
DIVISION OF RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY: FISCAL YEAR 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

Photo of Lead, SD



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Photographs

RC&F personnel, Natural Resources Conservation Service website, SD Dept. of Tourism, USFS, GF&P, SD Assoc. of Conservation Districts

New Personnel



Samantha Wangsgard:

In April 2010, Samantha Wangsgard joined the Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry as the Community/Service Forester in the Rapid City office. Hailing from Springfield, Virginia, Samantha went to the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities. In 2005 she received a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Studies with a minor in Forest Resources. Samantha spent time with AmeriCorps and a Soil and Water Conservation District in Minnesota, before working as a Field Forester with the State of Minnesota from 2007 to 2010. Outside of work she is a volunteer firefighter. Samantha also enjoys spending as much time as she can outdoors, and is an avid snowboarder.

Welcome Samantha!

Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry



The mission of the Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry is to conserve, protect, improve, and develop the natural resources of South Dakota for its citizens.

Our forestry programs are designed to provide direct technical assistance and advice to private landowners concerning their forests and other trees. We work with farmers, ranchers, rural homeowners, and urban dwellers to select the best location and tree/shrub species to plant on their property, resolve problems with trees and to provide a better and safe habitat for all citizens.

The mission of the state conservation program is to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands, and protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of this state.

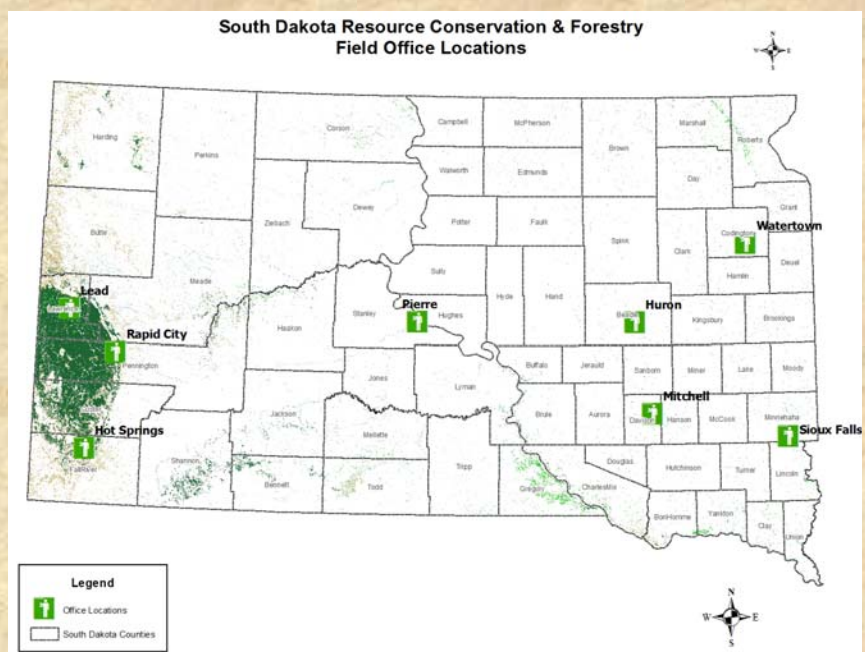
The division continues to operate on a program level along four core programs: Community Forestry, Natural Resource Conservation (soil, water, air, etc.), Forest Health, and Service Forestry. Each program has a team leader and a program administrator that reports to the State Forester/Division Director Raymond A. Sowers (Pierre Office).

The administrators and team leaders are:

- Community Forestry - Chris Johnson (through May 2010), team leader (Pierre office); Bill Smith, program administrator (Pierre office)
- Conservation - Bill Smith, team leader and program administrator (Pierre office)
- Forest Health - Coe Foss, team leader and program administrator (Rapid City office)
- Service Forestry - Greg Josten, team leader and program administrator (Rapid City office)

Each of the four teams has two to four field staff to handle technical assists. Our offices are located in Hot Springs, Huron, Lead, Mitchell, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, and Watertown. Contact information for our field offices can be found at www.sdda.sd.gov/Forestry.

This year end report highlights our accomplishments and special projects in fiscal year 2010 by each program. For additional copies of this report contact the division office in Pierre at 605.773.3623, toll free for in-state callers 1.800.228.5254, or by emailing the division at: SDRCF@state.sd.us.

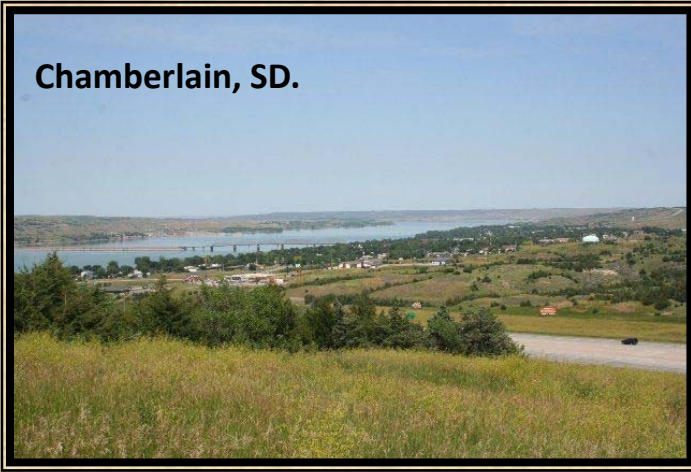


Community Forestry



Community Forestry in South Dakota

Chamberlain, SD.



Over 71 percent of South Dakota's citizens live within urban areas. The division has offered community forestry technical assistance to individuals, service organizations, non-profit groups, and communities since 1972. We provide technical assistance to establish tree boards, develop tree ordinances, organize community tree inventories, educate the public on topics such as tree plantings and maintenance, identify and control insects and disease problems, and assist with grant preparation and administration. The community

forestry team focuses its effort on assisting communities with the development of local community forestry programs.

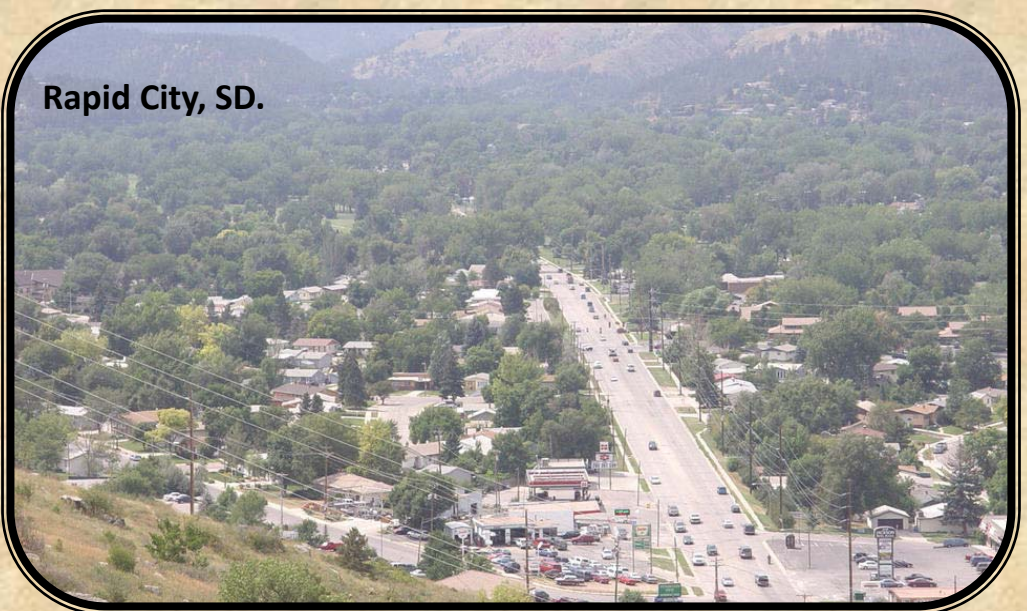


Local tree boards provide the foundation for most of the community forestry programs in South Dakota. Tree boards consist of community leaders, city employees, and volunteer citizens, perform functions including development of tree ordinances, preparation of annual work plans, planning and implementing tree plantings, and pruning and removal projects in

the community. They also provide information and education to local citizens, secure and administer grant funds, and conduct Arbor Day activities. At the present time there are 95 known tree boards across the state.

The community forestry program is financed and administered nationally by the US Forest Service through the State and Private Forestry Program. In South Dakota community forestry is administered by the Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry in the South Dakota Department of Agriculture.

Rapid City, SD.



Community Forestry

Technical Assistance

The division provided 365 technical assists to community governments, volunteer-service groups and organizations, and private citizens in 73 communities. The assists covered topics such as Big Tree measurement (see page 7), damage evaluations, tree care recommendations and advice, and general urban forestry projects and grant applications.

Community Forestry Presentations

The community forestry team made 101 presentations to school classes and civic groups about Arbor Day, Tree City USA, Smokey Bear and fire prevention, and other community forestry subjects. Twelve workshops on tree planting, tree care, and forest health were presented. The division produced eight TV, radio, and newspaper spots about Arbor Day, tree planting and care, and general community forestry issues.



Division forester, T. Arp, giving a presentation to Whitewood 4th, 5th, and 6th graders.



Capitol Building, Pierre, SD.

Community Forestry



Community Forestry Challenge Grant

The division has provided financial assistance to our communities each year since 1991. A portion of the division's annual allocation of Urban and Community Forestry Assistance funds from the US Forest Service is awarded to communities in the form of Challenge grants. These grants are used to fund projects which solve a specific community forestry problem and demonstrates the importance of trees in our communities. The community or service organization must match the challenge grants on a 1-to1 basis.

The division has developed the challenge grant program to require increased commitment and effort from a community. The criteria for the challenge grant are outlined below and are listed from highest to lowest priority:

1. Professional Services - \$5,000
2. Tree Inventory/Assessment - \$5,000
3. Existing Tree Care & Maintenance - \$5,000
4. Education/Training - \$5,000
5. New Tree Planting - \$1,000
6. Other Activities - \$5,000



Grants have a maximum limit of \$5,000; an applicant may receive a maximum of \$1,000 per year for new tree plantings. The required match may be met through volunteer labor, donated and/or purchased supplies, or actual cash expenditures.

Grantee	Amount Awarded	Local Match	Total Project Costs	Project Description
Aberdeen, City of	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,500	Registration fees for training workshops
Buffalo Gap, City of	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	Street tree replacement planting
Dell Rapids, City of *	\$ 6,300	\$ 6,300	\$ 12,600	Existing tree care & city parks tree planting
Eden, City of	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	Street tree plantings
Ethan, City of	\$ 945	\$ 945	\$ 1,890	Public lands & right-of-way tree plantings
Gary, City of	\$ 2,800	\$ 2,800	\$ 5,600	Boulevard tree plantings & tree maintenance
Parker, City of *	\$ 3,711	\$ 3,907	\$ 7,618	Parks tree plantings
Salem, City of	\$ 693	\$ 1,041	\$ 1,734	Parks tree plantings
Sioux Falls, City of	\$ 448	\$ 948	\$ 1,396	Registration fee for Shade Tree Course
SD Nursery & Landscape Assoc.	\$ 925	\$ 925	\$ 1,850	Speaker fees
Webster, City of	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	Boulevard tree plantings
TOTAL	\$ 19,822	\$ 21,366	\$ 41,188	-

* These communities were recipients of special tree planting grant funds administered through the Community Forestry Challenge Grant.

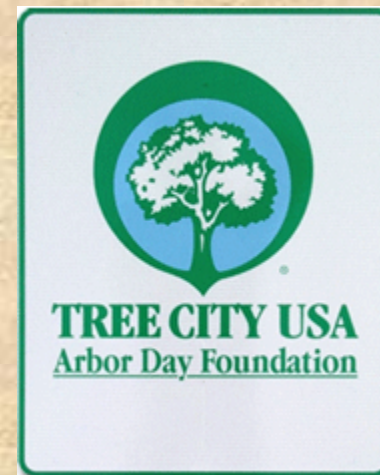
Community Forestry

Tree City USA

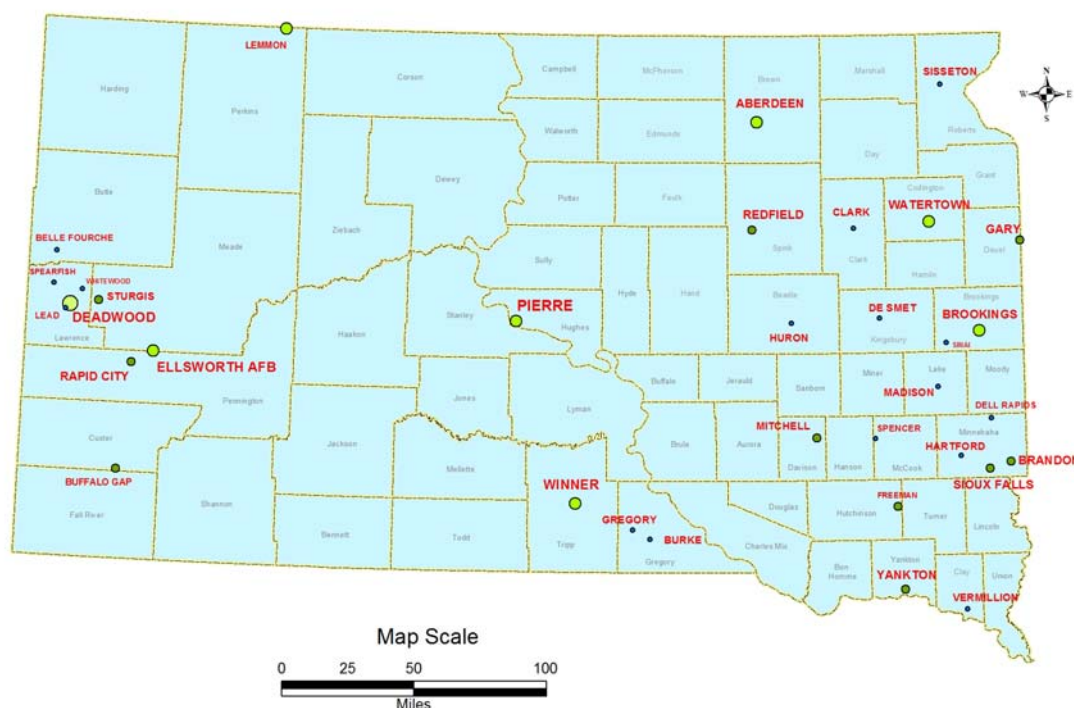
Tree City USA is a community improvement and national recognition program for towns and cities that meet established standards and effectively manage their public tree resources. The program is sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation and the US Forest Service at the national level, and by the South Dakota Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry at the state level. To qualify for Tree City USA designation, a community must meet four standards:

1. Organize a community tree board to oversee the urban & community forestry program
2. Establish and enforce an effective community tree ordinance
3. Implement a community forestry program funded by a minimum of \$2.00 per capita
4. Celebrate Arbor Day with an official proclamation and organized observance

Our foresters re-certified 34 active Tree City USA communities in 2009.



2009 Tree City USA Certified Communities within S.D.



LEGEND

SD Tree Cities 2009

Per-Capita Spending

- \$2.01 - \$5.00
- \$5.01 - \$10.00
- \$10.01 - \$20.00
- \$20.01 - \$50.00
- \$50.01 - \$150.00

County Boundaries



Community Forestry



Arbor Day in South Dakota

The 1947 State Legislature designated the last Friday in April as South Dakota's official Arbor Day. The law was repealed in 1995 as part of an omnibus elimination of laws that restrict or pertain to education, but re-established by the 1998 Legislature. Arbor Day is designed to specifically recognize trees for the many environmental functions and values they provide. On or around that date, division service foresters provided presentations to school classes, service clubs, and other groups on the importance of planting and properly caring for our rural and urban trees, and of celebrating Arbor Day.

Arbor Day Poster Contest

The division also cooperated with the Arbor Day Foundation and the US Forest Service to sponsor the annual Arbor Day Poster Contest, open to fifth grade students. Also cooperating at the local level and providing the prize money was the South Dakota Arborist Association and the Dakotas Society of American Foresters.



The theme of the 2010 contest was "Trees Are Terrific ... And Energy Wise!". The first place winner, Olivia Boldt who attends Madison Elementary School in Madison, received a \$200 savings bond, a certificate of achievement, and her artwork featured in the first annual South Dakota Arbor Day Poster Calendar. Olivia's teacher, Delora Sims, will receive \$100 for the purchase of educational supplies and a "Trees Are Terrific" curriculum kit from the Arbor Day Foundation.

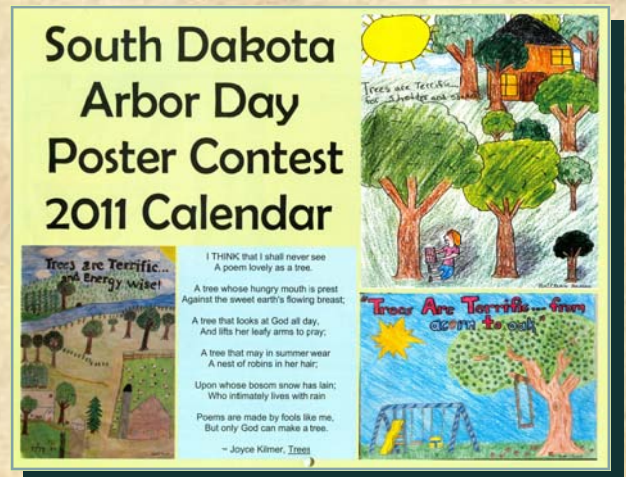
The second and third place winners were Brandon Heil of Lemmon Public Grade School in Lemmon and Gaberiel Kaski of Hamlin

Education Center in Hayti, respectively. Brandon received a \$150 savings bond and a certificate. Gaberiel received a certificate of achievement and a \$100 savings bond.

The annual contest is designed to help promote the importance of Arbor Day and tree planting.

Arbor Day Poster Contest Calendar

The Arbor Day Poster Contest Calendar is a collection of winning posters from 1998 through 2010. Future calendars will feature the top twelve winners from around the state. The calendar is a way to recognize the winners as well as promote and celebrate Arbor Day and the many benefits trees provide.



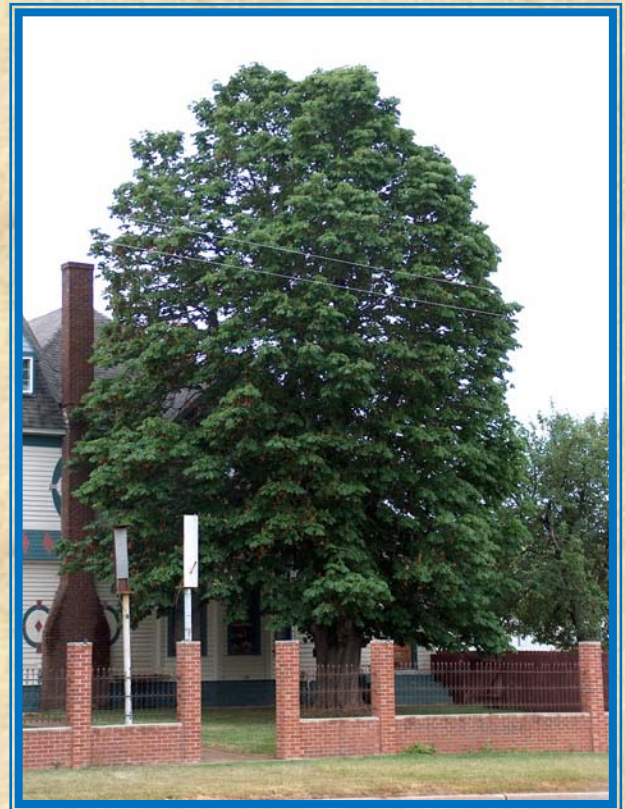
South Dakota Register of Big Trees

The South Dakota Register of Big Trees initiated in 1980, is a list of the largest reported specimens of both native and naturalized tree species found in the state. The primary purpose of the Register is to recognize big trees as a valuable natural resource worthy of conservation. Once identified and located, big trees may provide sources for superior seed collection and/or vegetative propagation. Through this program, uncommonly large trees of any species, especially those with historical significance, are located and recorded. The owners and/or locators (nominators) of such trees are recognized through local and statewide news releases and special certificates.

The Register recognizes champions in 54 different species. A total of 234 trees, both champions and challengers, are currently listed on the Register.

Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)

South Dakota's largest horse chestnut tree is located near Spearfish in Lawrence County. It is 9 feet 1 inch in circumference, 49 feet tall, and 33 feet in crown spread.



Red maple (Acer rubrum)

South Dakota's largest red maple tree is located in Sioux Falls in Minnehaha County. It is 4 feet 11 inches in circumference, 42 feet tall, and 43 feet in crown spread.

Project Learning Tree



South Dakota Project Learning Tree Inc. (PLT) is widely recognized in the state as a premier environmental education program. This program focuses on the mission to work with formal and non-formal educators to provide youth with an understanding of *how* to think, not *what* to think, about our environment and natural resources. Our complex environment can be better understood with critical thinking skills, service-learning, and inquiry-based activities found in our PLT basic (Pre-K through 8th grade) and secondary education modules. All of the PLT materials have been written by educators and professional resource managers.

The audience for fiscal year 2010 included 1,066 students, 104 educators, and 5,017 members of the general public.

Audience members reached on an indirect basis totaled 2,080 students - the number of educators who received the training times 20 students for one year. The number of educators reached indirectly totaled 312- number of educators trained talked with 3 others for one year. An additional 1,000 members of the general public were also reached through word of mouth.

The following workshops/training session were completed:

- Rapid City Children's Center
- Facilitator Training Workshop
- Early Childhood Guide
- Black Hills State University outdoor educators workshop
- Two Head-Start Early Childhood workshops
- Black Hills National Forest Service Leadership Staff meeting
- Digital Dakota Network workshop

Other activities:

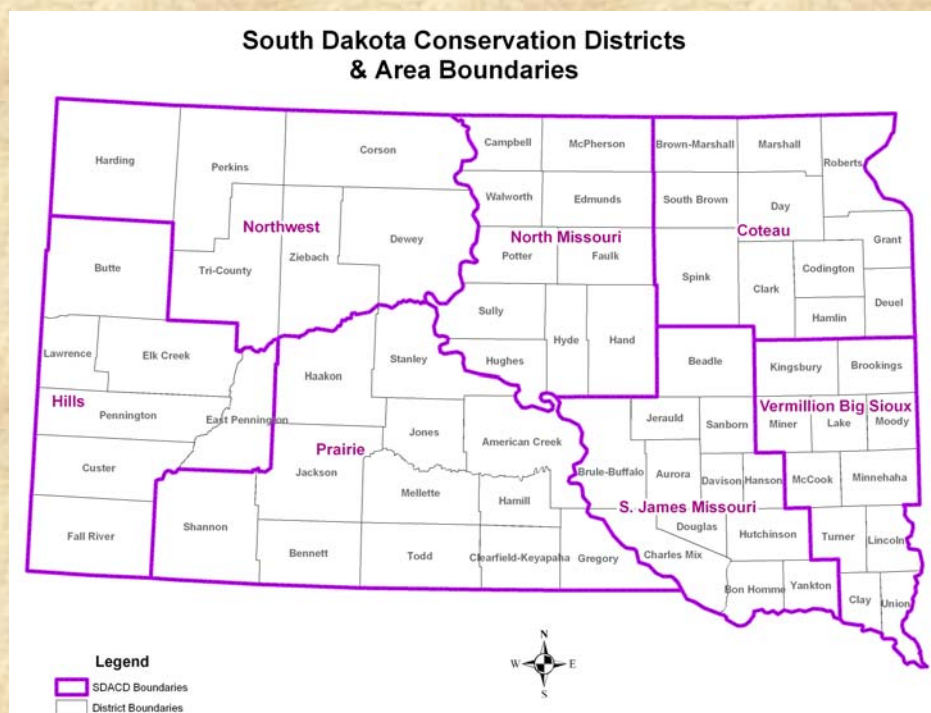
- Kids Fair – booth
- Walk in the Forest
- Health and Safety Fair – booth
- Science Day
- 2 sessions of Kindergarten Days
- South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts Convention
- Sponsored 5 educators to attend the Dakotas Chapter of the Society of American Foresters.
- Tree Farm & Firewise meetings
- Booth at South Dakota Lumbermen's Conference
- Whitewood Arbor Day Activities



Division intern, R. Gross, giving a PLT presentation on tree rings to Whitewood 5th grade students.

Conservation Programs

The purpose of the state Conservation program is to provide for the conservation of soil and water resources within the state; to prevent or control soil erosion; to prevent or minimize flood damage, and, to conserve, develop, utilize, and preserve the natural resources of this state (SDCL 38-7-1). In addition the division provides administrative and technical assistance to the State Conservation Commission and conservation districts. The primary programs include Coordinated Natural Resources Conservation Grant Program, Revolving Loan Fund, Conservation District Programs, and Technical Assistance.



South Dakota Coordinated Natural Resources Conservation Plan

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture, Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry, State Conservation Commission, conservation districts and their federal, state, tribal and local partners revised the state conservation plan. Goals of this plan are as follows:

- Goal 1: All Missouri River watersheds in South Dakota will achieve their environmental, social, and economic values;
- Goal 2: All South Dakota waters will provide sufficient quantities of quality water to meet their beneficial uses;
- Goal 3: All lands in South Dakota will have quality soils appropriate for their capability;
- Goal 4: All of South Dakota will meet air quality standards;
- Goal 5: Enhance recreation opportunities and wildlife habitats;
- Goal 6: Every South Dakota citizen will have an awareness and understanding of the benefits of natural resource management; and
- Goal 7: Secure stable funding and financial opportunities for natural resource management.

Coordinated Natural Resources Conservation Grant Fund

Grant funds are available for projects that show a natural resource conservation benefit to the state. Any organized conservation district within the state may make an application to the State Conservation Commission. These grants are competitive in nature and there is limited funding for these grants.

This application must be on an approved application form found under the “forms” link at sdda.sd.gov/Forestry. Grants are usually awarded two times during the year, May and November.

Conservation Programs

Applications are due to the division by April 1st for the May grant round and October 1st for the November round.

The projects below have received funding in FY 2010 under this grant program. However, this is not a complete list of past or currently funded projects, nor is it intended to stifle the creativity of natural resource managers in identifying alternative measures to protect the state's natural resources.



- Windbreak tree planting establishment and renovations;
- Water development to provide for livestock water needs away from the riparian area to promote healthy regeneration of those areas for erosion control benefits;
- Waterway construction and seeding;
- Rangeland/pastureland improvement projects including seeding, cross fencing, and rotational grazing;
- No-till cropping system incentives; and
- Biological weed control in areas where conventional control techniques may cause resource damage such as on highly erodible land or in areas inaccessible to conventional equipment.

During FY 2010, 23 grant applications were received and 21 projects were funded for a total of \$809,404.

Conservation District	Amount Awarded	Local Match	Total Project Costs	Project Description
American Creek	\$ 44,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 219,000	American Creek/Jones ponds
Aurora	\$ 32,502	\$ 60,743	\$ 93,245	Multi-purpose shelterbelts
Bennett	\$ 19,504	\$ 27,913	\$ 47,417	Bennett County tree program
Butte	\$ 32,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 102,000	Ponds and range improvement
Butte	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000	Redwater ditch loss analysis
Campbell	\$ 5,000	\$ 218,825	\$ 223,825	Lake Pocasse implementation
Corson	\$ 17,500	\$ 17,500	\$ 35,000	Resource conservation technician
Dewey	\$ 131,738	\$ 265,440	\$ 397,178	Livestock and resource protection
Douglas	\$ 5,804	\$ 9,795	\$ 15,599	Shelterbelt planning and maintenance
Marshall	\$ 7,264	\$ 7,264	\$ 14,528	Technical assistance
Perkins	\$ 94,508	\$ 193,658	\$ 288,166	Northwest area tree planting
Hyde	\$ 41,120	\$ 124,679	\$ 165,798	Hyde/Hand enhancement phase 2
Hyde	\$ 79,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 254,000	Missouri Coteau grassland
Davison	\$ 46,188	\$ 52,538	\$ 98,726	Davison conservation district shelterbelt
Hanson	\$ 39,000	\$ 15,600	\$ 54,600	Hanson/Davison technical assistance
Hanson	\$ 20,078	\$ 22,358	\$ 42,436	Hanson county shelterbelt
Mellette	\$ 51,748	\$ 63,824	\$ 115,572	Mellette/Todd solar panel
Miner	\$ 54,050	\$ 111,300	\$ 165,350	Water quality for livestock
Moody	\$ 3,955	\$ 10,288	\$ 14,243	Grazing implementation
Turner	\$ 45,000	\$ 70,500	\$ 115,500	Resource conservation technician
Bon Homme	\$ 14,445	\$ 30,505	\$ 44,950	Conservation enhancement
TOTAL	\$ 809,404	\$ 1,747,800	\$ 2,557,133	-

Conservation Programs

Revolving Loan Program

Loans can be made to conservation districts or watershed districts for securing, by purchase or otherwise, necessary equipment, trees and other plant materials and supplies needed to further their programs. Loans are made at 3 percent interest per annum. Loans made in FY 2010 were: Lincoln, No-till Drill, \$16,500.00; Butte, No-till Drill, \$21,864.27; Jackson, Fabric, \$7,800.00; Minnehaha, Land Roller, \$30,000.00; for a total of \$76,164.27.

Conservation District Assistance

In FY 2010 program staff made 1,137 grant and loan program assists, 673 non-grant related assists, 100 planning assists, and conducted 11 training sessions for 434 district employees and other conservation related individuals.

Grazing management.



Conservation Commission

Support to the State Conservation Commission in 2010 consisted of working with partners to find new permanent funding source(s) for the conservation grant program; refining the grant application review approval process developed in FY 2009; revising the grant funding docket; and updating their annual priorities and work plan. The commission met with multiple conservation agencies and groups to identify priorities and shared visions for natural resources conservation in South Dakota.

Funding

The conservation grant program is funded by a portion of the reimbursable but unclaimed gasoline taxes collected for non-highway (off-road) uses. As the agricultural community changes from gasoline to diesel powered equipment, gasoline use is diminishing. Consequently the funds available to the conservation grant program is declining. The program also received funds through a two year special allocation from the Pesticide Registration fund which was added short-term to address declining fuel tax deposits. That special allocation ended June 30, 2010. Other sources of funding included a \$16,350 technical assistance grant from Natural Resources Conservation Service for the first half of FY2010.

General Accomplishments

During FY2010 conservation program staff provided seven print and radio news releases, participated in the National Association of Conservation Districts Farm Bill Task Force, participated as a "cooperating agency" for the Bureau of Land Management plan revision, published news letters to conservation districts, and conducted the state natural resources conservation speech contest.

Multi-District Projects

A priority was established for funding grants to conservation districts working together in a defined area using joint-powers-agreements. Nine projects involving 51 conservation districts were funded in 2010. These projects included sharing technicians, grassland and wetland improvement, cottonwood reestablishment, and shelterbelt establishment.

Conservation Programs

Soil Conservation Award Program

The Soil Conservation Award Program was initiated by the 2008 State Legislature to recognize exceptional farming and ranching practices that conserve soil and other natural resources in South Dakota. Producers eligible for the award will have shown resource stewardship by utilizing grassed waterways, terraces, crop rotations, sufficient crop residue to protect soil stability, no-till, grasslands managed for sustainable productivity, livestock management to limit soil and nutrient runoff or forest lands managed according to a forest stewardship plan. In FY 2010, eight producers nominated by eight conservation districts received the award.



**Soil Conservation
farm/ranch.**

District Supervisor Accreditation Program

In FY 2010, program staff completed the first set of training modules for an online Conservation District Supervisor Accreditation Program. Staff has been working cooperatively with South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts to develop the online training program to make conservation district supervisors aware of the history of the conservation movement, the roles and responsibilities of district supervisors and legal issues important to conservation districts. South Dakota State University is providing the computer network for the on-line training program. The remainder of the modules will be completed in FY 2011. Conservation staff has made application to the National Association of Conservation Districts and the National Association of State Conservation Agencies to get the Conservation District Supervisor Accreditation Program recognized nationally.

2010 State Speech Contest

The 49th annual State Finals of the Resource Conservation Speech Contest was held Saturday, April 17, 2010 in the state capitol in Pierre. The theme of this year's contest was "Urban and Rural Conservation Cooperation." Twelve high school students from across South Dakota competed at the state level. Winning first place and a \$1,100 scholarship was Alexis Doerr sponsored by the South Brown Conservation District. Doerr was a sophomore Aberdeen Central High School and is the daughter of Jim and Char Doerr of Aberdeen, South Dakota. Receiving second place and a \$750 scholarship was Laurel Sharisky, a sophomore at Aberdeen Central High School. She is the daughter of Keith and Lorna Sharisky of Aberdeen, South Dakota and was sponsored by the South Brown Conservation District. Third place and a \$450 scholarship went to Cheyenne Deering sponsored by the East Pennington Conservation District. She was a sophomore at Wall High School and is the daughter of Joel and Stephanie Deering of Wasta, South Dakota. Scholarships totaling \$2,300 for the winners are provided by Touchstone Energy Cooperatives of South Dakota. The contest is co-sponsored by the South Dakota Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and the South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts.



**Speech contest winner, Alexis Doerr,
with East River Electric Board of Directors
Board Member, Ken Gillaspie.**

Service Forestry

Established through the 1990 Farm Bill, the Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) encourages private forest landowners to manage their lands using professionally prepared forest stewardship plans. These plans consider and integrate forest resources, including timber, wildlife and fish, water, aesthetics, and all associated resources to meet landowner objectives. In South Dakota, since 1990, there have been 1,137 plans written covering 65,840 acres of forestland. In addition to forest stewardship plan preparation, FSP is the primary source of funding for forest management technical assistance provided by the division.

Nationally the USDA Forest Service through the State and Private Forestry Program finances and administers FSP. In South Dakota, the Resource Conservation and Forestry Division administers FSP, with guidance provided by the State Forest Stewardship Coordinating Committee (FSCC).

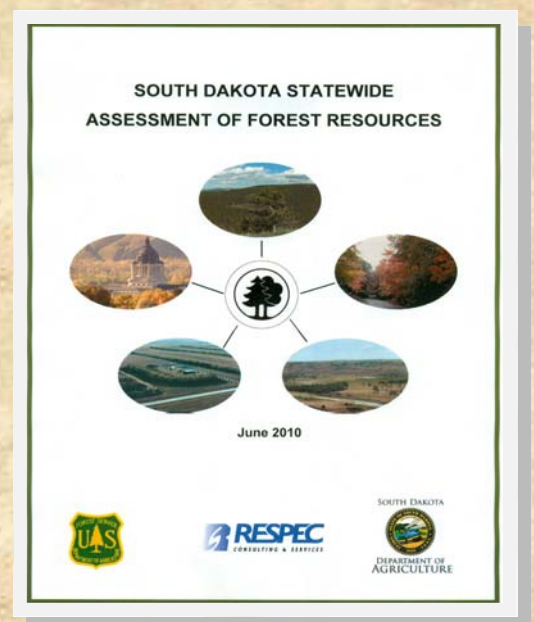
To participate in the FSP, each state must complete and maintain a current Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and Statewide Forest Resource Strategy. The division completed the South Dakota Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources, and South Dakota Statewide Forest Resource Strategy in June 2010. The documents were approved by the Forest Service in a letter dated August 6, 2010. The assessment stratified the state's forestlands into five cover types: coniferous, upland hardwood, bottomland, windbreaks, and community forests.

Coniferous forests make up 77 percent of the state's forest and primarily consist of ponderosa pine in the Black Hills. These forests not only contribute to the state's economy but also provide valuable wildlife forage and cover. The most serious threats to South Dakota's coniferous forests are insect infestation, disease, and fire. Two-thirds of the coniferous forests in South Dakota are on national forest land.

Upland hardwood forests make up 20 percent of the state's forest and are scattered small stands across the state. In general, upland hardwood forests have declining regeneration and face threats of disease, invasive species, and land-use changes. These forests provide various recreational opportunities. Approximately two-thirds of the upland hardwood forests are privately owned.

Bottomland forests make up 3 percent of the state's forest and consist primarily of cottonwood, willow, green ash, and elm located within the riparian zone of streams. These forests provide tremendous value in improving water quality and flood control. The biggest threat is lack of cottonwood regeneration. Approximately 71 percent of these important forests are privately owned.

Shelterbelts and windbreaks are not typically thought of as forested land but serve an important ecological niche and cover approximately 200,000 acres in South Dakota. Shelterbelts protect fields, structures, and roadways from wind and snow, and help prevent soil erosion. They also provide notable winter habitat for pheasants and other wildlife. There is little information about the extent, condition, and ownership, as most shelterbelts do not meet the Forest Inventory & Analysis (FIA) definition of forested land and therefore have not been inventoried. The need for renovation and



Service Forestry

management is the biggest concern for shelterbelts. Most shelterbelts are considered privately owned.

Urban or community treed lands occupy approximately 103,000 acres in South Dakota. Community tree inventories reveal that the majority of community trees are in good condition and have a good size distribution. Community trees provide energy conservation, improve water quality, and aesthetic appeal. Common threats include disease, development, and weather events. The inventory indicates 37 percent of community forest trees are green ash, and another nine percent are American elm. With Dutch elm disease already in the state killing elms, and the threat of emerald ash borer, up to 46 percent of South Dakota's community forest trees are at risk.

The South Dakota Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and Statewide Forest Resource Strategy can be found on the Division's web site: sdda.sd.gov/Forestry.

Technical Assistance

In 2010, the division prepared or approved five forest stewardship plans for private landowners covering 431 acres. Division foresters updated four old forest stewardship plans covering 2,059 acres. Foresters provided 493 forest management assists, and 118 agroforestry assists.



Scenic forest drive.

Assistance and planning by division service foresters resulted in the planting of 5,412 new trees and shrubs on 15.1 acres for conservation purposes. Restoration was completed on one existing windbreak covering 1.6 acres. Division service foresters assisted with the establishment of six new windbreaks and living snow fences covering 13.5 acres, resulting in the planting of 4,665 trees and shrubs. The Forest Land Enhancement Program funded one new planting totaling 2.4 acres and 1,044 trees and shrubs.



Thinned forest stand.

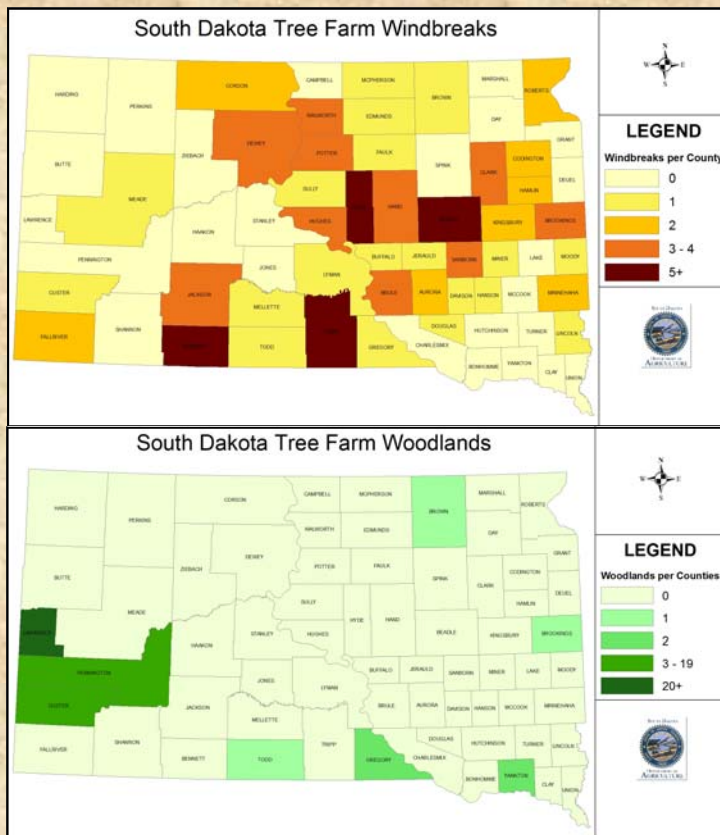
One brochure was written, distributed, and posted to the division's web page to educate landowners about benefits of thinning forests. The Living Snow Fence brochure was updated to provide the public information about the program.

Written prescriptions for 33 non-commercial thinning projects were prepared and when completed will result in the improvement of 965 acres of pine and hardwoods. Fieldwork was completed in preparation for 40 non-commercial thinning projects covering 1,200 acres.

Non-commercial thinning was completed on 28 projects involving 656 acres of forestland.

Service Forestry

Tree Farm Program



The American Tree Farm System promotes good forest management through the certification of sustainability managed woodland Tree Farms, and recognition of well managed windbreaks. There are 195 Tree Farms in South Dakota covering 29,167 acres of forestland and windbreaks. There are 105 certified woodland Tree Farms covering 25,707 acres, and 90 windbreak Tree Farms covering 3,460 acres. Division foresters completed 43 of the 50 Tree Farm inspections in 2010 covering 3,421 acres.

In fiscal year 2007, the South Dakota Tree Farm Committee (SDTFC) established a program to help landowners hire consultant foresters to prepare forest stewardship plans for their property. The division provided a \$3,500 grant to fund the program, which was matched by the Black Hills Forest Resource Association and the SDTFC. Landowners are required to pay at least 25% of the cost of the plan preparation. The South Dakota Tree Farm provided additional dollars to this program. At the end of

fiscal year 2010, eleven applications had been approved totaling \$8,095. Ten plans had been completed covering 1,092 acres at a cost of \$7,095.

Division foresters nominated both winners of the 2010 Tree Farmer of the Year awards. Paul and Penny Svenkeson of Forest Lake, Minnesota won the Woodland Tree Farmer of the Year award (for their land in Custer Co., SD) , and Brian and Kodi Callies of Howard, South Dakota won the Windbreak Tree Farmer of the Year award.

Division personnel assisted the American Tree Farm System with their third party certification process. Tree Farm properties are recognized internationally as producing certified wood and as being managed sustainably. Each state's Tree Farm system must be certified once every five years. South Dakota was chosen as one of the four Western region states to be audited in 2010. The third party auditor first checked the state Tree Farm records and then visited selected Tree Farmers to determine if they were meeting the



Brian and Kodi Callies, Windbreak Tree Farmers of the year, and R. Mayko, division forester.

Service Forestry

certification standards. If one state in the region does not pass the whole region loses certification. The South Dakota Tree Farm System passed the audit and became certified.

Information and Education

Division personnel provide Tree Farm inspectors training on the new 2010 Tree Farm certification standards. Inspectors need this training to perform inspections. Sixteen inspecting foresters were trained.

South Dakota hosted the Missouri River Foresters Meeting in 2010. Foresters from Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota met at a private landowner's property northeast of Bonesteel South Dakota for a field tour. The tour viewed a ginseng planting, solar powered irrigation pump and livestock water, fire break, cedar removal project, and cover crops for wildlife purposes. On the second day there was a round robin discussion at the Snake Creek Recreation area to discuss the different forestry projects each state is, or has, been participating in.

The "Directory of South Dakota Forest Products Industries" was updated and printed. This directory is organized into primary, secondary, and solid waste wood processors. It gives information on the volume of wood used, types of products produced, species of wood used and source of supply.

The division received a Missouri River Competitive Grant in 2009. To meet one of the goals of this grant a PowerPoint program was developed to educate conservation districts on the most common forest health problems and the declining cottonwood resource in South Dakota. This program was presented to 29 conservation districts in FY 2010.

Solar powered irrigation pump.

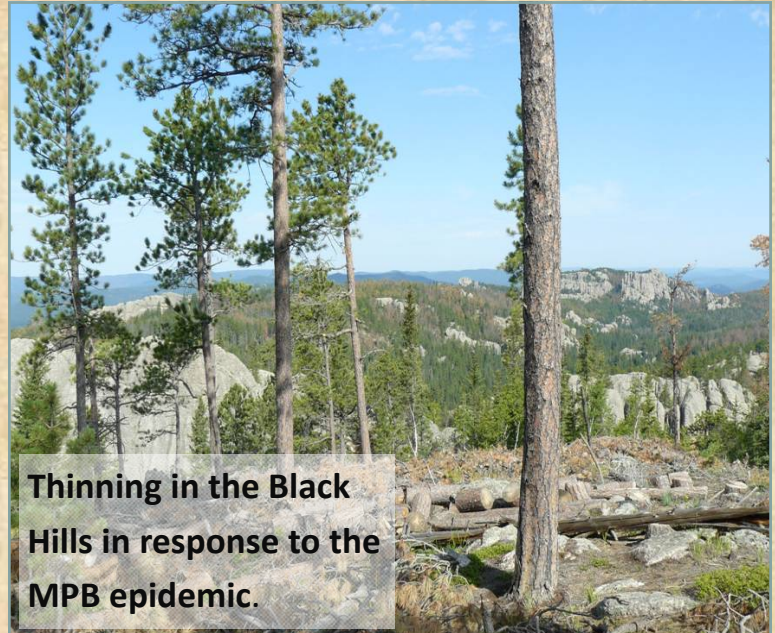


To begin again . . .

Forest Health

Forest Health Management

Forest health management in South Dakota encompasses a wide array of growing conditions, management practices, and host species. The Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry provides more than 1,200 technical assists to private landowners, conservation districts, state parks, and cooperative extension personnel each year. Many of these assists involve injury to individual landowner trees, but many also involve problems with windbreak and shelterbelt trees. Timely information on current pest problems and results of diagnoses are communicated to extension, conservation districts, and the Department of Game, Fish and Parks personnel, as well as the general public, via a weekly Pest Update located on the division's website.



The mountain pine beetle program, in response to the epidemic in the Black Hills region of South Dakota, continues to yield positive results. The epidemic, now in its 12th year, shows no signs of decreasing. The mountain pine beetle population is still increasing in many parts of the Black Hills.

Custer State Park MPB Projects

Significant resources are being devoted to the growing infestation of mountain pine beetle in the northwestern corner of Custer State Park. The division continued a program of spot baiting and thinning to reduce the rate of spread from the adjacent Black Elk Wilderness Area to the ponderosa pine forests of the park.

Helicopter logging in CSP.



Protection measures were also continued this year for keeping the remnant stand of limber pine free from mountain pine beetle attack. Anti-aggregate pheromones (Verbenone) were placed on limber pine of appropriate diameter at the end of June.

In FY 2010, 22,000 mountain pine beetle infested trees in Custer State Park were located and marked. These infested trees were cut and treated to kill the beetles.

A large percentage of the infested trees were removed from the park by use of helicopter and traditional logging machinery.



Forest Health

Sawmill Trapping Initiative

The division continued a mass-trapping program at sawmills in the Black Hills area to reduce the potential for pine engraver beetles emerging from infested logs and infesting trees outside of the mills. The trapping program has been very successful at keeping tree mortality adjacent to sawmills at lower levels than they would be without trapping.

Gypsy Moth Trapping Project

The FY 2010 gypsy moth monitoring program was conducted as a cooperative effort with the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service. The gypsy moth is a defoliating insect that was introduced into New England from Europe in the 1860s. It has spread since then into deciduous forests throughout eastern United States and is now established in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Traps were placed at campgrounds and rest areas.

Emerald Ash Borer Initiative

The division is also alerting nurseries, conservation districts, campground owners, communities, and landowners about the potential threat of the emerald ash borer (EAB). This Asian insect has infested thousands of acres of forests, resulting in the loss of more than 8 million ash trees in Michigan and Ohio, and has been detected in several other locations. The most recent detection was in St. Paul, Minnesota. Since many of South Dakota's windbreaks are planted in green ash and this same species is the most common city street tree in the state, the potential damage from an infestation of this insect is very high.



The most likely threat for South Dakota is from the accidental introduction of this pest through infested firewood. The adult emerald ash borer emerges from infested wood during the summer months

which is timed perfectly with high campground use from visitors from other states. The division has developed a program to educate campground owners and visitors of the possibility of moving this insect and the need to dispose of any firewood brought in from outside the state. The poster design was also used for billboards in 3 locations on the eastern side of the state.

The division worked with North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas to acquire funding for the Great Plains Emerald Ash Borer Initiative to prepare for the eventual introduction of this insect into the Great Plains. The grant was used to educate the public about EAB, inventory the states to determine ash prevalence, estimate the financial impacts on the states, and to have a readiness plan in place for when EAB reaches our states.

South Dakota began the inventory in late May 2009. The inventory for the 2009 growing season involved a total of 200 plots statewide. The inventory



Forest Health

of urban and rural trees under the Great Plains Initiative was completed during the summer of 2009. Preliminary data indicates that 35-40 percent of urban and rural trees in South Dakota are green ash. When the emerald ash borer invades the state, many, if not all, of those ash trees will eventually die. Losing one out of every two to three trees in the communities and rural areas of the state will be a significant impact to the citizens of South Dakota.

Dutch Elm Disease

Dutch elm disease was discovered in Cleveland, Ohio in 1930 and since then it has continued to be a threat to the elm trees that remain in the communities across South Dakota. Dutch elm disease surveys were conducted by division personnel in six communities and 104 trees were found to be infected.

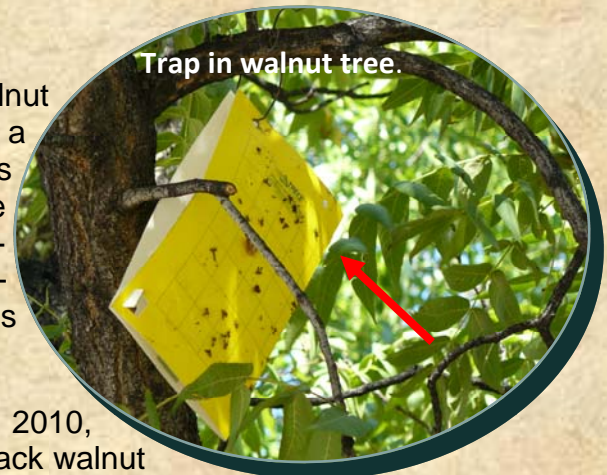
Early Detection and Rapid Response Project

The Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) Pilot Project 2001-2006 (Rabaglia et. al., 2007) demonstrated the feasibility of a nationally coordinated survey for nonnative bark beetles. National implementation began in FY 2007 and trapping has been conducted in about 17 states each year. Funding is provided to Forest Service Regions, which then fund states to conduct the trapping. From 2007-2009, most of the 50 states have participated in the EDRR project. A National EDRR Team sets survey priorities, selects target species, and develops protocols for state participation.

The division set up traps at nine sites, seven sites west river and two sites east river. Insects were collected from the traps every two weeks and sent in for analysis. No new exotics were identified.

Survey for Thousand Cankers

This is a newly recognized disease (2008) of certain walnut species (*Juglans*) caused by a fungus (*Geosmithia* sp.) that is vectored by a bark beetle (walnut twig beetle). Widespread walnut death has occurred in many western states during the past decade.



Beginning in the summer of 2010, the division put out traps on black walnut trees in communities throughout the state to survey for the presence of the walnut twig beetle.

Black Hills Forest Health and Restoration Grant

Under the Black Hills Forest and Restoration Grant, the division was able to conduct mountain pine beetle surveying, detection, and treatment work in the Black Hills.

Division personnel surveyed 1,280 acres on 23 different ownerships of private lands for mountain pine beetle infestations. The division marked 3,734 infested trees for treatment. The cost of treating the infested trees was borne by the landowners.

Forest Health

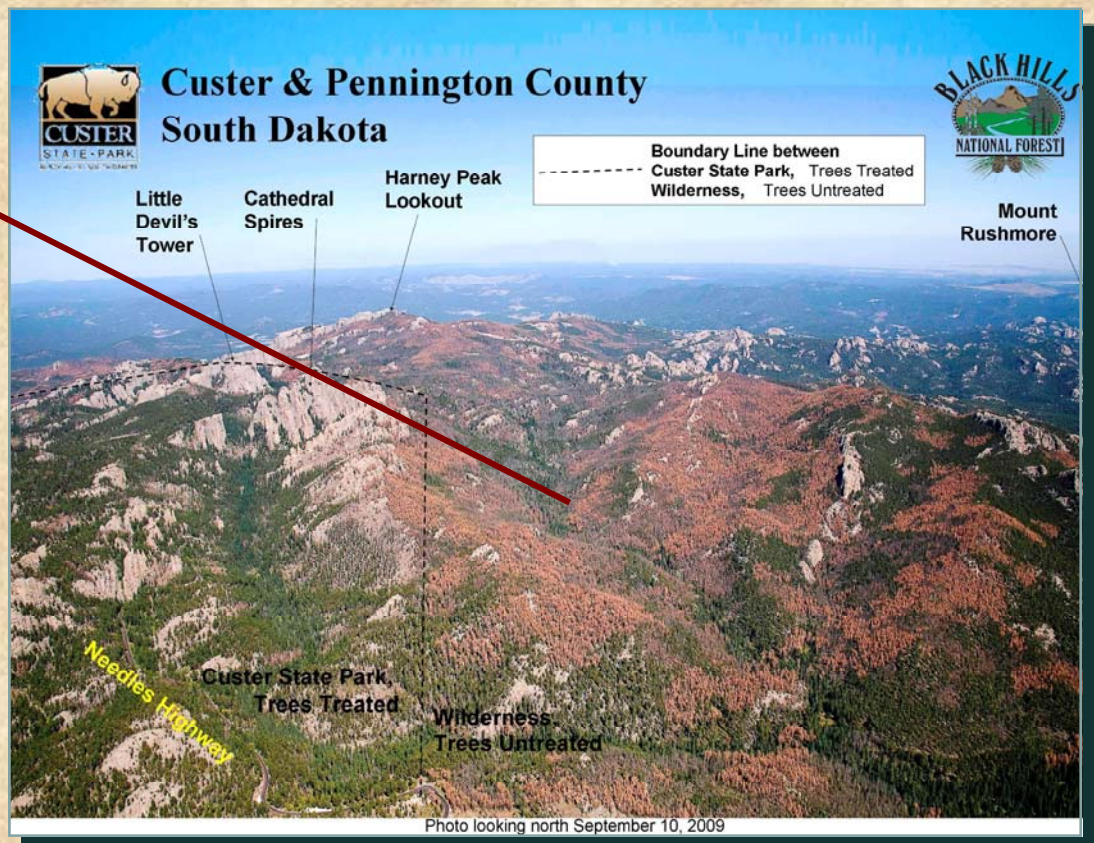
The division contracted for aerial photography of the Sylvan Lake area of Custer State Park (CSP). This photography was used to track mountain pine beetle infestations in CSP and the adjacent Black Elk Wilderness and Norbeck Wildlife Preserve.

The grant was used to cover a portion of the marking and treating of mountain pine beetle infested trees in CSP. The grant was also used to restore the health of forest stands on private lands in the Black Hills. Priority was given to treatments in close proximity to federal lands where treatments are in progress, or were recently completed.

In FY2010, 304.4 acres of forest restoration was completed on 14 ownerships of non-industrial private forest land.



FY 2010 Mountain pine beetle infestation in the Black Elk Wilderness area, adjacent to Custer State Park.



Mountain Pine Beetle in Custer State Park

Since 1996, the mountain pine beetle (MPB) infestation has dramatically affected the ponderosa pine forest of the Black Hills. The beetle is a native insect and well adapted to the natural conditions of the region. The Black Hills experienced widespread epidemics in the 1890's, 1940's, 1970's, and the present.

Epidemic Status in the Black Hills

The mountain pine beetle epidemic continues to grow and expand within the Black Hills National Forest. Areas with expanding beetle populations and subsequent tree mortality include Bear Mountain, Custer Peak, the Deerfield area, and the Black Elk Wilderness area. Pockets of beetle infestations are also more prevalent throughout the entire Black Hills. This indicates that the current beetle epidemic has not peaked and will continue to develop throughout the Black Hills, probably for at least another 5 years.

A forest health evaluation done by the USDA Forest Service in May of 2008 states that "the number of trees killed per acre found in parts of Norbeck/Black Elk Wilderness is extremely high." "There are large portions of wilderness that already have 100% mortality of the pine overstory, and this level of mortality is expected to continue in the near future." The evaluation also states that "the only effective long-range strategy to minimize beetle-caused mortality is controlling stand conditions through silvicultural means over large landscapes and monitoring for areas of beetle buildup." The infestation is moving east towards Mt. Rushmore National Memorial.

In response to this expanding population, the division and Custer State Park (CSP) jointly developed a detailed plan to aggressively manage the infestation. Harvesting infested trees and thinning to reduce stand susceptibility has been a proven means of slowing beetle populations (from 2005-2008 1,860 acres have been thinned). In addition to these traditional actions, pheromones, synthetic forms of attractants naturally produced by the beetles, were used to purposely draw beetles to specific trees. Baited trees draw many times the normal number of beetles, essentially "soaking up" a population. Once the trees are infested, they are felled, cut into 2-foot lengths, and left to dry out. The drying wood does not provide sufficient food for the larvae so most die before emerging. Pheromones are also being employed to repel beetles from specific trees in an innovative effort to protect the rare limber pines present in CSP. The specific MPB projects in CSP include:



- **Spot Baiting 2001:** A 230 acre baiting and thinning project was initiated and completed by spring 2001. This project successfully eliminated several small infestations within the Park.
- **Spot Baiting 2005-2009:** Trees near existing infestations were baited in 2005 and in subsequent years trees were baited near the previous year's treated trees. Baited and naturally infested trees were felled and cut into 2 foot lengths and left to dry, killing most of the MPB larvae that were inside them.

Mountain Pine Beetle in Custer State Park

- **Total trees treated in CSP:**

- ⇒ 2005: 3,000
- ⇒ 2006: 4,100
- ⇒ 2007: 11,900
- ⇒ 2008: 21,000
- ⇒ 2009: 22,000

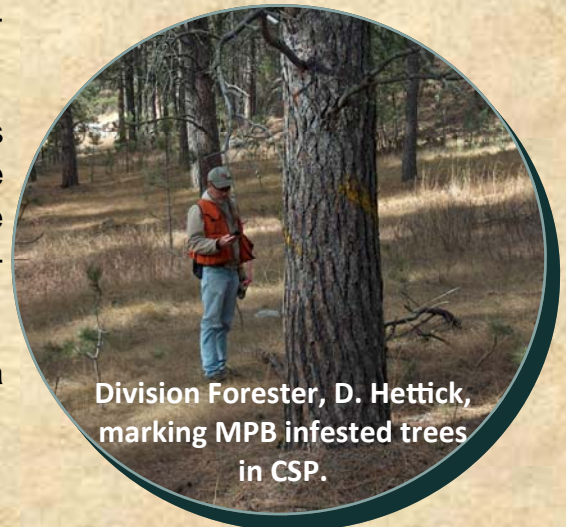
- **Special appropriations buffer winter of 2007-2008:** 450 acres around the border of CSP were thinned to slow bark beetle movement into or out of the Park. Parts of those acres were piled for aesthetic or fire danger reasons. This was finished in 2008.
- **Anti-aggregation baiting of limber pine 2005-2009:** A relic stand of limber pine in the Cathedral Spires has received National Natural Landmark status from the National Park Service. Limber pine is a preferred host to the mountain pine beetle and there is concern that South Dakota could lose this unique stand. Anti-aggregation pheromones that repel mountain pine beetles from limber pine were placed on individual trees. Less than ten limber pines have become infested with mountain pine beetles as a result of this practice. *These pheromones are not known to work on ponderosa pine.*
- **Commercial tree harvesting 2009:** The same area where all of these projects have been taking place will be commercially logged to reduce stand density, which reduces susceptibility to MPB and fire risk.
- **Helicopter Logging 2009:** A helicopter logging crew was contracted to remove the infested trees that would have normally been treated on site in remote locations. The contract was extended to harvest more trees in these locations to reduce stand densities on more acres.
- **Monitoring:** Personnel will continue to monitor this area of CSP for any new infestations.

Future Needs:

The MPB problem is not yet completely eliminated in CSP. Unchecked infestations on the surrounding Black Hills National Forest demand that control efforts be continued in the coming years. A continued proactive approach to management will reduce the risk of MPB and provide a barrier for the continued spread of beetle populations. These management strategies will help to ensure that CSP remains a place of beauty and biodiversity in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

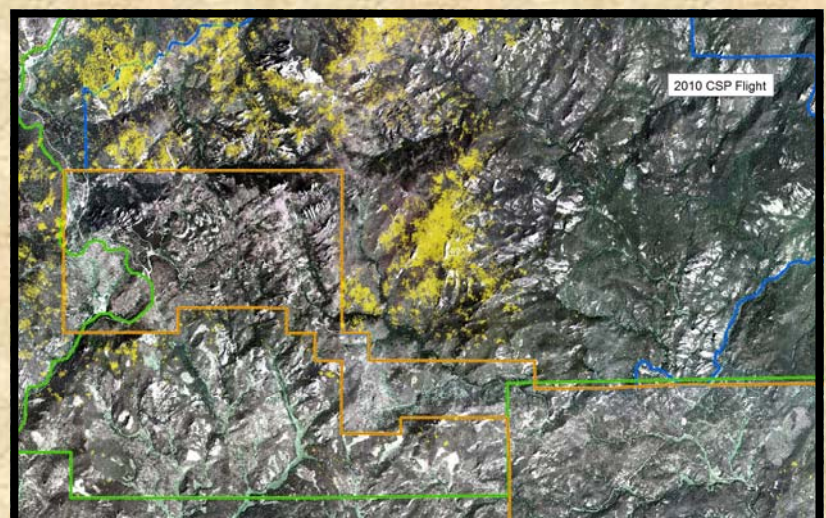
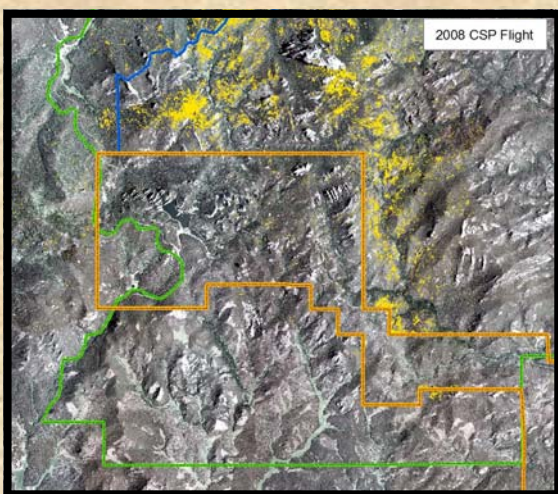
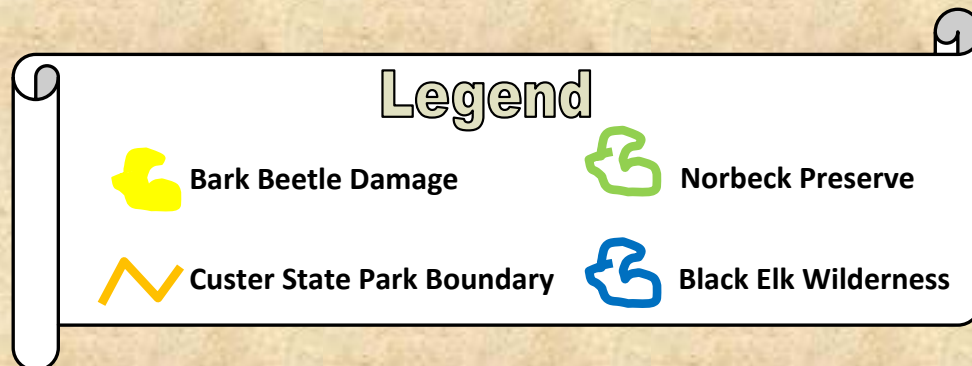
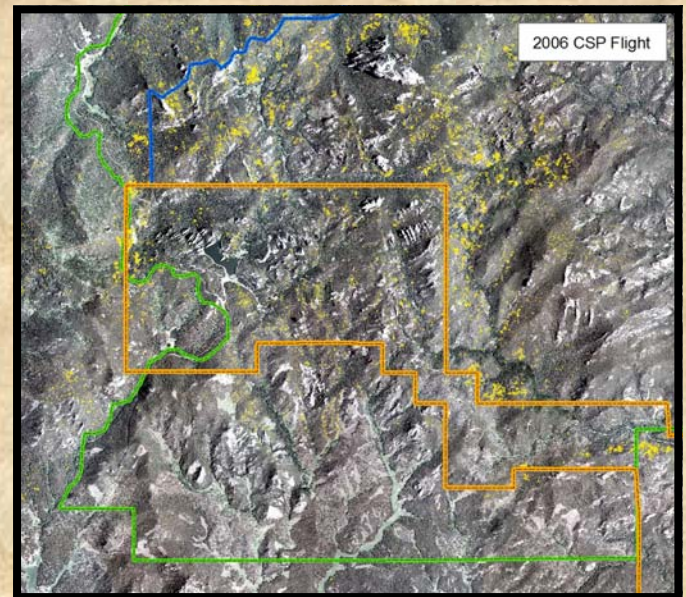
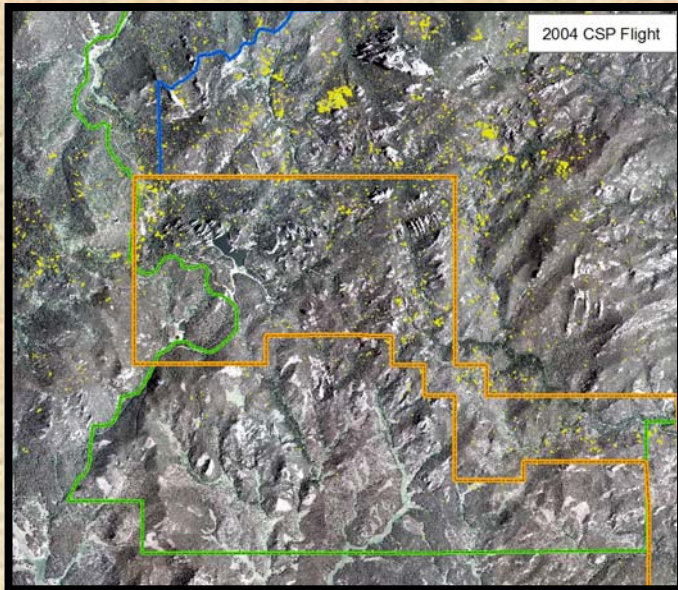


Bark beetle trap in CSP.



Division Forester, D. Hettick, marking MPB infested trees in CSP.

Mountain Pine Beetle in Custer State Park



Forest Inventory Analysis

The FIA program collects, analyzes, and reports information on the status and trends of America's forests. Information is collected on how much forest exists, who owns it, how it is changing, how the trees and other forest vegetation are growing, and how much forest has died and/or been removed in recent years. This information can be used in evaluating wildlife habitat conditions, assessing the sustainability of ecosystem management practices and supporting planning and decision-making activities undertaken by public and private enterprises.



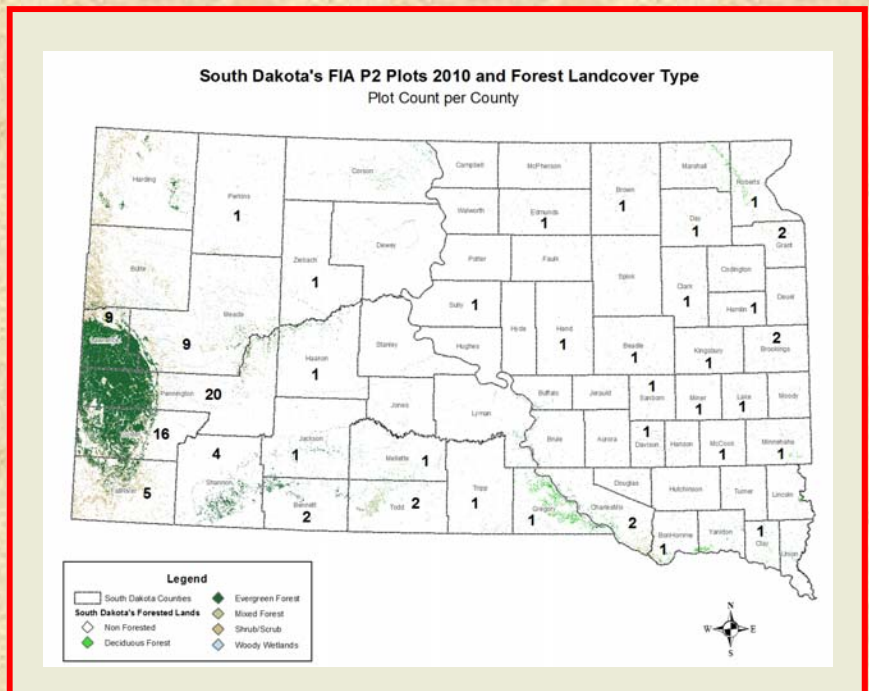
The FIA program combines this information with related data on insects, diseases and other types of forest damaging agents and stresses. This is done to assess the health condition and potential future risks to forests. The program also projects what the forests may be like in 10 to 50 years under various scenarios. This information is essential for evaluating whether current forest management practices are sustainable in the long run and whether current policies will allow future generations to benefit from the many uses that America's forests provide.

In FY2010, the division completed the fifth and final panel of our second annualized inventory. These re-inventories will show how the state's forest resources are changing.

Also in FY2010, the State of South Dakota received \$60,102 from the USDA Forest Service, Northern Research Station, Forest Inventory Analysis Unit, to inventory 98 P2 forest inventory plots, 25 QAQC plots and 12 ozone plots. The Northern Research Station was solely responsible for collecting data for the P3 (forest health) plots.

The most recent five year report on the annualized inventory in South Dakota is titled "South Dakota's Forests, 2005" and can be found at: <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/9724>.

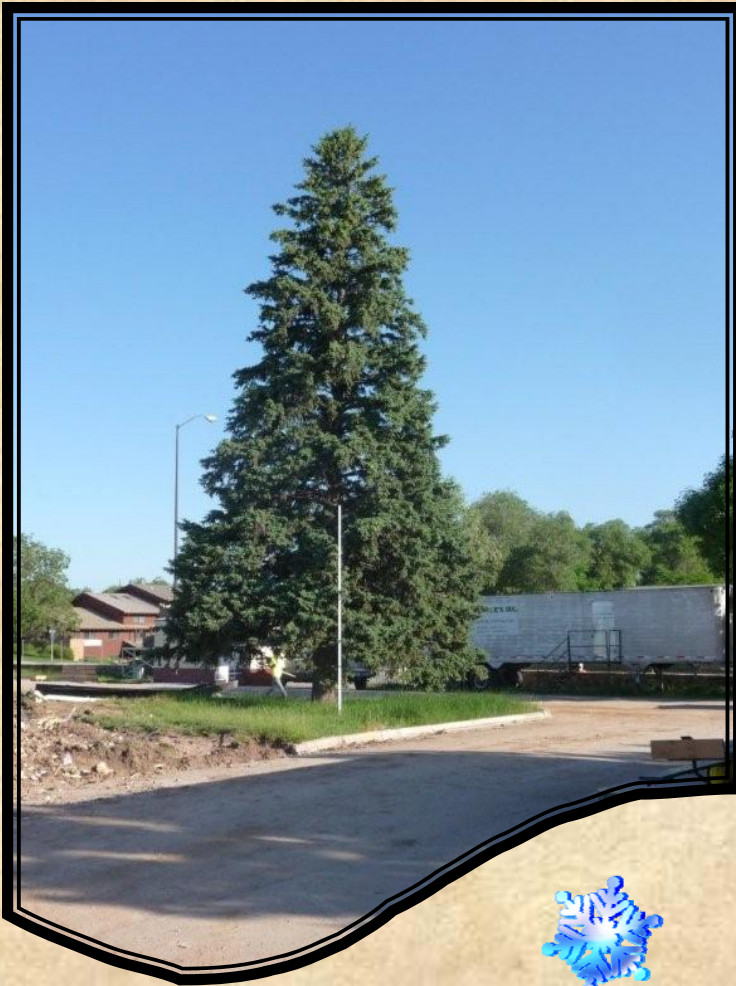
The most recent annual report on the annualized inventory in South Dakota is titled “South Dakota’s Forest Resources, 2008” and can be found at: http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/rn/rn_nrs75.pdf.



Capitol Christmas Tree



Black Hills Spruce



Every year thousands of guests visit the South Dakota State Capitol to enjoy the Christmas tree display. More than 90 Christmas trees are on display in the Capitol, and are decorated by schools, churches, communities, and civic groups from across the state. The 29th annual Christmas at the Capitol holiday display, featured the 2009 theme: "Do You See What I See."

Every year, the division searches out the perfect tree to be the crown jewel in the display. The two-story South Dakota tree featured in the Capitol rotunda had been donated by the South Dakota National Guard

and was located on Camp Rapid, in front of the former Headquarters Building. The tree was scheduled to be removed as part of the building demolition process, until CFMO Engineering Section and Scull Construction thought of offering the tree to the state for the holiday display.



It is a 45 foot tall Black Hills spruce that was originally planted in 1949 by Mr. Richard Walker.



Special Tree Planting and Other Conservation Projects

At the end of Fiscal Year 2010, \$260,000 was identified to be used for special conservation projects to be funded and fully implemented during Fiscal Year 2011. The division secured an agreement with the South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts (SDACD) to plant trees and establish other conservation practices through the local conservation districts. These funds are available for Fiscal Year 2011 only and all funds must be spent by the end of the 2011 Fiscal Year.

Shelterbelt planting.



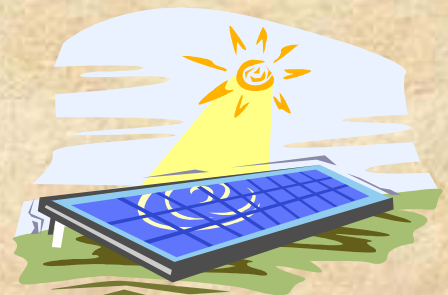
Eligible projects must address one of the below resource needs:

- Tree planting projects that will be located within cities, towns, and communities located on the interior of Native American tribal reservations;
- Tree plantings to occur on lands currently enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program;
- Solar panels and pumps for livestock watering; or
- Other conservation projects not currently eligible for cost-share under an existing Conservation Commission grant.

Tree planting project in New Underwood, SD.



To apply for funding, applications must be made through the local conservation districts.



Cottonwood Initiative

Fiscal Year 2008 through Fiscal Year 2010



The division received funding to enhance the benefits from healthy trees and forests within the Missouri River Basin in South Dakota. This project provided additional technicians, established new riparian tree plantings, established community tree plantings along watercourses, and trained conservation districts to identify forest and tree health issues. This funding, along with funding from NRCS Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), conservation districts, South Dakota Conservation Commission, GF&P, and the National Wild Turkey Federation targeted cottonwood plantings in the northwest part of the state. Since there was no

service forester within the northwest part of the state, a forester was hired by the conservation districts and funded through the mix of grants.

Total Funding

Funding Sources	Amount Allocated
WHIP	\$ 43,793
SD Conservation Commission	\$ 80,000
SD Resource Conservation & Forestry Division	\$ 110,000
SD Department of Game, Fish, & Parks	\$ 56,000
National Forest Foundation	\$ 56,600
National Wild Turkey Federation	\$ 10,850
Total	\$ 357,243



Accomplishments under this initiative:

The total number of trees (each tree was accompanied by a tree tube, stake, and fabric square with staples) that were planted since 2008 on private lands is 5,995, encompassing 26.5 acres and 23,003 linear feet of fence (fence totals only available for 2008 and 2009 because the 2010 fence measurements will not be compiled at the date when this report was published).

Cottonwood Initiative

Yearly numbers are as follows:

- 2008: 3,480 trees were planted on 13 acres and 9,632 feet of fence was used to protect the trees.
- 2009: 1,550 trees were planted on 8 acres and 13,371 feet of fence was used to protect the trees.
- 2010: 965 trees were planted on 5.5 acres (fence measurement was not compiled at the date when this report was published).

The total number of projects done in the NW area since 2008 is 25, assisting 21 producers.

- Perkins County: five projects were done with five producers.
- Harding County: seven projects were done with five producers.
- Corson County: 11 projects were done with nine producers.
- Dewey County: one project was done with one producer.
- Ziebach County: one project was done with one producer.
- Tri-Co: no projects have been done yet but there is one producer that will implement a project in 2011 if funding is available.

WHIP was used to cost share “access control” of livestock in riparian areas along with cost-share for trees, tubes, stakes, fabric squares, and fence.

There is currently a list of 12 producers who are interested in this project in future years if funding is available. This program has been extremely successful, in terms of both landowner interest and tree survival.

New riparian cottonwood planting



Cottonwood planting



Financial Assistance to Local Organizations

Summary of Grants Awarded

By County, Program, and Amount During State Fiscal Year 2010

County	Grant Recipient	Program	Award Amount	Local Match	Total Project Costs
Lyman County	American Creek Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 44,000.00	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 219,000.00
Aurora	Aurora Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 32,502.00	\$ 60,743.00	\$ 93,245.00
Bennett	Bennett Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 19,504.00	\$ 27,913.00	\$ 47,417.00
Bon Homme	Bon Homme Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 14,445.00	\$ 30,505.00	\$ 44,950.00
Brookings	Brookings Conservation District	CRP	\$ 66.00	\$ -	\$ 66.00
Brown	City of Aberdeen	U&CF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	City of Aberdeen	MRC	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 27,963.00	\$ 32,963.00
Butte	Butte Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 102,000.00
	Butte Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Campbell	Campbell Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 218,825.00	\$ 223,825.00
Charles Mix	Charles Mix County Conservation Dist.	CRP	\$ 232.00	\$ -	\$ 232.00
Clark	Clark County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 435.00	\$ -	\$ 435.00
	Clark County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 984.00	\$ -	\$ 984.00
	Clark County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 181.00	\$ -	\$ 181.00
Clay	Clay County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 293.00	\$ -	\$ 293.00
Codington	Codington County Conservation Dist.	CRP	\$ 381.00	\$ -	\$ 381.00
Corson	Corson Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 17,500.00	\$ 17,500.00	\$ 35,000.00
Custer	City of Buffalo Gap	U&CF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	Custer County	WPC	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
	Custer County	WPC	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Davison	Davison Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 46,188.00	\$ 52,538.00	\$ 98,726.00
	City of Ethan	U&CF	\$ 945.00	\$ 945.00	\$ 1,890.00
Day	City of Webster	U&CF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	Day County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 141.00	\$ -	\$ 141.00
	Day County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 37.50	\$ -	\$ 37.50
Deuel	City of Gary	U&CF	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 3,800.00
	Deuel County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 389.00	\$ -	\$ 389.00
	Deuel County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 180.00	\$ -	\$ 180.00
Dewey	Dewey Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 131,738.00	\$ 265,440.00	\$ 397,178.00
Douglas	Douglas Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 5,804.40	\$ 9,795.20	\$ 15,599.60
Fall River	Fall River County	WPC	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
	Fall River County	WPC	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
Fall River	Fall River Conservation District	CRP	\$ 168.00	\$ -	\$ 168.00
Faulk	Faulk County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 190.00	\$ -	\$ 190.00
Grant	Grant County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 5,450.00	\$ -	\$ 5,450.00
Gregory	Gregory County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 149.00	\$ -	\$ 149.00
Haakon	Haakon County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 63.00	\$ -	\$ 63.00
	Haakon County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 134.00	\$ -	\$ 134.00
Hamlin	Hamlin County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 255.00	\$ -	\$ 255.00
Hand	Hand County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 364.00	\$ -	\$ 364.00
Hanson	Hanson Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 39,000.00	\$ 15,600.00	\$ 54,600.00
	Hanson Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 20,078.00	\$ 22,358.00	\$ 42,436.00
Hutchinson	Hutchinson County Conservation Dist.	CRP	\$ 143.00	\$ -	\$ 143.00
	Hutchinson County Conservation Dist.	CRP	\$ 196.00	\$ -	\$ 196.00
Hyde	Hyde Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 41,119.50	\$ 124,678.50	\$ 165,798.00
	Hyde Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 254,000.00
Jerauld	Jerauld County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 347.00	\$ -	\$ 347.00
Kingsbury	Kingsbury County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 5,199.00	\$ -	\$ 5,199.00
Lake	City of Madison	MRC	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
Lawrence	Lawrence County	WPC	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
Lincoln	Lincoln County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 185.00	\$ -	\$ 185.00
	Lincoln County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 112.00	\$ -	\$ 112.00

Financial Assistance to Local Organizations

County	Grant Recipient	Program	Award Amount	Local Match	Total Project Costs
Lyman	Lyman County	WPC	\$ 5,394.00	\$ 5,394.00	\$ 10,788.00
	American Creek Conservation District	CRP	\$ 2,487.00	\$ -	\$ 2,487.00
Marshall	Marshall Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 7,264.00	\$ 7,264.00	\$ 14,528.00
	City of Eden	U&CF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	Marshall County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 1,172.00	\$ -	\$ 1,172.00
	Marshall County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 37.50	\$ -	\$ 37.50
McCook	City of Salem	U&CF	\$ 693.00	\$ 693.00	\$ 1,386.00
Meade	Elk Creek Conservation District	CRP	\$ 425.00	\$ -	\$ 425.00
Mellette	Mellette Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 51,748.05	\$ 63,824.25	\$ 115,572.30
Miner	Miner Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 54,050.00	\$ 111,300.00	\$ 165,350.00
	Miner County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 287.00	\$ -	\$ 287.00
	Miner County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 130.00	\$ -	\$ 130.00
Minnehaha	City of Dell Rapids	U&CF	\$ 6,300.00	\$ 6,300.00	\$ 12,600.00
	City of Sioux Falls	U&CF	\$ 448.00	\$ 948.00	\$ 1,396.00
	Minnehaha County Conservation Dist.	CRP	\$ 582.00	\$ -	\$ 582.00
Moody	Moody Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 3,955.00	\$ 10,288.00	\$ 14,243.00
	Moody County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 115.00	\$ -	\$ 115.00
	Moody County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 629.00	\$ -	\$ 629.00
Pennington	Pennington County	WPC	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
	Pennington County	WPC	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 2,400.00
Perkins	Perkins Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 94,508.15	\$ 193,658.12	\$ 288,166.27
Roberts	Roberts County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 182.00	\$ -	\$ 182.00
Roberts	Roberts County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 88.00	\$ -	\$ 88.00
Spink	City of Redfield	MRC	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
Sully	Sully County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 168.00	\$ -	\$ 168.00
Sully	Sully County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 95.00	\$ -	\$ 95.00
Turner	Turner Conservation District	CSWC	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 70,500.00	\$ 115,500.00
	City of Parker	U&CF	\$ 3,711.00	\$ 3,711.00	\$ 7,422.00
	Turner County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 77.00	\$ -	\$ 77.00
Union	Union County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 44.00	\$ -	\$ 44.00
Yankton	Yankton County Conservation District	CRP	\$ 660.00	\$ -	\$ 660.00
Yankton	City of Yankton	MRC	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
	Individual Land Owner	BHC	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 1,500.00
	Individual Land Owner	BHC	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 4,800.00
	Individual Land Owner	BHC	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 1,500.00
	Individual Land Owner	BHC	\$ 7,356.00	\$ 7,356.00	\$ 14,712.00
	Individual Land Owner	BHC	\$ 9,823.00	\$ 9,823.00	\$ 19,646.00
	Individual Land Owner	BHC	\$ 6,845.50	\$ 6,845.50	\$ 13,691.00
State Wide	Individual Land Owner	STW	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 500.00
	SD Nursery & Landscape Assoc	U&CF	\$ 925.00	\$ 925.00	\$ 1,850.00
TOTALS	-	-	\$ 964,447.60	\$ 1,910,983.57	\$ 2,875,431.17

U&CF = Urban & Community Forestry Challenge Grant

BHC = Black Hills Competitive Grant

STW = Stewardship Grant

MRC = Missouri River Competitive Grant

CRP = Conservation Reserve Program Grant

CSWC = Coordinated Natural Resource Conservation Grant



**For additional copies of this report contact the
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An aerial photograph showing a vast landscape of rolling hills and dense evergreen forests. In the center-right, a small town with several buildings is visible, nestled in a valley. The foreground is dominated by thick green forest, while the background shows more distant, hazy hills under a clear sky.

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150 copies of this publication were printed by the Department of Agriculture, Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry at a cost of \$9.12 per copy. This report was printed on 10% post-consumer recycled paper.