



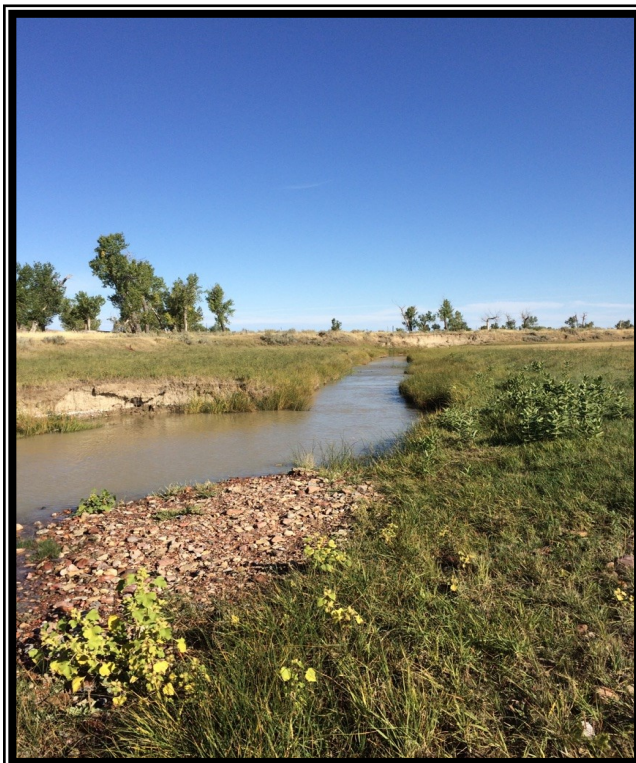
November 2017



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Conservation Winds



Little Powder River Watershed Plan Meeting

The Campbell County Conservation District (CCCD) will be reconvening the Little Powder River Watershed Steering Committee in early 2018 to update the Watershed Plan. The landowners along all tributaries of the Little Powder River are invited to attend. The Steering Committee includes landowners and local government agencies and works to build consensus among stakeholders to de-

velop and implement watershed goals aimed at improving water quality. The Steering Committee was originally formed in 2003 to develop a watershed management plan to address the water impairments. A Little Powder River Watershed Plan was completed in September 2006. A grant was received to offer cost share assistance for best management practices to be implemented to improve the water quality. A total of 20 projects were completed between 2005 and 2007.

Information will be presented on the water monitoring results which have followed the completion of the best management projects and discussion of current issues and concerns.

We encourage you to become involved in making decisions that affect your watershed. Please call the CCCD at 682-1824 or email icd@vcn.com, if you would be interested in becoming a member of the Steering Committee or if you would like more information.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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Phone: 682-1824 Fax: 682-3813

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Website: www.cccdwy.net

Hours: 7:00 AM—4:00 PM

Monday—Friday

The USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

NRCS FIELD OFFICE

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DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST:

Tim Kellogg

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST:

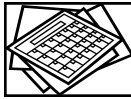
Brandon Elkins

CIVIL ENGINEER, P.E.

Vacant

ULTIMA ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT:

Shelby Atwood



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

November 10, 2017 Observance of Veterans Day - office closed

November 14, 2017 CCCD Board Meeting

November 23-24, 2017 Thanksgiving Holiday - office closed

November 27-30, 2017 WACD Convention - Casper

December 8, 2017 Holiday Open House

December 12, 2017 CCCD Board Meeting

December 25, 2017 Christmas Holiday - office closed

January 1, 2018 New Year's Day - office closed

January 9, 2018 CCCD Board Meeting

January 15, 2018 Wyoming Equality Day - office closed

January 27-31, 2018 NACD Annual Meeting - Tennessee

**Wyoming Association of Conservation Districts
Area I Meeting**

September 12, 2017 Weston County Natural Resource District hosted the Area I meeting in Newcastle. Debbie Hepp attended representing the CCCD. Updates were given by NRCS, and Wyoming Department of Agriculture and legislative issues were discussed. CCCD Board Supervisor, Bob Maul was voted as Area I Director for WACD and Jennifer Hinkhouse was voted Councilman. At the Wyoming Conservation District Employee Association meeting, Debbie Hepp and Crystal Kellebrew were voted as Area I representatives.



Jennifer Hinkhouse-CCCD, Astrid Martinez-NRCS, and Shaun Sims-WACD

**NACD Pacific and Southwest
Regional meeting in
Tucson AZ
September 11-13**

Regional leaders met September 11-13 in Tucson, Arizona during the annual Pacific and Southwest regional meeting. The meeting included presentations on projects and efforts throughout the two regions. Several states provided presentations on partnerships

that they have established to provide conservation in their states. Callie Hendrickson, with the White River and Douglas Creek Conservation Districts, gave a presentation on the continued impacts that the feral horse population has on conservation efforts and Steve Becker, with the Idaho Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, provided information on Idaho Wildfire Collaborative Program. The meeting included a tour of the Altar Valley Conservation Alliance. The tour looked at a project area where several practices have been installed to help reduce erosion, conserve water and improve the grazing.

USEPA Approves Use Changes On Many Wyoming Streams

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) – Water Quality Division (WQD) recently received notice from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approving designated use changes of many low-flow stream channels in Wyoming for secondary contact recreation. In 2010, the Wyoming Conservation Districts assisted the Statewide UAA (Use Attainability Analysis) effort by completing 720 field surveys to validate the UAA.

As the third driest and least populated state in the U.S., Wyoming has thousands of low-flow channels and ditches that do not have sufficient water to support full body immersion and where people have limited contact with the water.

Secondary contact recreation includes activities such as wading and fishing that are not expected to result in immersion or similar levels of contact with the water. Previously, these low-flow channels were designated for primary contact recreation, which is intended to protect immersion, swimming, or similar water contact activities.

"These designated use changes more accurately reflect how the public uses and recreates in Wyoming streams," said Lindsay Patterson, DEQ Surface Water Quality Standards Supervisor.

"We appreciate EPA and the Wyoming Conservation District's assistance in developing this common sense approach to protecting our valuable water resources," said Todd Parfitt, DEQ Director. "This is a great example of utilizing innovation and technology to provide efficient use of resources without reducing environmental protections."

WQD submitted the designated use changes, rationale, and technical analysis to USEPA in November 2016. Information related to the analysis and EPA's action can be found on DEQ's website: <http://deq.wyoming.gov/wqd/surface-water-quality-standards-2/resources/changes-designated-uses-and-site-specific-criteria/>

Questions and requests for further information can be directed to Lindsay.Patterson@wyo.gov or 307-777-7079.

Cheatgrass Management Workshop

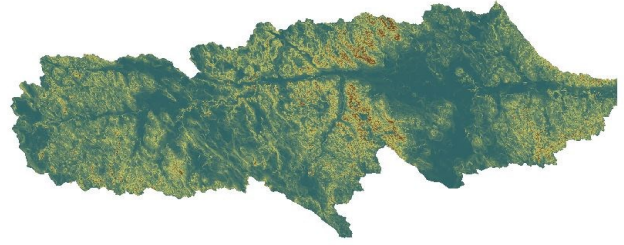
The Cheatgrass Management Workshop was held on August 30 with 54 attending. Specialists with the U/W Sheridan Research & Extension Center in Sheridan and the Campbell County Weed & Pest provided information on biology, ecology and management of cheatgrass and several other invasive weeds/grasses.



Soil Health Workshop

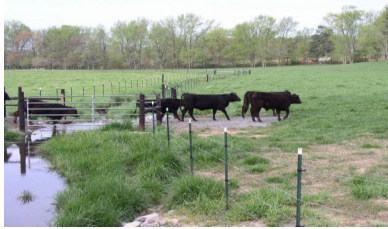
On October 12, 25 participated in the Soil Health Workshop. Marlon Winger, NRCS Regional Soil Health Specialist, Tim Kellogg NRCS District Conservationist and Blake Hauptman, UW Extension Educator presented soil demonstrations, soil ecology, cover crop and no till farming, conservation programs and livestock integration.

Donkey Creek Watershed



Cost-Share Program Opportunity

Through Federal and State grants, the Campbell County Conservation District and the Donkey Creek Watershed Steering Committee are offering financial assistance for projects that will benefit water quality within the Donkey Creek Watershed.



Funding Overview

Typical projects may include installing fencing/ stock water to minimize access to waterbodies, relocating corrals or animal feeding areas away from surface water, or replacing septic systems to eliminate sewage discharges. The amount of cost share available for each project varies. Projects ranked as high priority may receive up to 70% funding. If you think you would like to apply for cost-share funds through the District's water quality improvement program, you are highly encouraged to see if you are qualified. Keep in mind, there are a series of steps that must be followed to make these projects a reality.

Application Deadlines

The first batch of applications are due by December 1st, 2017. Arrangements will need to be made by the applicant to schedule an on-site visit of the proposed project.

Step One: Self Assessment/

Completed by the landowner. You may download one off the CCCD website (cccdwy.net) or call the office and have one mailed to you

Step Two: Site Visit/Ranking

Completed by CCCD staff along with the landowner to evaluate resource concerns. CCCD will use ranking sheets to determine priority and eligibility

Step Three: Contract/Budget Development

- Grant/ SHPO Authorization (Up to 60 days)
- Permits
- Cost estimates

Step Four: Approval

Contract must be signed by the landowner prior to Watershed Committee and Board approval **AND** must include all documentation required in Step

Step Five: Construction

Construction can begin following an **APPROVED** and **SIGNED** contract and budget. The Board **WILL NOT** make payments on any contract items constructed prior to an

Step Six: As Built Payment

CCCD staff conduct site visit to validate construction elements and take pictures. Landowner submits all receipts to CCCD for payment which may take up to 90

AUGUST

- On August 1, Crystal educated 11 Child Development youth about "Wiggling Worms".
- 295 individuals stopped at the CCCD booth with 19 participating in the Stream Erosion Trailer demonstration during the Campbell County Fair trade show August 3-6.
- Jay and Debbie were water monitoring on the Little Powder River on August 7.
- All staff attended the Board meeting on August 9.
- Jennifer, Jay and Debbie sampled Donkey Creek/Stonepile Creek on August 10.
- State Forestry personnel and Jennifer were in the Horse Creek area for review of future Timber Stand Improvement projects on August 11.
- On August 16, Jennifer traveled to Rapid City for the National Forestry Advisory Board meeting.
- Jay and Debbie water monitored on Little Powder River on August 17.
- On August 17, Debbie and Jay attended the WPLI committee meeting.
- On August 18, Jennifer and Crystal traveled to Douglas to provide natural resource educational activities during the Wyoming State Fair.
- Jay and Crystal sampled Donkey Creek/Stonepile Creek on August 24.
- On August 24, Jennifer and Debbie attended the BLM Resource Management Plan meeting in Buffalo.
- On August 28, Jay and Debbie sampled the Little Powder River.
- The Cheatgrass Management Workshop was held August 30 with 54 in attendance.
- Crystal attended Mallo Camp with the Campbell County School District personnel to provide water quality monitoring sessions for 180 - 5th grade students August 30-31 and September 1.

SEPTEMBER

- The Board meeting on September 5 was attended by all staff.
- Crystal attended Mallo Camp and provided water quality monitoring sessions for 540 - 5th graders September 6-15.
- Jay and Debbie sampled Donkey Creek/Stonepile Creek on September 7.
- Jennifer attended the NACD Southwest and Pacific Regional meeting in Arizona, September 11-13.
- On September 11, Jay and Debbie sampled the Little Powder River.
- The Area I meeting was held in Newcastle on September 12 with Debbie attending.
- The WPLI meeting was held on September 15 with Jay and Debbie in attendance.
- September 18, Jennifer attended the Spring Creek Grazing Association meeting.
- Jay and Debbie sampled Donkey Creek/Stonepile Creek on September 18.
- Crystal taught water quality monitoring at Gillette Fishing Lake to 26 Gillette Christian Homes School members.
- September 19, Jennifer presented at the commissioners meeting. Board Supervisors, Bob Maul and Casey Elkins also attended.
- Jennifer traveled to Rapid City on September 20 to attend the National Forest Advisory Board meeting.
- Jay and Debbie sampled Little Powder River on September 21 for the final session of the year.
- A special board meeting was held on September 21 to approve a RCPP contract.
- On September 22, Jennifer and Debbie traveled to Spotted Horse and Recluse to collect data on the trees planted this spring for the cottonwood tree restoration project.
- Bob Maul traveled to Bridger, MT to attend the Bridger Plant Material Center meeting on September 25.
- Jay attended the Prairie Dog Watershed meeting in Sheridan on September 26.
- September 27, Jennifer traveled to the State Technical meeting in Casper.
- Jay and Debbie sampled Donkey Creek/Stonepile Creek for the final session on September 28.
- Crystal applied 175 storm drain stickers throughout Gillette on September 26 and 29.

OCTOBER

- Tim, Jennifer and James Bauchert, NRCS presented Emergency Watershed Protection Program information to the County Commissioners on October 3.
- October 5, Jennifer and Tim were guests on the Basin Radio Program, "Wake Up Wyoming" to talk about the Secrets in the Soil Workshop to be held on October 12.
- Agency partners met on October 10 in Gillette to discuss the RCPP application.
- All staff attended the board meeting on October 10.
- October 11, Jennifer attended the Thunder Basin National Grassland meeting in Newcastle.
- The Secrets in the Soil Workshop was held October 12 with 25 attending.
- A Donkey Creek Watershed Committee meeting was held on October 18.
- October 18, the Gillette Area Leadership Institute members met with CCCD for an Enviroscape presentation and overview of the Water Quality program.
- Crystal constructed rain sticks with the homeschool students on October 23.
- Jennifer traveled to Casper to attend the Water Quality Mod I training October 23-25.

The Next Step

February 8, 2018

10:00 am - 3:00 pm

**Campbell County Public Library - Wyoming Room
2101 South 4J Road Gillette, Wyoming**

Multi-Generational Ranching

Learn what it takes to be successful at multi generational ranching. Gain insight of how you can work together with greater levels of innovation and respect. This workshop will be taught by Hannah Swanbom, University of Wyoming Community Development Educator.

Keeping It In The Family

Learn the basics of estate planning. This workshop is taught by native Wyoming Attorney Robert Wyatt. Mr. Wyatt has 40 years of professional experience in estate and tax planning. The workshop is tailored for ranch owning families who are interested in keeping their ranch in the family.

This workshop is brought to you through a partnership with:



This workshop is FREE and open to the public. Please reserve your space by contacting CCCD at 307-682-1824 before Feb 1st. Lunch will be provided.



WYOMING PUBLIC LANDS INITIATIVE

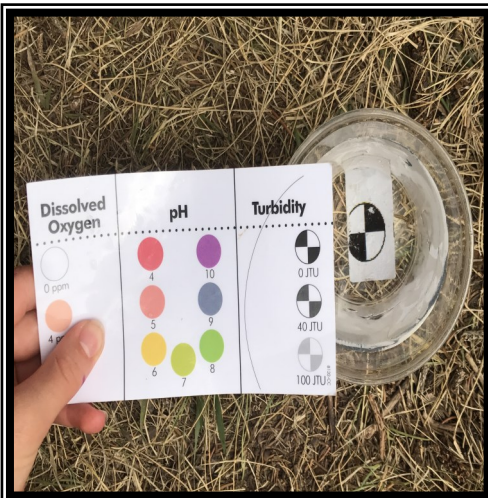
Fortification Creek Advisory Committee Update

By Debbie Hepp, Program Assistant

The WPLI is a collaborative, county-led process intended to result in one state-wide legislative lands package that is broadly supported by public lands stakeholders in Wyoming. The ultimate goal is final designation or release of Wyoming's 42 BLM and 3 USFS Wilderness Study Areas in Wyoming.

Representing Conservation, Debbie has been appointed to the Fortification Creek WPLI Committee by the Campbell County Commissioners. The Committee will develop a proposed management recommendation for the Fortification Creek Wilderness Study Area (WSA). Members have the responsibility to keep the interest groups they represent informed about the actions and outcomes of the process. Debbie will be posting updates every quarter in the CCCD newsletter and citizens can also access more detailed information at <https://www.ccgov.net/1651/WPLI-Fortification-Creek>.

The Committee met in August and heard from presenters representing Wyoming State Lands, the BLM Energy and Archeology Division and from the new BLM Buffalo Field Manager. In September, the committee reviewed designation options. There was not a meeting in October. The Committee proposes to have a final designation to the County Commissioners in November or December.



CCCD Participates in Mallo Camp 2017

Mallo Camp is not your ordinary field trip. It's a tradition, a rite of passage that every 5th grade student in Campbell County anticipates. For over 30 years, Campbell County fifth-graders have been staying in cabins tucked away in the Black Hills for three days and two nights to experience outdoor environmental education. Daily stations teach about the environment, which include forestry, limnology, animal signs, entomology, botany, geology and meteorology. This school year, Crystal Kellebrew, CCCD Education Coordinator provided a water quality monitoring activity over a 3 week period (August 30 through September 15) to a total of 720 students attending the 17 Campbell County Schools.

The tree order form is inside this publication, on our website at ccdwy.net or call our office for an order form. Due to the change to a quarterly publication, you will receive the next newsletter in February and the inventory/species choices will be considerably less. IT WOULD BE WISE TO ORDER ASAP!

Use the Web Soil Survey (see page 8) to locate your property and research the soil for the best tree species for your area!

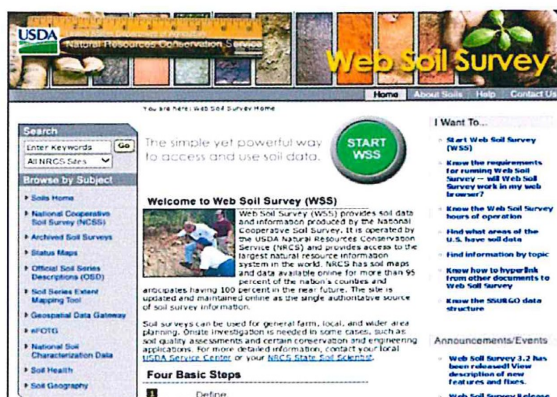
Weed Barrier Information

DeWitt Sunbelt™ woven ground cover consists of 3.2 oz. polypropylene, which resists tearing, puncturing and weed penetration. **Sunbelt™** is ideal for greenhouses, outdoor displays and as a weed barrier for plantings without topical coverings where a weed free environment is a must. **DeWitt Sunbelt™** is striped every 12 inches for aid in plant alignment and is UV stabilized to last even in direct sunlight.

This product is offered on the seedling tree order form only and is not kept in stock. The last day to order weed barrier is March 1, 2018.

Web Soil Survey

A Users Guide Series



this issue...

How to Find WSS Online

Finding Web Soil Survey is as simple as typing it into any search engine. It is typically the first link on the results page, but if you are unsure just look for the "usda.gov" at the end of the hyperlink. Once you are there click on the green button to get started!

- History of Soil Surveys
- How to Find WSS Online
- Future Articles in this Series

What is Web Soil Survey? How it can be of Benefit to You



FUTURE ARTICLES IN THIS SERIES

Coming up in this series will be how soil surveys are made, the basic steps in how to use WSS along with what tools could be useful to you. I can attest to the best way to learn how to use this powerful resource is to explore and play with it. These articles will be geared toward giving you an understanding of the basics to better help you navigate, operate and evaluate results.

Every once in a while we will get someone who walks into the office looking for soil information for their property. Whether their intent is agriculture or construction information or just curiosity we always point them to Web Soil Survey (WSS).

Not a lot of folks know what WSS is so to start off let's get a better understanding of soils surveys. To do that we should first look into their history and how they came about. The soil survey effort began in the United States in 1899. The Soil Conservation Service (SCS), now called Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), was designated lead agency. The SCS was assigned responsibility for mapping all privately owned land in the Nation. Publicly owned land falls under the responsibility of the respective managing agency. In the 1950s, the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) was formed. The NCSS consists of NRCS (lead agency), partners (including other Federal land management agencies such as the United States Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Park Service), State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local governmental entities. More than 95 percent of privately owned land has been surveyed and 92 percent of all land has been surveyed.

In the late 1960s, digital records were created for soil properties and interpretations of the various soil types identified in soil surveys. In the mid-1980s, a state-by-state database of these records was then developed. In 1994, the current NASIS (National Soil Information System) transactional database was implemented in each state.

Also, digitizing of soil maps began during this time. In the mid-1990s, a more concentrated effort was begun to digitize all the completed soil maps for the Nation with unmapped areas being digitized as they are mapped, as part of the ongoing mapping effort.

In 2000, the NASIS databases were combined into a national centralized database. Late in 2003, the Soil Data Warehouse and Soil Data Mart were established to house all official soil survey data. The Soil Data Warehouse stores various versions of the data dating from 2003, while the Soil Data Mart makes only the current version of data available for distribution to a wide-ranging list of customers, including the general public.

In 2005, Web Soil Survey (WSS) was brought online to provide public access to, and online viewing of, information in the Soil Data Mart. The information in a soil survey can be used by farmers and ranchers to help determine whether a particular soil type is suited for crops or livestock and what type of soil management might be required. An architect or engineer might use the engineering properties of a soil to determine whether it is suitable for a certain type of construction. A homeowner may even use the information for maintaining or constructing their garden, yard, or home.

Now that we know the history, the next article will be focused more on how the surveys are made.



Article By:
Brandon Elkins

2018 CCCD Seedling Tree Order Form

Conditions of Sale

1. This nursery stock must be used for conservation purposes only.
2. No plant purchased from the CCCD may be resold as a living plant.
3. Bareroot stock is available in multiples of 25 per species only.
4. Tube stock is available in multiples of 30 per species only.
5. No guarantee of survival.

Order No. _____

6. Payment must accompany the order.

TREES WILL BE DELIVERED TO GILLETTE THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY. We will contact you prior to delivery.

I have read and agree with the above "Conditions of Sale".

Signature _____ Date _____

Name (please print) _____ Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Daytime phone: _____

Evening phone: _____

E-mail address: _____

Acres of ownership _____ County _____

- How did you learn of the CCCD tree sale?
- CCCD website CCCD facebook page
 CCCD Newsletter Other _____

Send order form and check made payable to:

**Any questions call-
(307) 682-1824**

**Campbell County Conservation District (CCCD)
601 4J Court, Suite D
Gillette, WY 82716**

SHRUBS

BUFFALO BERRY: native, good drought resistance
 CARAGANA: medium to tall, does well on poor soils, excellent drought resistance, rapid growth rate
 CHOKECHERRY: tall shrub, can be poisonous to livestock, rapid growth rate, prefers well drained soil
 COYOTE WILLOW: suckers, rapid growth rate on moist soil
 LILAC: excellent cold hardiness, rapid growth rate
 NANKING CHERRY: rapid growth rate, Fruit edible
 NATIVE PLUM: tall shrub or short tree, does well on most soils, rapid growth rate
 RED-OSIER DOGWOOD: small to medium shrub, not suited for dense clays
 WAX CURRANT: very good drought resistance, rapid growth rate, edible fruit, native
 WOODS ROSE: Low shrub; rapid growth rate, suckers

DECIDUOUS TREES

ASPEN: Tall, poor drought resistance
 COTTONWOOD, HYBRID: excellent cold hardiness, rapid growth rate, prefers well drained soil
 HACKBERRY: Tall tree, good drought resistance
 HONEYLOCUST: good drought resistance, rapid growth
 MANCHURIAN APRICOT: Small, fast growing, drought resistant, winter hardy
 PRAIRIE SKY POPLAR: (USUALLY COTTONLESS) rapid growth rate, cottonwood cross

CONIFER TREES

AUSTRIAN PINE: Tall, excellent drought resistance
 COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE: Tall, slow growth rate
 EASTERN RED CEDAR: Medium height, drought tolerant, very adaptable to site conditions, red-brown color in winter
 PONDEROSA PINE: Tall, rapid growth rate
 ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER: excellent drought resistance, alkaline tolerant

Seasons Open on Prairie Dogs!

By: Aaron Ide, Campbell County Weed and Pest



Campbell County
Weed & Pest

As we start into the fall season, now is the time to start thinking about your black tail prairie dog management on your ranches. When left unchecked prairie dog colonies will grow exponentially leading to lower carrying capacity, higher livestock injury risk, and increased chance of erosion. You can prevent these issues by implementing management practices that help keep the population in check.

Management practices are important as nature usually does not do an adequate job keeping the animal numbers low enough to prevent degradation of your range and pastures. The plague is one natural method that usually knocks out a large percentage of the population. This cannot be counted on as it is usually only comes in as the population has exploded and caused vast detrimental effects to your property. Plague was confirmed on the Thunder Basin National Grass in northern Converse County near the Campbell County Line this summer and we have seen a vast decrease in populations in that area. Natural predators are not regularly found in dense enough populations to adversely effect the growth of the colony. Shooting the prairie dogs can be fun and lucrative to some landowners, but generally doesn't do enough for adequate control. One study shows that as prairie dogs turn cannibalistic on the animals that have been shot, the increased intake of protein actually leads to increased litters and number of pups. These could be the main reason that shooting this varmint doesn't often result in successful control. This usually leads to a one way avenue, which is the application of pesticides for adequate control of this pest species.

Campbell County Weed and Pest have three products that we sell for control of black tail prairie dogs. All three are restricted use pesticides that require an applicator's license to apply and/or buy. The most popular in the last few years has been Rozol Prairie Dog Bait. Rozol costs about 14 dollars for a 30 pound bucket, and can be applied from October 1 to March 15. The second is Zinc Phosphide Prairie Dog Bait. ZP Prairie Dog Bait cost about 12 dollars for a 50 pound bag, and it can be applied from July through February. The final option is Fumitoxin/Weevil-cide, which is a fumigant. It cost about 13 dollars for a bottle of 500 tablets or 18 dollars for 2500 pellets, and can be applied year round. The next few paragraphs state some product characteristics and qualities to help you decide which is right for your situation.

Rozol Prairie Dog Bait is food grade wheat that has been treated with an anticoagulant. It is applied at least 6 inches down any active burrow. It is restricted use due to its dangers to non-target species. Some advantages include that it remains toxic for a relatively long period of time (over 10 days), it is placed down the burrow away from most non-target animals, and poisoned non-target animals can be treated with high dosages of Vitamin K. Some disadvantages are that there is extensive carcass search protocol, secondary poisoning is a concern for scavengers, and it has a grazing restriction of 21 days. Overall it is a great product, as stated above this has been the best seller of Campbell County Weed and Pest for the last few years.

Zinc Phosphide Prairie Dog Bait is rolled oats that has been treated with zinc phosphide. It is applied on the ground near active burrows. Prebaiting must be done with untreated rolled oats prior to the application of the product. The product can only be administered once a year. Once again, the product is restrictive use due to its danger to non-target animals. Some advantages are that there are no grazing restrictions, it has the lowest cost of bait per hole between the three products, and it works quickly usually in less than two days. Some disadvantages include that it is toxic only for a short period of time especially if there is any moisture on the ground, it is applied on the surface making it available to many non-target animals, and prebaiting must be done which adds another step to the application process. This also is a great product that is excellent for areas that have very large infestations.

The final product is Fumitoxin/Weevil-cide, which is a fumigant that gives off a phosphine gas when it reacts with atmospheric moisture. The tablets are placed into the active burrow and then the all burrows openings (active/non-active) are covered with dirt. This product is restricted use for its hazard to human health as the gas is deadly, so extreme caution must be taken when applying this product. Some advantages include that it can be applied year round, being buried in the hole limits the number of non-target animals it can come in contact with, and it is the only product that does not need to be ingested. A few disadvantages are its hazard to humans and the increase in time and labor to cover all burrows. This product works well, and is the only option from March 15 to the end of June, but increased precautions must be taken when applying.

These products can help your operation keep your prairie dog numbers in check. If you apply these products correctly (always follow the label) you should see a significant decrease in the number of prairie dogs on your property. Remember when applying the poison baits that the amount of green feed available is important, the more natural food available the less likely the prairie dogs are to take the bait. These products are great control mechanisms. Just like with any other weed or pest infestation, do not expect complete 100% eradication when you start using these agents. Continued monitoring and use of controlling mechanisms, when needed, are necessary to keep numbers down and the health of your rangelands and pastures up. If you have any questions about these products or how to get started managing your prairie dogs, please call or stop by our office.

Campbell County Conservation District
601 4J Court, Suite D
P.O. Box 2577
Gillette, WY 82717 - 2577



NP MKT ML
PERMIT NO. 70
Gillette, WY 82716

Phone: (307) 682-1824 Fax: (307) 682-3813 E-Mail: icd@vcn.com

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



PLEASE JOIN US!

*Holiday Open House
December 8, 2017
1:00 pm to 3:00 pm
601 4J Court
Gillette, WY*

*Hosted by:
Campbell County Conservation District,
Natural Resources Conservation Service,
and Farm Service Agency*