DIVISION OF RESOURCE CONSERVATION & FORESTRY: FISCAL YEAR 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

Sica Hollow in eastern South Dakota

CREDITS

Raymond A. Sowers

Writer/Editor

Tiffany Arp **Community Forestry Specialist**

Contributors

Greg Josten, Bill Smith, Brian Scott, Brian Garbisch, Dianne Miller, Cec Johnson, Doug Haugan, LaDonna Holm, and John Hinners.

Resource Conservation	Table of Contents	
	Introduction	1
and Forestry	Coordinated Plan for Natural Resources Conservation	2
	Community Forestry	3
	South Dakota Register of Big Trees	7
	South Dakota Project Learning Tree	8
	Resource Conservation	9
	Service Forestry	12
in tak is .	Forest Health	17
	Black Hills Forest Initiative	19
	Mountain Pine Beetle in Custer State Park	21
CREDITS	Capitol Christmas Tree	22
Raymond A. Sowers	Conservation District Partnership	23
State Forester/Division Director, Resource Conservation & Forestry	Forest Inventory and Analysis	24
523 E. Capitol Ave	South Dakota State Tree	25
Pierre, SD 57501	State and Private Forestry Competitive Grants	26
Writer/Editor	Financial Assistance to Local Organizations	28

Photographs

Division Staff at Work

Division personnel, US Forest Service, and the South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts.

30

www.sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry

New Personnel

Marcus Warnke

I was born, and raised in Rapid City, and graduated from Central High School in 2004. Attended the University of Montana in Missoula from 2004-2008 where I acquired my BS in Forest Resource



Management. I began working with the US Forest Service on the Mystic Ranger District. In 2005 I was a Forestry Aide, marking timber; 2006, I was the Hydrology Tech for both Mystic and Hell Canyon RDs; and in 2007, I worked as a Biological Science Tech with the Forest Health division of the Forest Service. In 2009, I moved back to Rapid City (for a girl... whom I married June 29th of this year), and took a job as the crew leader for the timber program on the Mystic Ranger District. On May 24, 2012, I took this job as the Forest Health Service Forester.

My wife, Kelly Warnke, is the Botanist on the Mystic RD, and we have two dogs and a home in Rapid City. Whether with my family, or individually, I enjoy back-packing, camping, hiking, fly-fishing/hunting, biking of all sorts, brewing and drinking beer, gardening, travelling, and, if I have any spare time, relaxing. I also enjoy growing beards and moustaches (which I have since shaved since taking this position). Hopefully folks will come to recognize me continually as my appearance often changes!

LaDonna Holm

I was born in Redfield, SD and raised in the little town of Cresbard, SD. I attended Lake Area Vocational Technical School for Office Practice and graduated in May of 1987. I moved to Pierre, SD after graduation and successfully became employed as a staff assistant for the SD Department of Agriculture, Division of Regulatory Services. Over

the years I was able to advance my career from a staff assistant, to secretary, to my last position as Office Supervisor for the Division of Agricultural Services. I joined the Division of Resource Conservation & Forestry in April of 2012 as the Grants Management Assistant. I'm married to my husband, Scott Holm, and we have two wonderful daughters, Stephanie and Ashley. My hobbies include, reading, camping, spending time with my family and watching my girls drag race.

Welcome Marcus and LaDonna!

1E

Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry



he 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 resource conservation program is to preserve resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, create and enhance wildlife habitat, protect the tax base, protect public lands, 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 Resources 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 - Tiffany Arp, team leader (Pierre office); Bill Smith, program administrator (Pierre office)

- Conservation Bill Smith, team leader and program administrator (Pierre office)
- Forest Health Brian Garbisch, team leader (Rapid City office); Greg Josten, program administrator (Rapid City office)
- Service Forestry Greg Josten, team leader and program administrator (Rapid City office)

Each of the four teams has 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 on the division's website.

This report highlights our accomplishments and special projects in fiscal year 2012 by each program. For additional copies of this report contact the division office in Pierre at (605) 773-3623 or by emailing the division at: <u>SDRCF@state.sd.us</u>.



http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/forest-stewardship-program/office-locations/default.aspx

Coordinated Plan for Natural Resources Conservation

During FY2012, the division began revising the Coordinated Plan for Natural Resources Conservation. The plan was initially created in 1991 as the "Coordinated Soil and Water Conservation Plan." The original plan was designed to assist the State Conservation Commission with setting conservation priorities to reduce soil erosion, improve soil condition, and improve water quality and quantity. The plan is used by the Conservation Commission with targeting grant funds under their control. Under this original plan, soil erosion was reduced on 3.8 million acres to tolerable levels and rangeland condition was improved from poor to fair on 1.7 million acres.

In 2007, the plan was revised with public input and was renamed the "Coordinated Plan for Natural Resources Conservation" to reflect the importance that addressing a broader range of natural resources has on the agricultural landscape, state economics, and the quality of life in South Dakota. The 2007 plan included natural resources goals addressing water and soil resources, air quality, recreation and wildlife, public awareness, and funding for conservation to be achieved by 2012.

Beginning in January 2012, division staff worked with the state conservation partnership to evaluate the accomplishments of the 2007 plan. In addition to evaluating the 2007 plan, the division held public meetings around the state to seek input on a broad range of conservation topics to be considered during the revision of the plan. The new plan will foster collaboration between the conservation partnership and develop proactive conservation efforts. Through these efforts, the partnership will enhance natural resources conservation. These enhancements will contribute towards the quality of life for the state's residents and visitors.

The new plan will be submitted to both the Conservation Commission and the State Legislature for adoption in early 2013.



http://sdda.sd.gov/legacyDocs/Forestry/publications/PDF/Commission-Plan-Brochure.pdf

Community Forestry in South Dakota

Seventy-seven percent of South Dakotans live within 'urban' areas. To serve the urban or 'community' forestry needs of these citizens, the division has offered community forestry technical assistance to individuals, service organizations, non-profit groups, and communities since 1972.



Technical assistance for establishment of a tree board, development of a tree ordinance, organization of community tree inventories, identification and control of insect and disease problems, and assistance with grant preparation and administration are just a few of the services offered by the community forestry team. Educational programs on tree selection, planting, health, and maintenance are available for communities, schools, and other organizations. The community forestry team focuses its efforts on assisting communities with the development of local community forestry programs.

At the present time there are 116 known tree boards across the state.

Local tree boards provide the foundation for most of the community forestry programs in South Dakota. These boards consist of community leaders, city employees, and volunteer citizens. Tree boards are vital to the development of tree ordinances, preparation of annual work plans, tree plantings, tree maintenance, and tree removals. These tree boards provide their citizens with information, secure and administer grant funds, and conduct local Arbor Day activities.

The community forestry program targets efforts at threats and priority areas identified in the state's Forest Action Plan. Strategies used to address threats identified in the state's plan include: technical assistance, educational presentations and materials, and financial assistance.

Technical Assistance

During fiscal year 2012, the division provided 228 technical assists to community governments, volunteer-service groups, and private citizens in 59 communities. These assists covered topics such as big tree measurement (see page 7), damage evaluations, tree care recommendations, and general urban forestry projects and grant applications.

Community Forestry Presentations

The Community Forestry Team made 61 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.

http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/urban-community-forestry/

Community Forestry Challenge Grant

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

The criteria for the challenge grant require increased commitment and effort from a community. This is in place to build long-term capacity within applying communities. The criteria are listed from highest to lowest priority with their top allocation dollar amount:

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



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

The grants are reviewed and awarded quarterly Twelve grants totaling

\$22,081 were awarded in FY2012 (page 28). These grant funds leveraged\$70,990 in local hard dollar and in-kind match.

South Dakota Community Forestry Advisory Council

The South Dakota Community Forestry Advisory Council is made up of representatives from city governments, the US Forest Service, green industry, non-profit groups, and volunteer organizations. They advise the State Forester on community forestry issues, review and recommend grant awards, help set program goals and objectives, and help develop South Dakota's community forestry five year strategic plan.

Tree City USA

Tree City USA is a community improvement and national recognition program for cities and towns 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 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; and
- 4. Celebrate Arbor Day with an official proclamation and organized observance.

http://sdda.sd.gov/grants/community-forestry-challenge-grants/

Division foresters recertified 35 Tree City USA communities and welcomed Custer as Tree City USA community in 2012.

2011 South Dakota Tree City USA Statistical Data					
Number of Tree City, USA Communities:	36				
Recertification rate:	100%				
Number of Growth Award recipients:	1				
Percent of population living in a Tree City, USA:	53.8%				
Largest Tree City, USA community (153,888):	Sioux Falls				
Smallest Tree City, USA community (120):	Buffalo Gap				
\$ spent by communities on community forestry management:	\$3 Million+				
Average per capita spent on community forestry programs:	\$7.10				



Arbor Day in South Dakota

In 1947, the 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 was reestablished by the 1998 Legislature. Arbor Day is designed to specifically recognize trees for the many environmental functions and values they provide. On or around Arbor Day, division 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 South Dakota Arbor Day Poster Contest is designed to build awareness and appreciation for trees and Arbor Day in fifth grade students across the state. Studies show that young children benefit educationally, behaviorally, and developmentally from connecting with trees and nature. The poster contest activities are intended to :

- 1. Increase student's knowledge about the importance of diversity in forest ecosystems;
- 2. Provide fun activities to get students excited about learning;
- 3. Provide teachers with a creative way to introduce new concepts; and
- 4. Incorporate principles of science, geography, language arts, civics, and the arts.

The theme of the 2012 contest was "*Trees Are Terrific ... From Acorn to Oak!*" The first place winner, D'Marcus Waterbury who attends Robert Bennis Elementary school in Brandon, received a \$100 cash prize, a certificate of achievement, and his artwork featured on the South Dakota

Arbor Day Poster Contest promotional flyer. D'Marcus' teacher, Tyson Metzger, received \$100 for the purchase of educational supplies.

The second and third place winners were Maria Beadle of Bowdle Elementary in Bowdle and Jack Olson of Rutland Public Schools in Rutland, respectively. Maria received a \$75 cash prize and a certificate. Jack received a certificate of achievement and a \$50 cash prize.

Additionally, the top 12 artists receive a certificate of accomplishment and

their posters are featured in the annual South Dakota Arbor Day Poster Contest Calendar.

Arbor Day Poster Contest Calendar

The Arbor Day Poster Contest Calendar is a collection of artwork of the top 12 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

In 1980, the South Dakota Register of Big Trees was initiated. This is a list of the largest reported specimens of both native and naturalized tree species found within 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

Sugar maple (Acer saccharum)

South Dakota's largest sugar maple tree is located near Sioux Falls in Minnehaha County. It is 10 feet 1 inch in circumference, 85 feet tall, and 58 feet in crown spread.

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 64 different species. A total of 280 trees, both champions and challengers, are currently listed on the register. South Dakota has two National Champions:

Plains cottonwood (Populus deltoides)

South Dakota's largest plains cottonwood tree is located near Wagner in Charles Mix County. It is 27 feet in circumference, 133 feet tall, and 122 feet in crown spread.





http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/big-tree-register/

South Dakota Project Learning Tree

South Dakota Project Learning Tree Inc. (SD PLT) is the cornerstone of the environmental education in our state and is recognized as a premier environmental education program. SD PLT provides formal and non-formal educators with the tools they need to bring the environment into their lessons with students. The activities and materials provide the youth with an understanding of *how to think, not what to think,* about our environment and natural resources. PLT provides opportunities to investigate environmental issues and encourages them to make informed, responsible decisions. Our complex environment can be better understood with critical thinking skills, service-learning, and inquiry-based activities found in Environmental Experiences for Early Childhood guide, PLT Basic Guide (Pre-K through 8th grade) and the five secondary educational modules. South Dakota PLT has been active in advisory committees, editing materials, and test piloting the PLT guides. All of the guides are written by educators and

one year. An additional 1,000 members of the general public were also reached through word of mouth.

The following workshops/training sessions were completed during fiscal year 2012:

- Rapid City Children Center
- Forest to Product Workshop—Northern Black Hills
- Digital Dakota Network
- Black Hills State University Pre-Service students and Outdoor Education
 Majors
- Outdoor Campus East—Sioux Falls; Outdoor Campus West—Rapid City
- Fort Meade Day Care
- Belle Fourche After School Program
- Newell, Brookings, Spearfish, and Rapid City Early Childhood programs

Other activities:

- Rapid City Youth and Family Services Kids Fair
- Walk in the Forests
- Science Day and Nature Day
- South Dakota Early Childhood Ed. Conference
- South Dakota Lumberman's ConferenceAg Fest
- Ag Fest
- Tree Farm, FireWise, and Dakotas Society of American Foresters events
- Hosted the International Project Learning Tree Conference in May. Over 160 participants attended—highest attendance in years!

professional resource managers and meet national and state academic standards.

The audience for fiscal year 2012 included 1,500 students, 448 educators, and 6,200 members of the general public.

Audience members reached on an indirect basis totaled 6,180 students—the number of educators who received the training times 20 students for one year. The number of educators reached indirectly totaled 927—number of educators trained talked with 3 others for



Resource Conservation

The purpose of the resource 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 (South Dakota Codified Law § 38-7-1). In addition, the division provides administrative and technical assistance to the State Conservation Commission and conservation districts. The primary programs include:

- Revolving Loan Fund;
- Coordinated Natural Resources Conservation Grant Program;
- Conservation District Programs; and
- Technical Assistance.

South Dakota Coordinated Plan for Natural Resources Conservation

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 developed the plan. Goals of this plan include:

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



7. Secure stable funding and financial opportunities for natural resource management.

Revolving Loan Fund 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 three percent interest per annum. Loans made in fiscal year 2012 were:

Conservation District	Loan Amount	Project Description
Hamlin	\$ 4,100	Trailer
McPherson	\$ 17,050	Pickup Truck
TOTAL	\$ 21,150	

Conservation District Assistance

In fiscal year 2012, program staff made 483 grant and loan program

Resource Conservation

assists, 659 non-grant related assists, and conducted 2 training sessions for 59 district employees and other conservation related individuals.

Conservation Grants

During fiscal year 2012, 34 grant applications were received and 32 projects were funded for a total of \$1,197,303 (page 28).

Conservation Commission

Support to the State Conservation Commission in 2012 consisted of refining the grant application review approval process developed in fiscal year 2009; revising the grant cost-share docket; and updating the commission's annual priorities and work plan. The commission met with multiple conservation agencies and groups to identify priorities and shared visions for conservation in South Dakota.

Funding

House Bill 1215, passed during the 2011 State Legislative Session, repealed the refund provisions of the motor fuel tax, and declared that \$500,000 would be deposited annually into the conservation grant program fund.

General Accomplishments

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 resource management plan revision, published newsletters to conservation districts, and conducted the state conservation speech contest.

Multi-District Projects

Twelve projects involving 66 partnerships between conservation districts were funded in 2011. These projects included sharing technicians, grassland and wetland improvement, cottonwood reestablishment, and shelterbelt establishment.

Soil Conservation Award Program

The Soil Conservation Award Program was created by the 2008 State Legislature to recognize exceptional farming and ranching practices that conserve soil and other natural resources in South Dakota. Producers 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 are eligible for the award. In fiscal year 2012, eight producers nominated by eight conservation districts received the award.

District Supervisor Accreditation Program

Program staff has completed the first set of training modules for an online Conservation District Supervisor Accreditation Program. Beginning in fiscal year 2010, 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 provides the computer network for the online training program. A final module will be completed in fiscal year 2013. The National Association

http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/district-tools/supervisor-modules/

Resource Conservation

of Conservation Districts recognized South Dakota's program at their annual conventions in 2011 and 2012. For more information, see: <u>http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/district-tools/supervisor-modules/</u>.

2012 State Speech Contest

The 51st annual State Finals of the Resource Conservation Speech Contest

was held Saturday, April 14, 2012 at the state capitol in Pierre. The theme of this year's contest was "75 Years of Conservation: What's Next?" Seven high school students from across South Dakota competed at the state level. Winning first place and a \$1,100 scholarship was Amanda Wagemann sponsored by the South Brown Conservation District, Amanda was a junior at Aberdeen Central High School and is the daughter of Wade and Jennifer Wagemann of Aberdeen, SD. Receiving second place and a \$750 scholarship was Kay Marrs, a junior at Spearfish Classical Christian High School. She is the daughter of Paul and Linda Marrs of Whitewood, SD and was sponsored by the Elk Creek Conservation District. Receiving third place and a \$450 scholarship was Tessa Stout sponsored by the Jackson Conservation District. She was a junior at Kadoka High School and is the daughter of Thad and Penny Stout of Kadoka, SD.

Scholarships totaling \$2,300 for the winners were provided by Touchstone Energy Cooperatives of South Dakota. The contest is cosponsored by the South Dakota Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and the South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts.



Amanda Wagemann of Aberdeen, South Brown Conservation District, receives her 1st place prizes from Ken Gillaspie of East River Electric.

http://sdda.sd.gov/education-outreach/resource-conservation-speech-contest/

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 1,146 plans written covering 67,772 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 administrates the Forest Stewardship Program. In South Dakota, the Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry administers the program with guidance provided by the State Forest Stewardship Coordinating Committee.

The State Forest Action Plan established a set of priority areas for emphasis during this planning period that includes all ownerships: federal, state and private. The Forest Stewardship Program only applies to rural private lands, and therefore is a subset of the state's priority areas called stewardship potential. Private lands classified as having high stewardship potential correspond to private lands within state priority areas, but outside of municipalities. All other private lands outside municipalities that are included in state priority areas are classified as stewardship potential lands.

Technical Assistance

In 2012, the division prepared or approved six new or converted forest stewardship plans for private landowners covering 717 acres. Sixteen forest

stewardship plans were updated covering 3,798 acres. Each year, approximately five percent of the current forest stewardship plans are monitored to determine if the landowner is implementing practices as recommended in his/her plan. In 2012 94 percent of landowners were following their forest stewardship plans on 76 percent of plan acres. This activity satisfies the monitoring requirements of the Forest Stewardship Program, and helps accomplish monitoring needs identified in the state's Forest Action Plan.

Assistance and planning division service foresters resulted in the planting of 1,896 new trees and shrubs on 6.4 acres for conservation purposes. Part of these plantings consisted of a Living Snow Fence covering 3.1 acres, resulting in the planting of 718 trees and shrubs. Funding for the Living Snow Fence program ended in 2011. Foresters reviewed and approved 67



Cedar understory planting

Agroforestry tree planting for cost-share by South Dakota Conservation Commission grant. Tree plantings support the Forest Action Plan strategies of expanding species diversity and providing a younger age class of trees to offset over-mature and dying trees.

Non-commercial Thinning

Non-commercial thinning helps private forest landowners implement their



forest stewardship plans, and address the threats outlined in the Forest action Plan. A cooperative agreement with the US Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provided funds to the division for technical assistance to private forest landowners for timber stand - improvement projects. Projects

Thinned stand.

were funded through the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP).

The division also provides technical assistance to landowners for implementing non-commercial thinning projects through a Conservation Commission grant awarded to the Lawrence County Conservation District.

Written prescriptions for 27 non-commercial projects including thinning, meadow enhancement, and hardwood enhancement were prepared and when completed will result in the improvement of 626.2 acres of pine and hardwood stands. Fieldwork was completed in preparation for 28 non-commercial thinning projects covering 675.9 acres. Twenty-two were under the EQIP covering 620.1 acres.

Non-commercial thinning was completed on 22 projects covering 513.8 acres. The Environmental Quality Incentive Program accounted for 20 projects covering 490.4 acres.

One commercial timber stand improvement prescription was prepared

covering 11 acres.

Federal Project Reviews

The division hosted a meeting with the experiment station, forest products industry representative and the Black Hill National Forest personnel to review the five year Forest Inventory Analysis data tables. Input was provided for the next report discussing data collected from 2005-2010.

Division personnel provided review and comments to the US Army Corp of Engineers on the Cottonwood Model Documentation Draft Report. This model is to be used to use reestablish cottonwood along the Missouri river. Cottonwood forests are in serious decline along the Missouri river due to dam development and management.

The cooperative agreement with NRCS also funded the division to provide technical re-writes of NRCS standards dealing with tree related resources. The division provided NRCS with re-written standards 380 (Windbreak & Shelterbelt Establishment), 612 (Tree/Shrub Establishment), 666 (Forest Stand Improvement), 384 (Woody Residue Treatment), 383 (Fuel Breaks), 490 (Tree/Shrub Site Preparation), and 660 (Tree/Shrub Pruning). Woodland Technical Note 38 (Tree and Shrub Handling and Care) was also rewritten.

The division assisted USDA Agricultural Research Service National Laboratory for Agriculture and Environment with a research project to look at carbon sequestration in the soil and biomass of Great Plains windbreaks. This is an international research project involving researchers from Iowa State University and Russia. The title of the project is: Contributions of Woody Vegetation to Organic Matter Content of Soils Under Forest

http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/forest-stewardship/

Plantations – Assessment of Bioenergy Production in the Great Plains (US) and Central Russian Uplands (Russia).

Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative

The division received two Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative grants from the USDA NRCS in July 2010. One grant was for shelterbelt renovations and the other was for riparian tree plantings. Both grants are five year grants and cover South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. The division is the lead agency for these two grants.

For fiscal year 2012 the four states received 313 applications requesting \$2,703,784 for shelterbelt renovation. Seventy-two applications were funded amounting to \$360,455. A breakdown of applications received, funds requested, contracts funded, funds obligated can be found in Table 1.

Shelterbelt Renovation							
	# of Applications Accepted	Amount Requested	# of Contracts Funded	Obligation Amount	Staff Hours Used		
South Dakota	132	\$1,293,984	14	\$101,275	22		
North Dakota	95	\$1,172,582	6	\$53,386	-		
Nebraska	12	\$69,312	6	\$51,766	-		
Kansas	74	\$167,906	46	\$154,028	800		
TOTALS	313	\$2,703,784	72	\$360,455	822		

Table 1. CCPI shelterbelt renovation applications received and funded in FY2012.

The division completed spot checks on five contracts for \$36,633.41

covering 18.3 acres for fiscal year 2012. Two landowner renovation workshops were also completed.

Thirty-eight applications requesting \$393,431 for riparian tree planting were received from Kansas during the FY2012 sign-up. Of those applications, twenty-eight applications were funded in the amount of \$333,619. A breakdown of applications received, funds requested, contracts funded, funds obligated can be found in table 2.

South Dakota received no cost-share requests for riparian tree plantings for fiscal year 2012.

Forested Riparia	n Buffers				
	# of Applications Accepted	Amount Requested	# of Contracts Funded	Obligation Amount	Staff Hours Used
South Dakota	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	-
North Dakota	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	-
Nebraska	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	-
Kansas	38	\$393,431	28	\$333,619	208
TOTALS	38	\$393,431	28	\$333,619	208

Table 2. CCPI forested riparian buffer applications received and funded in FY2012.

Coordinated Natural Resources Conservation Grant Tree Planting

Conservation districts in South Dakota have been awarded grant funds from the Conservation Commission for windbreak renovation and tree

http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/cooperative-forestry-assistance/

planting to satisfy objectives for soil erosion reduction and water quality improvement, livestock protection, and wildlife habitat. A division service forester reviews each plan to ensure each project is properly designed and matches the species to the site. During fiscal year 2012 the division reviewed 67 tree planting and windbreak renovation plans.

Tree Farm Program

The American Tree Farm System (ATFS) promotes good forest management through the certification of sustainable managed woodland Tree Farms, and recognition of well managed windbreaks. There are 188 Tree Farms in South Dakota covering 28,450 acres of forestland and windbreaks. The total includes 107 certified woodland Tree Farms covering 25,149 acres, and 81 Windbreak Tree Farms covering 3,301 acres. Periodic inspections of certified woodland and windbreak Tree Farms are required to ensure the Tree Farms meet the standards set out by ATFS. Division foresters completed 17 of the 23 Tree Farm inspections in 2012 covering 1,237 acres.

In fiscal year 2007, the South Dakota Tree Farm Committee established a program to help landowners hire consultant foresters to prepare forest stewardship plans for their property. The Division provided a \$3,500 Forest Stewardship Program grant to fund the program, which was matched by the Black Hills Forest Resource Association and the South Dakota Family Forest Association. Landowners are required to pay at least 25% of the cost of the plan preparation. The South Dakota Family Forest Association, Spearfish Forest Products and the division have added additional dollars to this program. At the end of fiscal year 2012, seventeen applications have been approved totaling \$15,404.50. All plans have been completed

covering 2,217 acres.

Perry and Barbara Johnson of Brookings won of the 2012 Windbreak Tree Farmer of the Year award was nominated by division forester Rick Mayko. Sawyer Memorial Trust, nominated by Paul Pierson of Spearfish Forest Products, was the 2012 Woodland Tree Farmer of the Year award winner.



Perry and Barbara Johnson Windbreak Tree Farmer of the Year with Rick Mayko (right) division forester

Blood Run Project

Division foresters have been assisting with the design of the Blood Run Master plan. Blood Run is a forested area and natural Historic Landmark near Sioux Falls. The site is also significant to Native American history. Funds are being raised to purchase the private lands for preservation, including

solicitation of a grant through the USDA Forest Legacy Program.

Information and Education

Division foresters assisted with planning and presented at the International Great Plains Windbreak Renovation & Innovation Conference. The three day conference was held at the International Peace Gardens and was a partnership between Natural Resource Conservation Service, US Forest

Service, Plains and Prairie Forestry Association, Agro Canada and several state agencies of the Great Plains. The conference brought together technical expertise and experience to facilitate learning and sharing about windbreak renovation and how to incorporate innovation into the design and management of windbreaks. The eighty-nine attendees were from 7 states and 3 Provinces.

The division is the lead agency for a multi-state landowner education program called Todays Forest Landowner Education Series. Other partners include South Dakota State University extension, Wyoming State Forestry and Nebraska State Forestry. The grant calls for the development of seven workshops. The three topics covered this year Forest Health and Invasives, Forest Taxation, Estate Planning and Conservation Easements, and Firewise. Live workshops were presented in the South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Each workshop and associated videos were recorded and are available for viewing on the SDSU Extension website iGrow at <u>http://igrow.org/gardens/trees-and-forests/</u> under Landowner Education.

Division forester provided 32 entry level NRCS employees training on basic agroforestry and traditional forestry in South Dakota. Eleven NRCS staff received training on forest stewardship planning, non-commercial tree thinning, and mountain pine beetle.



Attendees pose at the International Great Plains Windbreak Renovation and Innovation Conference at the International Peace Gardens.

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 provided more than 406 technical assists (not including mountain pine beetle assist through the Black Hills Forest Initiative) to private landowners, conservation districts, state parks, and cooperative extension personnel. These technical assists are targeted at threats identified in the South Dakota Forest Action Plan. Other strategies used to address identified threats include educational materials and presentations, pest surveys, and preventative pest management.

Many of these assists involved issues dealing with individual landowner trees, windbreaks, and shelterbelts. The results of diagnoses on current pest problems were communicated to 1,907 individuals associated with extension services, conservation districts, the Department of Game, Fish and Parks personnel, and the general public through the weekly Pest Update located on the division's website (http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/tree-pest-alerts/). Many more people in state and out-of-state reference this information.

Pest bulletins with information on common insects and diseases and management or treatment methods continue to be updated with current information and can be found on the division's website (<u>http://sdda.sd.gov/</u>conservation-forestry/pests-insects-diseases/)

Gypsy Moth Trapping Project

The 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 since spread into deciduous forests throughout the eastern United States and is



Gypsy moth trap

Wisconsin and Minnesota. Traps were placed at campgrounds and rest areas.

Dutch Elm Disease

Dutch elm disease was discovered in Cleveland, OH in 1930. 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 not conducted by division personnel this year due to the low numbers of trees found during surveys done in 2011. Division personnel responded to requests for positive identification of Dutch elm disease on a case by case basis in communities that have been previously surveyed and requested assistance.

Sawmill Trapping Initiative

The division continued to place funnel traps for pine engraver beetles and



http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/forest-health/

Forest Health



Mountain pine beetle and Ips pini beetle funnel

trapping at sawmills in the Black Hills.

mountain pine beetles at three of the larger sawmills in the Black Hills area. Traps were also placed at 4 smaller sawmills given the large volume of mountain pine beetle infested logs that were decked in these location.

The division also assisted one of the smaller sawmills by spot baiting green logs to aide in containing the mountain pine beetles emerging from the infested logs.

The division assisted Rapid City by placing funnel traps at Firewise project locations in the city to control pine engraver beetle damage to residual



Educational poster about the potential for moving pests through firewood. trees due to the beetle's attraction to the fresh green woodchips.

Information and Education

The division ran a public service announcement with information on mountain pine beetle and workshops that were held in 4 locations throughout the Black Hills. A total of 13 workshops were presented on mountain pine beetle by division personnel.

Division personnel presented general forest health information at 11 workshops and 11 educational events throughout the state.

Emerald Ash Borer Initiative

The division continued to deliver information on the threat of emerald ash borer. Information was given to campgrounds throughout



Dr. Ball presenting MPB information at a public workshop in the Black Hills.

the state. Yard signs informing the public of the hazards of moving insects to new locations through the transportation of firewood were placed at campgrounds throughout the Black Hills area during the Sturgis motorcycle



Adult emerald ash borer (actual size).

http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/pests-insects-diseases/

rally.

Black Hills Forest Initiative

Since 1996, the mountain pine beetle 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 1890s, 1940s, 1970s, 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 five 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.



Mountain pine beetle infestation moving east toward Mt. Rushmore National Memorial.

Rushmore National Memorial.

In response to this expanding population, the division and Custer State Park 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. 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 and therefore most die before emerging. Pheromones are also being employed to repel beetles from specific trees in an innovative effort to protect the rare limber pine

trees present in the park. The specific mountain pine beetle projects in Custer State Park 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 2005-2011: Trees near existing infestations were baited in 2005 and in subsequent years trees were baited near the previous year's trees. Baited and naturally infested trees were felled and cut into 2-foot lengths and left to dry, killing most of the beetle larvae that were inside them.

Black Hills Forest Initiative

Total trees treated in Custer State Park:

\Rightarrow	2005: 3,000	\Rightarrow	2009: 22,000

- ⇒ 2006: 4,100 \Rightarrow 2010: 14,000
- ⇒ 2007: 11,900
- ⇒ 2008: 21,000
- ⇒ 2011: 99,507
- Special appropriations buffer winter of 2007-2008: 450 acres around the border of the park 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-**2010**: 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

trees were placed on individual trees. Less than

ten limber pines have become infested with mountain pine beetles (MPB) 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 have been commercially logged to reduce stand density, which reduces susceptibility to beetle attack 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 density on more acres.
- Private lands surveying 2011: 111,858 acres was surveyed on 1,665 different private ownerships. A total of 185,386 infested trees were marked for treatment.

Monitoring: Division personnel will continue to monitor this area of the park and the Black Hills region for any new infestations.

Future Needs: The MPB problem is not yet completely eliminated in the Black Hills. Custer State Park, Mt. Rushmore National Memorial, and private lands are at risk from unchecked infestations on the surrounding Black Hills National Forest. This risk demands that control efforts be continued in the coming years. A

continued proactive approach to management will reduce the risk of mountain pine beetle and provide a barrier for the ongoing spread of beetle populations. These management strategies will help to ensure that Custer State Park, and surrounding lands remain a place of beauty and biodiversity in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Mountain pine beetle marking on private lands in

the Black Hills.



Mountain Pine Beetle in Custer State Park



http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/custer-state-park-mountain-pine-beetle-geopdf-maps/

Capitol Christmas Tree

Every year thousands of guests visit the South Dakota State Capitol to

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 31st annual Christmas at the Capitol holiday display featured the 2011 theme: "Starlit Wonderland." Every year, the division searches out the perfect tree to be the crown jewel in the display. The two-story high blue spruce tree featured in the Capitol rotunda was donated by Justin and Melissa Flottmeyer of Pierre, SD.



Conservation District Partnership

As part of Governor Daugaard's Black Hills Forest Initiative, marking efforts on private lands to identify trees infested with mountain pine beetle (MPB) were stepped up in FY2012. Seeing a need to increase the number of people to mark trees, the division entered into a partnership with the conservation districts in Custer, Lawrence & Pennington counties and the South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts (SDACD). Under this partnership, the division provided training, funding, and technical assistance to the marking staff employed by the conservation districts. SDACD provided the supervision, vehicles, and managed the payroll for the marking crew and supervisory staff.



Conservation District mountain pine beetle marking crews planning a marking cruise on private lands.

The partnership was successful in FY2012. Under this partnership, 121,101 trees on 35,752 acres of private lands were marked at a cost of \$267,956. The partnership was also used to mark MPB infested trees within Custer State Park. During FY2012, 99,507 trees on 35,000 acres of Custer State Park were marked at a cost of \$139,978.

Presently, MPB infestations on both private land and Custer State Park will continue to be a situation that will need to be managed. In response, the division and its partners have renewed their efforts to again mark on private lands and within Custer State Park during this fall and winter.



Conservation District mountain pine beetle marking crews marking infested trees on private lands.

http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/district-tools/

Forest Inventory and Analysis

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (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.

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.

During fiscal year 2012, division staff completed the second panel of the third annualized inventory. These re-inventories will show how the state's forest resources are changing. During this time, the State of South Dakota received \$62,000 from the USDA Forest service's Northern Research Station—Forest Inventory Analysis Unit to inventory 87 P2, 5 P2+, 7 P3 forest inventory plots and 29 QAQC (quality assurance quality control) 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: 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, 2011" and can be found at: <u>http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/40673</u>.





South Dakota State Tree

Black Hills spruce is a naturally occurring variety of white spruce native to South Dakota. It is more compact and slower growing than its eastern cousin and can live 150+ years. Its needles are denser and are darker in color, varying from bright green to bluish green. It was first seen by French explorers in 1743.

Black Hills spruce ranges from 30 to 60 feet in height and 15 to 25 feet in

width. The tree is fairly drought resistant and prefers full sun exposure. It grows best in acidic, moist loams, but adapts to many soils including gravelly or sandy loams to fine clay soils. It is flood intolerant and sensitive to soil compaction. Its United States Department of Agriculture growth hardiness zone rating is 2. It makes a good yard or ornamental tree and is good winter cover. The seeds provide food for songbirds, upland ground birds, and small mammals. The bark is eaten by porcupines and the foliage is lightly browsed by deer.

Black Hills spruce is used in conservation plantings and agroforestry windbreaks. The Plains Native Americans used the inner bark and shoots for food and the hardened sap for gum. They collected the spruce wood for tipi poles. Today the wood is used for dimensional lumber, pulpwood, and is a popular Christmas tree species. In 1997, the National Capitol Christmas tree was a 63 foot Black Hills spruce from the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota. Common diseases include Lirula needle blight. Common insect pests include spider mite, spruce needle miner, pine needle scale, yellow-headed spruce sawfly, and aphids.

> Between the years of 1933 and the early 1970's, Black Hills spruce was considered to be a distinct variety of the white spruce, variety *densata* referring to its tendency to grow in dense stands. However, today it is not considered a variety of white spruce and the variety *densata* has been dropped.

The Black Hills spruce had a rocky and controversial start as South Dakota's State Tree. Some contended that the cottonwood would be more suitable as the State Tree due to its widespread distribution throughout the state. Others thought that the Black Hills spruce, because of its tricky and controversial scientific name, should be dropped and replaced with the juniper (or cedar) as the State Tree. Both of these ideas were researched and dismissed by a joint committee. The Committee's report was accepted by both the Senate and the House. On March 10, 1947 the Black Hills spruce became the official State Tree of South Dakota (South Dakota Codified Law § 1-6-11).



http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/south-dakota-state-tree/

State and Private Forestry Competitive Grants

Forest Landowner Education—"Today's Forest"

The division is the lead agency in a multi-state project that will bring seven management workshops to forest landowners in the Black Hills region. The project is the result of a cooperative effort by the South Dakota Resource Conservation & Forestry Division, Wyoming State Forestry, the Nebraska Forest Service, and South Dakota Cooperative Extension. The seven workshops will be repeated in each state, and posted on the internet so absentee landowners will also have access to the information.

The first workshop about forest management and ecology was held in June 2011 at the Brownsville Fire Hall in South Dakota, and drew a crowd of 40 enthusiastic landowners.



The three topics covered in FY 2012 were Forest Health and Invasives; Forest Taxation, Estate Planning, and Conservation Easements; and Firewise. Live workshops were presented in the South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Each workshop and associated videos were recorded and are available for viewing on the South Dakota State University Extension website iGrow at http://igrow.org/gardens/trees-and-forests/ under Landowner Education. In addition, a Public Service Announcement about mountain pine beetle was produced and aired on local television stations in the Black Hills Area.

The next workshop will cover forestry best management practices for protecting water quality during silvicultural operations. Future workshops will

> cover markets, contracting, stewardship planning, and forest certification.

The division also published a brochure titled: A New Look At An Old Heating Source: Home Heating Fuel - Wood Pellets or Firewood. This cooperative effort between the South Dakota Energy Manager and South Dakota Cooperative Extension produced a brochure that discusses the option of using wood as a source of energy for home heating. The benefits of using wood for heat are described, along with the availability and pros and cons of wood pellets, and the use of seasoned fire wood including pros and cons. The BTU contents of different species, as well as their smoke and spark characteristics are presented.

http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/cooperative-forestry-assistance/

mountain pine beetles

State and Private Forestry Competitive Grants

Black Hills Landscape Fuels Reduction

The Black Hills Landscape Fuels Reduction competitive grant is a three year grant the division received from the US Forest Service to address thinning forest stands, reducing fuel loading, and conducting prescribed burns where they can be done safely. Most of the work under this grant was done in Custer State Park to help them manage overstocked stands and reduce forest fuels. Accomplishments for the second year are:

- 1. Prescribed fire on 400 acres;
- 2. Burned 12 machine piles;
- 3. Created 53 acres of fuel break;
- 4. Thinning on 667 acres; and
- 5. Encroachment removal on 10 acres via a Fecon masticator.

The project helped Custer State Park gain valuable experience in landscape level planning and design, layout and implementation of large contracts, successful prescribed fire techniques, and collaborating with other agencies.



Burn piles.

Financial Assistance to Local Organizations

Summary of Grants Awarded by County, Program , and Amount Awarded during fiscal year 2012

County	Grant Recipient	Program	Aw	ard Amount	Lo	cal Match	Tota	l Project Costs
	Custer State Park	FHF	\$	70,000.00	\$	70,000.00	\$	140,000.00
	Tinton Land LLC	STW	\$	750.00	\$	750.00	\$	1,500.00
Aurora	Aurora Conservation District	CSW	\$	41,730.00	\$	121,943.00	\$	163,673.00
Beadle	Beadle Conservation District	CSW	\$	69,550.00	\$	70,350.00	\$	139,900.00
Beadle	Beadle Conservation District	CSW	\$	53,550.00	\$	40,950.00	\$	94,500.00
Bennett	Bennett Coservation District	CSW	\$	10,488.00	\$	13,285.00	\$	23,773.00
Bon Homme	Bon Homme Conservation District	CSW	\$	23,450.00	\$	23,450.00	\$	46,900.00
Brookings	City of Elkton	UCF	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	2,000.00
	City of Volga	UCF	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	2,000.00
Brown-Marshall	Brown-Marshall Conservation District	CSW	\$	182,930.00	\$	368,700.00	\$	551,630.00
Brown	City of Aberdeen	UCF	\$	2,000.00	\$	2,000.00	\$	4,000.00
Brule-Buffalo	Brule-Buffalo Conservation District	CSW	\$	38,000.00	\$	39,600.00	\$	77,600.00
Butte	Butte Conservation District	CSW	\$	52,500.00	\$	77,500.00	\$	130,000.00
Charles Mix	Charles Mix Conservation District	CSW	\$	8,513.00	\$	8,513.00	\$	17,026.00
Codington	Codington Conservation District	CSW	\$	37,000.00	\$	34,000.00	\$	71,000.00
	City of Watertown	UCF	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	2,000.00
	Lake Area Zoological Society	UCF	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	2,000.00
Corson	Corson Conservation District	CSW	\$	17,500.00	\$	8,750.00	\$	26,250.00
Custer	City of Custer	UCF	\$	4,500.00	\$	4,500.00	\$	9,000.00
Day	Day Conservation District	CSW	\$	91,500.00	\$	281,759.00	\$	373,259.00
Douglas	Douglas Conservation District	CSW	\$	12,346.00	\$	15,346.00	\$	27,692.00
Deuel	City of Gary	UCF	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	2,000.00
Hamlin	Hamlin Conservation District	CSW	\$	19,958.00	\$	19,958.00	\$	39,916.00

Financial Assistance to Local Organizations

County	Grant Recipient	Program	Aw	ard Amount	Lc	ocal Match	Tot	tal Project Costs
Harding	Harding Conservation District	CSW	\$	24,000.00	\$	32,500.00	\$	56,500.00
Hughes	City of Pierre	UCF	\$	5,000.00	\$	5,000.00	\$	10,000.00
Jackson	Jackson Conservation District	CSW	\$	8,889.00	\$	14,874.00	\$	23,763.00
Jones	Jones Conservation District	CSW	\$	80,000.00	\$	92,500.00	\$	172,500.00
	Jones Conservation District	CSW	\$	700.00	\$	3,863.00	\$	4,563.00
	Jones Conservation District	CSW	\$	24,957.00	\$	53,228.00	\$	78,185.00
Lawrence	City of Whitewood	UCF	\$	2,231.00	\$	2,231.00	\$	4,462.00
Lincoln	Lincoln Conservation District	CSW	\$	3,025.00	\$	3,025.00	\$	6,050.00
Marshall	Marshall Conservation District	CSW	\$	7,968.00	\$	7,968.00	\$	15,936.00
Meleltte	Mellette Conservation District	CSW	\$	40,500.00	\$	30,250.00	\$	70,750.00
	Mellette Conservation District	CSW	\$	24,000.00	\$	24,000.00	\$	48,000.00
Minnehaha	Minnehaha Conservation District	CSW	\$	42,043.00	\$	163,196.00	\$	205,239.00
	Sioux Falls Park & Rec	UCF	\$	1,650.00	\$	1,650.00	\$	3,300.00
Miner	Miner Conservation District	CSW	\$	1,505.00	\$	1,838.00	\$	3,343.00
	Miner Conservation District	CSW	\$	23,175.00	\$	22,225.00	\$	45,400.00
	Miner Conservation District	CSW	\$	24,902.00	\$	34,176.00	\$	59,078.00
Roberts	City of Sisseton	UCF	\$	700.00	\$	700.00	\$	1,400.00
	Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate	UCF	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	2,000.00
Sanborn	Sanborn Conservation District	CSW	\$	2,647.00	\$	2,250.00	\$	4,897.00
	Sanborn Conservation District	CSW	\$	69,550.00	\$	70,350.00	\$	139,900.00
Stanley	Stanley Conservation District	CSW	\$	68,000.00	\$	111,000.00	\$	179,000.00
Todd	Todd Conservation District	CSW	\$	21,315.00	\$	31,975.00	\$	53,290.00
Tri-County	Tri-County Conservation District	CSW	\$	71,112.00	\$	81,511.00	\$	152,623.00
TOTALS	-	-	\$	1,290,134.00	\$	1,997,664.00	\$	3,287,798.00

- UCF = Urban & Community Forestry Challenge Grant
- BHC = Black Hills Competitive Grant
- CSW = Coordinated Natural Resources Conservation Grant
- SPC = Special Conservation Grant
- STW = Stewardship Grant
- http://sdda.sd.gov/grants/

Division Staff at Work



Training landowners how to mark mountain pine beetle infested trees.

Teaching 5th graders about trees through the Project Learning Tree educational game *Every Tree for Itself.*





Community tree planting project in Pierre.



Smokey teaches 3rd graders about fire safety.



Inspecting a conservation planting during a shelterbelt renovation tour.

www.sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry

For additional copies of this report contact the division office in Pierre at:

- Phone: (605) 773-3623
- Fax: (605) 773-4003
- Email: <u>SDRCF@state.sd.us</u>
- Website: <u>www.sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry</u>

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture is an equal opportunity service provider. Services are provided to all persons with regard to race, color, religion, gender, age, disability, national origin, or political beliefs. To file a complaint of discrimination contact Director, South Dakota Human Rights Division, 118 West Capitol Avenue, Pierre, SD 57501 or call (605) 773-4493 (voice or TDD). The department is a recipient of federal funds.

250 copies of this publication were printed by Pryntcomm for the Department of Agriculture, Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry at a cost of \$7.84 per copy. This report was printed on 10% post-consumer recycled paper.