



Rapid Watershed Assessment Lower Fox River Watershed

Rapid watershed assessments provide initial estimates of where conservation investments would best address the concerns of landowners, conservation districts, and other community organizations and stakeholders. These assessments help landowners and local leaders set priorities and determine the best actions to achieve their goals.

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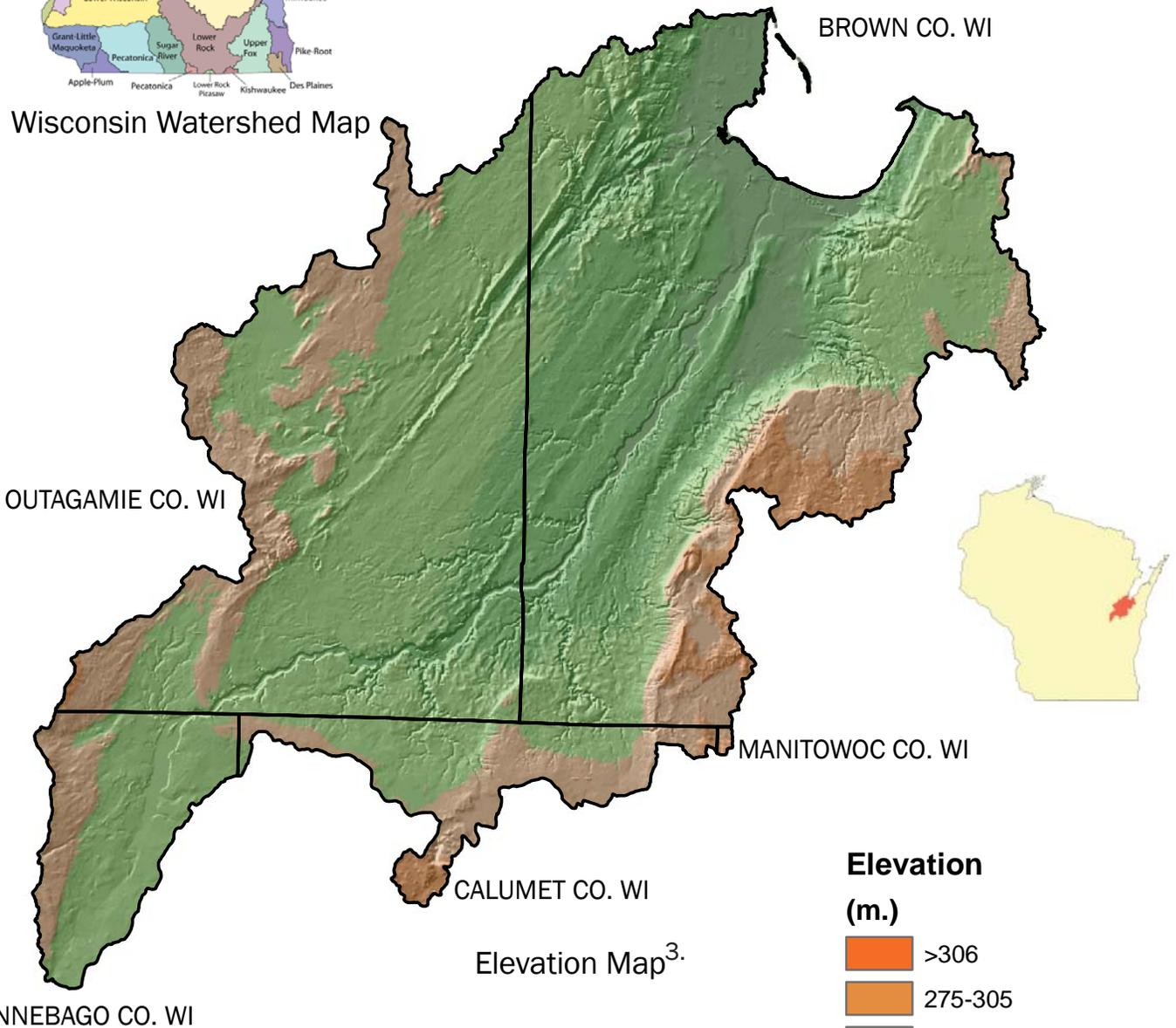
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Acreage in the Lower Fox River Watershed

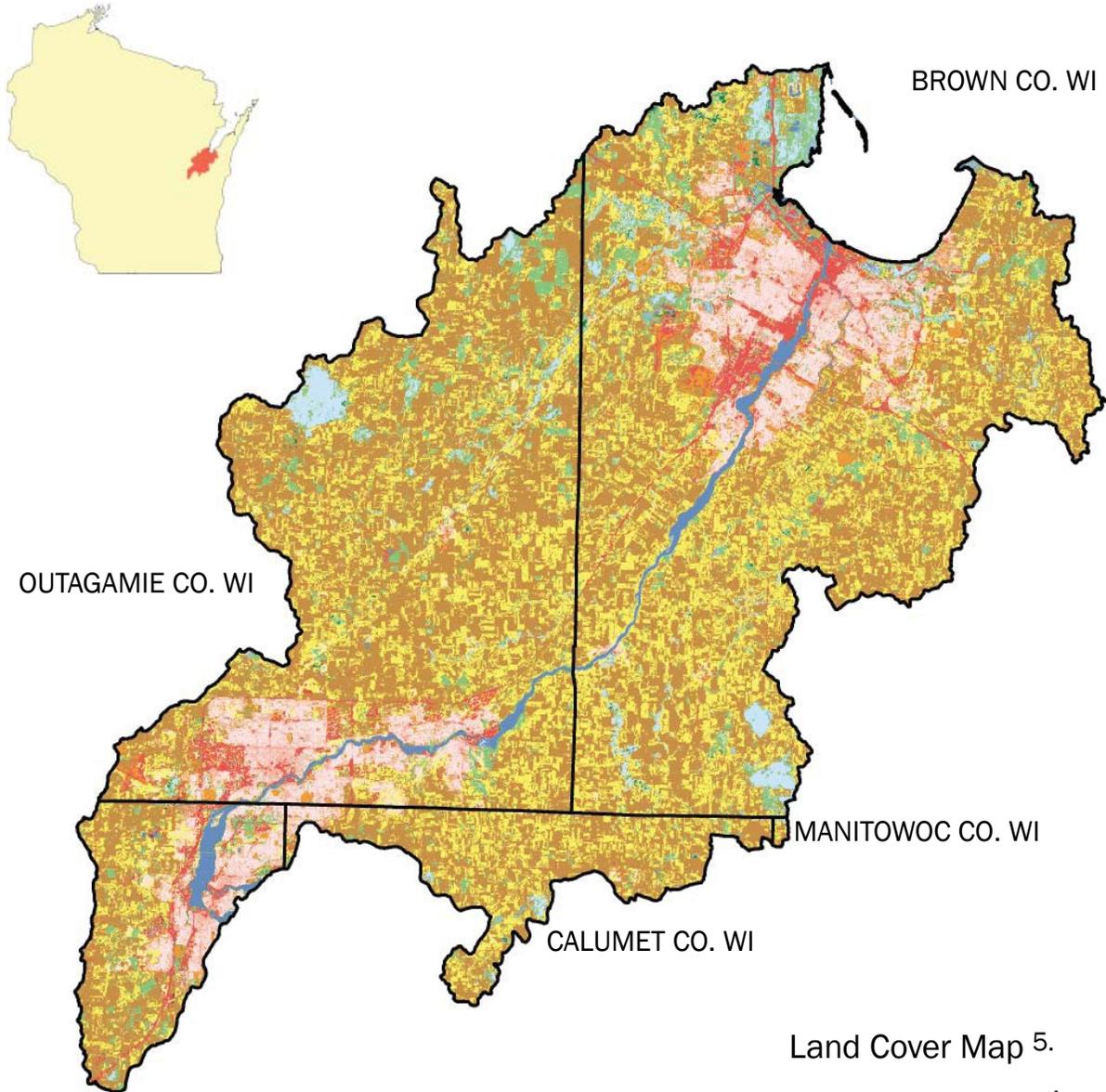
County Name	County Acres	Acres in HUC	% of HUC from County	% of County from HUC
Brown	342266	203169	49.0	59.4
Calumet	253930	28942	7.0	11.4
Manitowoc	380962	337	0.1	0.1
Outagamie	412381	150532	36.3	36.5
Winnebago	370345	31302	7.6	8.5



Wisconsin Watershed Map



Elevation Map³.



Land Cover Map ⁵.

	Acres	Percent		Acres	Percent
WINNEBAGO CO. WI			 Low Intensity Residential	30,385	7.3
 Pasture Hay	101,971	24.6	 High Intensity Residential	9,557	2.3
 Deciduous Forest	27,774	6.7	 Evergreen Forest	1,796	0.4
 Row Crops	187,465	45.2	 Mixed Forest	4,187	1.0
 Open Water	6,427	1.6	 Transitional	59	0
 Woody Wetlands	8,636	2.1	 Urban / Recreational Grasses	10,239	2.5
 Small Grains	0	0	 Quarries / Strip Mines, Gravel Pits	209	0
 Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	1,511	0.4	 Bare Rock / Sand / Clay	0	0.1
 Commercial/Industrial / Transport	18,874	4.6			
 Grasslands / Herbaceous	5,472	1.3	Total Acres	414,562	100

ASSESSMENT OF WATERS ⁶

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act states that water bodies that are not meeting their designated uses (fishing, swimming), due to pollutants, must be placed on this list. The 303(d) impaired Waters List is updated every two years. Wisconsin is required to develop TMDLs, Total Maximum Daily Loads, for water bodies on this list. Exceptional Resource Waters (ERW) provide valuable fisheries, hydrologically or geologically unique features, outstanding recreational opportunities, unique environmental settings, and which are not significantly impacted by human activities may be classified as exceptional resource waters. Outstanding Resource waters (ORW) and ERW differ in that ORW do not have an associated point source discharge, where ERWs do.



For more information on waters designated as Exceptional or Outstanding Resources waters, visit:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/orwerw/>

For information on specific subwatersheds, 303(d) or Exceptional/Outstanding Resource Waters (ERW/ORW):

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/303d/faqs.html> and <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/gmu/gpsp/gpbasin/>

303(d) Waters	PCBs	AQUATIC TOXICITY	METALS (OTHER THAN MERCURY)	DEGRADED HABITAT	SEDIMENT	DISSOLVED OXYGEN	PHOSPHORUS	TEMPERATURE	AMMONIA
Apple Creek				x	x	x	x	x	
Baird Creek				x	x	x	x		
Duck Creek					x	x	x		
Dutchman Creek		x				x	x		x
East River		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Fow River Seg. 3 Lower (1)	x					x	x		
Fox River Lower Seg. 1 (1)	x					x	x		
Fox River Lower Seg. 2 (1)	x					x	x		
Kankapot Creek				x	x				
Mud Creek				x	x				
Neenah Slough	x					x	x		
Plum Creek				x	x			x	
Tributary to East River	x	x							

SOILS⁷.

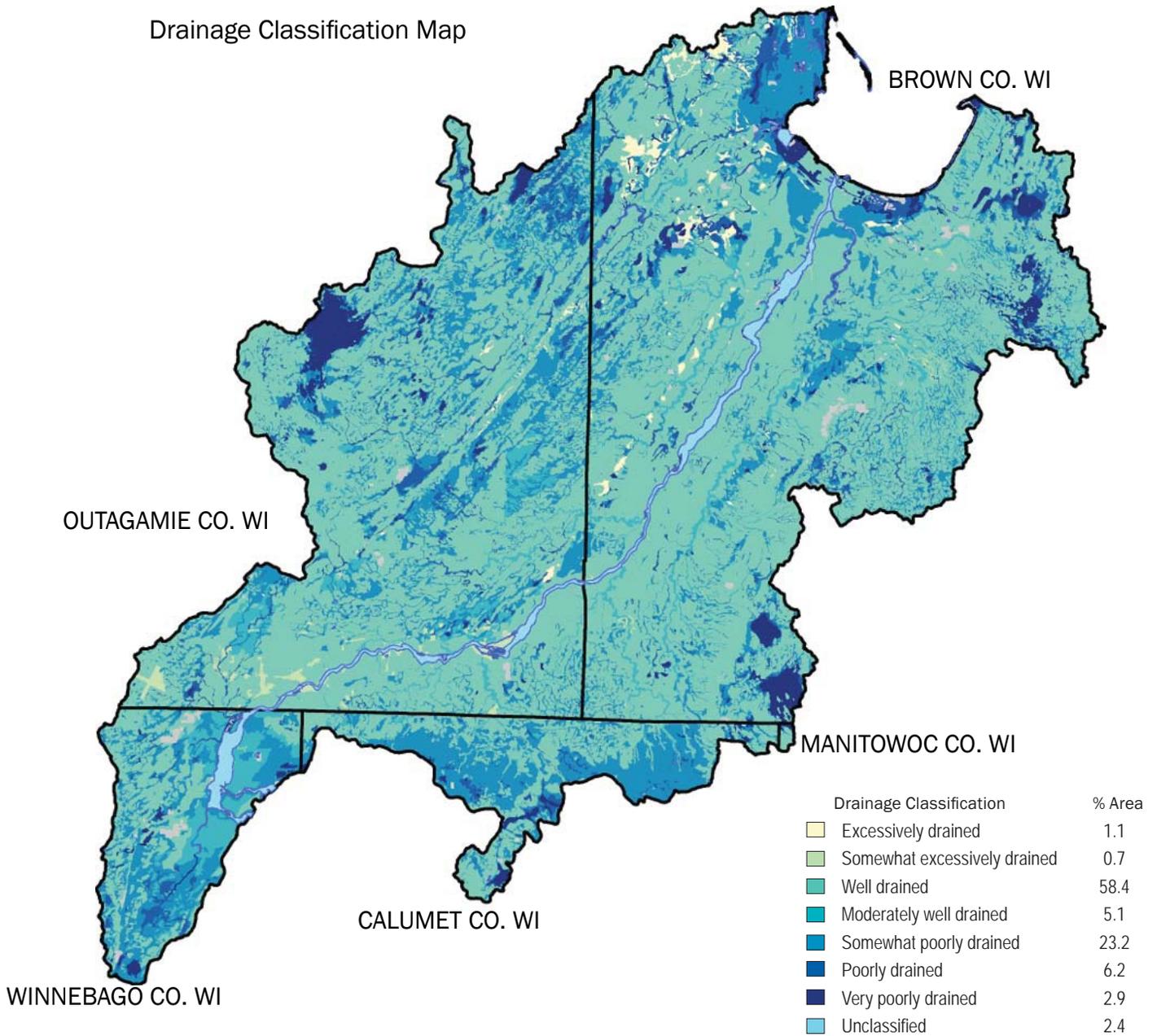
Soils across this watershed are formed in glacial till, glacial outwash, water deposited silts, sands and clays, and wind blown silts. In the eastern part of the watershed soils formed in clayey glacial till on ground and end moraines. These soils have a slow or moderately slow permeability and moderate to high available water capacity. They range from well drained to somewhat poorly drained. Erosion is a concern. In the central portion of this watershed, along the Fox River the soils formed on old glacial lake plains dissected by narrow V shaped valleys. Portions of this zone have been influenced by recent flooding and overflow. These soils have dominantly clayey subsoil but include some areas of sand. These soils have a slow or moderately slow permeability and moderate to high available water capacity. They range from well drained to poorly drained. Soils in the western portion of the watershed occur on outwash plains, ridges and glacial lake plains. These soils have sandy or loamy subsoil. They are moderate to rapid permeability. They have a moderate to low available water holding capacity. Drainage ranges from excessively to well. Throughout this watershed, low lying depressions may contain poorly and very poorly drained soils formed in organic matter over till or lacustrine sediments.



DRAINAGE CLASSIFICATION

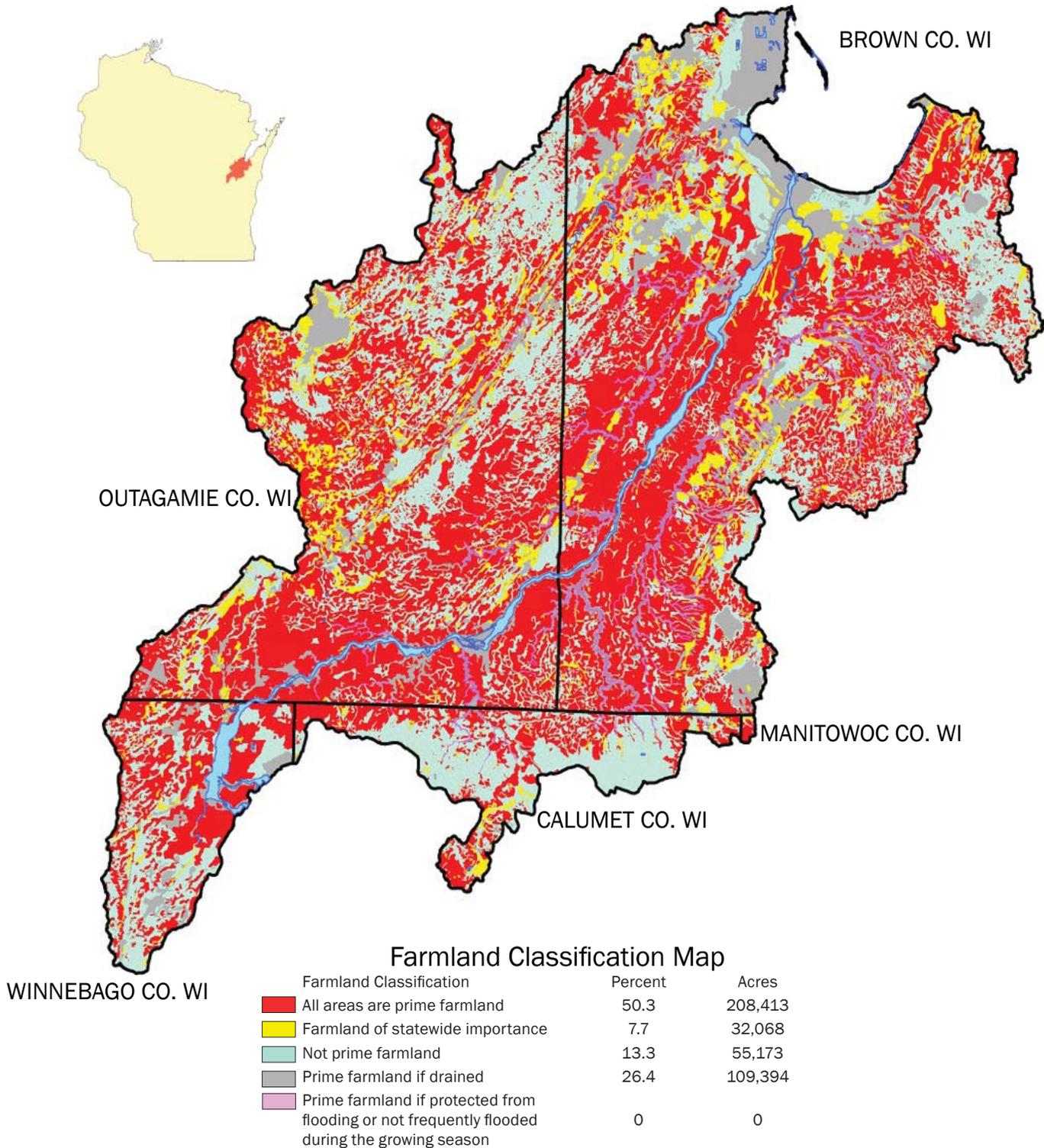
Drainage class (natural) refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”

Drainage Classification Map



FARMLAND CLASSIFICATION

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. Farmland classification identifies the location and extent of the most suitable land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Federal Register, Vol. 43, No 21, January 31, 1978.

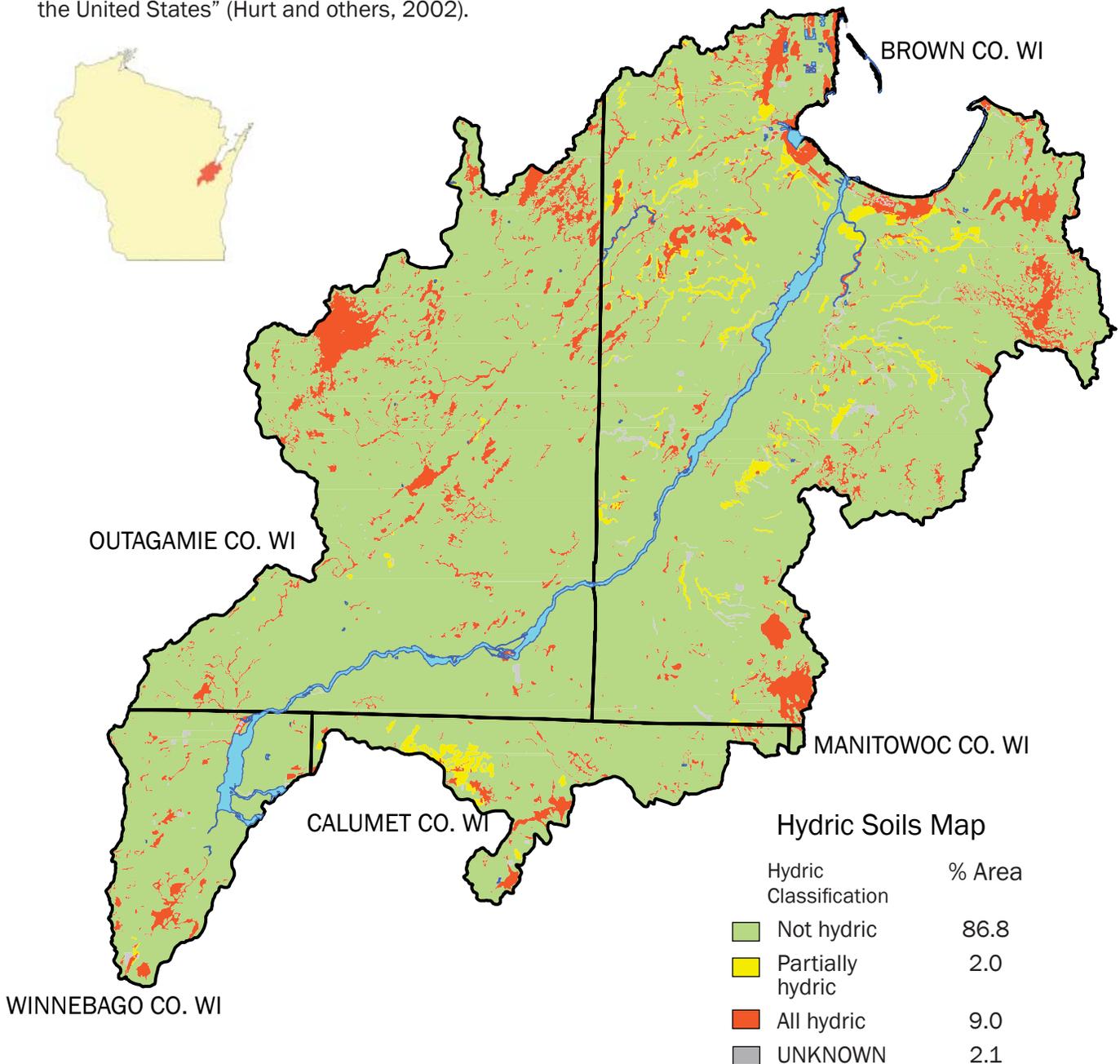


HYDRIC SOILS

This rating provides an indication of the proportion of the map unit that meets criteria for hydric soils. Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions of non-hydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of non-hydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

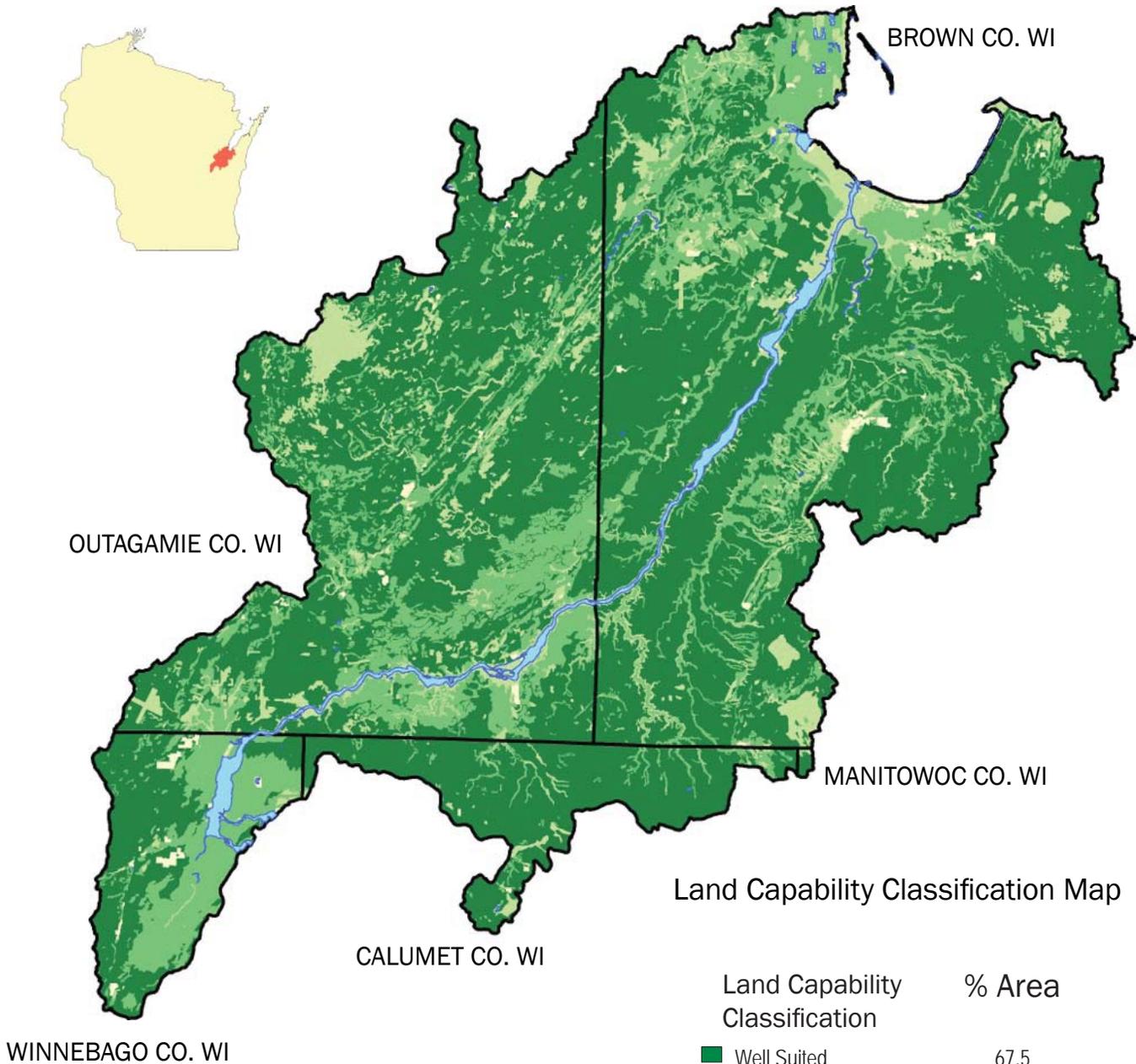
Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make on site determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and others, 2002).



LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive land forming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.



Land Capability Classification Map

Land Capability Classification	% Area
Well Suited	67.5
Moderately well suited	21.4
Poorly suited	8.8
Unsuited	0.7
Unclassified includes Water	1.7

RESOURCE CONCERNS

The major resource concerns from production lands in the watershed include sheet, rill and ephemeral gully erosion and excessive nutrients and organics in surface water and groundwater and wetland habitat management and restoration. The Lower Fox River Watershed is significant to migrating waterfowl and has been designated as a Joint Venture Focus Area by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The Bay of Green Bay is recognized by the USFWS in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan as one of North America's 34 habitat areas of major concern. Dominant soils in this watershed consist of very silty, high clay fraction soils easily moved by water that tend to stay in suspension for a long period of time. Habitat loss as a result of expanding development for residential and commercial use is a major threat in this watershed. With the increase in development, water levels in local aquifers are dropping. The Port of Green Bay serves as a major international shipping destination for the upper Midwest and as a result plays host to a many introduced exotic and invasive aquatic and terrestrial species. Some best management practices (BMPs) well-suited to address these concerns include crop residue management, cover crops, conservation cropping systems and crop rotations, grassed waterways, filter strips and nutrient management.

PRS AND OTHER DATA⁸.

The following table is a product of the NRCS Performance Results System (PRS) and reflects progress made over the past several years on several key areas of conservation. The PRS provides support for reporting the development and delivery of conservation programs, analyzing and reporting progress, and management applications by NRCS and conservation partners. The public can generate additional reports by visiting the following link: <http://ias.sc.egov.usda.gov/prsreport2006/>

PRS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

PRS Performance Measures	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	TOTAL
Total Conservation Systems Planned (acres)	80	2,471	6,068	5,326	2,197	N/A	3,554	19,696
Total Conservation Systems Applied (acres)	0	2,292	5,446	5,326	2,933	N/A	2,427	18,424
Conservation Practices								
Total Waste Management (313) (numbers)	0	10	6	2	0	0	0	18
Riparian Forest Buffers (391) (acres)	0	0	2	3	26	0	22	53
Erosion Control Total Soil Saved (tons/year)	0	3,097	23,729	5,550	850	N/A	N/A	33,226
Total Nutrient Management (590) (Acres)	0	857	8,724	3,570	2,192	1,937	1,272	18,552
Pest Management Systems Applied (595A) (Acres)	0	285	5,398	2,276	46	0	200	8,205
Prescribed Grazing 528a (acres)	0	0	42	0	46	0	0	88
Tree & Shrub Establishment (612) (acres)	0	212	160	18	42	17	15	464
Residue Management (329A-C) (acres)	0	68	6,245	1,254	509	0	258	8,334
Total Wildlife Habitat (644 - 645) (acres)	76	764	419	212	79	0	15	1,565
Total Wetlands Created, Restored, or Enhanced (acres)	3	20	143	8	8	0	0	182
Acres enrolled in Farmbill Programs								
Conservation Reserve Program	0	959	625	212	28	N/A	104	1,928
Wetlands Reserve Program	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	0	322	4,241	2,287	2,394	N/A	1,448	10,692
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	0	0	149	0	0	N/A	0	149
Farmland Protection Program	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0

9.

CENSUS AND SOCIAL DATA (RELEVANT)

There are 1,352 farms in the watershed, covering a total of 244,984 acres. Average farm size in the watershed is 182 acres compared to a statewide average of 201 acres in Wisconsin. Please refer to the tables below for more detailed information or visit the web site of the Wisconsin of the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State

2002 Ag Census Data		Brown	Calumet	Manitowoc	Outagamie	Winnebago	Total
	Farms (number)	663	84	1	522	82	1,352
	Land in farms (acres)	116934	17136	257	96172	14484	244,984
	Total cropland (acres)	101310	14779	210	80635	11709	208,643
	Irrigated land (acres)	232	5	0	61	17	316
	Principal operator by primary occupation - Farming (number)	416	59	1	322	50	847
Farms by Size	Farms by size - 1 to 10 acres	84	6	0	45	5	140
	Farms by size - 11 to 49 acres	208	22	0	147	22	400
	Farms by size - 50 to 179 acres	195	26	1	178	34	433
	Farms by size - 180 to 499 acres	134	22	0	110	15	281
	Farms by size - 500 to 999 acres	23	5	0	31	5	63
	Farms by size - 1,000 acres or more	20	2	0	12	2	36
Livestock and Poultry	Livestock and poultry - Cattle and calves inventory (farms)	343	47	1	246	27	665
	Livestock and poultry - Cattle and calves inventory - Beef cows (farms)	76	10	0	48	6	140
	Livestock and poultry - Cattle and calves inventory - Milk cows (farms)	171	26	0	122	12	331
	Livestock and poultry - Hogs and pigs inventory (farms)	31	5	0	13	2	51
	Livestock and poultry - Sheep and lambs inventory (farms)	14	2	0	12	2	30
	Livestock and poultry - Layers 20 weeks old and older inventory (farms)	25	4	0	14	3	46
	Livestock and poultry - Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold (farms)	14	2	0	6	1	23
Selected Crops Harvested	Selected crops harvested - Corn for grain (acres)	19051	3364	38	20382	3240	46,074
	Selected crops harvested - Corn for silage or greenchop (acres)	14431	1649	28	8710	720	25,538
	Selected crops harvested - Wheat for grain, all (acres)	5785	984	13	3274	647	10,703
	Selected crops harvested - Wheat for grain, all - Winter wheat for grain (acres)	0	0	13	3222	0	3,235
	Selected crops harvested - Wheat for grain, all - Spring wheat for grain (acres)	0	0	0	53	0	53
	Selected crops harvested - Oats for grain (acres)	3243	311	9	1307	165	5,036
	Selected crops harvested - Barley for grain (acres)	342	36	1	99	2	480
	Selected crops harvested - Soybeans for beans (acres)	12519	2822	21	15518	2736	33,615
	Selected crops harvested - Forage - land used for all hay and all haylage, grass silage, and greenchop (see text) (acres)	35553	4334	73	19056	2307	61,323
	Selected crops harvested - Vegetables harvested for sale (see text) (acres)	512	521	5	1429	82	2,549
	Selected crops harvested - Land in orchards (acres)	106	8	0	42	5	160

POPULATION ETHNICITY¹⁰.

Total Population = 398,605
 Urban Population = 357,294
 Rural Population = 41,314
 White alone = 367,276
 Hispanic or Latino = 12,873
 Two or more races = 5,006
 Black or African American alone = 3,868
 Some other race alone = 5,857
 American Indian and Alaska
 Native alone = 7,503
 Asian Alone = 9,076
 Native Hawaiian and Other
 Pacific Islander alone = 94

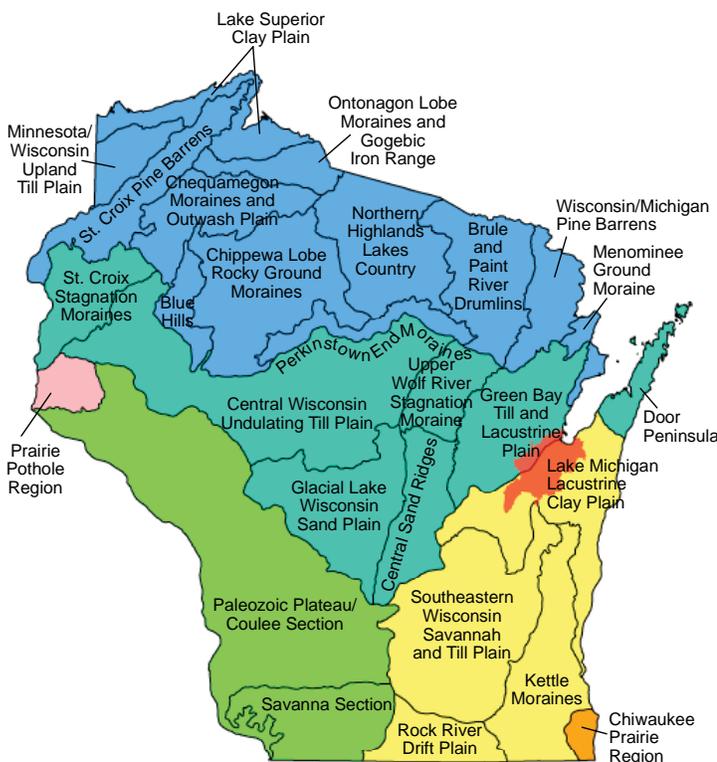
URBAN POPULATION¹¹

Name	1990	2000	2004	Median Income
Allouez	14,431	15,443	14,875	55,850
Appleton	65,695	70,087	70,217	47,285
Ashwaubenon	16,376	17,634	16,911	48,353
Combined Locks	2,190	2,422	3,000	53,125
De Pere	16,569	20,559	23,375	50,282
Green Bay	96,466	102,313	101,203	38,820
Howard	9,874	13,546	15,912	51,974
Kaukauna	11,982	12,983	14,656	43,980
Kimberly	5,406	6,146	6,230	46,370
Little Chute	9,207	10,476	10,870	49,500
Menasha	14,711	16,331	16,306	39,936
Neenah	23,219	24,507	24,596	45,773
Seymour	2,782	3,335	3,432	44,135
Sherwood	837	1,550	2,290	63,913
Wrightstown	1,262	1,934	2,248	52,885

ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES¹².

Green Bay Till and Lacustrine Plain

Green Bay Till and Lacustrine Plain is a transitional ecoregion characterized by wetlands, a mix of outwash and loamy recessional moraines, with many areas of outwash plains in the northwest, lake plains and ground moraines in the south, and ground moraines throughout the rest of the region. The Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV) of the region represents a shift from the predominantly northern hardwoods and conifer swamps along the lake shore to the maple/basswood/oak forests and oak savanna to the south. The red sandy, loamy soils of this ecoregion are similar to some southern areas in the northern Wisconsin/Michigan Pine Barrens; however, due to the generally milder climate (because of proximity to Lake Michigan), the growing season is more favorable and much of the area has been cleared of natural vegetation and replaced by agriculture.



Lake Michigan Lacustrine Clay Plain

The Lake Michigan Lacustrine Clay Plain ecoregion is characterized by red calcareous clay soil, lacustrine and till deposits, and a flat plain. The topography is flatter than ecoregions to the south, and there are fewer lakes, but the lakes have generally higher trophic states than in adjacent level IV ecoregions in the Northern Lakes and Forests and the North Central Hardwood Forests. Soils are generally silty and loamy over calcareous loamy till, with muck and loamy lacustrine soils in low-lying areas. This ecoregion has prime farmland with a longer growing season and more fertile soils than surrounding ecoregions. Agriculture has a different mix of crops, with more fruits and vegetables, than that of the Southeastern Wisconsin Savannah and Till Plain ecoregion. The Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV) of this region is beech/sugar maple/basswood/red and white oak forests with a greater concentration of beech than other ecoregions in the Southeastern Wisconsin Savannah and Till Plains.

WATERSHED ASSESSMENT

To assess a watershed's agricultural nonpoint pollution potential, a model was used to generate a watershed assessment score relative to other 8-digit watersheds in Wisconsin. Factors used in the model include acres of cropland, acres of highly erodible land (HEL), and the number of animal units in the watershed. Scores ranged from 0.0 (lowest conservation need) to 24.2 (highest conservation need). The scores may be useful in determining funding allocations on a watershed basis for agricultural nonpoint pollution control initiatives. The model does not attempt to measure pollution levels and does not reflect pollution potential from point sources of pollution or other nonpoint pollution sources beyond the above criteria.

The watershed assessment score for the Lower Fox River Watershed is 4.8.

WATERSHED PROJECTS, STUDIES, MONITORING, ETC.

Since 1986, there have been three Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Priority Watershed projects in the Lower Fox Watershed. East River, Duck Creek and Apple/Ashwaubenon Creeks provided cost-sharing and technical assistance to landowners for the implementation of BMPs. The watershed projects were carried out through county land/soil and water conservation departments and other partners. In December of 2000 a "Great Lakes Protection Fund Grant" of \$75,000.00 was awarded to a partnership group consisting of the WDNR, Outagamie County Land Conservation Department, Oneida Tribe of Indians, Oneida Tribal NRCS Liaison, and the Glacierland Resource Conservation and Development area. The purpose of the grant was to provide cost-sharing and an incentive to landowners for the installation of grassed buffer strips along low order streams in; Trout Creek, Fish Creek (sub-watersheds of Duck Creek Priority Watershed Project) and the upper reaches of Suamico/Little Suamico River. This area was specifically targeted by the DNR for Northern Pike spawning habitat protection.

The entire area of the watershed is within the eligible area of the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). CREP is a local, state, and federal partnership effort that builds upon the USDA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Practices such as filter strips, riparian buffers, and grassed waterways are available to landowners who agree to a fifteen year agreement that involves installation, practice, and annual payments with the option of a perpetual easement.

The WDNR conducts water quality monitoring in the watershed each year. The WDNR Surface Water Data Viewer (SWDV) is an online interactive mapping tool with multiple water-related datasets. (<http://dnrmaps.wisconsin.gov/imf/imf.jsp?site=SurfaceWaterViewer>)



PARTNER GROUPS

- River Alliance of Wisconsin <http://www.wisconsinrivers.org/>
- Glacierland Resource Conservation and Development Council <http://www.glacierlandrcd.org/>
- Trout Unlimited <http://www.wisconsintu.org/chapters.htm>
Green Bay Chapter
- USDA Farm Service Agency <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/wi/news/default.asp>
- US Fish and Wildlife Service <http://www.fws.gov/midwest>
- USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service <http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov>
- University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/>
and <http://basineducation.uwex.edu>
- East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission <http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/>
- Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission <http://www.baylakerpc.org/>
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection <http://www.datcp.state.wi.us>
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <http://dnr.wi.gov/>
- Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (County Land Conservation Committee organization)
www.wlwca.org
Land and Water Conservation Directory
<http://datcp.state.wi.us/arm/agriculture/land-water/conservation/pdf/ar-pub-119-2007.p>

FOOTNOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sources:

1. "The Lower Fox River Integrated Management Plan" 2001, <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/gmu/>
"All data is provided "as is." There are no warranties, express or implied, including the warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying this document. Use for general planning purposes only.
2. Common Resource Area (CRA) Map delineations are defined as geographical areas where resource concerns, problems, or treatment needs are similar. It is considered a subdivision of an existing Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) map delineation or polygon. Landscape conditions, soil, climate, human considerations, and other natural resource information are used to determine the geographic boundaries of a Common Resource Area. Online linkage: <http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/cra.html>.
3. The relief map was created using the National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1 arc second, approximately 30 meters, digital elevation model (DEM) raster product assembled by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). A hillshade grid was derived from the 30m DEM and draped over the DEM to symbolize the map and create a 3-D effect. The data was downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/>.
For more information about NED visit <http://ned.usgs.gov/>.
4. Average Annual Precipitation data was originated by Chris Daly of Oregon State University and George Taylor of the Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University and published by the Water and Climate Center of the Natural Resources Conservation Service in 1998. Annual precipitation data was derived from the climatological period of 1961-1990. Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created. For more information about PRISM visit http://www.ocs.orst.edu/prism/prism_new.html.
Precipitation data was downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/>.
5. The Land Use/Land Cover data was generated from the National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) compiled from Landsat satellite TM imagery (circa 1992) with a spatial resolution of 30 meters and supplemented by various ancillary data (where available). The data was assembled by the USGS and published in June of 1999. The analysis and interpretation of the satellite imagery was conducted using very large, sometimes multi-state image mosaics. For more information about NLCD visit <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/programs/lccp/nationallandcover.html>. The data was downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/>.
6. 303(d) listed streams were derived from the Water Quality Standards Section of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WIDNR) website: [http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/303d/Lists303d/Approved_2004_303\(d\)_list.pdf](http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/303d/Lists303d/Approved_2004_303(d)_list.pdf). For more information about the individual sub-watersheds visit <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/gmu/gpsp/gpbasin/index.htm>. For a list and explanation of Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters visit: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/orwerw/>.
7. Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) tabular and spatial data were downloaded for the following surveys:
 - Brown Co. WI (WI009) Published 20071206
 - Calumet Co. WI (WI600) Published 20070214
 - Manitowoc Co. WI (WI600) Published 20070214
 - Outagamie Co. WI (WI087) Published 20070214
 - Winnebago Co. WI (WI139) Published 20070214

Metadata and SSURGO data for the aforementioned surveys were downloaded from the NRCS Soil Data Mart at <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov>. Component and layer tables from the tabular data were linked to the spatial data to derive the soil classifications found in this section. Visit the online Web Soil Survey at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov> for official and current USDA soil information as viewable maps and tables.

8. Performance Results System (PRS) data was extracted from the PRS homepage by year, conservation systems and practices and Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) level. HUC level reporting was not available where N/A is listed. For more information on these and other performance reports visit <http://ias.sc.egov.usda.gov/prshome/>.

9. Ag Census data were downloaded from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Website and the data were adjusted by percent of HUC in the county. For more information on individual census queries visit the NASS website at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

10. Population ethnicity data were extracted from the Census 2000 Summary File 3 compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data were adjusted by Block Group percentage in the HUC. Population items were selected from the SF30001 table. For more information on census data and definitions visit <http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sumfile3.html>.

11. Urban population and median household income data were derived from the American FactFinder assembled by the U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder is a quick source for population, housing, income and geographic data. For other census items and trends visit http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lan

12. Level III and IV Ecoregions Regions of Wisconsin map and descriptions were derived from electronic coverages available from Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Integrated Science Services Branch in cooperation with the U.S Environmental Protection Agency.

For more information visit ftp://ftp.epa.gov/wed/ecoregions/wi/wi_eco_pg.pdf

http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/moia_eco.htm

http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/il_eco.htm

