

IODD SWCD

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Office: 320-732-2644 Website: www.co.todd.mn.us **Todd County Soil and Water Conservation District**

2017 AWARD WINNERS—Ehnes Farms & Meryl Wegner

On a sunny afternoon in late August, Kevin Ehnes took a break from loading sunflower seeds (destined to become bird seed) to tell the story of the Minnesota Ag Water Quality Certified Ehnes Farm. Ehnes Farm, a Century Farm as of 2014, is located outside of Eagle Bend and was established by Kevin's Great Grandparents in 1914.



Kevin Ehnes receiving the Conservationist Award from Board Member Katterhagen

The Ehnes Farm was originally a diversified 180 acre farm like so many were in those days with both dairy and beef cattle along with other smaller animals and row crops. Over the years, the farm transitioned into just dairy and row crops until 1995 when they stopped milking.

Currently Ehnes Farms is home to a herd of cattle and one very friendly dog. Kevin has added land to the original 180 acres and also rents to reach almost 900 tillable acres that he plants into a corn-soybean-wheat rotation or a number of different small grains.

When Kevin first took over the farm, the fields were all under conventional farming methods. Everything was tilled multiple times which left the fields black if there was no crop growing. For years Kevin watched as the wind and rain washed away his nutrient rich top soil thinking "something had to be done." He contacted the SWCD for technical assistance to look into terraces or strip tillage but nothing quite fit his farm operation. He started using cover crops and increased his buffer strips but still observed erosion on some fields.

One of his landlords (and friend) suggested he try switching his conventional till practice into a no till practice. Kevin was not fond of the idea and did not see how it would work for his farm, but through persistence by his friend, Kevin was convinced to try no till. Ehnes Farms is now 100% no till and loving it. Becoming no till was not easy and there were many struggles, but as Kevin put it, "You have to want it to work, to make it work." By changing to no till Kevin spends less time in the fields, even though harvest is his favorite part of farming, and has more time for other farm chores, such as enjoying the quietness of the cows. A few of the benefits Kevin said he has noticed in his fields is the elimination of erosion, water retention due to the increased organic matter (each 1% of organic matter holds up to 20,000 gallons of water per acre), and he no longer picks rocks! Ten years later and he is very happy with the management changes he has made.

Kevin has always been active in the community. Historically he has been active on Co-Op boards, Church Committees, and the Farmers Union. Presently, Kevin is on the FSA Committee, involved with Todd County Extension, and assists with the popular annual Todd County Breakfast on the Farm event.

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Meryl Wegner started work for Todd SWCD in 1966 – the year after the SWCD was formed. He started as a District Aide and grew in the position into a Conservation Technician. He worked for the District for 39 years. He remembers the job fondly as almost every day was different and working with landowners was rewarding. Since then Meryl has continued to be very busy planting trees, enjoying the out-

2 doors and most recently maintaining a vineyard.

In the early years, staff worked on establishing contour strips for landowners as a measure to reduce soil erosion. These worked well and were in high demand and many 1000's of acres were in-

3 stalled. Meryl commented that few of these original strips are in place any longer due to changes in farming practices and bigger equipment that is used on modern farms.

Each year for 39 years Meryl worked with landowners to plant trees. Some years this involved over a month of planting, working long days on the planter. Tree planning started soon after the years planting was complete - leading toward the next years planting site projects. One year Meryl remembers planting trees on over 40 sites. He can still see some of the trees growing around the county. Meryl came back after retirement to drive tractor during tree planting season for the dis-

⁴ trict. He also planted extensively on his own property and purchased a tree planter for his own use.

900-1000 pounds of food from Walmart to Long Prairie so they can restock the shelves.



Meryl Wegner receiving the Land Stewardship Award

Meryl and Greg Ostrowski worked together to stake out feedlot and ag waste improvement projects - most were cost shared through NRCS. He assisted other agencies throughout the years with surveys and field measurements of shoreline erosion, field erosion, and water monitoring of ground and surface water. He was also around for the start of many new developments during his 39 years. Feedlot Rules were developed and implemented statewide, Water Plans were developed and mandated statewide, and the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) was passed in the early 1990's.

CALENDAR:

Meryl retired in 2006 but has not slowed down. When SWCD staff were preparing for their 50th Anniversary, Meryl's notes, memory and old news articles helped fill in gaps of the district's history. For the last two years his old fishing boat has used for water quality monitoring by SWCD staff throughout the county. He said he likes the work the SWCD is currently doing - specifically mentioning the newsletter and

SWCD Board Meetings

March 8 Enviro-Fest.

April 12 Every year he still makes a point to plant trees saying Norway Pine is his favorite because it does so well in Todd County. Two years ago he

Feedlot Meeting

Tree Sale Pick-Up

TBD, Watch for

June 14 lost a large planting in an accidental grass fire and replanted 500 transplants this spring. He laughed saying Greg Nolan and Marcia Rapatz actually did the planting but he had everything laid out exactly how he wanted it before they got there. Meryl is an avid winter fisherman, deer hunter and outdoorsman. In his free time he also gardens with his wife Linda. They have vegeta-

bles, raspberries and native and cultivated plants around their property. Every week they also volunteer for the Food Pantry. Meryl drives

postcard Linda and Meryl also have 900 grape vines in their backyard to supply grapes for Dragon Willow Winery, a new business outside of Long end of Prairie that their daughter and son-in-law operate. Meryl helps maintain the vineyards at both locations by preserving the grounds, discouraging the turkeys and helping with the harvest.



Buffers can be flagged by a SWCD Technician

Minnesota Ag Water Quality

The Minnesota Ag Water Quality Certification Program is a voluntary program through the Minnesota Department of Agriculture designed to accelerate adoption of on-farm conservation practices that protect Minnesota's lakes and rivers. Farm owners and operators who implement and maintain approved farm management practices will be certified and in turn assured their operation meets the state's water quality goals and standards for a period of ten years. Farm operators and owners seeking certification will be evaluated using an on-farm assessment tool. The on-farm assessment is customized specifically to your operation. It is a great educational opportunity to learn about how to maintain and improve your environmental performance.



The Todd SWCD Board is made up of five members, each elected for a four year term. SWCD boards set overall policy and long-term objectives for their district and work with the SWCD staff to see that policies and plans are implemented. Board members are elected to ensure communities use its natural resources wisely, with an eye toward the future. If you would like to get in touch with a board member their names are on page three of the newsletter.

Buffers

Todd County has achieved 98% compliance with the state buffer law to date. This has been achieved through outreach, site visits and review of 2017 aerial photography. The state buffer law required all public waters to have permanent vegetative buffers along their banks, planted by November 1, 2017. The law also will require permanent vegetative buffers along all public ditches by November 1, 2018.

When it comes to the installation and maintenance of required buffers, it is up to the landowner (not the renter) to make sure their property is in compliance. The only instance where the renter can be held at fault for the destruction of degradation of a buffer, is if an agreement of who is to maintain the buffer is a part of the rental contract. Todd SWCD strongly encourages landowners and renters to have the conversation about any required buffers that may be on the property.

Also important to note is random spot-checks to validate maintained compliance levels are to be a part of the buffer program. Todd SWCD will be the ones performing these spot-checks, while the state will be determining, at random, what parcels will be checked.

Enforcement of the buffer law will be handled by Todd County Planning and Zoning department. Enforcement process questions can be directed to their office at 320-732-4420.

If you need any technical assistance with meeting buffer requirements please call Todd SWCD.

One Watershed One Plan

Minnesota has a long history of water management by local government. One Watershed, One Plan is rooted in this history and in work initiated by the Local Government Water Roundtable (Association of Minnesota Counties, Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts, and Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts) in 2011 which recommended that the local governments charged with water management responsibility should organize and develop focused implementation plans on watershed boundaries. The recommendation was followed by legislation that permits BWSR to adopt methods to allow comprehensive plans, local water management plans, or watershed management plans to serve as substitutes for one another; or to be replaced with one comprehensive watershed management plan. This legislation, and the associated BWSR program, is referred to as One Watershed, One Plan. Further Legislation was passed in 2015, defining purposes and outlining additional structure for the program.

BWSR's vision for One Watershed, One Plan is to align local water planning on major watershed boundaries with state strategies towards prioritized, targeted and measurable implementation plans – the next logical step in the evolution of water planning in Minnesota.

Starting in 2018 Todd County will be involved in the Sauk River One Watershed One Plan, the first to be commenced within the county out of the six watersheds. Over the next two years technical committee members will identify priority areas within the watershed to focus on. A separate policy committee made up of local elected officials will review those decisions and recommend which priorities will be pursued for future funding. An outside consultant will help facilitate the process and be responsible for writing up the final plan. If you have questions or comments please call Todd SWCD.

Summer Fun

Todd Soil and Water has been busy talking to landowners and students across the county. The pictures below were from two of our main outreach events, Breakfast on the Farm and Enviro-Fest. This year was the 23rd Annual Enviro-Fest and had a record number of people on-site at Dale and Marie Katterhagen's Farm. Almost 600 people were at the farm to participate in this unique hands-on education event. Thanks again to all of our sponsors and schools who participated! If you missed it, check out the Lakeland Public Television "Golden Apple" segment on Enviro-Fest by searching YouTube or going to https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K-tASjij-lc.



Breakfast on the Farm



Enviro-Fes

Walk-In Access Program in Todd County

Minnesota DNR's Walk-In Access (WIA) program provides new hunting opportunities on private land. The WIA program is entirely voluntary for landowners and was started in 2011 in 31 southwestern Minnesota Counties. Enrollments have reached 25,335 acres on 241 sites as of August 14th, 2016.

Walk-In Access is a tool to generate additional income of \$10-\$13/acre for landowners who have parcels of more than 40 acres in high quality natural cover.

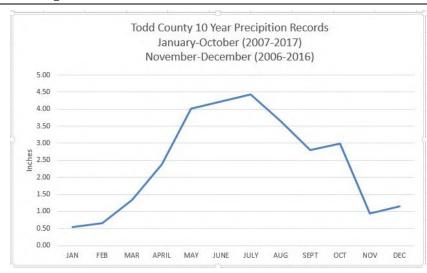
- \$10/acre base rate
- +\$1/acre if more than 140 acres
- +\$1/acre if less than ½ mile from public hunting land
- +\$1/acre if enrolled multi-year

Parcels may include those already in a conservation program such as CREP, CRP, RIM or WRP. However, any parcel that has high quality natural vegetation such as grassland, wetland or timber may be considered.

Contracts are 1-3 years and landowners may opt out at any time, without penalty, although payments are pro-rated based on the date of the opt-out. Maps of currently enrolled WIA sites and more information on the program can be found at www.mndnr.gov/walkin.

All sign-ups are done at the local Soil & Water Conservation District office. Todd County landowners interested in learning more about enrolling in the WIA program can contact Lew Noska, Todd SWCD, 320-732-2644.

Precipitation Records and Volunteer Readers Years of Service



John Stuckel	1981-Present
Meryl Wegner	1981-Present
Don Maus	1984-Present
Ione Krause	1991-Present
Greg Ostrowski	1991-Present
Charles Wegner	1993-Present
Lawrence Lieder	2002-Present
Scott Becker	2008-Present
Mary Ostrowski	2008-Present
Jay Noska	2010-Present

Tree Orders—Don't Forget!

Todd SWCD sells trees on a first come first serve basis so orders are taken on individual species until they run out. If you are interested in learning more about the plants and what they look like, visit our website for pictures and descriptions of both the trees and the native plant kits.

http://www.co.todd.mn.us/departments/soil water/trees

Palmer Amaranth—Prohibited Noxious Weed

In September 2016, Palmer amaranth, *Amaranthus palmeri*, was initially discovered and confirmed in Minnesota. To date, isolated populations have been documented in first year conservation plantings in Yellow Medicine, Lyon, Douglas and Todd Counties.

Why the concern? Palmer amaranth is a fast growing weed native to the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. It has developed resistance to multiple classes of herbicides and their different modes of action, making it very difficult and expensive to control. Palmer amaranth is a prolific seed producer. Up to 250,000 seeds can come from one plant. It is also highly competitive. It has a fast growth rate of 2-3 inches per day and commonly reaches heights of 6-8 feet, greatly inhibiting crop growth. Reported yield losses have been up to 91% in corn and 79% in soybean in some states. The weed can also significantly increase production costs for corn, soybean, and other crops.

How can you identify Palmer amaranth? Palmer amaranth is a summer annual that commonly reaches heights of 6-8 feet but, can reach 10 feet or more. The green leaves are smooth and arranged in an alternate pattern that grows symmetrically around the stem. The leaves are oval to diamond-shaped. There may be a small, sharp spine at the leaf tip. The leaves of some Palmer amaranth plants have a whitish V-shaped mark on them. Not all Palmer amaranth plants display this characteristic. There are separate male and female plants. Palmer amaranth looks similar to our native pigweeds such as tall waterhemp (A. tuberculatus), redroot and smooth pigweeds (A. retroflexus and A. hybridusrespectively). Here are some distinguishing characteristics: Redroot and smooth pigweeds have fine hairs on their stems and leaves. Palmer amaranth and waterhemp do not have these hairs. The petiole (stalk connecting a leaf to the stem) is longer than the length of the leaf. For tall waterhemp, the petiole will be only half the length of the leaf. Seedhead spikes on female Palmer amaranth plants are much taller (up to 3 feet long) and more prickly than waterhemp or redroot and smooth pigweed spikes. If you suspect Palmer Amaranth on your property call your crop consultant, Extension Educator or the MDA's Arrest the Pest hotline at 888-545-6684 to report locations.

Prairie Restoration Guides

Restoring prairie just got easier. Many landowners and managers have land they would like to see covered with native flowers and grasses but creating a prairie is hard and often unpredictable work. The techniques and types of seeds planted will vary depending on the current state of the land, how moist or dry the site is, and type of prairie you would like to establish. To deal with these issues, The Nature Conservancy and the University of Minnesota have developed 20 different restoration guides, each specific to one of five different types of starting conditions, two different moisture levels, and two different intended uses for restored prairie. Each guide includes recommended techniques, timing and plant species, as well as estimated costs for completing a successful prairie restoration. The guides can be downloaded for free at: nature.org/MNPrairieRestorationGuides.

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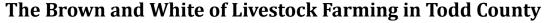
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Barn Talk





We run a pasture/grazing operation; why are you sending me feedlot registration information?

This question has resulted in some good discussion and learning points made from both sides. Yes, it is true that grazing sites are exempt from registration requirements, but not from water quality standards. We find it necessary to discuss grazing operations in their entirety before we draw a broad sweeping conclusion that "all graziers/pasture based operations" are not required to register their farms. While most pasture based and grazing operations do put the main cow herd out to pasture or range land during the growing season, other areas of the farm or ranch generally do have some sort of "feedlot component" tied into the management. What might these components be?

As we follow up on the 2017 Todd County Feedlot Inventory, many good questions have come from area farmers and graziers. When one person has a question, there are at least 100 more with the same question, so it was decided to share the #1 question (and answer) of the year with "Barn Talk."

Feeder/fattening lots. Our cows are bred to make calves. Typically calves are fall-weaned and placed in smaller confinement areas (or lots) to grow to a 700 pound range for best sale value. They are sold anywhere from late October into January unless they are kept as finishers. If calves, feeders, finishers remain in lot for more than 44 days (a little over 6 weeks), then that lot qualifies as a feedlot under federal, state, and county definition.

Calving barns or lots. It is becoming more popular to pull the cows off pasture in early February through April for calving watch and placing them in maternity lots with access to calving barns. When these areas or barns are used for more than 44 consecutive days, then again these areas fall under federal, state, and county definition of a feedlot.

Sacrificial pads or winter feed areas. Often, graziers find it necessary to pull cows into a sacrificial paddock for spring or winter feeding in order to best protect their best pastures from getting frost damage through compaction or root damage from hoof action on soft ground during spring thaw. If supplemental feeding occurs for more than 44 days *in the same area* (not moving feed rings or racks to distribute manure across the field) then the winter feeding area or sacrificial pad *could* be defined as a feedlot.

Stockpiling of manure. Stockpiling of manure onto fields as a form of manure storage can be described as a component of the feedlot definition.

One of the best recommendations this office received after the 2017 "SWCD Feedlot Meeting" at Central Lakes College- focusing on graziers and beef producers- was this: "The feedlot officer needs to listen carefully, truly listen, to the beef producer and/or grazier" when it comes down to determinations being made. And that is absolutely true. Conflicts have occurred in the past between feedlot rule and pasture/grazing operators due to the lack of this which includes all three aspects of communication: speaking, listening, and ensuring mutual understanding. Boots on the ground, observations, and rich discussions have resulted in many new discoveries and optimal practices for water and environmental quality right here in Todd County thanks to our graziers and other livestock operators. It was asked at this same meeting if graziers belonged at a meeting like this (feedlot meeting)? The written survey results answered with a resounding, "Yes!" This is one meeting where all managers of livestock can meet and share ideas, challenges, and opportunities within our local region.

Aside from feeling that the term "feedlot", when applied to their farm or ranch, is a derogatory "shot in the hip", many graziers understand a "feedlot registration" will, more often than not, protect their right to farm. The average grazing operation in Todd County is compliant when it comes to feedlot rule, and site visits with technicians can result in opportunities for farmers and ranchers to discuss future plans, expansions, closures, ordinance and local permitting, water quality rules, as well as cost-share programs potentially available or *needed*, and to ask questions. The technician learns more about what is going on in the beef industry, witnesses the challenges, sees best management practices in action, and learns common sense approaches to livestock problem solving. If there was one commonality heard from graziers registering with the feedlot program this year, it was to change the word "feedlot registration" to "farm site registration", or something as generic. While there is genuine consensus among the livestock industry that a niche for true feedlots exists, the word in itself, when used loosely, can hurt the grazing industry and other farmers in the eyes of the consumer. Todd County does have true feedlots within its boundaries, it is estimated that over 98 percent of our registered "feedlots" are not feedlots at all in the eyes of the public. Instead, they are family farms with a variety of livestock being raised by farmers managing the land in the best manner they can. With each grazier or pasture based operation registered as a feedlot here in Todd County, the words, "PRIMARILY A GRAZING OPERATION" is written at the top of the registration. The animals included in the registration are strictly those animals that will be utilizing the parts of the farm or ranch that do fall under the current feedlot definition. The Todd County SWCD would like to thank **all of its livestock and farm owners**, whether you own two goats and a donkey or 998 cows or none, for responding to the feedlot registration

SWCD ties with Todd County Community during the 2017 Invitational Feedlot Tour!

On August 22nd, the SWCD hosted an invitational feedlot tour of three area farms in different stages of farm improvements. Twenty-five farmers attended this tour. The individuals who opened their farms for this educational tour included Gary and Chris Westerberg of Reynold's, Jason Kreemer of Leslie, and Marcus Meiners of Eagle Valley TWP. The Clotho community joined in by volunteering to bake delicious desserts, coffee, and home-made ice-cream at their church for this wonderful day. A shout of gratitude goes out to all those who made this day possible! Thank you!



2018 Annual SWCD "Feedlot" Meeting

"Hashtags Hit the Fan!"

##- a focus on manure!

SAVE the Date!

Wednesday, March 21st, 2018

Clarissa Ballroom

Space is limited so RSVP now for a free buffet meal ticket reservation!!! 320-732-2644

Got "Story?" Please send in a picture!

One of the big draws at the SWCD booth during Breakfast on the Farm, the Todd County Fair, and other outreach events has been the Farmer Appreciation booklet and slideshow we make- real Todd County farms and farmers doing great things! Please help us with the next "chapter" by sending in a favorite or fun farm photo to deja.anton@co.todd.mn.us. Simply label the picture with the township in which it was taken. To see our 2017 Farmer Appreciation Slideshow go to:

http://www.co.todd.mn.us/departments/soil water/feedlots



Special grant dollars for producers in the Osakis Lake area—Douglas and Todd Counties

Cost share money is available to help famers install feedlot fixes or pit closures within the vicinity of Osakis Lake. Call the SWCD office at 320-732-2644 to see if you are in the qualifying area.

