

**Kansas Natural Resources Conservation Service**  
**Administrative Area 2**  
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Area 2 includes 28 counties, 26 field offices, and 28 conservation districts.

**Area Office:**

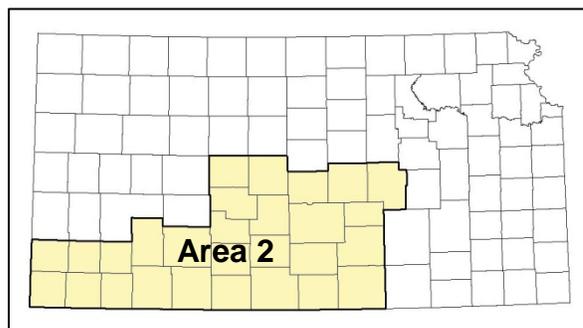
- Hutchinson

**Field Offices: 26**

- Barber County and Comanche County - Medicine Lodge
- Barton County - Great Bend
- Clark County - Ashland
- Edwards County - Kinsley
- Ford County - Dodge City
- Grant County - Ulysses
- Gray - Cimarron
- Harper County - Anthony
- Haskell County - Sublette
- Harvey County - Newton
- Kingman County - Kingman
- Kiowa County - Greensburg
- Marion County - Marion
- McPherson County - McPherson
- Meade County - Meade
- Pawnee County - Larned
- Pratt County - Pratt
- Reno County - South Hutchinson
- Rice County - Lyons
- Rush County - La Crosse
- Sedgwick County - Wichita
- Seward County - Liberal
- Stafford County - St. John
- Stanton County - Johnson
- Stevens County and Morton County - Hugoton
- Sumner County - Wellington

**Partnerships:**

- Conservation districts offices: 28 counties
- Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism: 1 wildlife biologist
- Kansas Forest Service: 1 forester
- Pheasants Forever: 2 biologists
- Division of Conservation, Kansas Department of Agriculture: 1 technician
- The Nature Conservancy: 1 rangeland management specialist
- Kansas Prescribed Fire Council: 1 rangeland management specialist



**Major Land Resource Areas:**

- Central Rolling Red Plains
- Central Rolling Red Prairies
- Great Bend Sand Plains
- Central Kansas Sandstone Hills
- Rolling Plains and Breaks
- Southern High Plains, Breaks
- Southern High Plains, Northern Part
- Central High Tableland

**Major Ag Production:**

- Corn
- Alfalfa
- Wheat
- Sorghum
- Soybeans
- Milo
- Cotton

**Major Practices:**

- Grade Stabilization Structures
- Waterways/Terraces/Diversions
- Crop Residue Management
- Ag Waste Systems
- Brush Management
- Pasture and Rangeland Management

**Resource Concerns:**

- Soil erosion occurring on cropland both wind and water
- Water quality degradation due to sediment, nutrients, pesticides, and animal waste
- Water quantity, efficiency of ground and surface water used for irrigation
- Grasslands under managed and overused
- Loss of upland bird habitat
- Invasive species reducing the quality of our native rangelands