfer Systems
- * 1,740 acres under NMP's

2011 - 2020

- * 24 Manure Storage Facilities
- * 14 Barnyard Runoff Mgmt.
- ★ 6 Waste Transfer Systems
- * 9,791 acres under NMP's



Cost Shared Farms

- 62 Targeted RunoffManagement Projects
- 7 MPT PriorityWatershed Projects
- 23 MIN PriorityWatershed Projects
- * 35 Constructed LWRM Projects
- ★ 53 Nutrient management planning CSA's

Goal 2 - Protect and enhance natural fish and wildlife habitat

- * Restore wetlands and enhance shoreline habitat.
- * Minimize impediments to movement of fish and wildlife.
- * Manage and/or prevent the spread of invasive exotic species.
- * Administer the Shoreland/Wetland Zoning Code.







Exotic species found in Marinette County

2010

- Thirty waterbodies known to contain Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)
- Phragmites one of our top two species of concern
- Eurasian Water-Milfoil one of our top two species of concern
- Garlic Mustard known to be in two sites
- Japanese Knotweed in a few scatter locations
- Wild Parsnip not of particular concern

2020

- * Sixty-five waterbodies known to contain AIS
- Phragmites largely out of the spotlight
- * Eurasian Water-Milfoil our top two species of concern
- * Garlic Mustard known to be in fourteen sites
- Japanese Knotweedknown to be in 90 sites
- Wild Parsnip known to be in 90 sites



Provide assistance and cost sharing to manage and/or prevent the spread of invasive exotic species.

2001 - 2010

- Participate in WDNR grant to spray phragmites
- ★ 10 Aquatic Invasive Species Management Projects
- **★** Hired AIS coordinator
- Helped create Wild Rivers
 Invasive Species
 Cooperative (WRISC)
- 24,107 acres sprayed for Gypsy Moths

2010 - 2020

- * Two WDNR phragmites control projects
- * 14 Aquatic Invasive Species Management Projects
- Diver Assisted Suction Harvester
- * Herbicide Enclosure Study
- WRISC Board of Directors member







Deployed Enclosure

- Prevents dispersal of the herbicide from the treatment area
- * Keeps the herbicide at levels lethal to EWM
- Prevents damage to non-target species
- * Reduces the amount of herbicide needed, lowering chemical costs







Goal 3 - Improve overall resiliency to extreme weather events

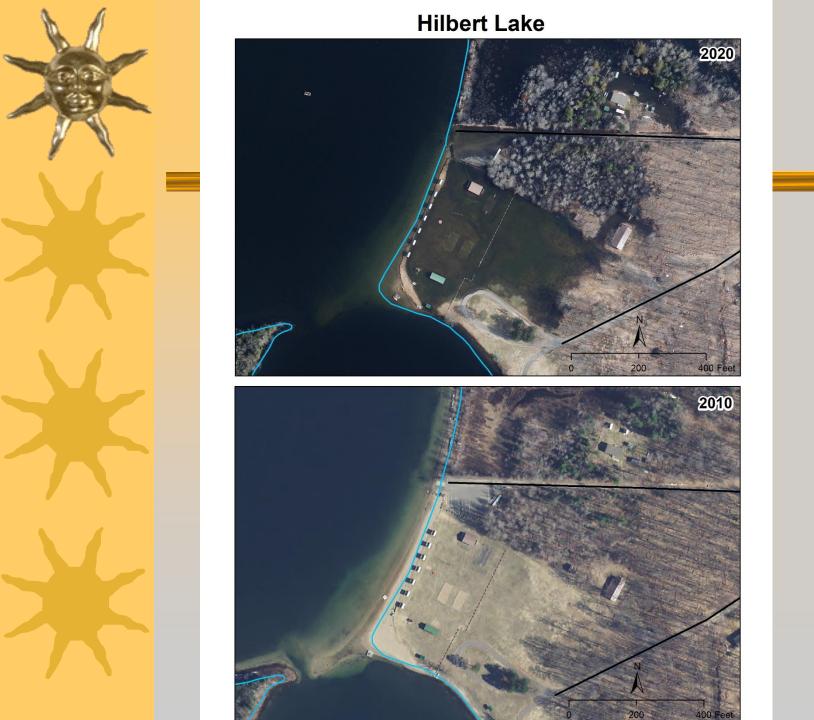
- * Assist and build capacity of 13 Lake Associations and Districts and local units of government
- * Administer and enforce and Chapters 19 and 21 of County Code of Ordinances
- * Provide technical assistance and cost sharing for wetland/shoreline restoration and protection
- ★ Demonstration Farm Network (permanent cover crops and no-till methods)
- * Perform long term research and disseminate results
- * Map and prioritize fish passage problems on County rivers



Why worry about Riparian Areas?

- * Up to 90% of all the animals living in our lakes and streams depend on shallow margins and shores at some point in their lives.
- *There is 500% more species diversity near the waters edge as compared to adjoining uplands.
- * Research using underwater cameras found that fish spend 700% more time along undeveloped shores than developed shoreline.











Facilitate natural water movement by studying potential problem areas and removing impediments

2001 - 2010

Pike River FishPassagePrioritization Study

2011 -2020

- Pemebonwon RiverWatershed CrossingInventory
- Peshtigo River Watershed Crossing Inventory
- * "Great Lakes One Water" group
- * Resource Center "Green Roof"
- **★** Oconto County Partnership
- * NRDA Projects



Goal 4 - Provide educational programming, land and water information, and other assistance in support of local goals

- * Use the TOAD Program, social media, and the Northwoods Journal
- * Provide organizational and planning assistance
- * Educate the public and decision makers
- * Support and promote environmentally sound land management practices.
- ★ Increase inter-agency collaboration and involvement of non-governmental organizations



Why the focus on educational programming?

"In the end we will only conserve what we love.

We will only love what we understand.

We will understand only what we are taught."

Baba Dioum, Senegalese Ecologist



Help Marinette County citizens make the connection between land use and environmental quality.

2001 - 2010

- *851 TOAD Programs
- * 29,957 TOAD Attendees
- **★** 301 Conservation Camp Attendees
- **★** 3,814 4th Graders

2011 - 2019

- * 1,993 TOAD Programs
- * 62,341 TOAD
 Attendees
- * 729 Conservation Camp Attendees
- ***** 4,165 4th Graders
- **★** Harmony Arboretum





Jeopardy Categories

Stream WDNR Fire Zoo-

Study Forestry Warden Wildlife Building Herptiles mobile Fisheries













Good decisions require good information.



1984 - Bass Lake was one of the first NPS Priority Watersheds.

1994 - All recommended BMP's were installed but P levels remained high. 1998 – One of the 1st TRM projects was implemented.

1999 - The lake was finally ready for an alum treatment.

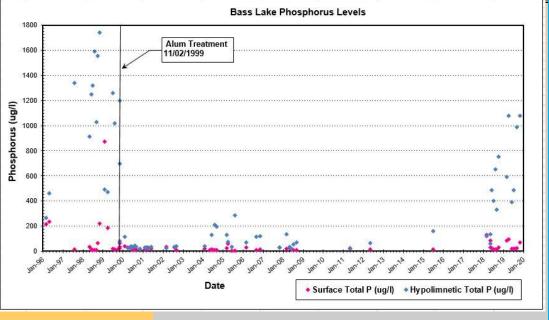


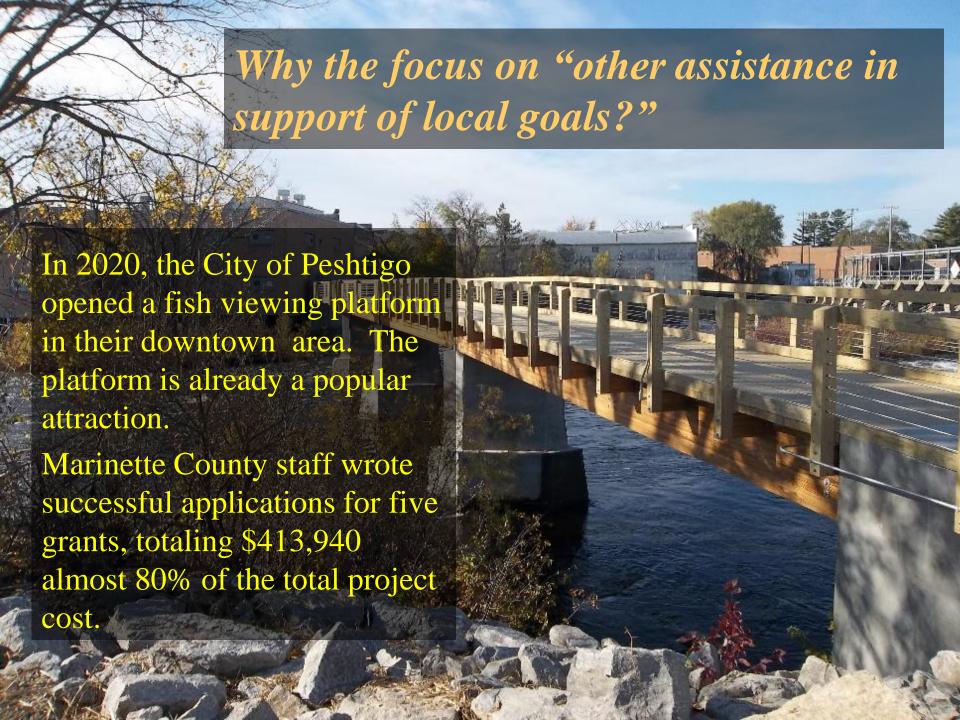
LWCD to monitor phosphorus loading and track lake water quality to verify project success.

2008 - Bass Lake was <u>removed</u> from the 303d list of impaired waters.

2012 – People started to notice increased algae blooms.

2018 – LID staff obtained another WDNR grant to find out why P levels are rising.







Changes

2010

- * Exotic species (gypsy moths and phragmites)
- * Water quantity (extremely low)
- * GIS
- * Farming (Farmstead BMP's)
- * Storm water runoff

2020

- Exotic species(Eurasian Water-Milfoil)
- Water quantity (extremely high)
- * LiDAR
- * Farming (Cropland BMP's)
- * Resiliency



Any questions?

- * Tim Oestreich Asst. Land Information Director
- **★ Sarah Topp County Conservationist**
- * Ted Sauve Development Committee Chair