Rapid Watershed Assessment
Jump River Watershed

Rapid watershed assessments provide initial estimates of where conservation investments would best address the concerns of landowners, conservation districts, and other community organizations and stakeholders. These assessments help landowners and local leaders set priorities and determine the best actions to achieve their goals.

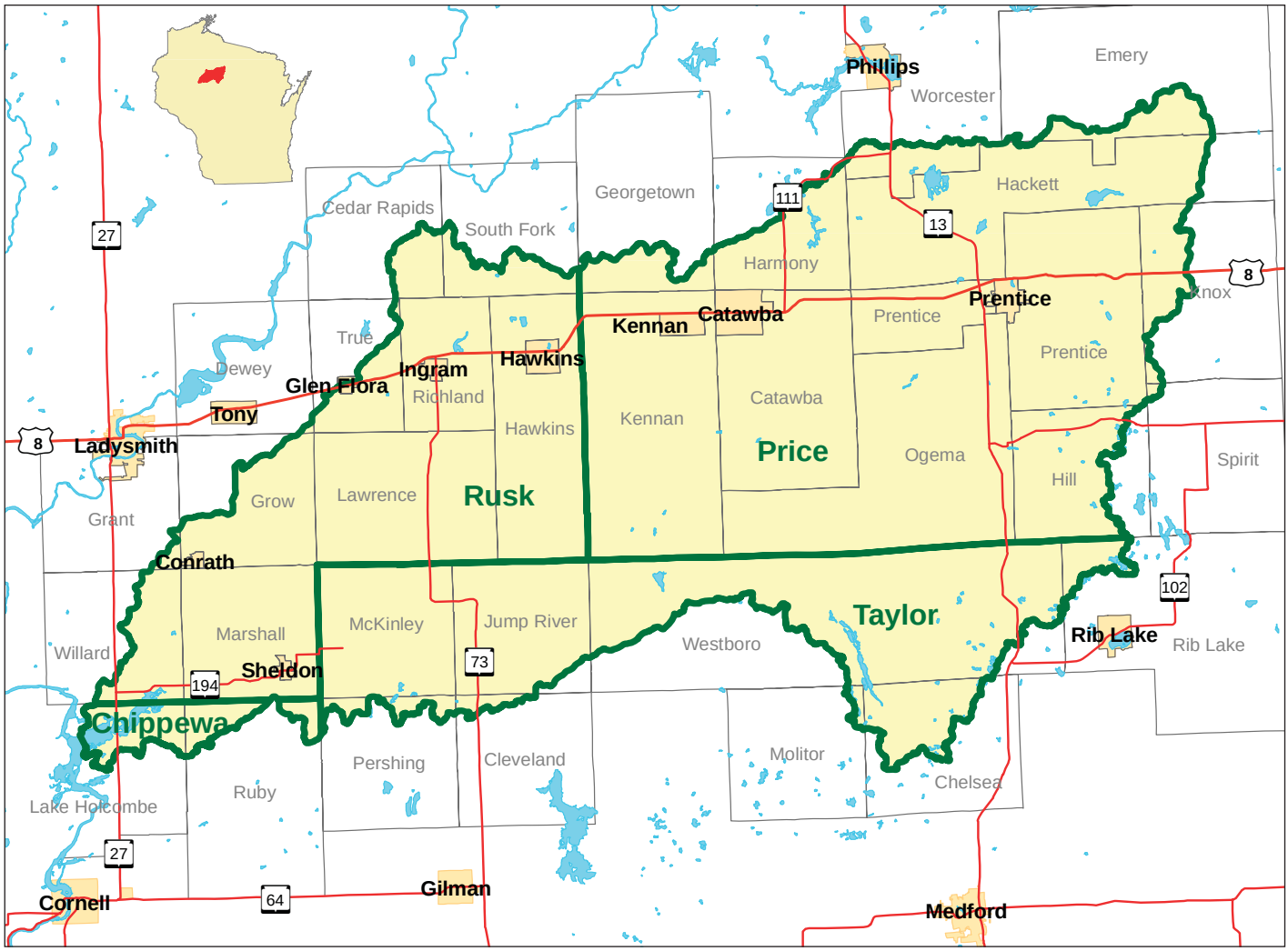
Contents

INTRODUCTION 1.

The Jump River Watershed encompasses 547,477 acres in north central Wisconsin, beginning from the convergence of a number of small streams in southwestern Price County. From Price County the stream flows southwest and enters the Holcombe flowage on the Chippewa River near the Rusk and Chippewa County line. Major tributaries are the Little Jump River, Shoulder Creek, Levitt Creek, South Fork of the Jump River, and the North Fork of the Jump River. The watershed is characterized by large wetlands, low topography, and silt capped glacial till soils. The entire watershed is within the Chippewa Lobe Rocky Ground Moraine portion of the Northern Lakes and Forests Ecoregion.

The two largest land uses in the watershed are agriculture, at 23% of the watershed and forestland at 58.5%. Wetlands and open water comprise the rest of the watershed. Farms consist of dairy, beef, and cash grain operations. Major crops include, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, and mixed hay crops.

There are no major population centers within the watershed. The villages of Prentice and Sheldon are the largest settlements in the watershed with Sheldon having a population of 239 and Prentice a population of 581. Agriculture, forestry, outdoor recreation, and tourism largely support the local economy.

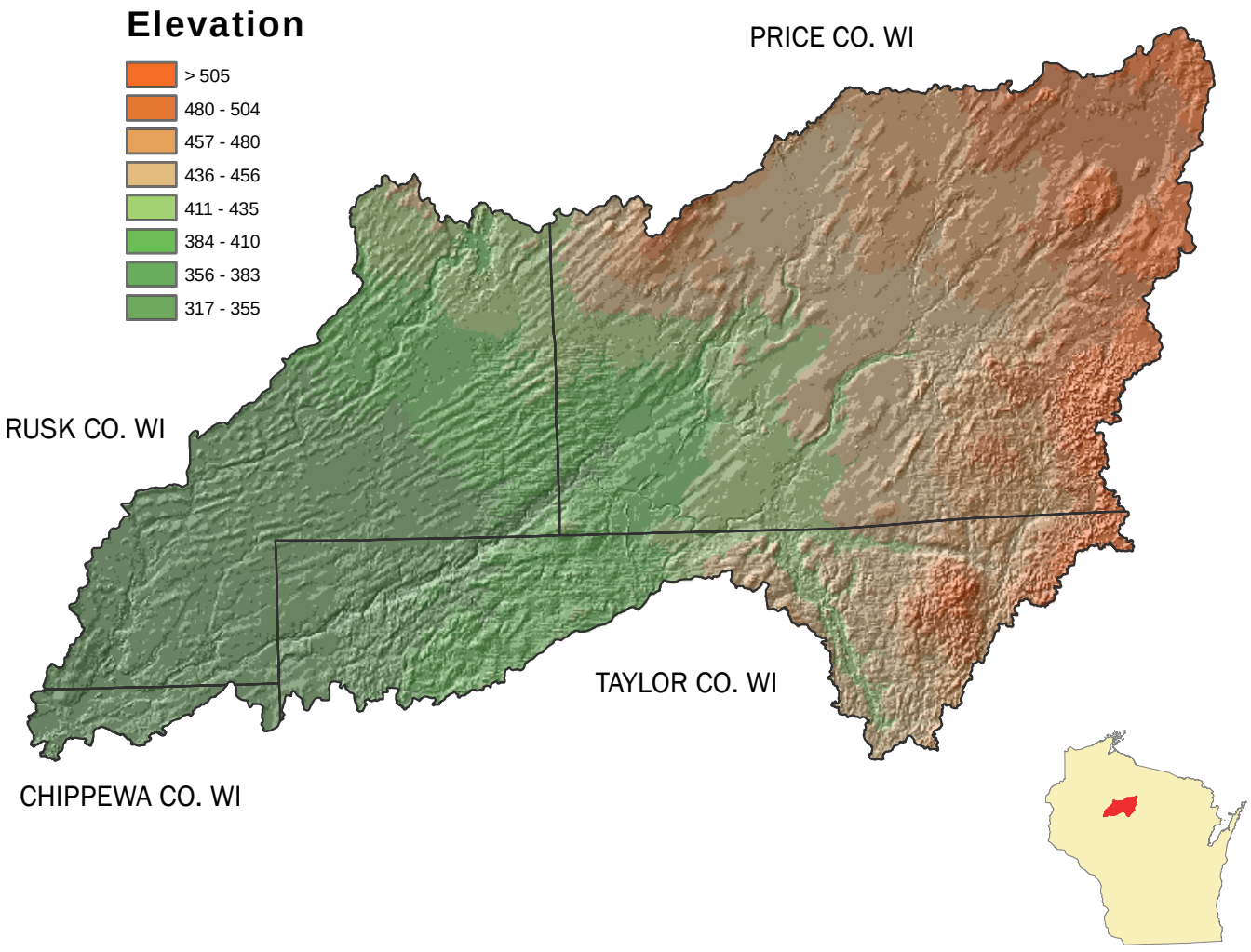


Location Map

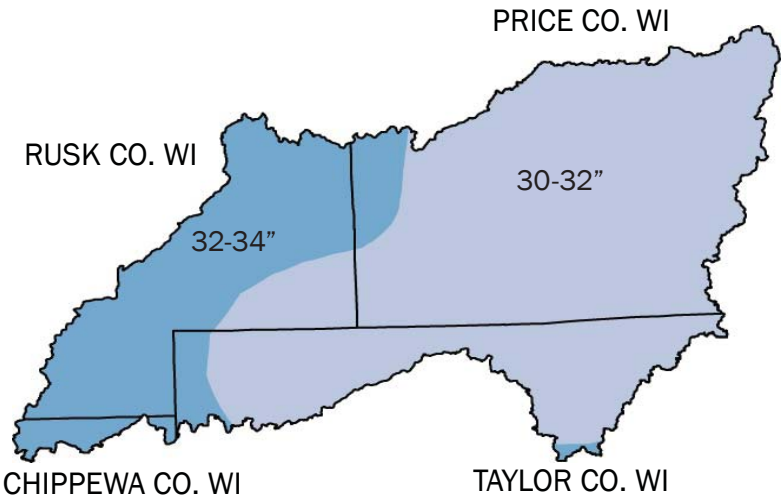
Wisconsin Watershed Map

Acreage in the Jump River Watershed

County Name	County Acres	Acres in HUC	%_in_HUC	% of County in HUC
Chippewa	665989	10880	2	1.6
Taylor	629536	116943	21	18.6
Rusk	595500	144220	26	24.2
Price	817372	274862	50	33.6



Elevation Map[3.]



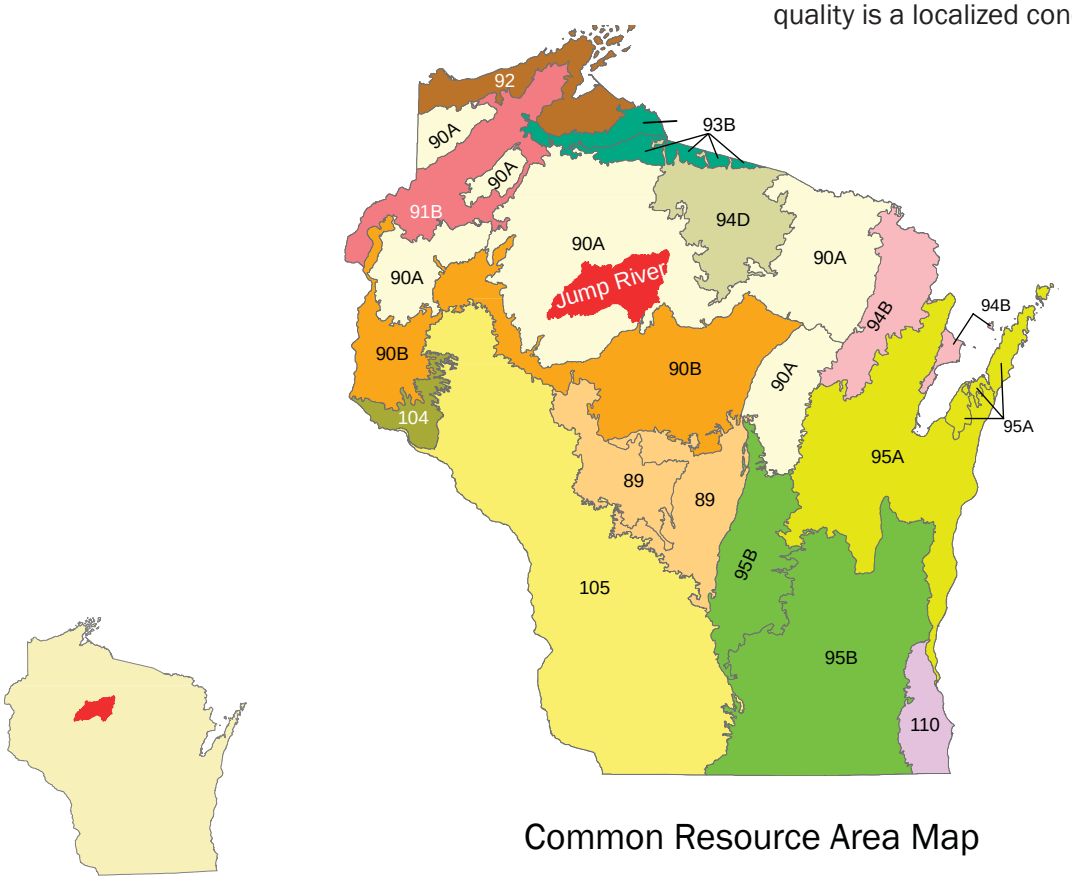
Average Annual Precipitation Map (inches)[4.]

COMMON RESOURCE AREAS [2.]

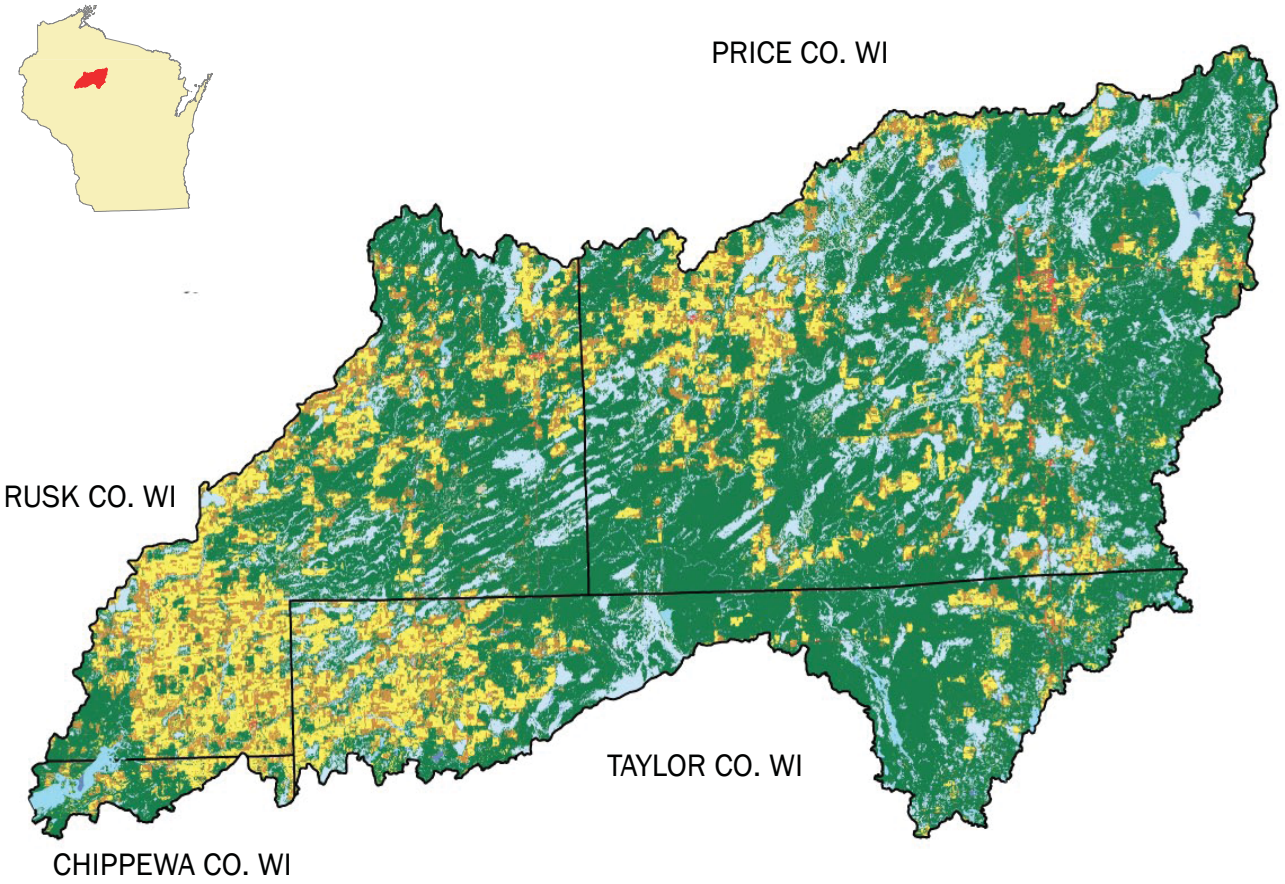
Common Resource Area delineations are defined as a geographical areas where resource concerns, problems and treatment needs are similar. Common Resource areas are a subdivision of an existing Major Land Resource Area (MLRA). Landscape conditions, soil, climate and human considerations are used to determine the boundary of Common Resource Areas.

90A.WI1 LOAMY TILL GROUND MORAINES AND DRUMLINS

Nearly level to moderately steep, loamy, sandy, and organic soils. Mixed deciduous and coniferous forest is the primary land use with some glacial lakes and wetlands. Scattered cropland and grazing land are present. Cropland productivity is limited by the short length of the growing season. Primary resource concerns are timber management, wildlife habitat, recreation and agricultural forage production. Surface water quality is a localized concern.



Common Resource Area Map

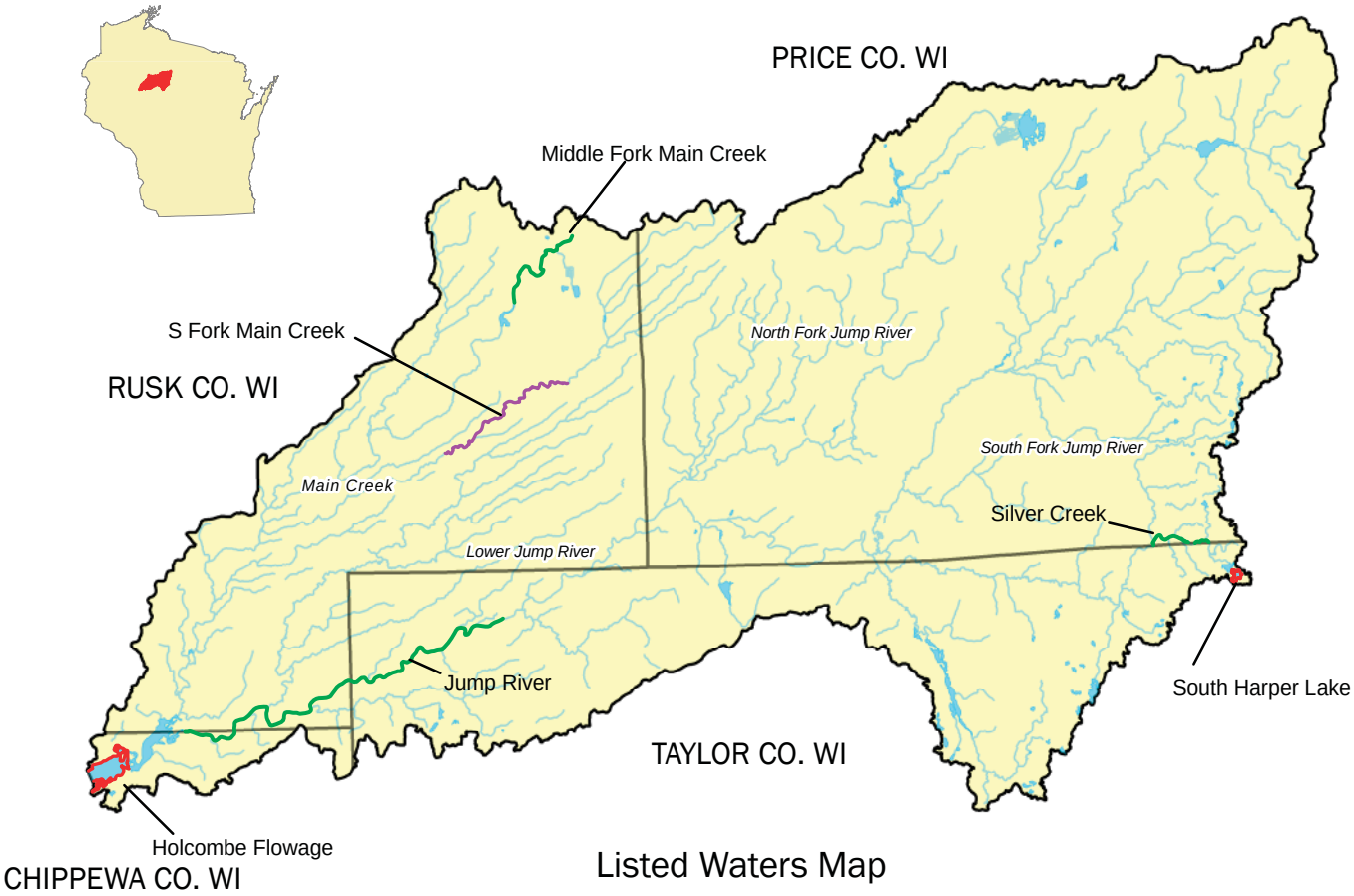


Land Cover Map [5.]

Pasture Hay	72,519	13.3
Deciduous Forest	269,175	49.2
Row Crops	54,893	10.0
Open Water	6,310	1.2
Woody Wetlands	76,978	14.1
Small Grains	0	0
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	10,587	1.9
Commercial/Industrial / Transport	1,472	0.3
Grasslands / Herbaceous	3,192	0.6
Low Intensity Residential	279	0.1
High Intensity Residential	50	0.0
Evergreen Forest	11,316	2.0
Mixed Forest	39,792	7.3
Transitional	457	0.1
Urban / Recreational Grasses	415	0.1
Quarries / Strip Mines, Gravel Pits	44	0
Bare Rock / Sand / Clay	0	0
Total Acres	547,477	100

ASSESSMENT OF WATERS[6]

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act states that water bodies that are not meeting their designated uses (fishing, swimming), due to pollutants, must be placed on this list. The 303(d) impaired Waters List is updated every two years. Wisconsin is required to develop TMDLs, Total Maximum Daily Loads, for water bodies on this list. Exceptional Resource Waters (ERW) provide valuable fisheries, hydrologically or geologically unique features, outstanding recreational opportunities, unique environmental settings, and which are not significantly impacted by human activities may be classified as exceptional resource waters. Outstanding Resource waters (ORW) and ERW differ in that ORW do not have an associated point source discharge, where ERWs do.



Listed Waters Map

Listed Waters
- 303(d) Listed
- Exceptional Resource Waters
- Outstanding Resource Waters
- Sub Watersheds
- Streams / Rivers

OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATERS LIST
S Fork Main Creek

EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCE WATERS LIST
Jump River
Silver Creek
Middle Fork Main Creek

For more information on waters designated as Exceptional or Outstanding Resources waters, visit:
http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/orwerw/

For information on specific subwatersheds, 303(d) or Exceptional/Outstanding Resource Waters (ERW/ORW):
http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/303d/faqs.html and http://dnr.wi.gov/org/gmu/gpsp/gpbasin/

303(d) Waters	Sediment	Phosphorous	Mercury	Eutrophication	PH
Holcombe Flowage	x	x	x	x	x
South Harper Lake			x		

SOILS [7.]

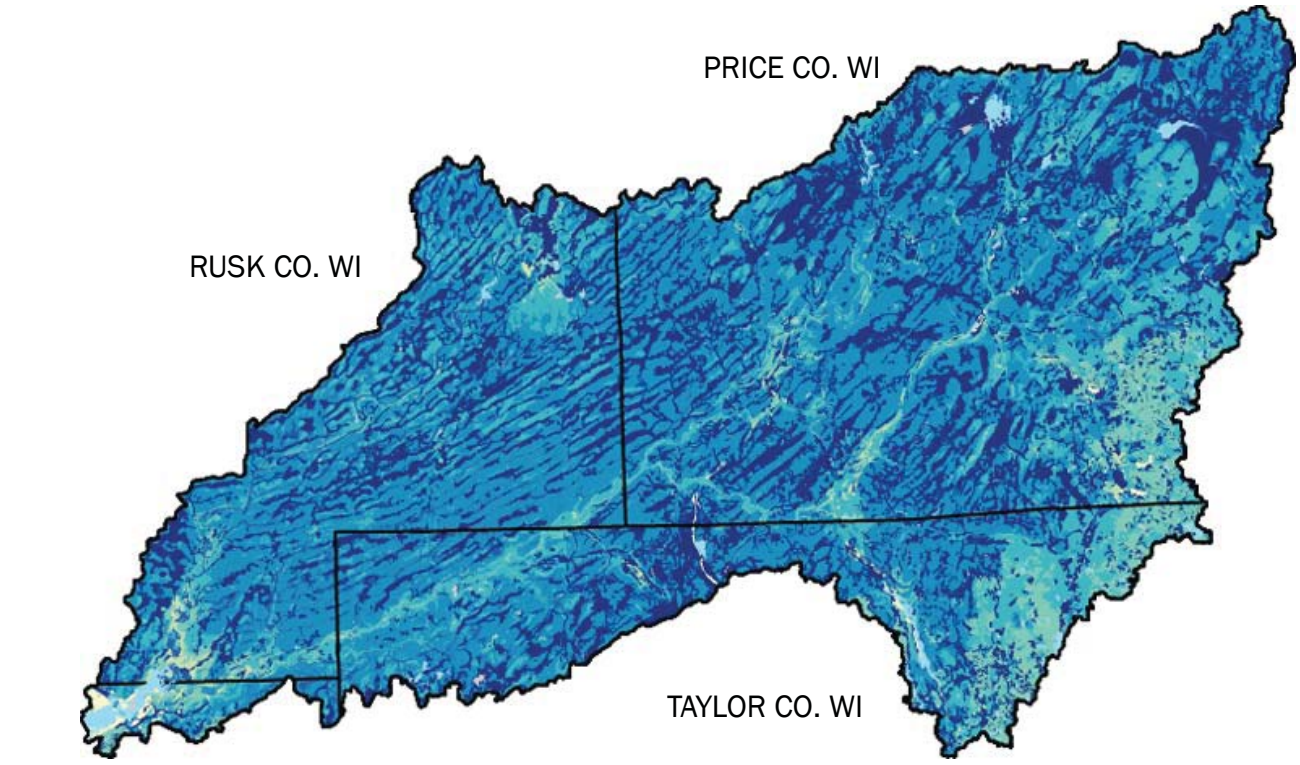
The soils in this watershed formed in a variety of parent materials on a variety of landforms.

The vast majority of the watershed is an undulating till plain of the Copper Falls Formation (Chippewa Lobe) deposited during the Late Wisconsinan Glaciation. Much of the landscape has an undulating subglacially molded topography consisting of lodgment till underlying a thin mantle of loess. Drumlins are common. The soils formed in loess over reddish-brown non-calcareous dense sandy loam till. They range from moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained and typically have perched water tables. They generally have silt loam surface textures, moderate to very slow permeability, and moderate available water capacity. Along the major rivers on outwash plains, terraces, and fans are soils that formed in loamy alluvium over acid sand and gravel outwash. They range from excessively drained to somewhat poorly drained and typically have apparent water tables. They have surface textures that range from loamy sand to silt loam, have very rapid to moderate permeability, and have low to moderate available water capacity. Most lowland soils are poorly drained loamy till or very poorly drained non-acid muck, but include areas of poorly drained outwash. The major river valleys have soils that formed in loamy alluvium or non-acid muck, range from moderately well drained to very poorly drained, and are subject to periodic flooding.

The far southeastern part of the watershed is a hummocky rolling end moraine of the Copper Falls Formation (Chippewa Lobe) deposited during the Late Wisconsinan Glaciation. The soils formed in reddish-brown non-calcareous dense sandy loam till, some with a loess mantle. They range from moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained and typically have perched water tables. They have surface textures that range from sandy loam to silt loam, have moderate to very slow permeability, and have moderate available water capacity. Intermingled with the till on outwash plains, terraces, and heads of outwash are soils that formed in loamy alluvium over acid sand and gravel outwash. They range from well drained to somewhat poorly drained and typically have apparent water tables. They have surface textures that range from sandy loam to silt loam, have rapid to moderate permeability, and have low to moderate available water capacity. Scattered throughout this area are ice-walled lake plains that have soils that formed in silty lacustrine deposits. They range from moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained and typically have perched water tables. They generally have silt loam surface textures, moderate to moderately slow permeability, and moderate to high available water capacity. Most lowland soils are poorly drained loamy till or very poorly drained non-acid muck, but include areas of poorly drained outwash. The major river valleys have soils that formed in loamy alluvium or non-acid muck, range from moderately well drained to very poorly drained, and are subject to periodic flooding.

DRAINAGE CLASSIFICATION

Drainage class (natural) refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized–excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."



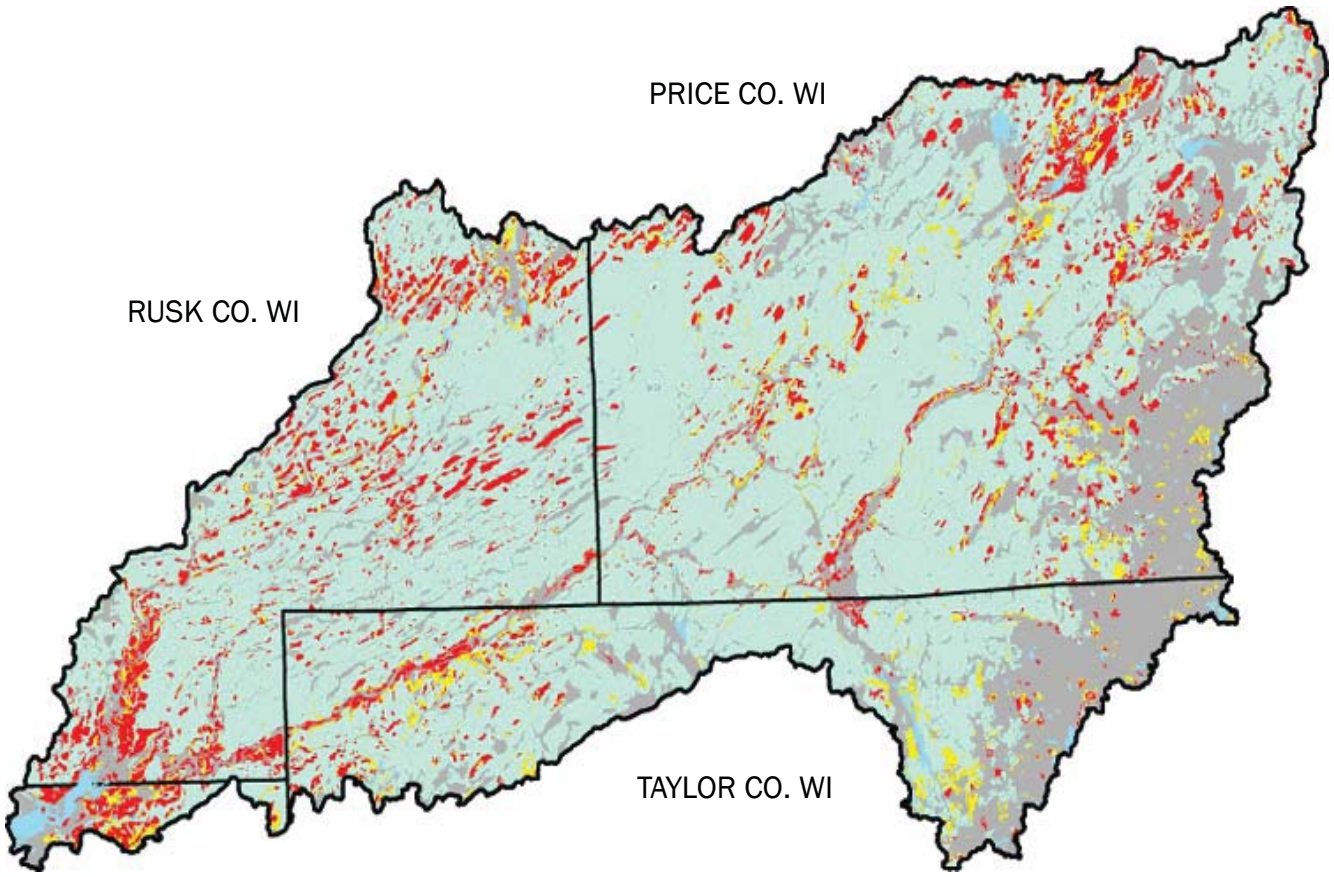
Drainage Classification Map

Drainage Classification	% Area
Excessively drained	0.4
Somewhat excessively drained	4.2
Well drained	67.1
Moderately well drained	4.9
Somewhat poorly drained	8.8
Poorly drained	8.5
Very poorly drained	5.3
Unclassified	0.7

Visit the online Web Soil Survey at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov for official and current USDA soil information as viewable maps and tables.
Visit the Soil Data Mart at http://soildatamart.usda.gov to download SSURGO certified soil tabular and spatial data.

FARMLAND CLASSIFICATION

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. Farmland classification identifies the location and extent of the most suitable land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Federal Register, Vol. 43, No 21, January 31, 1978.



Farmland Classification Map

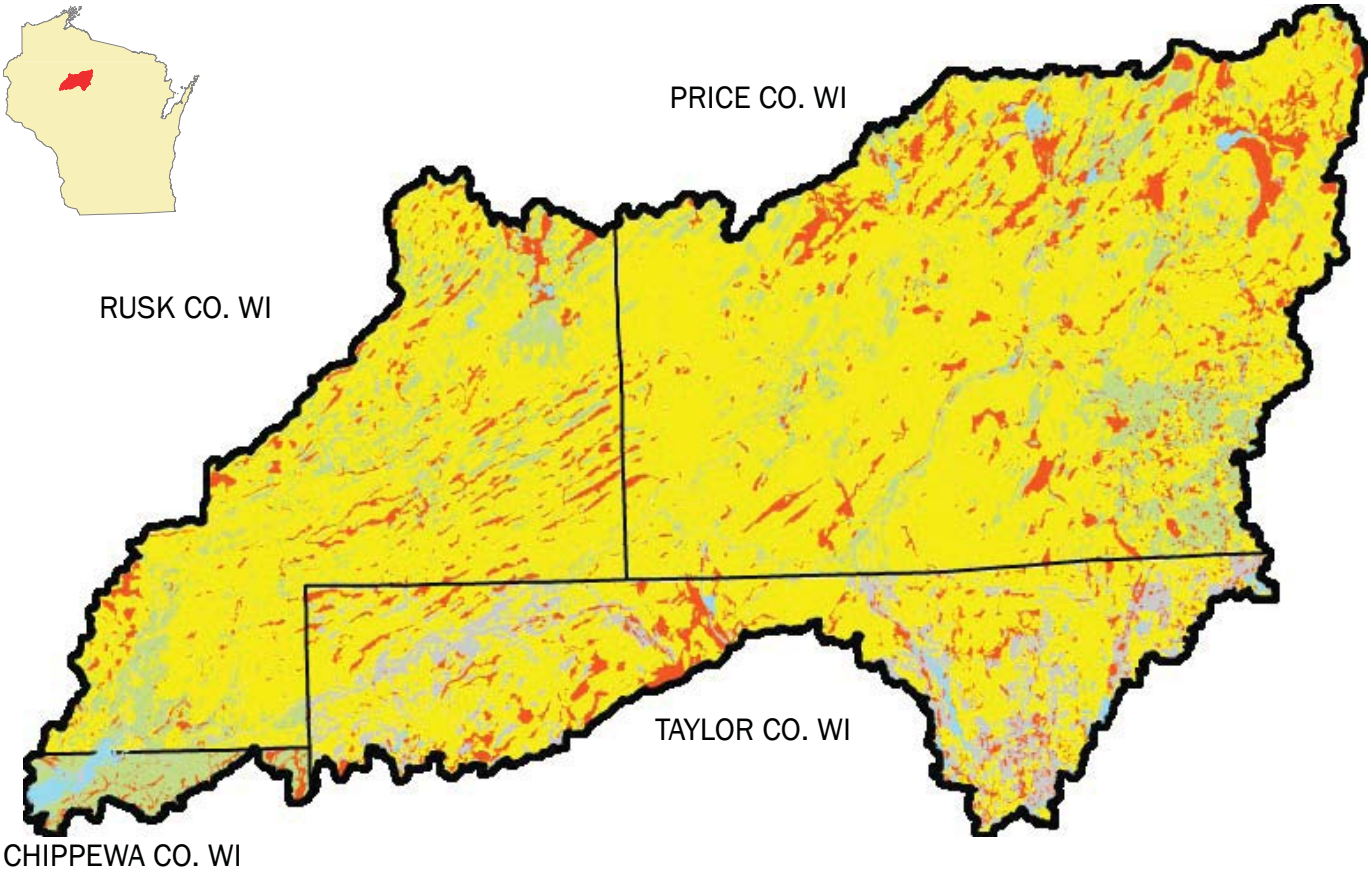
Farmland Classification	Percent	Acres
All areas are prime farmland	10.8	59,006
Farmland of statewide importance	3.7	20,021
Not prime farmland	27	147,406
Prime farmland if drained	58.6	320,460
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	0	11
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	0	0

HYDRIC SOILS

This rating provides an indication of the proportion of the map unit that meets criteria for hydric soils. Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions of non-hydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of non–hydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make on site determinations of hydric soils are specified in “Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States” (Hurt and others, 2002).



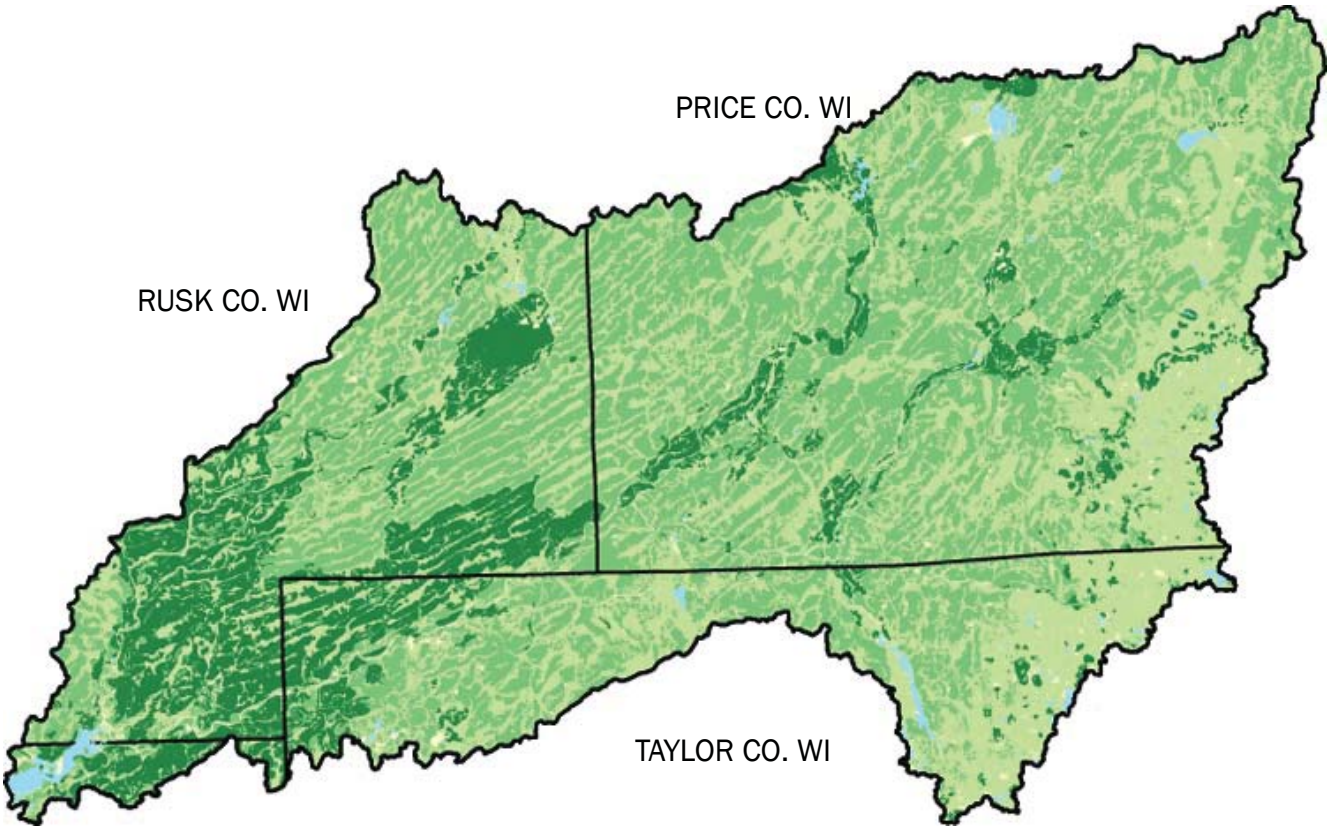
Hydric Soils Map

Hydric Classification	% Area
Not hydric	15
Partially hydric	66
All hydric	13
UNKNOWN	6

Note:
The work to resolve inconsistencies brought on by the county based soil survey approach by implementing the Major Land Resource Area soil survey approach is currently underway. By typifying soil series and mapunit concepts across similar geographic areas instead of by political boundaries, the inconsistencies between counties that exist now will be resolved. Updated soil survey information will be continually made available and can be obtained through the Web Soil Survey at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov for official and current USDA soil information as viewable maps and tables. Visit the Soil Data Mart at http://soildatamart.usda.gov to download SSURGO certified soil tabular and spatial data.

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive land forming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.



Land Capability Classification Map

Land Capability Classification	% Area
Well Suited	14
Moderately well suited	46
Poorly suited	39
Unsuited includes Water	1

RESOURCE CONCERNS

The major resource concerns from agricultural production lands in the watershed include sheet, rill, and ephemeral gulley erosion, and water quality concerns from excessive nutrients and organics in surface water. Some best management practices well-suited to treat these concerns are Conservation Crop Rotations, No-Till, Mulch Till, Nutrient Management, and Grassed Waterways. Some major resource concerns related to forestry and recreation are rutting, compaction, and erosion of soils, as well as damage to wetlands. Some best management practices to treat these concerns are Forest trails and landings, Access Roads, and Stream Crossings. As in most other parts of Wisconsin, aquatic, and terrestrial invasive species are also a concern.

PRS AND OTHER DATA[8.]

The following table is a product of the NRCS Performance Results System (PRS) and reflects progress made over the past several years on several key areas of conservation. The PRS provides support for reporting the development and delivery of conservation programs, analyzing and reporting progress, and management applications by NRCS and conservation partners. The public can generate additional reports by visiting the following link: http://ias.sc.egov.usda.gov/prsreport2006/

PRS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

PRS Performance Measures	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	TOTAL
Total Conservation Systems Planned (acres)	53	219	749	835	1,144	N/A	2,259	5,259
Total Conservation Systems Applied (acres)	11	51	16	835	1,586	N/A	2,391	4,890
CONSERVATION PRACTICES								
Total Waste Management (313) (numbers)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Riparian Forest Buffers (391) (acres)	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
Erosion Control Total Soil Saved (tons/year)	0	0	0	540	537	N/A	N/A	1,077
Total Nutrient Management (590) (Acres)	0	0	0	447	0	0	563	1,010
Pest Management Systems Applied (595A) (Acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prescribed Grazing 528a (acres)	0	0	0	309	75	180	20	584
Tree & Shrub Establishment (612) (acres)	55	48	111	26	9	6	0	255
Residue Management (329A-C) (acres)	0	0	0	24	15	0	914	953
Total Wildlife Habitat (644 - 645) (acres)	0	260	164	309	630	100	311	1,774
Total Wetlands Created, Restored, or Enhanced (acres)	0	0	40	60	190	60	51	401
ACRES ENROLLED IN FARMBILL PROGRAMS								
Conservation Reserve Program	0	0	0	22	9	N/A	0	31
Wetlands Reserve Program	0	51	0	0	413	N/A	69	533
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	0	0	0	61	180	N/A	1,041	1,282
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Farmland Protection Program	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0

9. CENSUS AND SOCIAL DATA (RELEVANT)

There are 556 farms in the watershed, covering a total of 130,685 acres. Average farm size in the watershed is 235 acres compared to a statewide average of 201 acres in Wisconsin. Please refer to the tables below for more detailed information or visit the web site of the Wisconsin Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http:// www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State

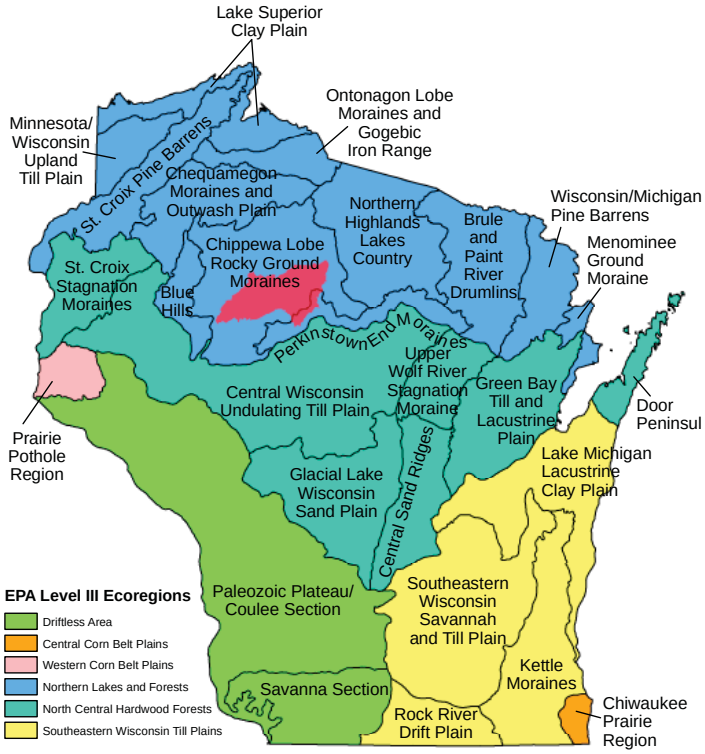
	2002 Ag Census Data	Chippewa	Price	Rusk	Taylor	Total
	Farms (number)	26	160	173	196	556
	Land in farms (acres)	5986	34930	41941	47829	130,685
	Total cropland (acres)	3822	15927	20842	24774	65,365
	Irrigated land (acres)	50	0	23	3	76
	Principal operator by primary occupation - Farming (number)	18	89	105	127	339
Farms by Size	Farms by size - 1 to 10 acres	1	2	3	4	11
	Farms by size - 11 to 49 acres	4	23	21	30	77
	Farms by size - 50 to 179 acres	10	67	63	74	213
	Farms by size - 180 to 499 acres	9	53	70	72	204
	Farms by size - 500 to 999 acres	2	13	13	12	41
	Farms by size - 1,000 acres or more	1	2	3	4	10
Livestock and Poultry	Livestock and poultry - Cattle and calves inventory (farms)	17	89	116	122	345
	Livestock and poultry - Cattle and calves inventory - Beef cows (farms)	6	42	57	34	139
	Livestock and poultry - Cattle and calves inventory - Milk cows (farms)	9	31	51	65	157
	Livestock and poultry - Hogs and pigs inventory (farms)	1	4	8	7	19
	Livestock and poultry - Sheep and lambs inventory (farms)	1	6	3	6	16
	Livestock and poultry - Layers 20 weeks old and older inventory (farms)	1	8	9	14	32
	Livestock and poultry - Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold (farms)	0	4	2	2	9
Selected Crops Harvested	Selected crops harvested - Corn for grain (acres)	1048	565	2676	3666	7,956
	Selected crops harvested - Corn for silage or greenchop (acres)	271	960	1570	2079	4,881
	Selected crops harvested - Wheat for grain, all (acres)	8	0	17	14	39
	Selected crops harvested - Wheat for grain, all - Winter wheat for grain (acres)	6	0	0	14	20
	Selected crops harvested - Wheat for grain, all - Spring wheat for grain (acres)	2	0	17	0	19
	Selected crops harvested - Oats for grain (acres)	119	389	416	537	1,462
	Selected crops harvested - Barley for grain (acres)	15	104	67	151	336
	Selected crops harvested - Soybeans for beans (acres)	360	124	656	2027	3,167
	Selected crops harvested - Forage - land used for all hay and all haylage, grass silage, and greenchop (see text) (acres)	1347	9844	11267	11202	33,660
	Selected crops harvested - Vegetables harvested for sale (see text) (acres)	7	6	19	10	42
	Selected crops harvested - Land in orchards (acres)	5	1	7	5	18

POPULATION ETHNICITY [10.]

Total Population =9,211
Rural Population =9,211
White alone = 9,210
Hispanic or Latino = 45
Two or more races = 39
Black or African American alone = 12
Some other race alone = 14
American Indian and Alaska Native alone = 29
Asian Alone = 14
Native Hawaiian and Other
Pacific Islander alone = 0

URBAN POPULATION [11.]

Name	1990	2000	2004	Median Income
Catawba, WI	178	149	135	26,250
Conrath, WI	92	98	95	30,417
Glen Flora, WI	108	93	90	20,250
Hawkins, WI	375	317	302	29,286
Ingram, WI	91	76	74	29,375
Kennan, WI	169	171	161	41,786
Prentice, WI	571	626	563	26,563
Sheldon, WI	268	256	237	28,125



ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES [12.]

Chippewa Lobe Rocky Ground Moraines

Much of the Chippewa Lobe Rocky Ground Moraines is comprised of productive but rocky soils, scattered wetlands, extensive eskers and drumlins, and outwash plains. This ecoregion has a considerably lower density of lakes that generally have higher trophic states than the Chequamegon Moraine and Outwash Plain, the Blue Hills, the Brule and Paint River Drumlins, and Perkinstown End Moraines. The rocky soils of Chippewa Lobe Rocky Ground Moraines are a contrast with the well-drained loamy soils in the Blue Hills and the sandy soils in the Northern Highlands Lakes Country. This ecoregion also supports a Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV) mosaic of northern mesic forest (hemlock/sugar maple/yellow birch/white and red pine) and wetland vegetation (swamp conifers/white cedar/black spruce), compared to the predominantly red and white pine forest of Northern Highland Lake Country and the lower hemlock component of forests in the Blue Hills and Perkinstown End Moraines.

Perkinstown End Moraines

The Perkinstown End Moraine ecoregion is characterized by hilly to rolling collapsed moraines with outwash sand and gravel and Precambrian intrusive rocks. Relief in this ecoregion is greater than in surrounding regions. The soils of the Perkinstown End Moraines are coarse, loamy, and moderate to well drained, over till, in contrast to the more rocky and poorly drained soils of the Chippewa Lobe Rocky Ground Moraines to the south. In addition, this ecoregion has fewer lakes than adjacent level IV ecoregions in the Northern Lakes and Forests .

WATERSHED ASSESSMENT

To assess a watershed's agricultural nonpoint pollution potential, a model was used to generate a watershed assessment score relative to other 8-digit watersheds in Wisconsin. Factors used in the model include acres of cropland, acres of highly erodible land (HEL), and the number of animal units in the watershed. Scores ranged from 0.0 (lowest conservation need) to 24.2 (highest conservation need). The scores may be useful in determining funding allocations on a watershed basis for agricultural nonpoint pollution control initiatives. The model does not attempt to measure pollution levels and does not reflect pollution potential from point sources of pollution or other nonpoint pollution sources beyond the above criteria.

The watershed assessment score for the Jump River Watershed is 2.1

WATERSHED PROJECTS, STUDIES, MONITORING, ETC.

There have not been any non point watershed projects in this watershed, and none of the watershed is eligible for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. Most of the conservation work occurring in the watershed has been done through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) which provides cost sharing to producers through local and state wide signups.

PARTNER GROUPS

- Pri-Ru-Ta Resource Conservation and Development Council

  http://www.pcpros.net/~debessel/Pri-Ru-Ta/pri-ru-ta.html
- USDA Farm Service Agency http://www.fsa.usda.gov/wi/news/default.asp,
- US Fish and Wildlife Service http://wwwh.fws.gov/midwest
- USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov
- University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension http://www.uwex.edu/ces/ and

  http://basineducation.uwex.edu
- West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission http://wcwrpc.org/
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection http://www.datcp.state.wi.us
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources http://dnr.wi.gov/
- Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (County Land Conservation Committee organization)

  www.wlwca.org

  Land and Water Conservation Directory

  http://datcp.state.wi.us/arm/agriculture/land-water/conservation/pdf/ar-pub-119-2007.pdf
- Wisconsin Trout Unlimited http://www.wisconsintu.org/

FOOTNOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sources:

1. WDNR http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/gmu/
"All data is provided "as is." There are no warranties, express or implied, including the warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying this document. Use for general planning purposes only.

2. Common Resource Area (CRA) Map delineations are defined as geographical areas where resource concerns, problems, or treatment needs are similar. It is considered a subdivision of an existing Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) map delineation or polygon. Landscape conditions, soil, climate, human considerations, and other natural resource information are used to determine the geographic boundaries of a Common Resource Area. Online linkage: http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/cra.html.

3. The relief map was created using the National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1 arc second, approximately 30 meters, digital elevation model (DEM) raster product assembled by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). A hillshade grid was derived from the 30m DEM and draped over the DEM to symbolize the map and create a 3-D effect. The data was downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/. For more information about NED visit http://ned.usgs.gov/.

4. Average Annual Precipitation data was originated by Chris Daly of Oregon State University and George Taylor of the Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University and published by the Water and Climate Center of the Natural Resources Conservation Service in 1998. Annual precipitation data was derived from the climatological period of 1961-1990. Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created. For more information about PRISM visit http://www.ocs.orst.edu/prism/prism_new.html. Precipitation data was downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/.

5 The Land Use/Land Cover data was generated from the National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) compiled from Landsat satellite TM imagery (circa 1992) with a spatial resolution of 30 meters and supplemented by various ancillary data (where available). The data was assembled by the USGS and published in June of 1999. The analysis and interpretation of the satellite imagery was conducted using very large, sometimes multi-state image mosaics. For more information about NLCD visit http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/programs/lccp/nationallandcover.html. The data was downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/.

6. 303(d) listed streams were derived from the Water Quality Standards Section of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WIDNR) website: http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/303d/Lists303d/Approved_2004_303(d)_list.pdf. For more information about the individual sub-watersheds visit http://dnr.wi.gov/org/gmu/gpsp/gpbasin/index.htm. For a list and explanation of Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters visit: http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/orwerw/.

7. Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) tabular and spatial data were downloaded for the following surveys:

Chippewa Co. WI (WI017) Published 20061019
Price Co. WI (WI099) Published 20060921
Rusk Co. WI (WI107) Published 20060921
Taylor Co. WI (WI119) Published 20061204

Metadata and SSURGO data for the aforementioned surveys were downloaded from the NRCS Soil Data Mart at http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov. Component and layer tables from the tabular data were linked to the spatial data to derive the soil classifications found in this section. Visit the online Web Soil Survey at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov for official and current USDA soil information as viewable maps and tables.

8. Performance Results System (PRS) data was extracted from the PRS homepage by year, conservation systems and practices and Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) level. HUC level reporting was not available where N/A is listed. For more information on these and other performance reports visit http://ias.sc.egov.usda.gov/prshome/.

9. Ag Census data were downloaded from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Website and the data were adjusted by percent of HUC in the county. For more information on individual census queries visit the NASS website at http://www.nass.usda.gov/.

10. Population ethnicity data were extracted from the Census 2000 Summary File 3 compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data were adjusted by Block Group percentage in the HUC. Population items were selected from the SF30001 table. For more information on census data and definitions visit http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sumfile3.html.

11. Urban population and median household income data were derived from the American FactFinder assembled by the U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder is a quick source for population, housing, income and geographic data. For other census items and trends visit http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lan

12. Level III and IV Ecoregions Regions of Wisconsin map and descriptions were derived from electronic coverages available from Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Integrated Science Services Branch in cooperation with the U.S Environmental Protection Agency.
For more information visit ftp://ftp.epa.gov/wed/ecoregions/wi/wi_eco_pg.pdf
http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/moia_eco.htm
http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/il_eco.htm