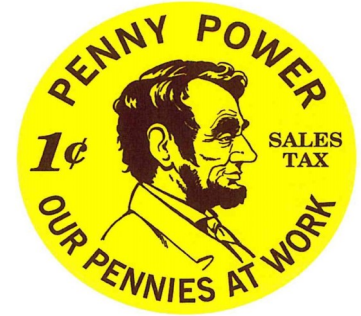


Quarterly
Newsletter
November
2019



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From the
District Manager's
Desk

Jennifer Hart, District Manager



As the snow begins to fly and I am finally in the office for more than one day at a time, I reflect back on all of the great projects and work the district has been able to accomplish over the summer. Summers are the busiest time of year at the District, with water sampling, field work, and planning for the next year. This summer our staff was constantly on the go. We conducted weekly monitoring of both the Little Powder River and Donkey Creek watersheds. Our Education Coordinator led another successful year of our Black Hills Natural Resource Youth Camp which had 103 youth in attendance. We successfully wrapped up our last forestry project bringing our grand total to 542.53 acres of forest thinned in Campbell County. We also worked with landowners and NRCS to implement some water quality best management practices throughout the county.

I was pleased to once again have the opportunity to represent Wyoming at the National Association of Conservation Districts Summer Meeting in Santa FE, New Mexico. As the southwest representative on the Forestry Resource Policy Group, I attended committee meetings where we discussed long range planning and policy as well as new and exciting opportunities through the 2018 Farm Bill. These include the use of Good Neighbor Authority and Shared Stewardship which can provide a means to assist the federal land management agencies in completing forest management across landownerships. These meeting always give me an opportunity to learn about what other districts are doing across the country. I am constantly impressed by the diversity of projects and strategies districts have to implement quality conservation in their states.

Now as we move into the fall, I know it's looking like we may just go straight into winter, staff will transition into planning and meeting season. I look forward to attending meetings across the state and the county and sharing with others about the great things that we are all able to accomplish right here in Campbell County.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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DEBBIE HEPP Program Assistant

VACANT Water/Range Technician

CRYSTAL KELLEBREW Education Coordinator

Phone: 682-1824 Fax: 682-3813

E-mail: icd@vcn.com

Website: www.cccdwy.net

Hours: 7:30 AM—4:00 PM

Monday—Friday

The USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

NRCS FIELD OFFICE

Phone: (307) 682-8843 Ext. 3
 601 4J Court, Suite C

DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST:

Tim Kellogg

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST:

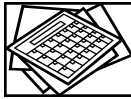
Brandon Elkins

PRIVATE LANDS WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST:

Vacant

ULTIMA ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT:

Shelby Atwood



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

November 5, 2019	CCCD Board Meeting
November 11, 2019	Veterans Day - office closed
November 13-15, 2019	WACD Convention in Buffalo
November 28-29, 2019	Thanksgiving Day—office closed
December 3, 2019	CCCD Board Meeting
December 6, 2019	Holiday Open House
December 25, 2019	Christmas - office closed
January 1, 2020	New Year's Day - office closed
January 14, 2020	CCCD Board Meeting
January 20, 2020	WY Equality Day - office closed

WHAT LANDOWNERS CAN OR CANNOT DO WITH STREAMS, PONDS, AND WETLANDS AND THE PERMITTING INVOLVED

By Tony Hoch, Laramie Rivers Conservation District

Most natural and man-made water features in Wyoming are regulated, and landowners need to be aware of when and whom to contact before altering these features.

Natural streams, over decades, establish a meander pattern in equilibrium and with the local slope, annual discharge or flow patterns, sediment load transported by the stream, and the local soils. Any disturbance of the system, like drastically altering vegetation, straightening a meander, constriction the stream and flood plain at a bridge or crossing, can throw the system into disequilibrium and it will react by trying to correct the situation.

Breaching a meander can cause head-cutting, down-cutting in the upstream direction causing the stream to be deeply incised and dewatering shallow groundwater systems. Removing vegetation may cause excess bank erosion, which will force the stream to widen, warming the waters and reducing fish habitat quality. Stream restoration professionals often talk of a stream system unraveling if there is a major disturbance like an oxbow being breached.

Water in natural as well as artificial systems is either in some sort of natural balance or have been carefully planned by qualified engineers. Any disturbance of these systems is probably discouraged and likely regulated.

Call the Cheyenne Regulatory Office at 307 772-2300 to verify whether a permit is needed and if so, which kind. Forms can be found online (seo.wyo.gov/applications-forms) and applications typically range from \$25 to \$50.

The entire article can be found in the Summer 2019 issue of the Barnyards & Backyards or at www.barnyardsandbackyards.com.



Aside from many meetings and breakout sessions. Jennifer was able to attend a guided tour of the Puye Cliff Dwellings. The ancestral home of the Santa Clara Pueblo atop the breathtaking Pajarito Plateau, Puye overlooking Northern New Mexico's spectacular mountains and valleys. Including a visit to the Santa Clara Pueblo Forest to hear about watershed rehabilitation and restoration efforts.

The forum concluded with remarks from Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) **Chief Matt Lohr**. Lohr provided an update on farm bill implementation, discussed why leadership is so important, and applauded the work of the nation's conservation districts day in and day out.

Lohr told attendees "We in conservation have an amazing opportunity to make such a big difference on the people we come in contact with. Our smallest actions can have the biggest impacts."

Gordon Issues Grouse Order

Governor Gordon issued Greater Sage-Grouse Executive Order 2019-3 on August 21, improving upon the State of Wyoming's Greater Sage-Grouse Core Area Protection Strategy.

The new executive order (EO) streamlines concepts that are fundamental to Greater sage grouse conservation, improves its clarity, recognizes valid and existing right and continues to provide regulatory certainty while allowing for adaption as new information emerges.

The EO comes after a public comment period earlier this year that resulted in the submission of numerous constructive ideas aimed at improving Wyoming's approach.

For more information visit <https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Habitat/Sage-Grouse-Management/Sage-Grouse-Executive-Order>.



WOTUS REPEALED

Portions of article from Wyoming Livestock Roundup

Waters of the United States Act (WOTUS) was an amendment to the 1972 Clean Water Act, enacted during the Obama administration. The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program controls discharges.

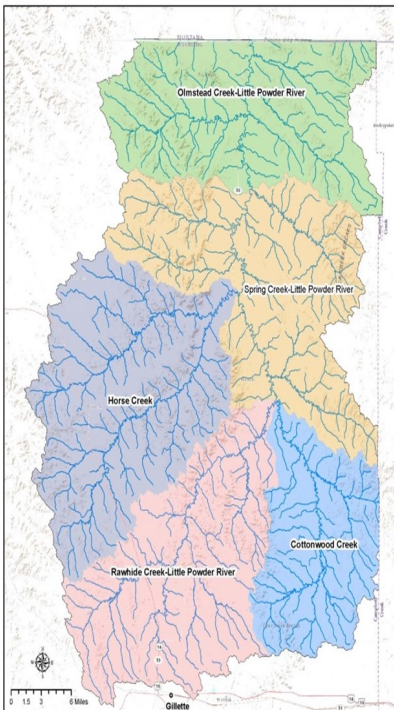
The recent repeal clarifies who the regulator is for WOTUS. It does not change the rules or form of protection. The original rules pre-2015 stated navigable waters were under federal authority and all non-navigable waters were under state jurisdiction, amendments under Obama expanded federal authority.

The new definition lays out what is not considered WOTUS. Watersheds, ephemeral features only containing water in response to rainfall, groundwater, ditches that do not meet proposed conditions, prior converted cropland, storm water, waste water recycling structures and waste treatment systems are all included.

Little Powder River Watershed

Cost-Share Program Opportunity

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



Funding Overview

Typical projects may include installing fencing and 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.

Application Information

Applications will continue to be accepted and reviewed based on fund availability. The District staff is available to answer any questions or provide technical assistance regarding potential projects or the application process. Applications are available at the District office or you can download a copy from our website www.cccdwy.net.

Step One: Self Assessment/ Application

Completed by the landowner. You may download one off the CCD 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 Three.

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 approved contract.

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 days.



AUGUST

- The staff continued to water monitor Little Powder River on August 1, 12, and 22.
- The staff continued to water monitor Donkey Creek/Stonepile Creek on August 8, 19, and 29.
- The Little Powder River Watershed Committee meeting was held August 1 to review comments and approve the final document.
- Jennifer attended the NACD Pacific and Southwest Regional Meeting in New Mexico, August 2-6.
- August 10-13, Crystal attended a Project Learning Tree Workshop in Dubois.
- Jennifer and Debbie attended the board meeting August 13.
- August 15, Crystal traveled to Douglas to provide educational activities during the Wyoming State Fair.
- Crystal provided the water monitoring test kits and storm water pollution education with 31 5th/6th grade students from John Paul II at Mallo Camp on August 22.
- August 28-30, Crystal provided the water monitoring test kits and storm water pollution education with 181 5th grade students from 4 Campbell County schools during Mallo Camp.

SEPTEMBER

- Jennifer and Debbie attended the board meeting on September 5.
- September 4-6, Crystal provided the water monitoring test kits and storm water pollution education with 173 5th grade students from 3 Campbell County schools during Mallo Camp.
- September 10, Jennifer attended the WSFD - State Forestry Action Plan/Good Neighbor Authority meeting in Sundance.
- September 9-11, Crystal provided the water monitoring test kits and storm water pollution education with 205 5th grade students from 6 Campbell County schools during Mallo Camp.
- September 11-13, Crystal provided the water monitoring test kits and storm water pollution education with 174 5th grade students from 3 Campbell County schools during Mallo Camp.
- Water sampling continued on Little Powder River September 5, 16, and completed the season on the 26th.
- Water sampling continued on Donkey Creek/Stonepile Creek on September 9 and completed the season on the 19th.
- Campbell County Conservation District hosted the Area I meeting on September 18 in Gillette with 29 people attending.
- On September 24, deep pot cottonwood tree data was collected at Bitter Creek and Spotted Horse by Jennifer and Debbie.
- September 30, Jennifer participated in the Wyoming State Forestry Division Best Management Practice Audit Tour.

OCTOBER

- October 1, Jennifer participated in the Wyoming State Forestry Division Best Management Practice Audit Tour.
- Crystal attended certified Fraud and Embezzlement workshops conducted by the Wyoming Parks and Recreation Association on October 1.
- October 2, Jennifer and Debbie attended the Little Powder River Watershed Committee meeting.
- Jennifer, Debbie and Crystal attended the Board meeting held October 11.
- October 16, Jennifer planned to travel to Rapid City for the National Forest Advisory Board meeting.
- Crystal will attend an all day Project Learning Tree meeting in Casper on October 19.

Campbell County Conservation District Hosts Area I Meeting

September 18, Sheridan County Conservation District, Clear Creek Conservation District, Powder River Conservation District, Weston County Natural Resource District, and Crook County Natural Resource District joined Campbell County Conservation District for the annual Area I meeting in Gillette.

29 attended the meeting which consisted of an update on the Public Records Act and legislative issues by Bobbie Frank, WACD Executive Director. The NRCS and WDA provided updates also.

During the business meeting, Todd Heward, WACD President relayed his report and elections were held for Area I Director positions.

The Employee's Association met following the Area I meeting where a bylaw amendment was reviewed and area representative elections were held.

Debbie Hepp was presented an award for 15 years of service.



The CCCD Annual Plan of Work 2019-2020 and Annual Report 2018-2019 are now available on our website at www.cccdwy.net.

Avoid and Report Possible Harmful Cyanobacterial Blooms in Wyoming Waters

JUNE 21, 2019 Cheyenne, Wyo – The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the Wyoming Department of Health (WDH), and the Wyoming Livestock Board (WLB) are advising the public to avoid and keep animals away from cyanobacterial blooms in Wyoming's lakes and reservoirs and to report suspected blooms to DEQ.

Cyanobacteria, also known as blue-green algae, can form harmful cyanobacterial blooms (HCBs; also referred to as harmful algal blooms or HABs) that produce toxins and other irritants that pose a risk to human, pet and livestock health. HCBs typically occur during late summer to early fall in still or slow-moving water and may last days, weeks or months. HCBs are generally blue or green in color and may appear as grass clippings, scum, floating mats or spilled paint. Suspected HCBs can be reported to DEQ by calling 307-777-7501 or submitting a complaint online at WyoSpills.org.

Once reported, DEQ will investigate potential blooms to determine if they are harmful. The Wyoming Department of Health will issue advisories for publicly accessible waters with harmful levels of cyanobacteria and/or toxins. A list and map of advisories can be found at: WyoHCBs.org.

If a harmful bloom is present, the WDH and WLB recommend the following:

- Avoid contact with water in the vicinity of the bloom, especially in areas where cyanobacteria are dense and form scum.
- Do not ingest water from the bloom. Boiling, filtration and/or other treatments will not remove toxins.
- Rinse fish with clean water and eat only the fillet portion.
- Avoid water spray from the bloom.
- Do not allow pets or livestock to drink water near the bloom, eat bloom material or lick fur after contact.

If people, pets or livestock come into contact with a bloom, rinse off with clean water as soon as possible. Seek medical attention or a veterinarian if a person or animal is experiencing adverse health effects after exposure to a cyanobacterial bloom. Young children, pregnant women, people with weak immune systems and animals are especially at risk. Questions regarding general health risks and symptoms related to a cyanobacterial bloom can be referred to Dr. Karl Musgrave, state public health veterinarian and environmental health epidemiologist with WDH at 307-777-5825. More information is also available at <https://www.cdc.gov/habs/>.

Water Quality Education by CCCD during Mallo Camp 2019



Mallo Camp is not your ordinary field trip. It's a tradition, a rite of passage that every 5th grade student in the Campbell County School District anticipates.

For 39 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. This outdoor setting with its boundless resources provides an ideal classroom for "learning in nature."

At camp, there are over 100 staff who attend each session including principals, counselors, teachers, cooks, DARE Officers, Campbell County Conservation District and 2 nurses.

Crystal Kellebrew, CCCD Education Coordinator provided a water quality monitoring activity and storm water pollution education over a 3 week period (August 28 through September 13) to a total of 733 students attending the 16 Campbell County Schools.

PROTECT OUR FORESTS

TRANSPORTING FIREWOOD SPREADS
TREE-KILLING INSECTS.

BUY IT WHERE YOU BURN IT.

From Wyoming State Forestry Division and Don't Move Firewood.



Trees in towns and forests are threatened by native and exotic insects and diseases that can kill trees. Insects and diseases can hitch a ride in a load of firewood. Remember to always get firewood as close to your destination as possible. Let's keep forests healthy so we can continue to enjoy camping, hiking, hunting, and fishing. [Mountain pine beetle](#) and [spruce beetle](#) are two of the most important insect pests in Wyoming's forests. Since the early 1990s, these native beetles have caused tree mortality over millions of acres of federal, state, and private forests in Wyoming. These insects can be transported in firewood. [Emerald ash borer](#) (EAB) is a non-native invasive insect that infests native North American ash trees. It was accidentally introduced to the Midwest and has since been spreading to other areas of the U.S. and Canada. [Satellite infestations](#) of EAB include Boulder County, Colorado. Ash trees are native to parts of eastern Wyoming, but considering the widespread urban planting of ash trees, [EAB](#) has the potential to impact most Wyoming communities eventually. By [not transporting firewood](#), we can substantially delay EAB's arrival in Wyoming. EAB has not yet been detected in Wyoming and there is a state EAB [response plan](#) in place.

In October, Wyoming State Forestry Division reported the Emerald Ash Borer has been found closer to the state.



Thank you
BJ Clark!

The CCCD board and staff gives their sincere thanks to BJ Clark for his service on the CCCD Board of Supervisors. BJ was presented with an appreciation award for serving on the CCCD board 2014-2019. The Wyoming Department of Agriculture will appoint an individual to complete the vacated term through 2020.

If you are interested in becoming a board member please visit our website at www.cccdwy.net for more information.

Campbell County is Eligible for Emergency Loans

Campbell County was declared a contiguous disaster on September 6, 2019 due to flooding that occurred from May 26 to June 21, 2019. Under this designation, producers with operations in any primary or contiguous county are eligible to apply for low interest emergency loans.

Emergency loans help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding and other natural disasters or quarantine.

Producers have eight months from the date of the declaration to apply for emergency loan assistance. FSA will consider each loan application on its own merits, taking into account the extent of losses, security available and repayment ability. Producers can borrow up to 100 percent of actual production or physical losses, to a maximum amount of \$500,000.

For more information about emergency loans, please contact Rob Weppner, Farm Loan Manager at 307-682 8843 Ext 2 or visit www.fsa.usda.gov.

Update from Campbell County Weed and Pest

By Travis Kern, Assistant Supervisor



Campbell County
Weed & Pest

Another growing season has come and gone, but as we enter the winter months it's time to start planning for the upcoming year. As many of you probably noticed we had an outbreak of Grasshoppers throughout much of Campbell County this past summer. Most pest Grasshoppers species usually hatch late spring to early summer. With a very wet and cool Spring, and survey numbers being relatively low at the end of June, the initial outlook was in our favor. This year was an out of the ordinary year and many of the species didn't hatch until early July and at that point, it was too late in the summer to organize a spray program.

Looking forward to next spring, we are anticipating a spray program will be needed throughout areas of Campbell County. It is still too early to determine how big of a program will be needed and what funds will be available to assist the program. The final report on infestation numbers by USDA-APHIS is still being compiled at this time. Thanks to the landowners who have gave USDA-APHIS permission to conduct surveys, we will have a more accurate prediction of infestation areas and levels. Once all the necessary data is received a public meeting will be held to inform all interested landowners on anticipated treatment areas and cost. If you have any questions, please contact the Campbell County Weed & Pest. @ 682-4369.

2020 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. Tube stock is available in multiples of 30 per species only.
5. No guarantee of survival.

Order No. _____

6. Payment must accompany the order.

**TENTATIVE DELIVERY IS SCHEDULED FOR THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY
AT THE CAMPBELL COUNTY COMMUNITY CENTER (OLD ICE ARENA) - 121 4J ROAD, GILLETTE.
We will contact you prior to delivery with the time for pick up.**

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

Signature _____		Date _____	
Name (please print) _____		Mailing Address _____	
City _____	State _____	Zip Code _____	Daytime phone: _____
Acres of ownership _____		County _____	
How did you learn of the CCCD tree sale? (circle one)		CCCD website _____	CCCD Facebook page _____
		CCCD Newsletter _____	Other _____
		E-mail address: _____	

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

CHOCHECHERRY - tall shrub, can be poisonous to livestock, rapid growth rate, good alkaline tolerance, produces small cherries suitable for jelly or wildlife
COMMON LILAC - excellent cold hardiness, rapid growth rate, good alkaline tolerance, grows well in most soils
THREE LEAF SUMAC - excellent drought resistance and cold hardiness, rapid growth rate, dense shrub with tiny clusters of yellow flowers
WOODS ROSE - low shrub, rapid growth rate, suckers and spreads, flowers, prefers moist soil

DECIDUOUS TREES

ASPEN - tall, poor drought resistance, rapid growth rate, excellent cold hardiness
COTTONWOOD, NARROWLEAF - rapid growth rate, excellent cold hardiness, very weak wood, produces cotton
COTTONWOOD, PLAINS - rapid growth rate, adapts to most soils, high drought tolerance, produces cotton
HACKBERRY - very good drought resistance and cold hardiness, tolerates clay soil
PEACHLEAF WILLOW - excellent cold hardiness, rapid growth rate, requires moist soil

CONIFER TREES

AUSTRIAN PINE - slow growth rate, tolerates alkaline well, excellent drought resistance, long needles
BLACK HILLS SPRUCE - cold resistant, prefers well drained soil, drought and alkaline tolerant, native to the Black Hills region
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE - slow growth rate, fair drought resistance, cone shape
EASTERN RED CEDAR - excellent drought resistance and cold hardiness, slow growth rate, irregular shape
PONDEROSA PINE - excellent drought resistance and cold hardiness, moderate growth rate, tolerates alkaline, long needles
ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER - pyramid shape, excellent drought resistance and cold hardiness, alkaline tolerance, cone shape

2020 CCCD Seedling Tree Order Form

**ALL PAYMENTS MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER FORM. INVENTORY CHANGES DAILY!!!
LAST DAY TO ORDER IS APRIL 1, 2020. TENTATIVE DELIVERY IS FIRST WEEK OF MAY.**

Large Tube Trees are boxed in groups of 30 and come individually packaged in a 7" x 2" tube. While all seedlings should be planted as soon as possible, large tube seedlings are in soil and can be watered if needed, allowing for a longer window of time between pick up and planting.



XL Potted trees are individual trees and are typically 2 years old in a 6" x 7" pot.

These trees sell fast so please order ASAP!



DeWitt Sunbelt woven ground cover consists of 3.2 oz. polypropylene, which resists tearing, puncturing and weed penetration. 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 1st.

**Large Tube Trees—lots of 30 only
Height varies by species, all large tube trees will be 6 inches or taller**

Species	# Lots	Cost/30	Total
200 Austrian Pine		\$95.00	
201 (GU) Aspen		\$95.00	
202 Colorado Blue Spruce		\$95.00	
205 Ponderosa Pine		\$95.00	
206 Eastern Red Cedar		\$95.00	
210 Rocky Mountain Juniper		\$95.00	
213 Narrowleaf Cottonwood		\$95.00	
217 Black Hills Spruce		\$95.00	
225 Peachleaf Willow		\$95.00	
234 Plains Cottonwood		\$95.00	
237 Three Leaf Sumac		\$95.00	
243 Wood's Rose		\$95.00	

**XL Potted - 1 in a pot only
Minimum 12" height**

400 Austrian Pine		\$13.00	
402 Colorado Blue Spruce		\$13.00	
405 Ponderosa Pine		\$13.00	
406 Eastern Red Cedar		\$13.00	
410 Rocky Mountain Juniper		\$13.00	
414 Chokecherry		\$13.00	
426 Common Lilac		\$13.00	
427 Hackberry		\$13.00	
<u>Sunbelt Weed Barrier</u> <u>Last day to order is March 1st</u>		Per roll	
4' x 300'		\$75.00	
6' x 300'		\$95.00	

Total Before Tax	\$
Sales Tax 5%	\$
Total Amount Due	\$



Chris Campton, NRCS Engineering Technician describes the urban rain garden project to those attending the Area I meeting at the Gillette College.

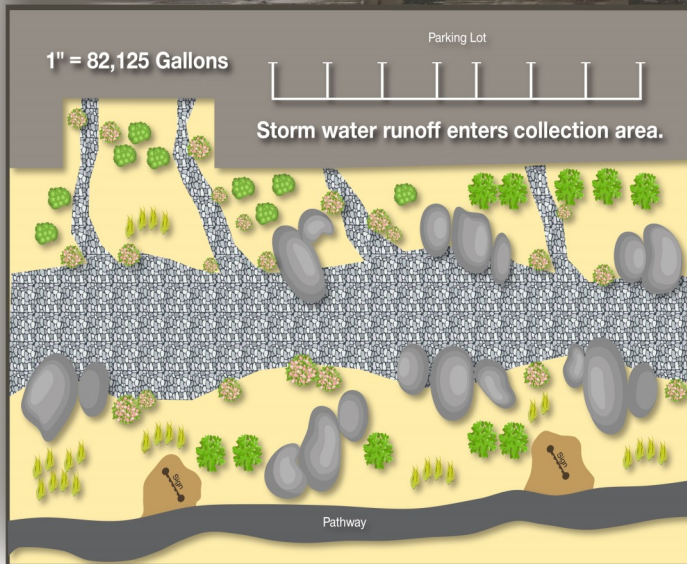
The project was a best management practice project in cooperation with the CCCD, NRCS, Master Gardeners, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Wyoming Department of Agriculture, and Gillette College.

RAIN GARDEN / STORM WATER GARDEN

"How plants are working to keep Donkey Creek clean."



Water from the surrounding areas and the parking lot flow into and down the lot into the curb cutouts, where the rain water starts and begins the filtering process.



One Inch of Rainfall on the Tech Center Parking Lot Equals 82,152 gallons of water.

The water flows into the garden where sediment is trapped in the rocks. The channel of rocks slow the flow of the water, where it can then be absorbed into the ground. As water flows through the channel the plants begin the filtering process. The plant roots and soil bacteria help break down the pollutants, essentially filtering the water as it heads towards Donkey Creek.

Water is filtered before entering storm water retention pad, eventually leading into Donkey Creek.

Can You Spot These Plants?



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

HOLIDAY OPEN HOUSE

December 6, 2019
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

