

WETLAND RESTORATION THROUGH THE USDA
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE IN
THE ROCK RIVER BASIN

BY
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NRCS AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER





U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

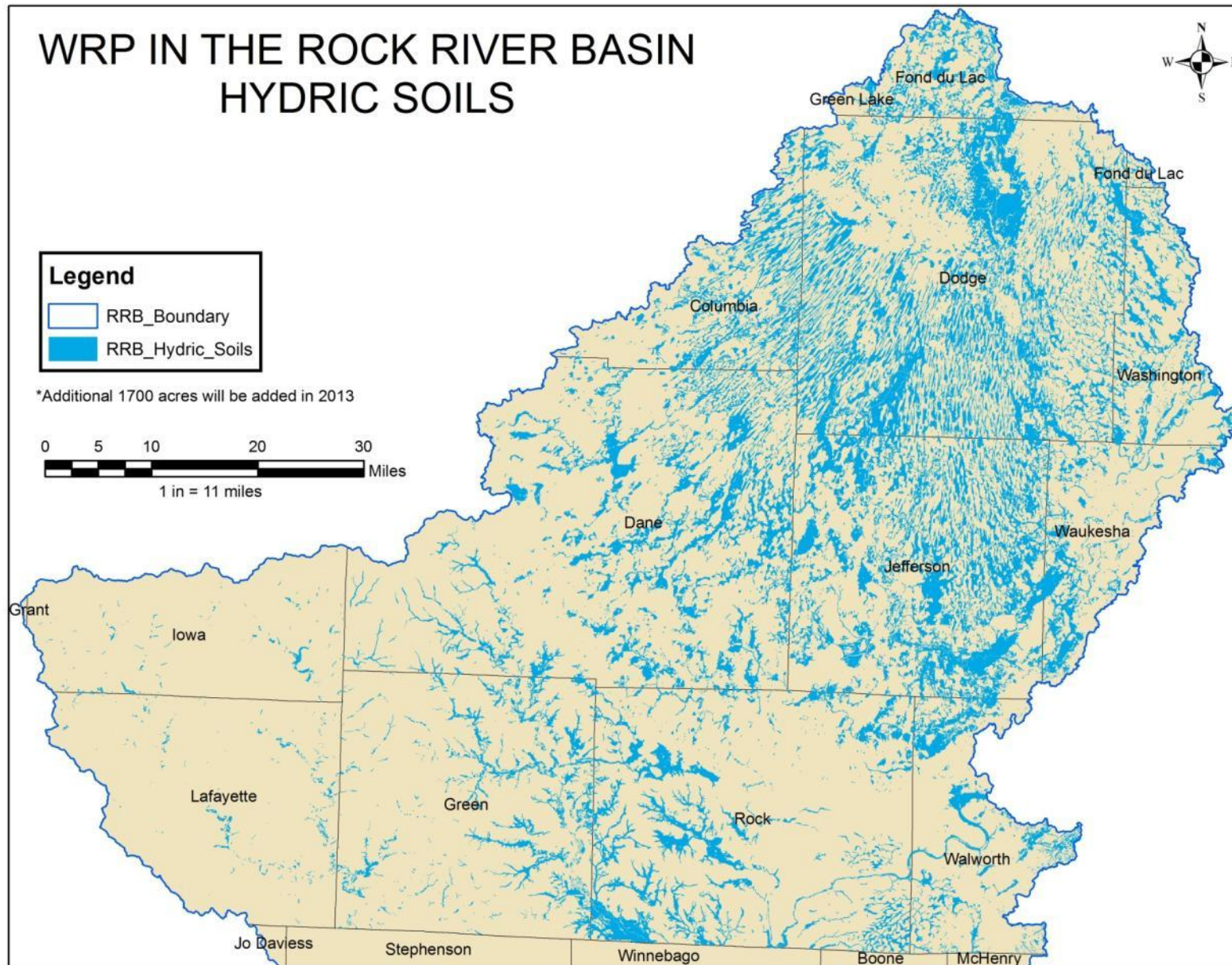
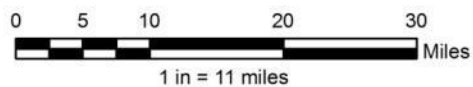
WRP IN THE ROCK RIVER BASIN HYDRIC SOILS



Legend

-  RRB_Boundary
-  RRB_Hydric_Soils

*Additional 1700 acres will be added in 2013



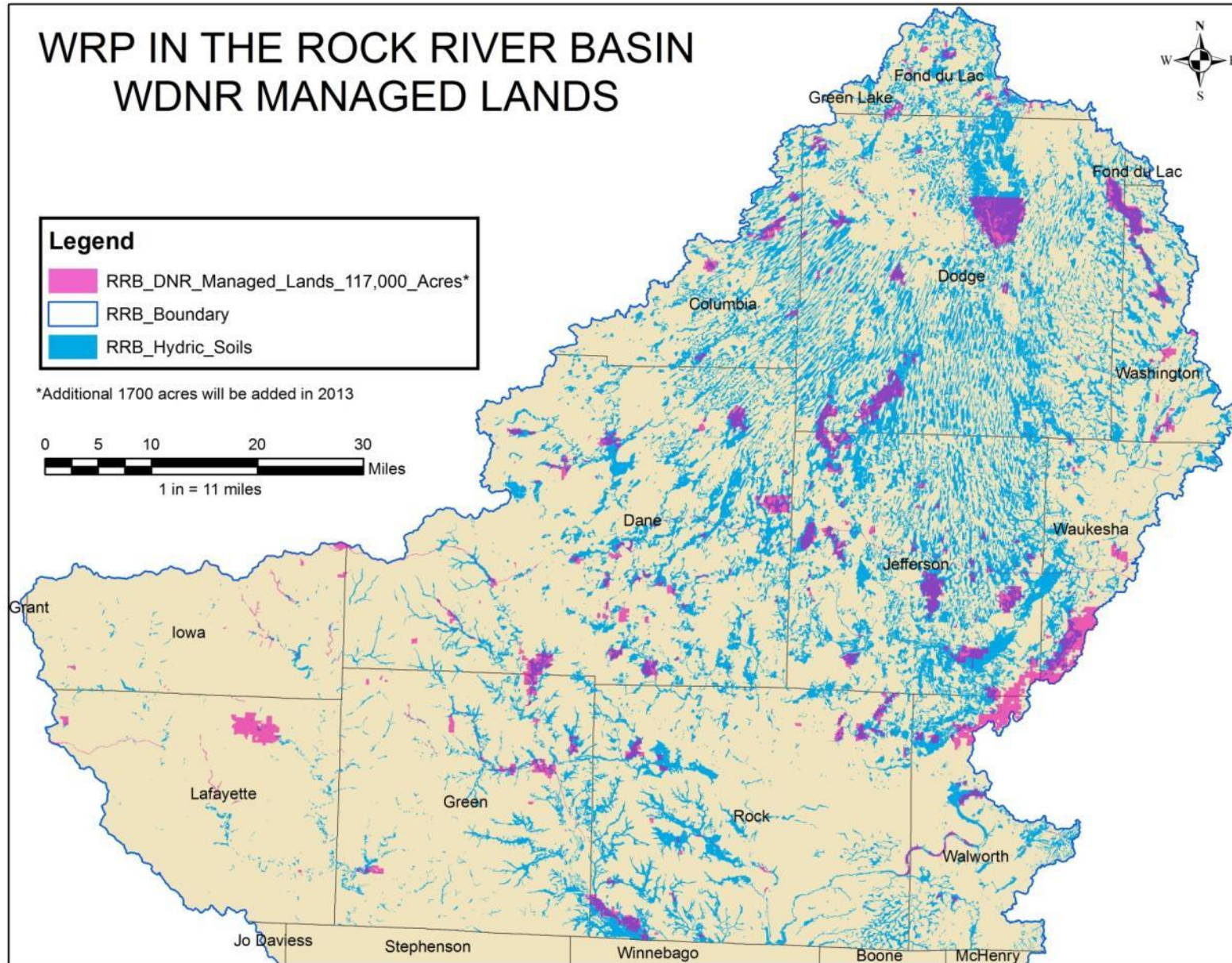
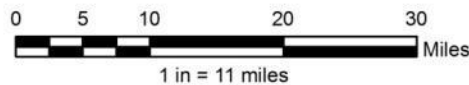
WRP IN THE ROCK RIVER BASIN WDNR MANAGED LANDS



Legend

-  RRB_DNR_Managed_Lands_117,000_Acres*
-  RRB_Boundary
-  RRB_Hydric_Soils

*Additional 1700 acres will be added in 2013



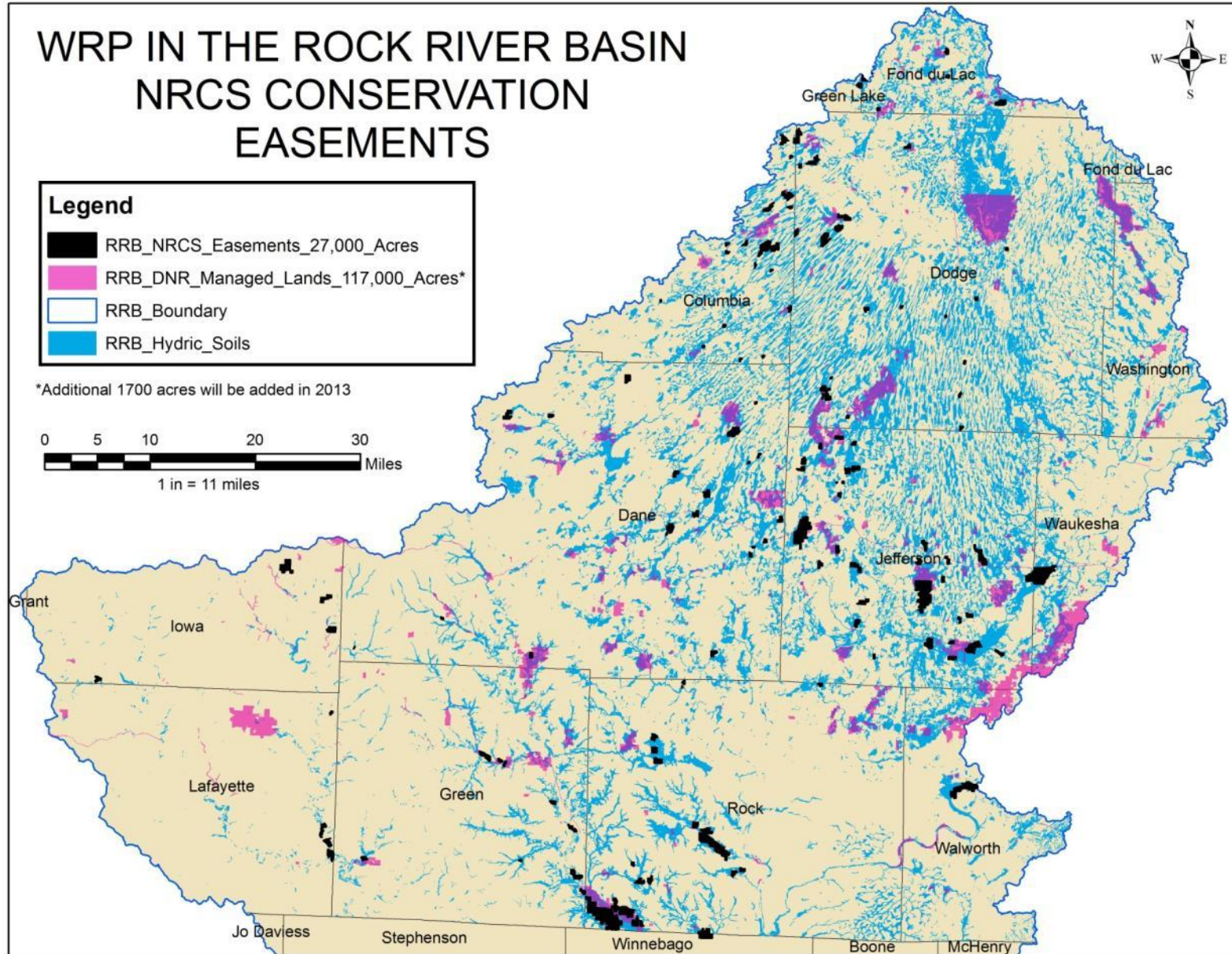
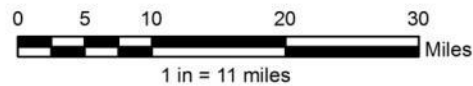
WRP IN THE ROCK RIVER BASIN NRCS CONSERVATION EASEMENTS



Legend

- RRB_NRCS_Easements_27,000_Acres
- RRB_DNR_Managed_Lands_117,000_Acres*
- RRB_Boundary
- RRB_Hydric_Soils

*Additional 1700 acres will be added in 2013



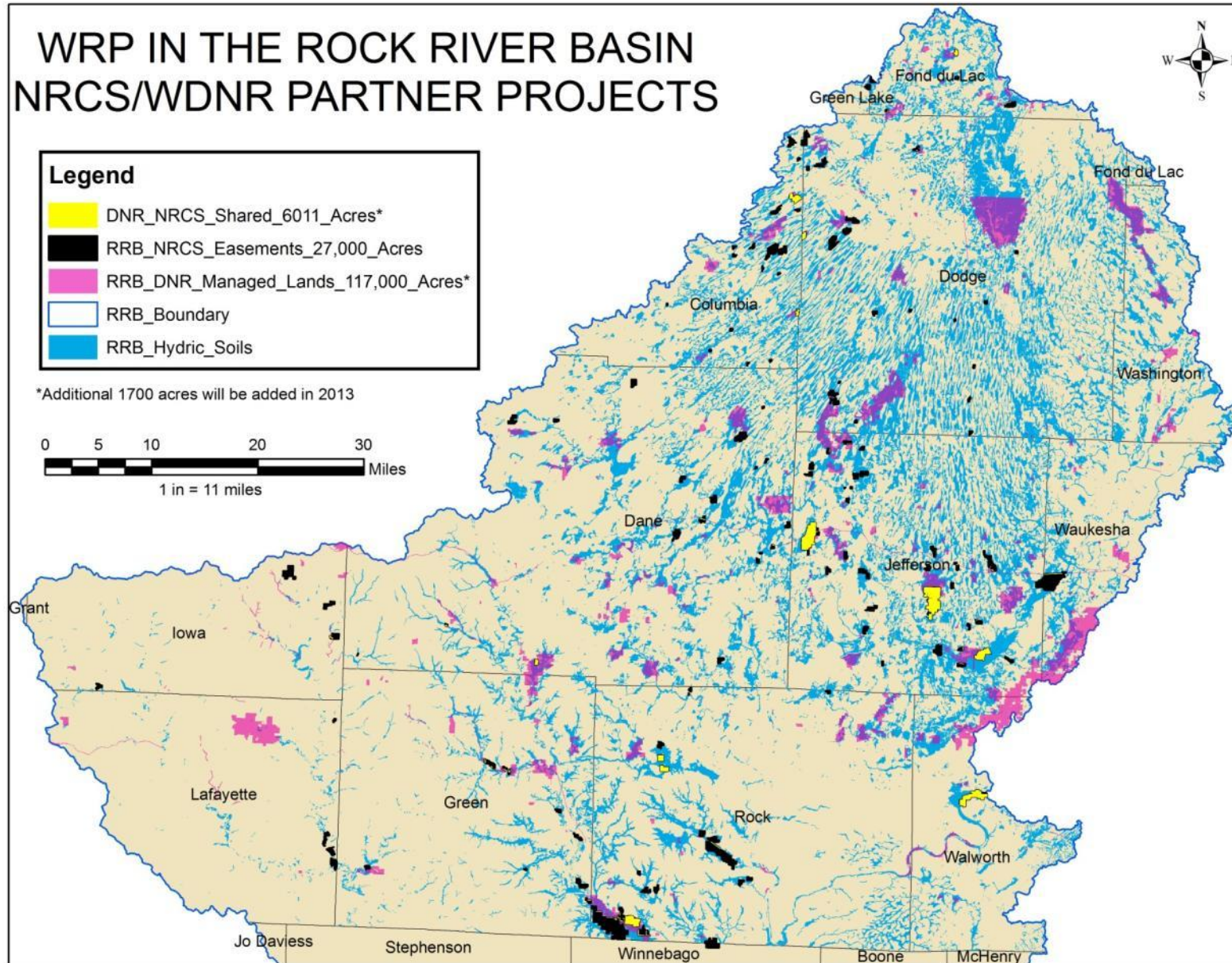
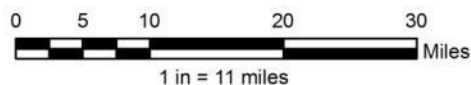
WRP IN THE ROCK RIVER BASIN NRCS/WDNR PARTNER PROJECTS



Legend

- DNR_NRCS_Shared_6011_Acres*
- RRB_NRCS_Easements_27,000_Acres
- RRB_DNR_Managed_Lands_117,000_Acres*
- RRB_Boundary
- RRB_Hydric_Soils

*Additional 1700 acres will be added in 2013

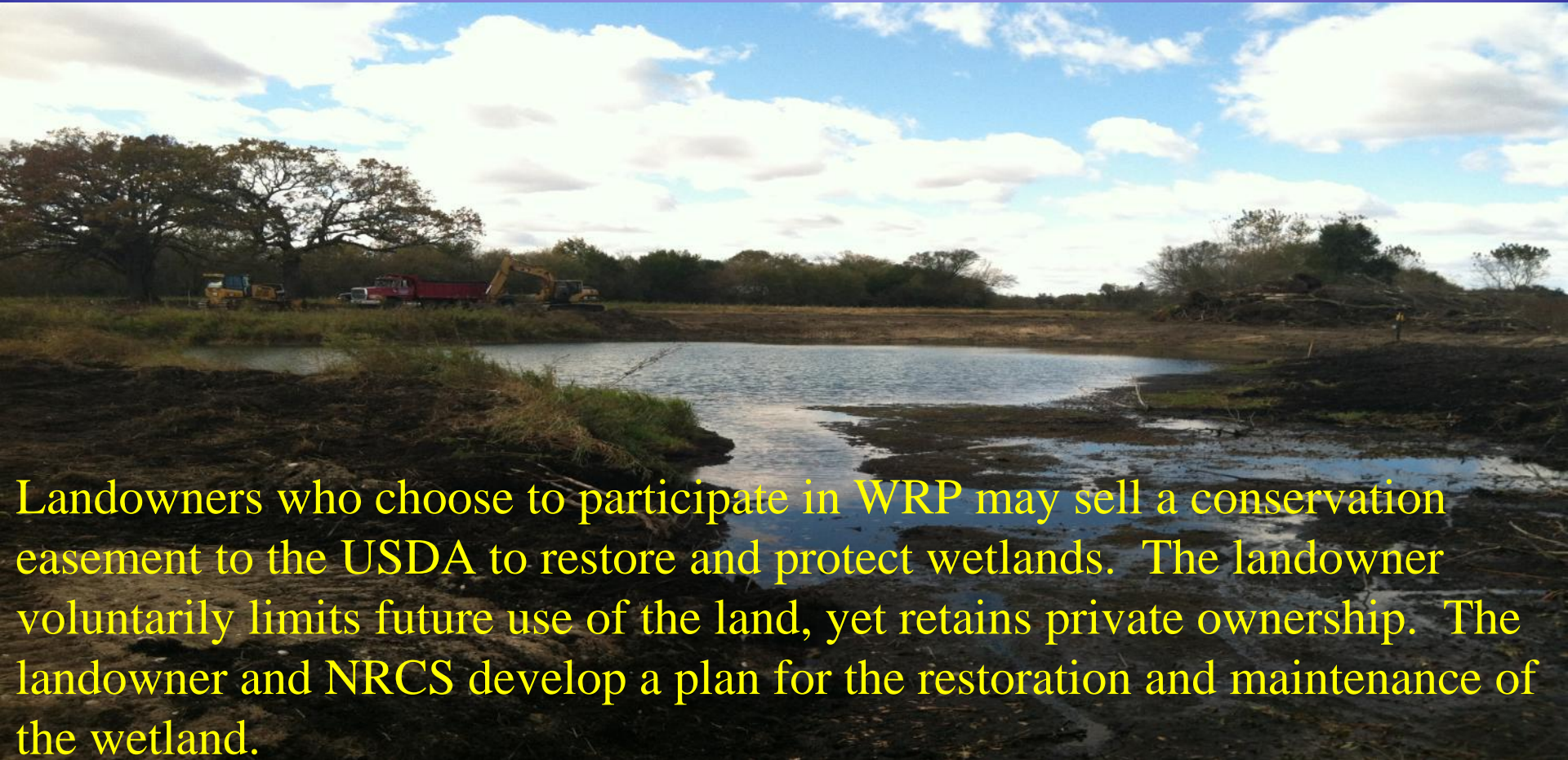


What is the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP)?

The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) is a voluntary program to restore, protect and enhance wetlands on private property. It is an opportunity for landowners to receive financial incentives to restore wetlands that have been drained for agriculture production or have been altered by multiple flood events.



How Does the WRP Work?



Landowners who choose to participate in WRP may sell a conservation easement to the USDA to restore and protect wetlands. The landowner voluntarily limits future use of the land, yet retains private ownership. The landowner and NRCS develop a plan for the restoration and maintenance of the wetland.

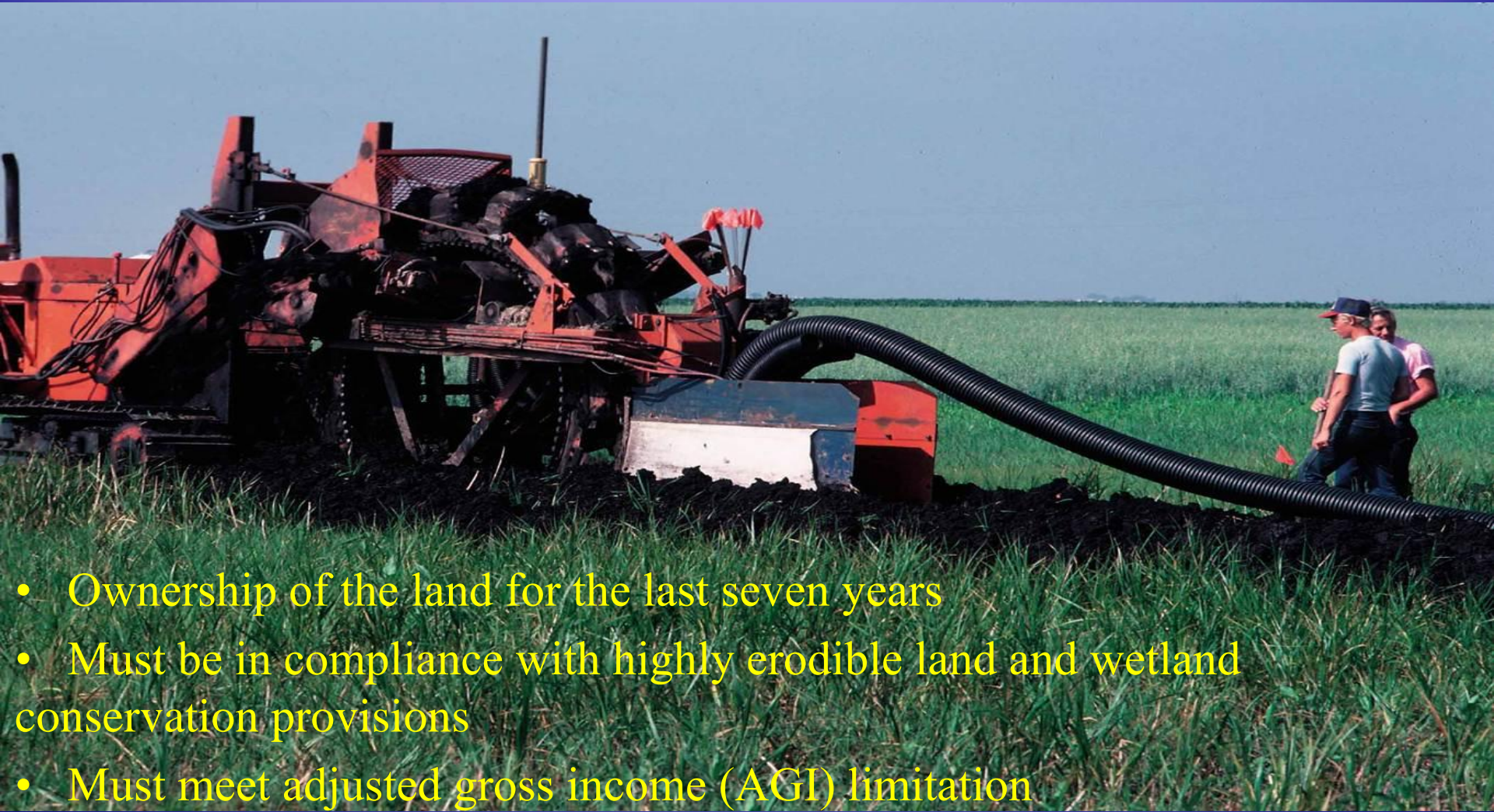
Easement Options



The program offers landowners two options:

- Permanent easements-Pays 100 percent of the easement value and restoration costs.
- 30-year easements-Pays 75 percent of the easement values and restoration costs.

Landowner Eligibility



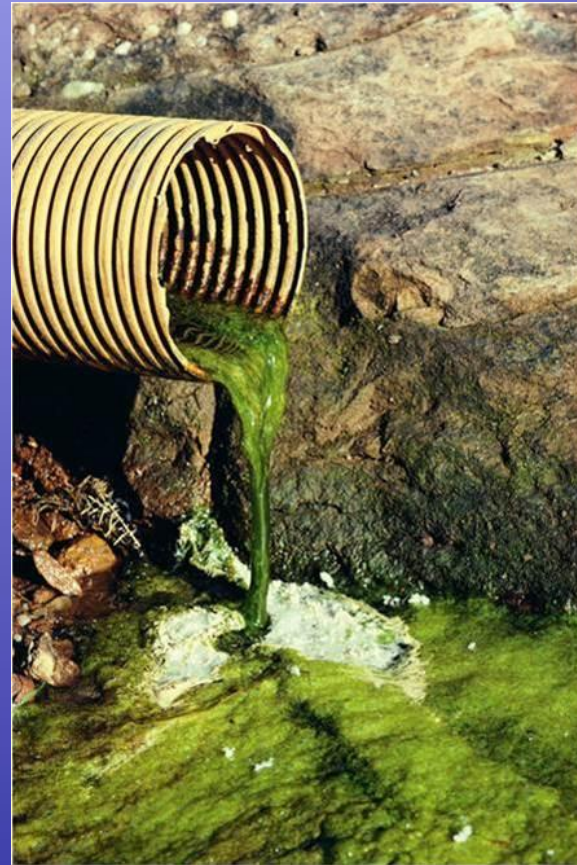
- Ownership of the land for the last seven years
- Must be in compliance with highly erodible land and wetland conservation provisions
- Must meet adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation

Land Eligibility Requirements



- **Farmed wetlands, drained wetlands, farmed wetland pastures etc.**
- **Adjacent lands that contribute to wetland functions and value**
- **Upland buffer areas for ecological benefits**
- **Riparian areas that can be restored that link wetland areas**
- **Lands significantly altered by flooding**

Probably not Eligible



Probably not Eligible



Restoration Planning



- Analyze all relevant GIS Data including soils, topography, current and historical aerial photos, proximity to floodplain, rivers, lakes, and utilities.
- Thoroughly interview landowner
- Evaluate existing plant communities
- Locate tile, pumps, ditches and any other drainage features



Conservation Rd

Mud Lake Rd

County Highway G

Hone Lake Rd



Conservation Rd

Mud Lake Rd

County Highway G

Hope Lake Rd

d

DITCH LOCATIONS

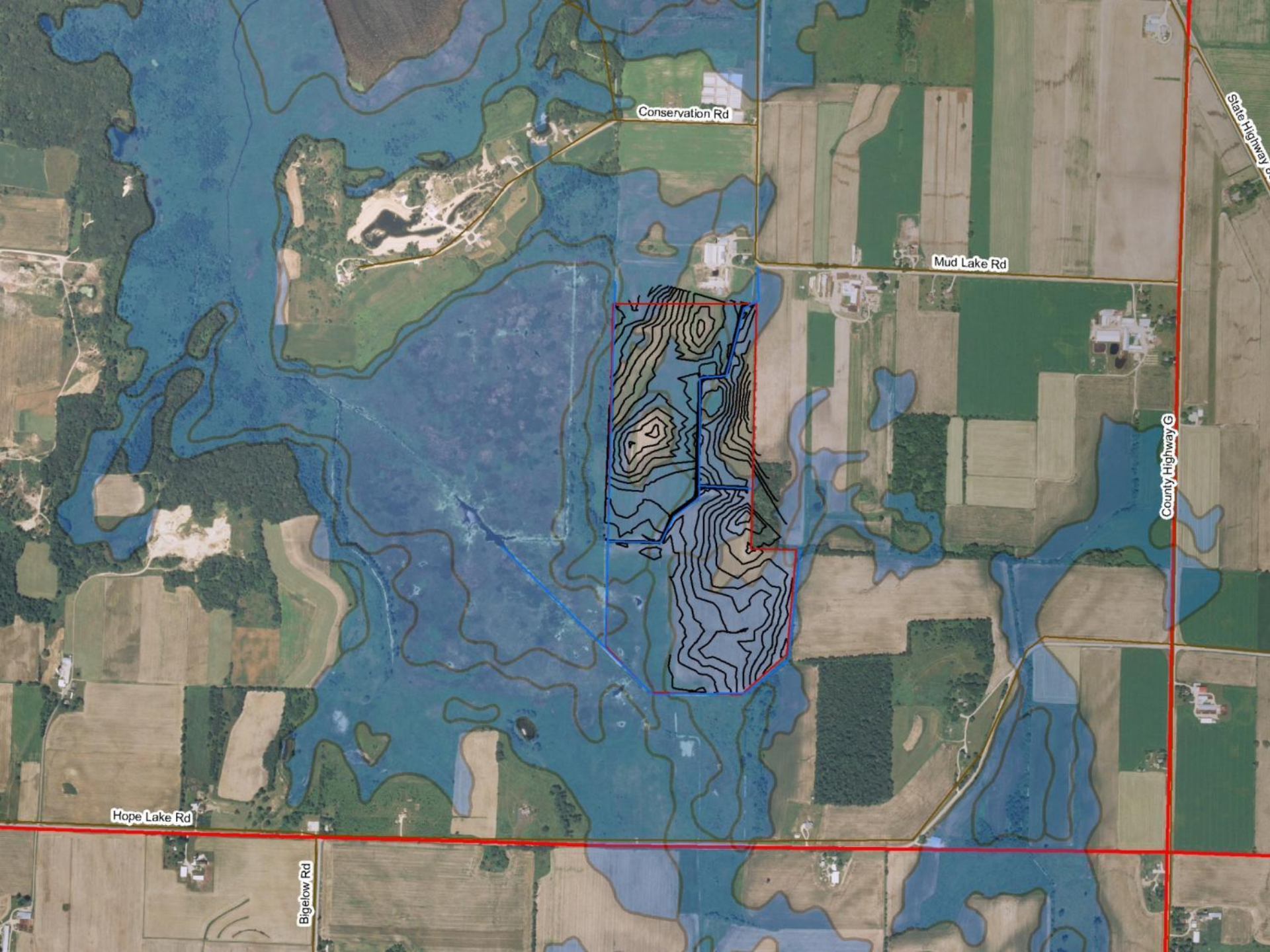
PUMP

Conservation Rd

Mud Lake Rd

Hope Lake Rd





Conservation Rd

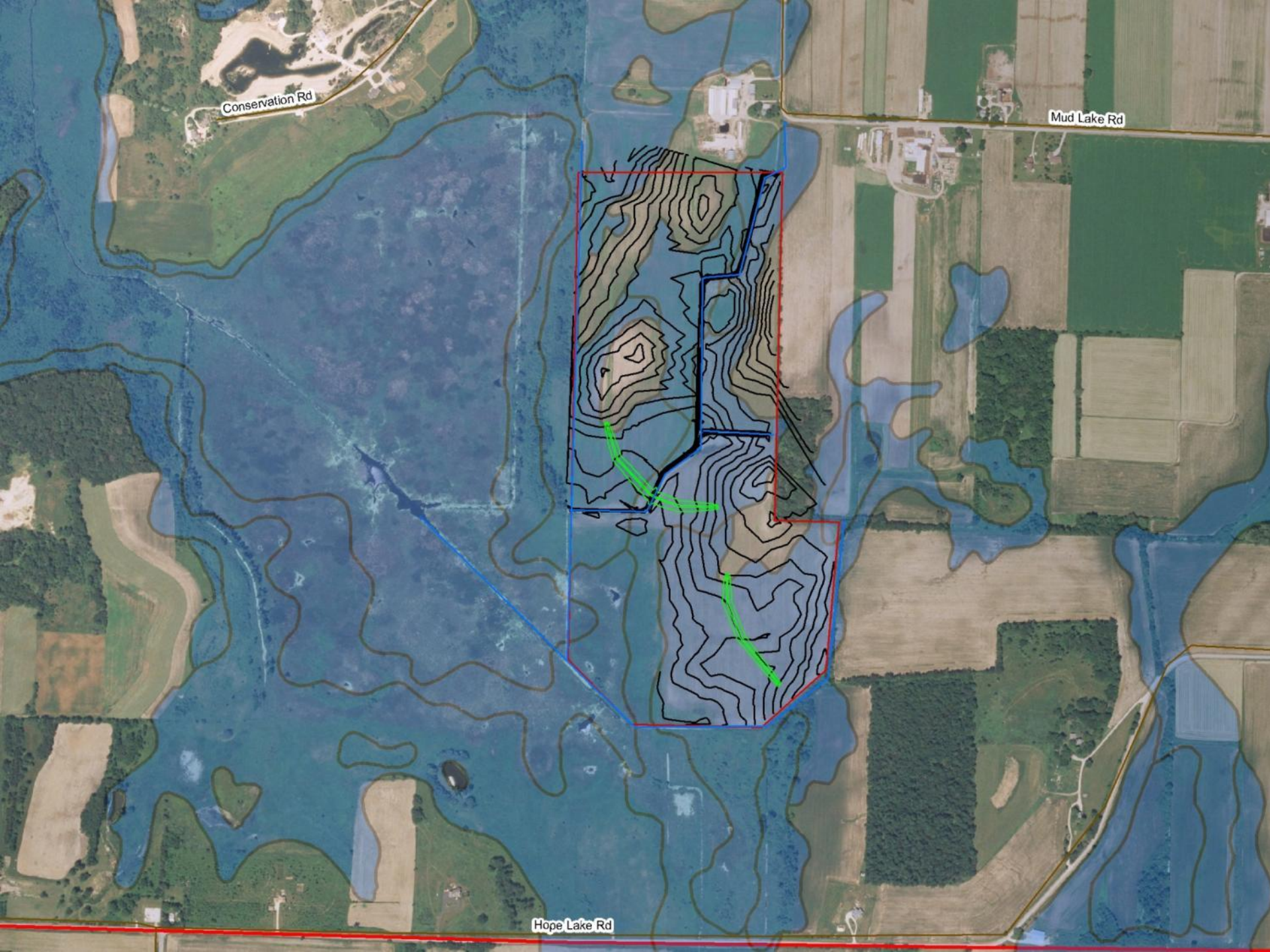
Mud Lake Rd

County Highway G

Hope Lake Rd

Bigelow Rd

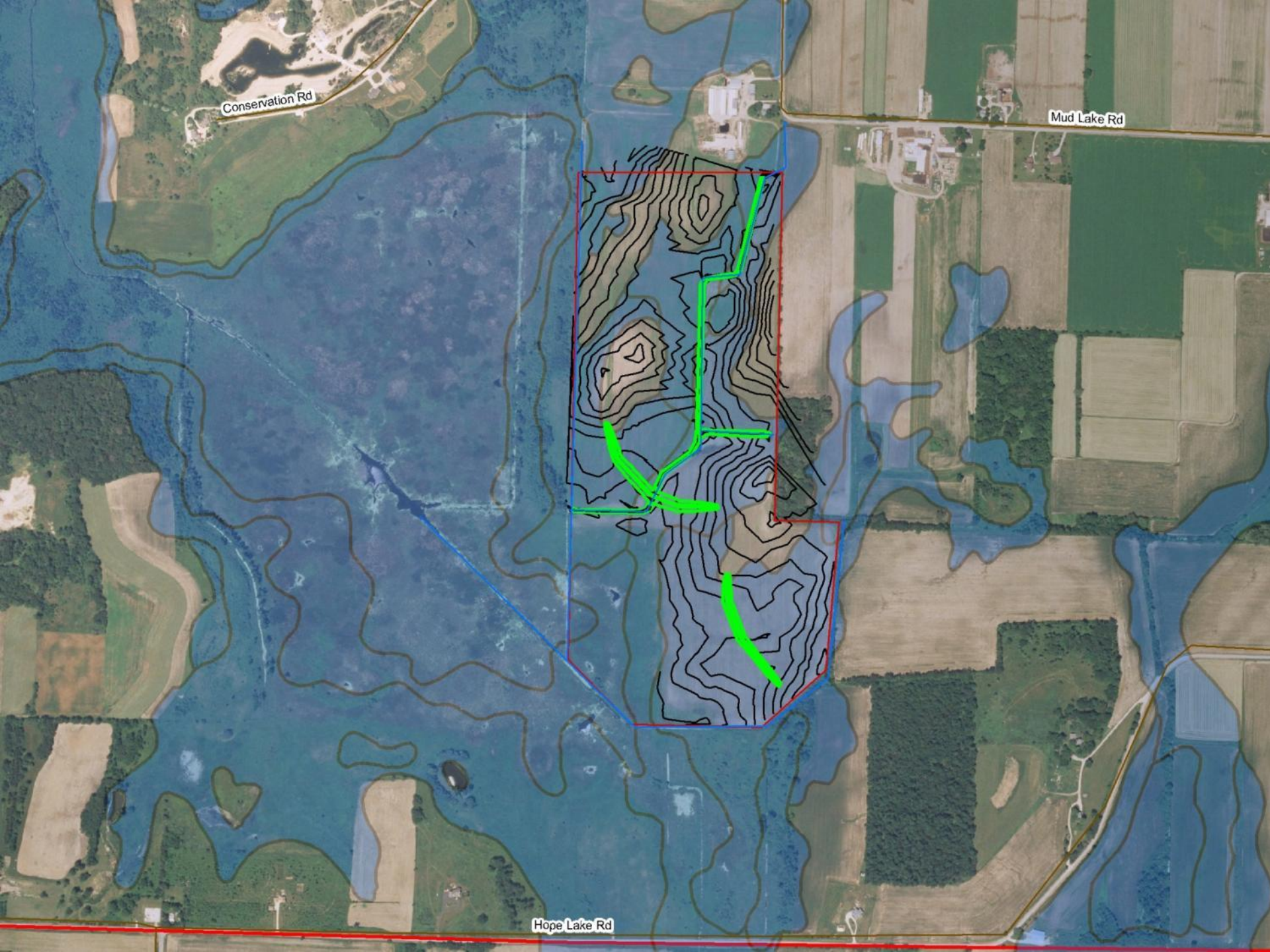
State Highway



Conservation Rd

Mud Lake Rd

Hope Lake Rd



Conservation Rd

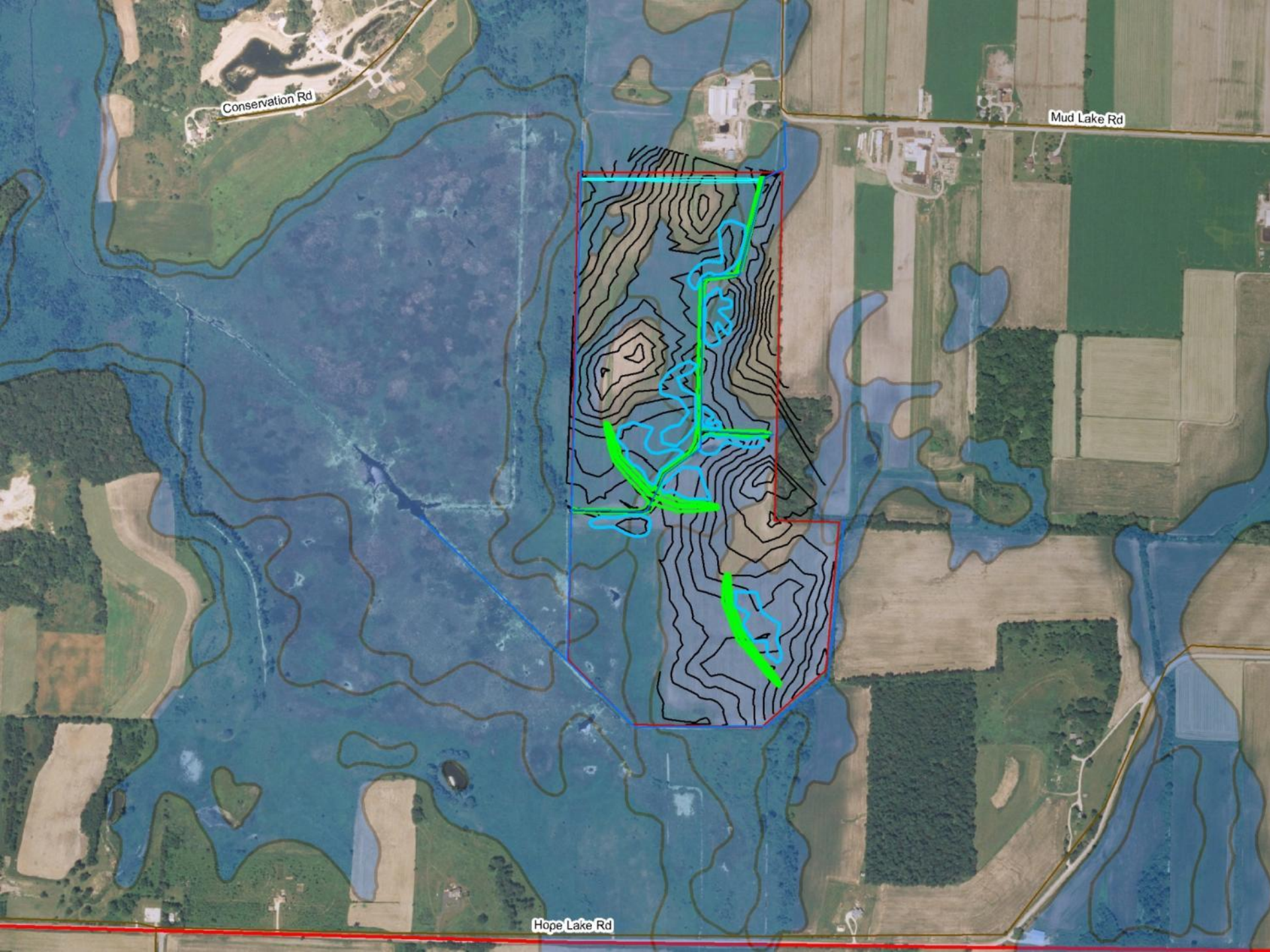
Mud Lake Rd

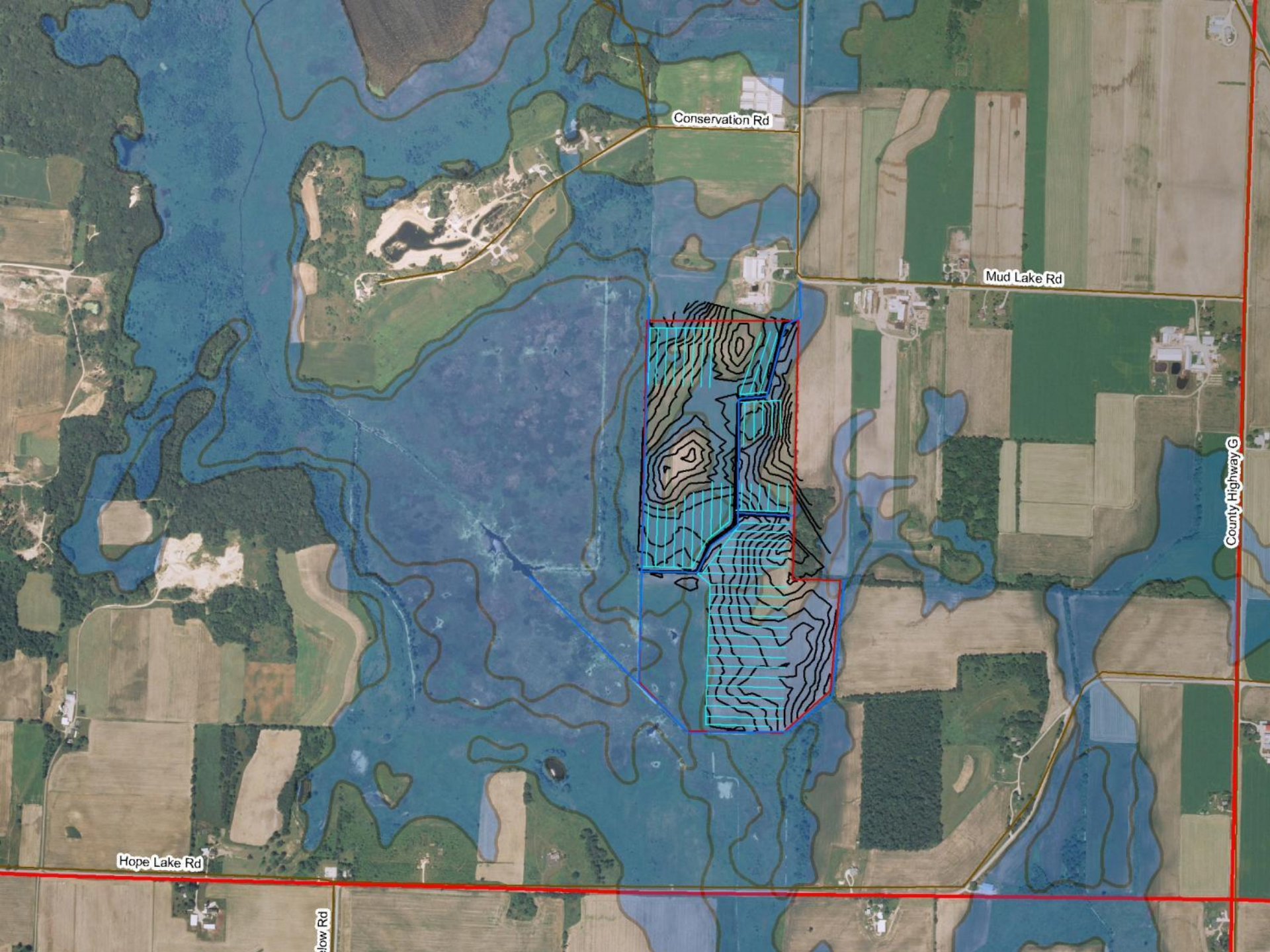
Hope Lake Rd

Conservation Rd

Mud Lake Rd

Hope Lake Rd





Conservation Rd

Mud Lake Rd

Hope Lake Rd

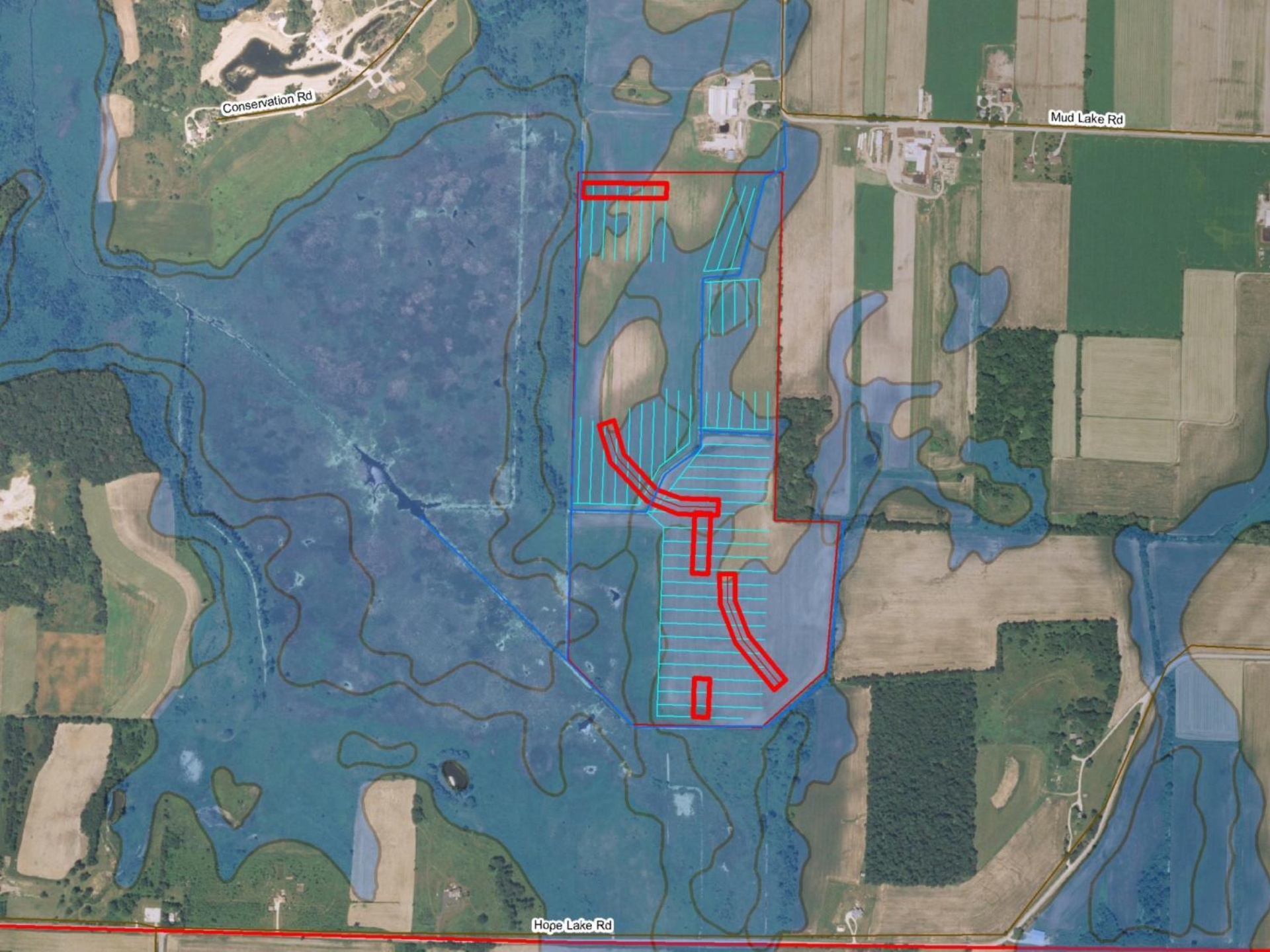
low Rd

County Highway G

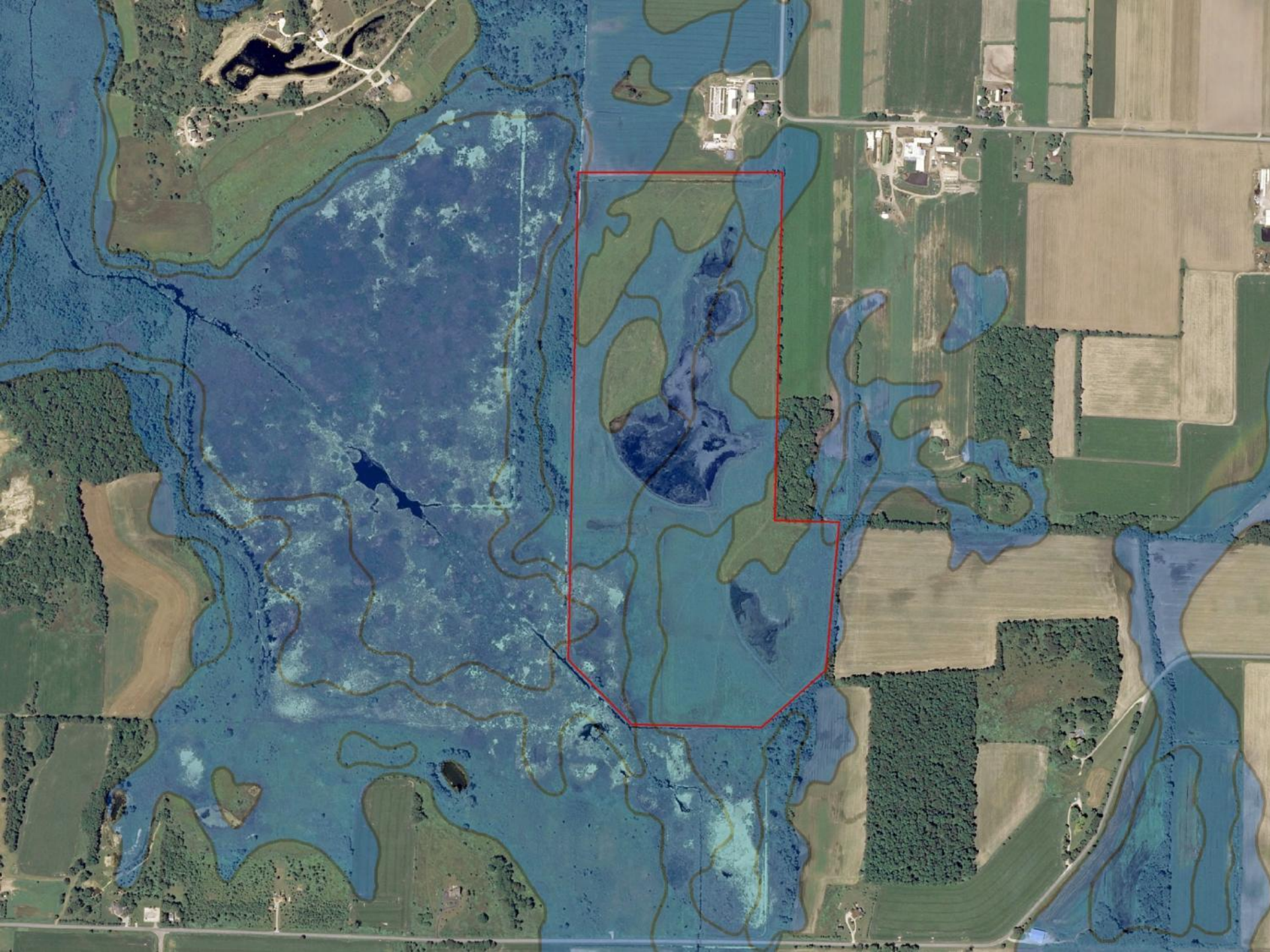
Conservation Rd

Mud Lake Rd

Hope Lake Rd











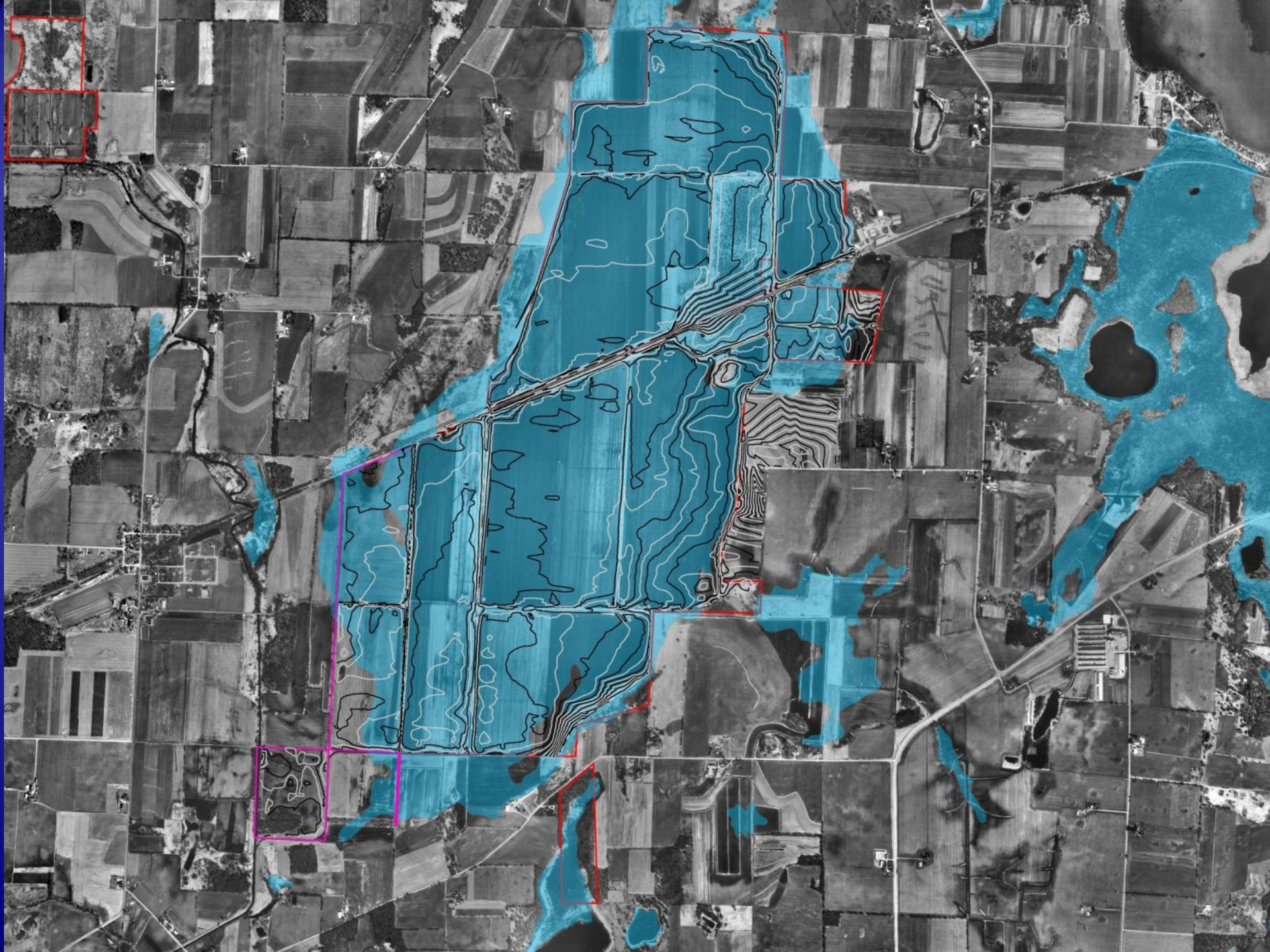
Tile connectors - 2 feet above soil

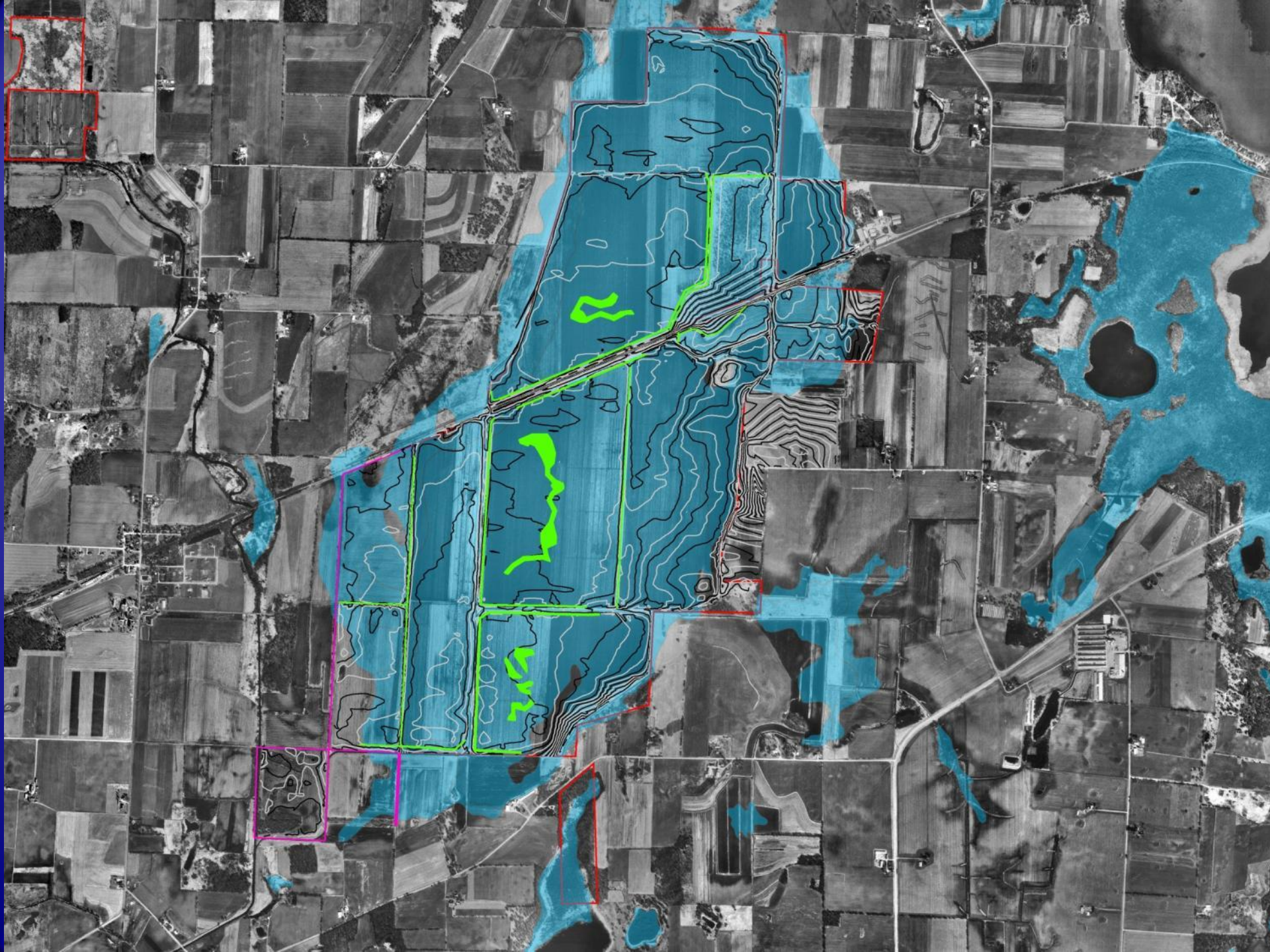




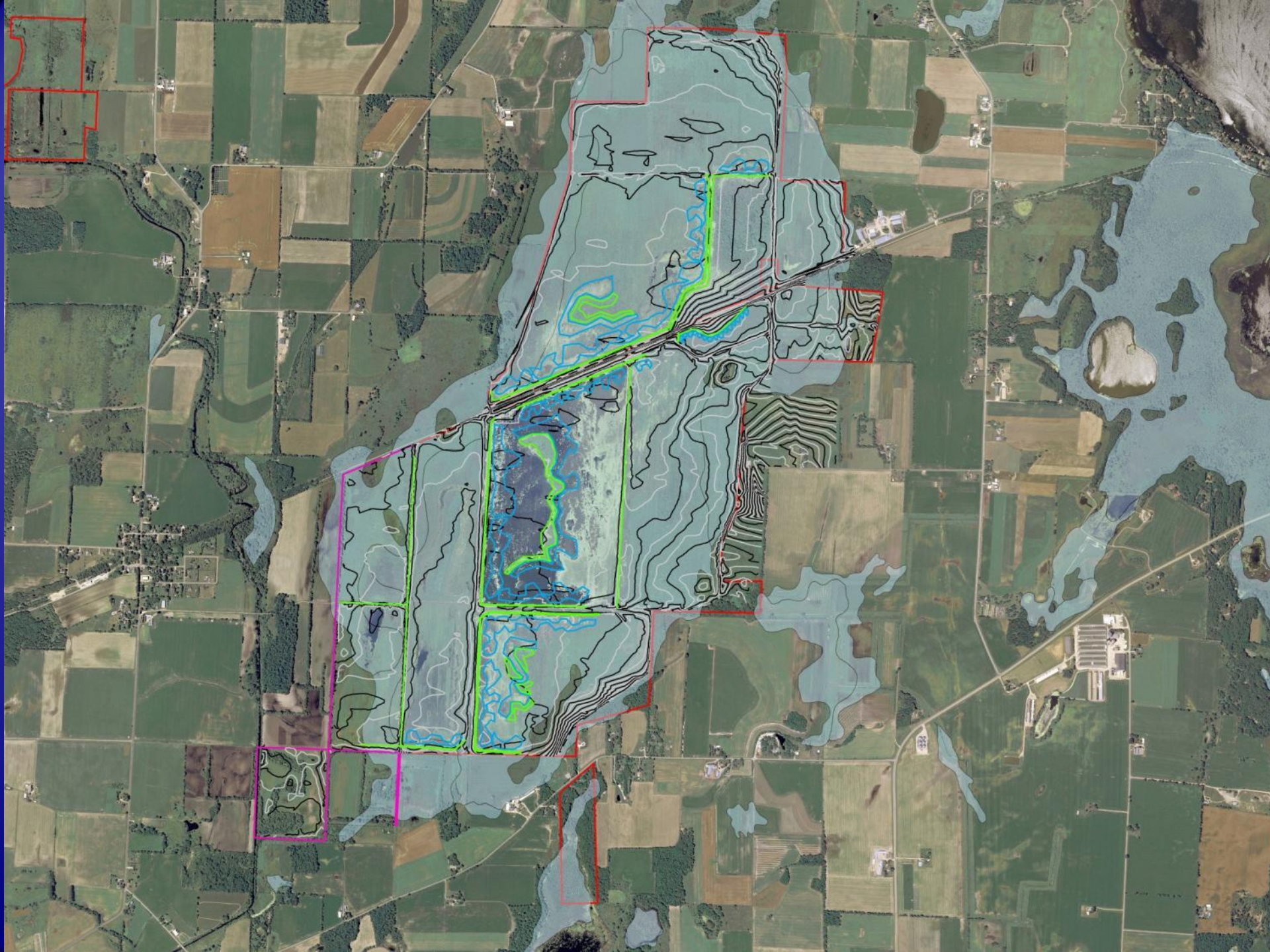
Deep ditches











Wetland Restoration

- Filled two miles of ditches
- Disabled 12 miles of drainage tiles
- Moved 151,000 cubic yards of soil
- Constructed 4 miles of berms
- Placed 7 water control structures
- Constructed 6 islands - 19 acres
- 800 acres of open water

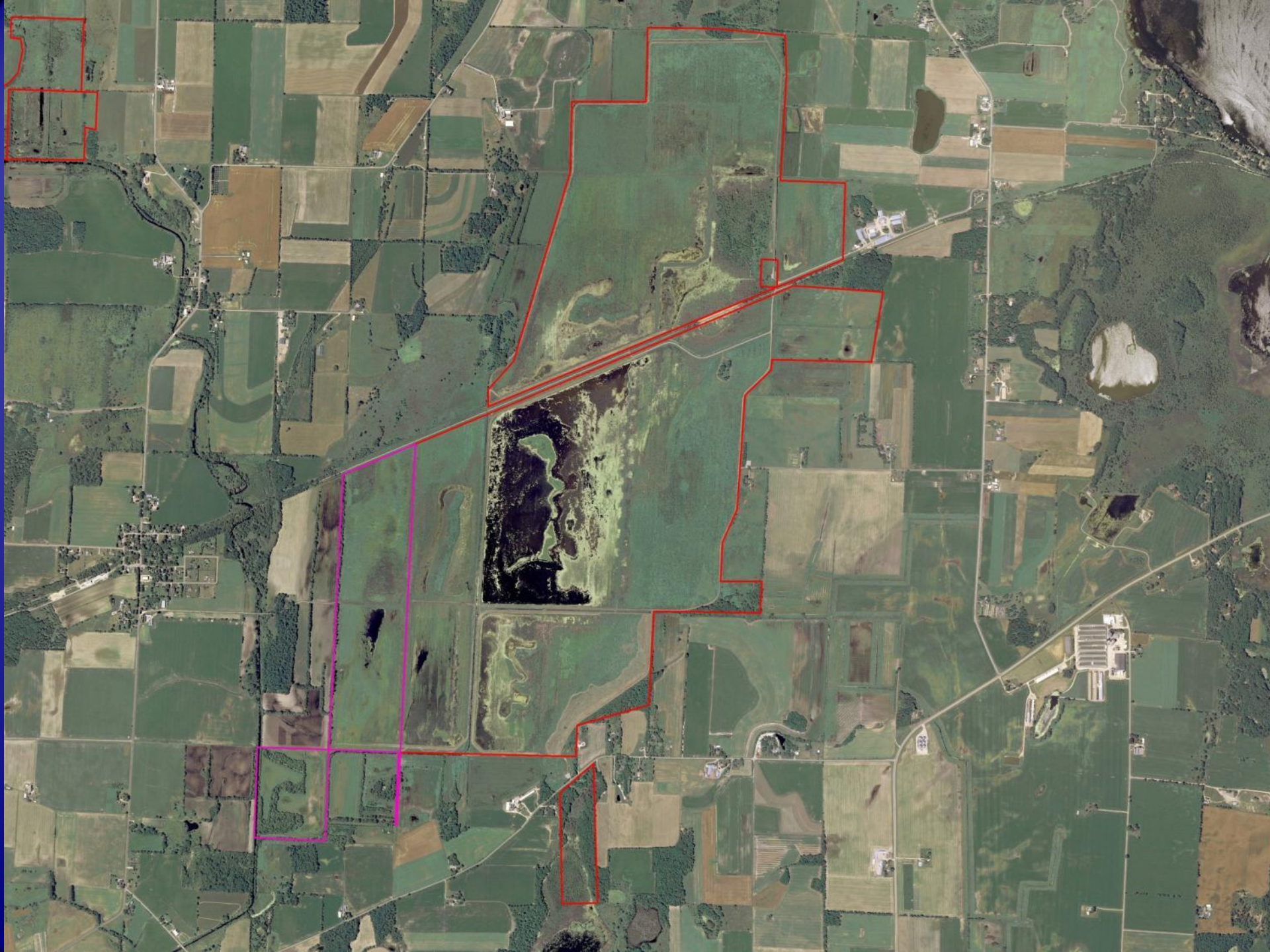
EXCAVATION



Removed 1.5 miles of Willows



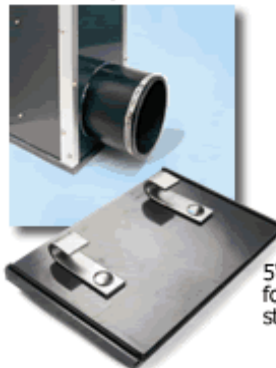




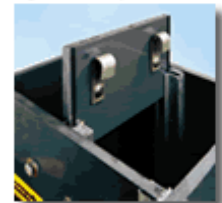




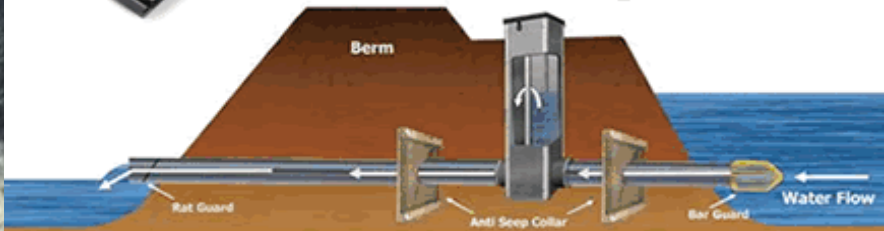
Flexible rubber connectors with heavy duty stainless steel clamps.



Rubber seal ensures a tight fit to prevent leakage.



5" and 7" stoplogs for adjustability. Durable stainless steel lifting hooks.



Typical Installation and Recommended Component Items--

QUESTIONS?



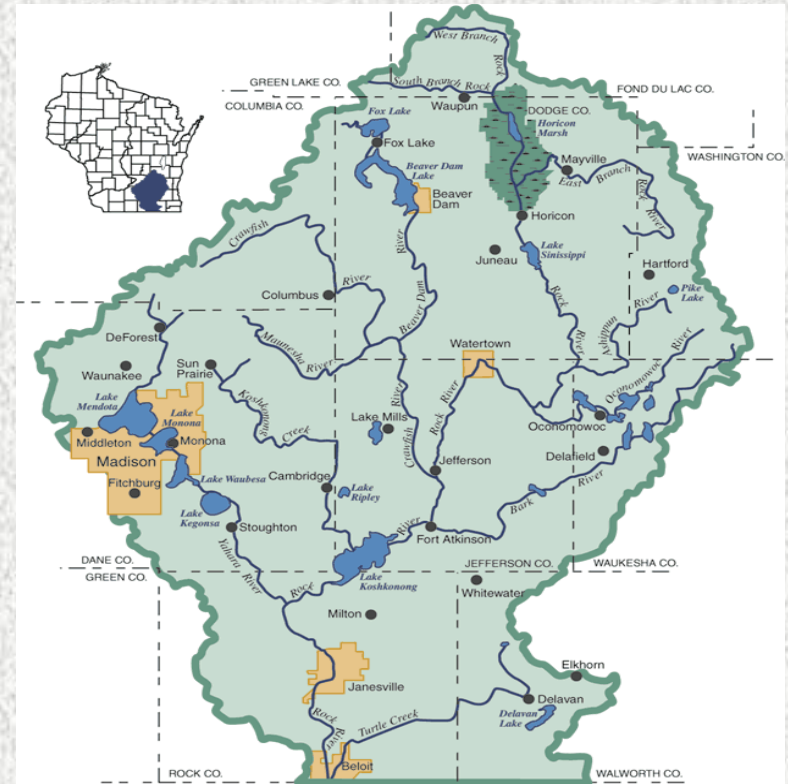
Wetland Monitoring at Zeloski Marsh

Jeanne Scherer
Wetland Monitoring Coordinator
July 15, 2013



The Rock River Coalition: Our Mission

- The Rock River Coalition (RRC) is a local, non-profit organization with a mission to educate and provide opportunities for people of diverse interests to work together to improve the environmental, recreational, cultural and economic resources of the Rock River Basin.



A History of Partnerships Brings Citizen Scientists to Wetlands

- ❖ Prior to 2004-The Rock River Coalition forms a partnership for monitoring wetland restorations in the Rock River Basin with NRCS
- ❖ 2004 - 2005 Rock River Basin Wetland Restoration Volunteer Monitoring-\$10,000
- ❖ 2005 - 2006 Rock River Basin Wetland Restoration Volunteer Monitoring Project-\$7,000
- ❖ 2010-2011 Developing a Volunteer Wetland Monitoring Guidance Manual-\$4,475
- ❖ 2012-2013 Lake Mills State Wildlife Area: Zeloksi Marsh--Year Six Post-restoration Assessment-\$4967



Zeloski Wetland Monitoring Program

- Hiring a professional monitoring team not financially feasible
- Bryan Huberty is hired in 2004 to develop a monitoring program and coordinate pre-restoration surveys with citizen volunteers 2005
- Ed Grunden managed volunteers from 2006-2011
- Jeanne Scherer managed the program during 2012-2013



Photos-B.Huberty presentation 2005

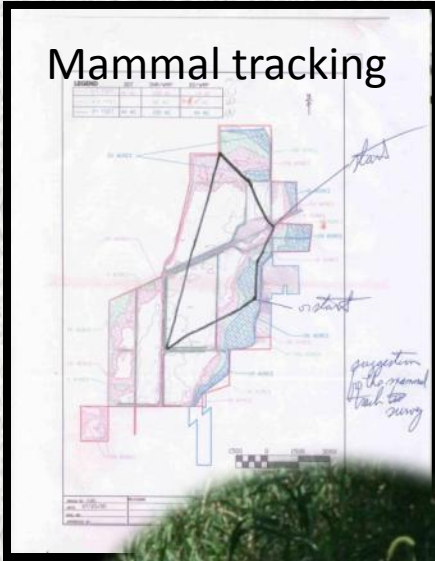


Pre restoration photos Huberty



Pre-restoration Monitoring

Mammal tracking



B. Huberty



Zeloski Water Sampling Sites



- 1) Main ditch - culvert inlet/under Bridge north of bike bridge; from top of culvert/bridge
- 2) Main ditch next to flap gate east ditch intersection
- 3) Main ditch - center; from bike bridge
- 4) Main ditch/south bike path ditch intersection; from culvert top
- 5) Koshkongong Creek - center; from bike bridge south side
- 6) Main ditch/west ditch intersection; from culvert top
- 7) Main ditch below pumped tile outlet; from ditch bank
- 8) Koshkongong Creek Brizke Road Bridge; under bridge - center of creek.

— WRP Boundary

0.0 0 0.6 1.2 Miles



Post-Restoration Monitoring

2012-2013 Citizen-based Monitoring Partnership
Grant from the WDNR





Birding



Photo permission from A. Wentz



K.Etter Hale

Clearly a Success



Initial Response:
Over 160 species sighted in 2007

**Total species sighted since
2006: Over 220!**



Sandhill Cranes:

- Spring Crane Count 2005 – Zero
- Nolan Kollath's April 2013 count—164
- Quentin Yoerger Nov.2011 count—517!

Shorebirds

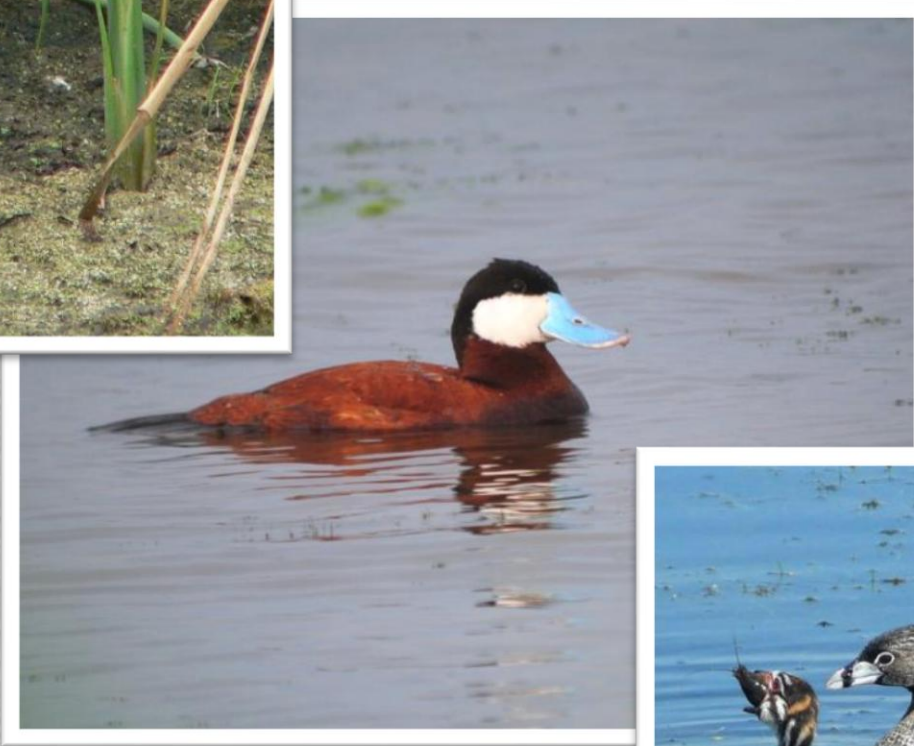


- Capability to manage water levels allows for periodic drawdowns for shorebirds and vegetation renewal.
- Mudflats in 2007 attracted 24 species of shorebirds and 1000s of individuals.
- Mudflats during spring and summer shorebird migration matured into high-quality duck food for Fall hunting season.



American Bittern-Bradley Webb

The first American Bittern at Zeloski Marsh was sighted by Nolan Kollath in 2007.



Ruddy Duck-
Cynthia Bridge



Pied-billed Grebes-
Royan Webb

Just a Sample!

Olive-sided Flycatcher

Bay-breasted Warbler

Red Knot

American Pippet

American White Pelican

Black-necked Stilt

Swainson's Thrush

Orchard Oriole

Trumpeter Swan

Lapland Longspur

Least Bittern

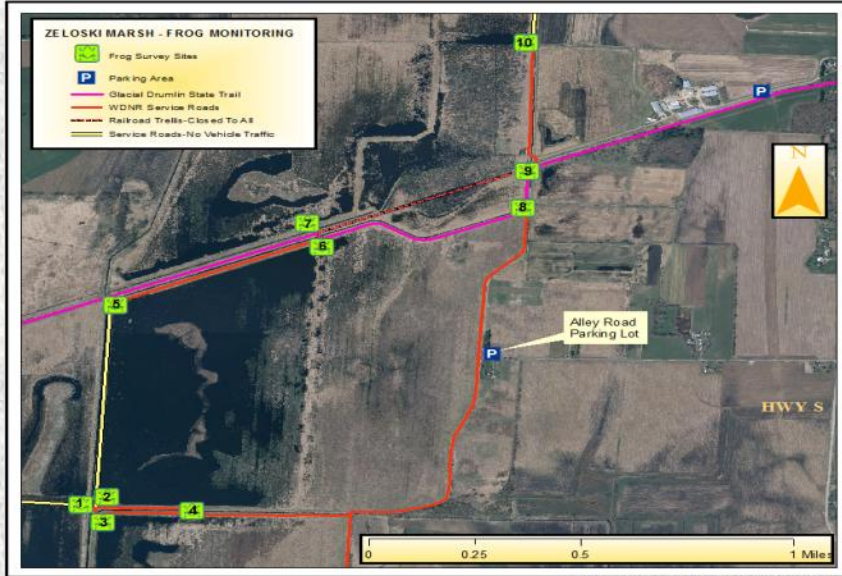
Ruddy Turnstone

Nashville Warbler

Semi-palmated Sandpiper

Osprey

Frog and Toad Monitoring



Jeanne Scherer, Rock River Coalition-2012



Home | Volunteer | Survey Information | WI Frogs | Resources | Contact Us

Wisconsin Frog and Toad Survey

American Toad © William Barber

Home

The Wisconsin Frog and Toad Survey (WFTS) is a citizen-based monitoring program coordinated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the North American Amphibian Monitoring Program (NAAMP).

The primary purpose of the WFTS is to determine the status, distribution, and long-term population trends of Wisconsin's twelve frog species. The WFTS was initiated in 1981 in response to known and suspected declines in several Wisconsin species, particularly northern leopard frogs (*Lithobates pipiens*), Blanchard's cricket frogs (*Acris crepitans*), pickerel frogs (*Lithobates palustris*), and bullfrogs (*Lithobates catesbeianus*). The WFTS began annual statewide surveys in 1994 and is now one of the longest running amphibian monitoring projects in North America.

WFTS News

Survey Routes Available for 2013
Previous annual summaries available online

Website Sponsors

Wisconsin Nature Mapping | W | Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources | CBM



Frogs: Pre- vs. Post-

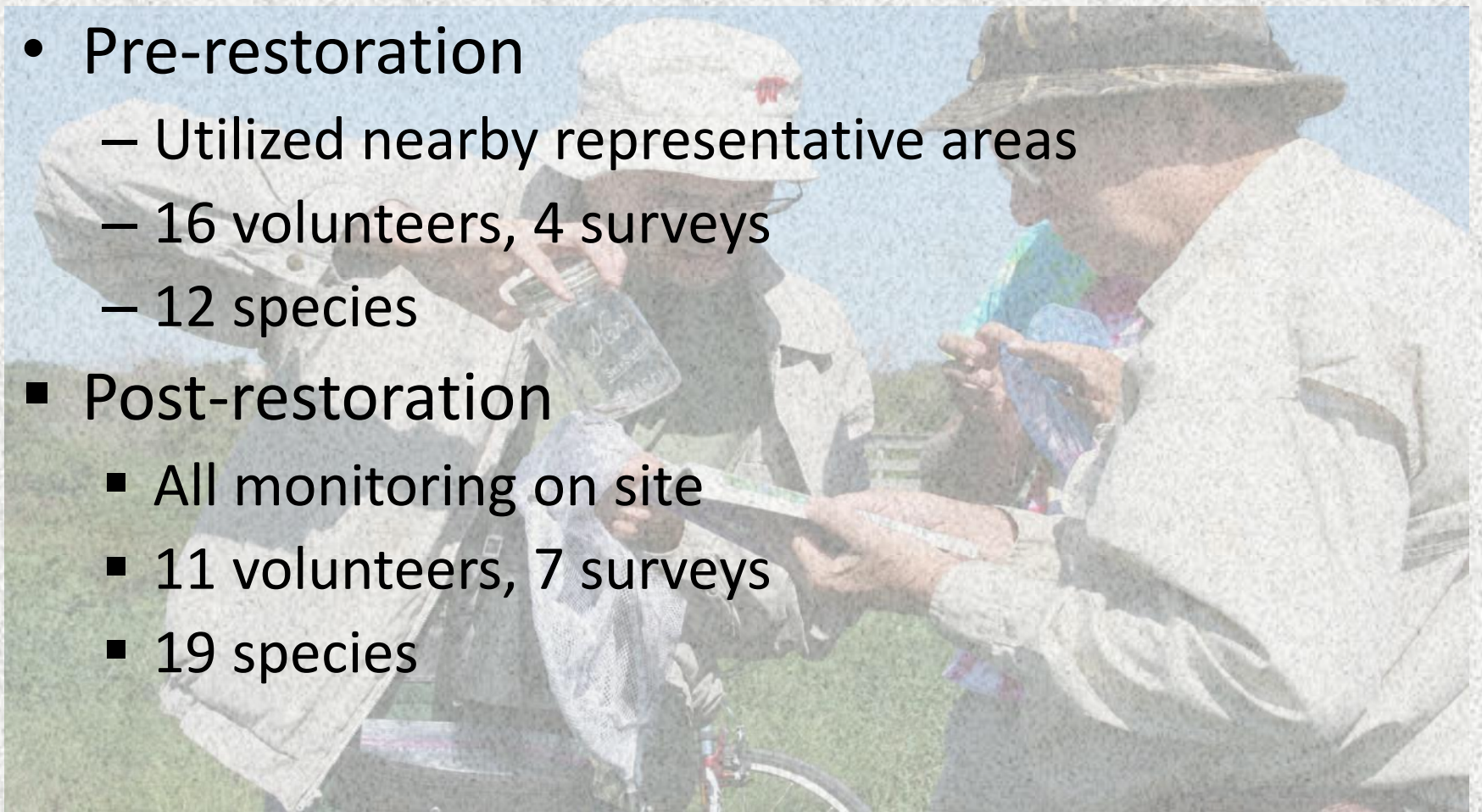
- Droughts during both years
- The 2012-2013 grant allowed for spring surveys during the much wetter spring of 2013
- **2005**—8 species of 12 found in Wisconsin
 - Surveys took place at several representative sites because the marsh site was still agricultural fields
- **2012-2013**—species; all of the 2005 species except Bullfrogs
- **Species:** Cope's Grey Tree Frog, Spring Peeper, Green Frog, Chorus Frog, Leopard Frog, Wood Frog and American Toad

Odonate Monitoring



Ode what?

- Pre-restoration
 - Utilized nearby representative areas
 - 16 volunteers, 4 surveys
 - 12 species
- Post-restoration
 - All monitoring on site
 - 11 volunteers, 7 surveys
 - 19 species



An indication for furthering
habitat diversity work



Botany



N. Tippery



Pre-restoration Floristic Monitoring



- **Floristic Quality Analysis (FQA) conducted on 2 acre oak island at Zeloski Marsh and 20 acre northern bog relict at Hope Lake Bog.**
- **Invasive species mapped in 2004 to help engineers during restoration**
- **15-20 volunteers contributed to 4 surveys in Oct ('04), June & Sept ('05).**

Where to start in 2012?

- Dr. Nic Tippery compiles Huberty data into a single Excel workbook
- Seed lists and best known seeding locations are added to the master workbook
- Surveys conducted from June-October 2012 and May 2013; 10 volunteers
- Voucher specimens are collected and stored at UW-Whitewater



Water Quality



Parameters:

Dissolved oxygen, pH (acidity), conductivity, turbidity, and temperature

Frequency: May, June, July and November, replicating pre-restoration monitoring dates.

Data: entered on the Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System (SWIMS).

Water Quality Monitoring Points

- Water Monitoring Sites
- Parking Areas
- Koshkonong Creek and Primary Ditches
- WDNR Service Roads
- Glacial Drumlin State Trail
- Other Service Roads-Foot traffic only
- Railroad Trellis-Closed to all


2013 BioBlitz



And More!



BioBlitz Highlights

- **Approximately 100 participants with a diversity of backgrounds**
 - **28 plant species added to the master list**
 - **Mycology survey-7 species**
 - **Bat survey-3 species**
 - **Entomology survey-130 species representing 73 families**
 - **Birds-90 species**
- 
- A woman wearing a white cap and a floral-patterned shirt is sitting at a table outdoors, writing in a notebook. The background is a blurred green field.

Issues— Invasives, Climate Change, Diversity



Acknowledgements

- NRCS-WRP
- Madison Audubon Society
- UW-Whitewater Professors and Student Volunteers
- WDNR-Local Staff, Scientists, Educators, and CBM staff
- Additional Educators: Suzanne Wade, Jennifer Mitchell
- Rock River Coalition President Patricia Cicero and Board
- Dennis Zeloski
- Elizabeth Zimmerman
- Clare Carlson and the Friend of the Glacial Heritage Area
- Jefferson County Parks Department and JCLWCD
- Dozens of RRC volunteers from 2004-2013
- Photo credits: Jeanne Scherer except where noted