



Conservation CONNECTION

Rosebud and Big Horn Conservation Districts

ROSEBUD CONSERVATION DISTRICT: 270 S. Prospect • P.O. Box 1200 • Forsyth, MT 59327

BIG HORN CONSERVATION DISTRICT: 724 West 3rd Street • Hardin, MT 59034

ROSEBUD CD: Meetings: 1st Thursday • 406-346-7333 ext. 101 • Fax/Phone: 406-346-7479 | BIG HORN CD: Meetings: 1st Thursday • 406-665-3442

NRCS FORSYTH FIELD OFFICE: 406-346-7333 | HARDIN FIELD OFFICE: 406-665-3442 | LAME DEER FIELD OFFICE: 406-477-6494 | CROW AGENCY FIELD OFFICE: 406-638-9102

Local Tour Highlights Soil Health Principles in Practice

Rosebud Conservation District, along with Rocky Schwagler, NRCS District Conservationist, and North 40 Ag held a local soil health tour on September 8 near Forsyth. The tour began at the USDA Forsyth Field Office and made its way to visit three local producers to see what they are implementing to improve their soil's health. The concepts highlighted on the tour were no-till sugar beets, cover crops for grazing, no-till cropping systems on flood irrigated land, and cover crops to improve crop yield.

The first stop was at Cavin Steiger's where he showed the group a field of his no-till sugar beets, which looked awesome! He also talked about a specific no-till field of his that had not been irrigated in two weeks or received any precipitation and was still moist, due to the immense health of his soil.

The second site was one of Jason Brewer's corn fields which was grown with a cover crop of soy beans, to help improve the crop yield. The corn stalks were mighty and the soil healthy! The tour then moved across the way to check out a couple pieces of innovative farming equipment. Jason showed the group Rosebud Conservation District's 15 foot no-till drill and also his own 40 foot air drill. After all questions were answered the tour moved along to the third site.

The third stop of the tour was a field of Reg Hoff's. He showed the group a field which consisted of a cover crop, put together by North 40 Ag, with over 10 species in the mix. The field previously had a planting of alfalfa; after the cutting, the cover crop was planted. Reg planned to use the bounty of his cover crop as forage for his cattle.

Upon completion of the tour the group made their way into town to engage in a round table discussion with Kate Vogel from North 40 Ag and then feast on BBQ and beverages at Marcyes Park.



Watch Your Mulch!

Gardening season is winding down and many households are enjoying the fruit of their labor this season. Fall is a time to prep the garden plot for next year's crop and to make plans for what to grow and how to grow it based on this year's (and previous year's) successes and failures.

Each year it seems that I am put to school on a few things; my ideas and techniques either payoff or sometimes come back around to educate me in the school of "hard knocks" Well, 2017 proved not to disappoint once again.

We had an exciting year of continuing our no-till garden for the 5th consecutive season and also growing our first season of crops in our newly built high tunnel. Expectations were high for a great year since our soils keep improving in structure and noticeably gaining in organic matter content. This was our first year taking soil samples and sending them off for nutrient analysis. We were very pleased to find that our soils were high in nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus and micro nutrients. Things were looking up.

Every year since we started the no-till garden we mulch heavily around our transplants and new seedlings in the garden. The mulch used was typically barley or wheat straw that was sourced locally. We have been putting a heavy layer of straw on the entire garden to help build organic matter levels and to keep the soil moist and cool during the hot summer months. This year the same plan was followed, we spread out the straw in the garden around Father's Day weekend, most seedlings were established by then and transplants acclimatized to the garden environment.

This year the straw was spread only on about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the garden due to some of our later planted beans seedlings not being tall enough yet to effectively mulch without the potential to inadvertently bury some of the seedlings, so we held off on $\frac{1}{4}$ of the garden.

The revelation: A few days after spreading the mulch a visit to the garden revealed that the once vigorously growing snap peas were completely dead, burnt to a crisp. Further inspection of the garden revealed that the more mature bush beans that were mulched with the straw were showing signs of stress while the younger seedlings that were not mulched looked healthy. What was going on? Apart from actually submitting a sample for lab analysis it was obvious that the straw used to mulch the garden had a broadleaf herbicide residual. This was the first time out of five years that crop damage was incurred from herbicide residual on our garden. So what do we do from here?

If you are not sure if your straw has herbicide residual or not you have a couple options. One option is to send off a sample for an expensive lab analysis, which will give you detailed results of what type of herbicide is present or if it is clean. A second option, that is a bit more practical and less expensive, is a simple bioassay that can be conducted at home. In order to conduct a bioassay, take a sample of the straw and soak it in a bucket overnight with water. Go to your local garden center and purchase a couple of pansy flowers in separate containers, they usually are pretty cheap, readily available and are sensitive to most broadleaf herbicides. Mark one pansy container as Control and the other container as Test. Water the plants labeled control with your normal irrigation water, water the pansy labeled Test with the water from the bucket of straw that you soaked overnight. Set the pansy containers in a windowsill where they will receive adequate light and optimal temperatures. Observe the plants each day to see if there is a noticeable difference between the plants in both containers. If the straw has a herbicide residual the plant in the test container will show signs of stress or perhaps even flat out die. If the Control and test both appear to be the same after a week then it is most likely that your straw is suitable to use on the garden.

Another option is to look at using different mulching material such as old alfalfa hay, leaf litter or compost. Each type of material will have different pros and cons but can serve as a safe alternative to using straw that has a higher potential for herbicide residual. Straw is a great mulch if one can be sure that it is safe for your veggies.

One caution that needs to be mentioned is to be careful with using lawn clippings if any products such as "Weed n' Feed" or any broadleaf herbicide has been used to control dandelions or other weeds in your lawn. If an herbicide product has been used on your lawn, check the label on the product container, it should indicate the residual period for that particular active ingredient.

Growing a garden with soil health principles has challenges and one of those challenges is finding a good mulch material that will armor the soil surface and feed the soil biology. Whatever mulch you decide to use, take a couple steps to ensure that it will be safe to use and will help your garden plants thrive.



Beans on Left: No straw mulch applied

Beans on Right: Straw mulch applied

By: Evan Van Order Soil Conservationist, USDA-NRCS Hardin Field Office

Electric Fencing Workshop Held

The Hardin USDA-NRCS and Big Horn Conservation District held an Electric Fencing Workshop on Wednesday, September 13th, 2017 at the MSU Extension Office in Hardin, MT. Twelve producers from Big Horn and Treasure Counties (plus a couple of future ranchers) were in attendance, and learned electric fencing tips and tricks from Mickey Steward with Steward Consulting outside of Lodge Grass, MT. Ms. Steward has fenced in all kinds of circumstances and all kinds of terrain for 35 years. Attendees learned about the ten unbreakable rules for temporary electric fencing, and will hopefully be able to apply these lessons to their own grazing operations.

For anyone who was unable to attend this workshop but would love to learn more about temporary electric fencing, please go to the Big Horn Conservation District's YouTube Channel to view a recording of this workshop.

By: Seanna Torske District Conservationist, Hardin NRCS Field Office



Mickey Steward speaks to workshop attendees at the Electric Fencing Workshop held in Hardin, MT

visit us at www.rosebudcd.com

Big Horn Conservation District Cover Crop Cost Share Available

It's time to think about utilizing a cover crop in no-till cropping systems. In order to encourage producers to learn the benefits of cover crops, the Big Horn Conservation District has initiated a program to pay the actual cover crop seed costs up to \$20 per acre on a maximum of 40 acres per producer.

Producer responsibilities to participate in this program are to prepare a weed-free seedbed, use a minimum of three varieties of seed in the cover crop mixture, and agree to tours and newsletter articles, if applicable, concerning the experience.

Contact the Big Horn Conservation District for an application form at 406-665-3442, ext. 112.

Irrigation Basics Workshop

Wednesday, January 24th, 2018
Noon-3:30pm
Little Big Horn College
Library Programs Room
Crow Agency, MT

Are you interested in learning more about irrigation, and if this might be a viable tool on your Ag operation?

Agenda topics include:

- Why Irrigate?
- Types of Irrigation Methods
- Field Delivery Systems
- Irrigation Water Efficiency
- Irrigation Water Management
- And many more!

Speakers Include:

- Evan Van Order, USDA-NRCS Soil Conservationist, Hardin Field Office
- Tyler Martindale, USDA-NRCS Area Engineer, Bozeman Area Office
- Randy Pierce, USDA-NRCS State Irrigation Engineer, Montana State Office

No RSVP is required, and a free lunch will be provided.

If you have any questions, please contact Seanna Torske, USDA-NRCS, prior to the meeting, at: (406) 629-3220 or (406) 638-9102.



USDA provides reasonable accommodations for all persons with disabilities to participate in USDA programs and activities. If you require special accommodations, please contact the Hardin USDA-NRCS Field Office at: (406) 629-3220 by January 17th, 2018.

USDA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

Soil Health: Principle 3 of 5 – Plant Diversity

By: Jay Fuhrer, NRCS Soil Health Specialist

The Soil Health foundation consists of five principles which are: soil armor, minimizing soil disturbance, plant diversity, continual live plant/root, and livestock integration. This article will discuss the third principle, plant diversity.

In this third of five articles on soil health, Jay explains the concept of “plant diversity” and why providing plant diversity is important for building soil health.

The Journals of Lewis and Clark describe the northern plains landscape as having abundant plant diversity. Numerous species were observed, working together as a plant community to provide forage for large herbivore populations. Our soils were built over geological time in this environment.

However, settlement of the plains brought agriculture, which resulted in the polyculture perennial landscape being replaced by a monoculture annual landscape. Where the soil food web used to receive carbon exudates (food) from a diversity of perennial plants harvesting sunlight and carbon dioxide; it now receives carbon exudates from only one annual plant at a time.

We can start to mimic the original plant community by using crop rotations which include all four crop types. Diverse crop rotations provide more biodiversity, benefiting the soil food web; which in turn improves rainfall infiltration and nutrient cycling, while reducing disease and pests. Crop rotations can also be designed to include crops which are; high water users, low water users, tap root, fibrous root, high carbon crops, low carbon crops, legumes, and non-legumes to name a few.

The following lists the four crop types with a few common crop examples of each:

- Warm Season Grass – corn, sudan, and millet.
- Warm Season Broadleaf – sunflower, and soybean.
- Cool Season Grass – wheat, oat, barley, and rye.
- Cool Season Broadleaf – flax, pea, and lentil.

Diverse crop rotations mimic our original plant diversity landscapes. They are important to the long term sustainability of our soil resource and food security.

NRCS Photo Caption: The photo shows harvesting a cool season grass (spring wheat) at the Menoken Farm, August 3, 2016. Previous crops grown on this field include warm season grass (corn), cool season broadleaf (pea), warm season broadleaf (soybean), and cover crops. Supplying the soil resource with the benefits of plant diversity.

The photo shows harvesting a cool season grass (spring wheat) at the Menoken Farm, August 3, 2016. Previous crops grown on this field include warm season grass (corn), cool season broadleaf (pea), warm season broadleaf (soybean), and cover crops. Supplying the soil resource with the benefits of plant diversity.



Find Jay Fuhrer's Soil Health Principle number 5 in the upcoming edition of Conservation Connection!

Soil Health: Principle 4 of 5 – Continual Live Plant/Root

By: Jay Fuhrer, NRCS Soil Health Specialist

The Soil Health foundation consists of five principles which are: soil armor, minimizing soil disturbance, plant diversity, continual live plant/root, and livestock integration. This article will discuss the fourth principle, continual live plant/root.

In this fourth of five articles on soil health, Jay explains the concept of “continual live plant/root” and why providing a continual live plant is important for building soil health.

Our perennial grasslands consist of cool season grasses, warm season grasses, and flowering forbs. Consequently, adaptable plants are able to grow during the cool spring and fall weather, as well as the summer heat. Allowing for a continual live plant feeding carbon exudates to the soil food web during the entire growing season.

Our cropland systems typically grow cool or warm season annual cash crops, which have a dormant period before planting and/or after harvest. Cover crops are able to fill in the dormant period and provide the missing live root exudate, which is the primary food source for the soil food web. Cover crops may be incorporated into a cropping system as annuals, biennials, or perennials. Starting on a small acre scale will allow farmers and ranchers to find the best fit for their operation.

Cover crops can address a number of resource concerns:

- Harvest CO₂ and sunlight, providing the carbon exudates to the soil food web.
- Building soil aggregates and pore spaces, which improves soil infiltration.
- Cover the soil, controlling wind and water erosion, soil temperature, and rainfall compaction.
- Catch and release of inorganic nutrients, improving water quality.
- Salinity management.
- Pollinator food and habitat.
- Weed suppression.
- Wildlife food, habitat and space.
- Livestock integration.
- Adding crop diversity
- Adjusting the cover crop combination’s carbon/nitrogen ratio, to either accelerate or slow decomposition.

The photo shows an 8-way cover crop combination seeded after spring wheat harvest at the Menoken Farm, benefiting numerous resource concerns. The cover was seeded immediately after harvest.



When do you need a 310 permit?

A 310 permit is REQUIRED if you are planning ANY project that physically alters or modifies the bed or banks of a stream. The purpose of the permit is to minimize soil erosion and sedimentation, protect and preserve streams and rivers in their natural or existing state, and to prevent damage to the lands and property immediately adjacent to streams and rivers.

The application process is simple, pick one up at the local conservation district office. Upon completion return it to the conservation district. An inspection of the proposed project is necessary, afterwards, the Board of Supervisors determine the fate of the 310 permit. Sometimes additional permits are required and it is the responsibility of the producer to secure all permits before beginning the any projects.

Rosebud County

- ◆ Yellowstone River
- ◆ Tongue River
- ◆ Rosebud Creek
- ◆ Reservation Creek
- ◆ Otter Creek
- ◆ Armell's Creek
- ◆ Numerous Other Creeks

Treasure County

- ◆ Yellowstone River
- ◆ Big Horn River
- ◆ Sarpy Creek

Big Horn County

- ◆ Big Horn River
- ◆ Tongue River
- ◆ Little Big Horn River
- ◆ Rosebud Creek
- ◆ Numerous Other Creeks

*All Perennial Streams in
Big Horn, Treasure, and
Rosebud Counties
Require a 310 Permit!
If you are unsure, please
contact your local
conservation district!*



Views expressed by individual columnists in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Rosebud, Big Horn, and Treasure County Conservation Districts.

The Rosebud, Big Horn, and Treasure County Conservation Districts proudly salute and thank our Servicemen and Women at home and overseas.



The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees and applicants for employment on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs and/or employment activities.)

Be Like a Sagebrush

By: Seanna Torske District Conservationist, Hardin NRCS Field Office

Did you know sagebrush roots can grow deeper than ten feet into the soil? Sagebrush roots have two sets of roots; shallow branching roots that can collect moisture near the soil surface during brief rains that may occur throughout the growing season, and a taproot that can reach deep soil moisture and bring it up to the above-ground plant. This unique set of roots allows the sagebrush plant to have regular access to moisture during good times and also during drought.

Sagebrush plants also create shade, which in turn creates a microclimate around this plant that keeps the soil surface cooler, conserving soil moisture, and allowing other grass and forb plants to grow and flourish. During the winter, the sagebrush plant also serves as an excellent snow catch, which helps ensure that available springtime soil moisture is maximized.

Sagebrush does a lot more for our land than we realize; they're also set up to survive during harsh times. If you're ever looking for something in your life that you may want to emulate, maybe consider being more like a sagebrush.

"In winter's chill or summer's heat...farmers and ranchers work so the world can eat." ~Unknown~

"Agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good morals, and happiness." ~Thomas Jefferson~

Sign up now for the Rosebud Conservation District Cover Crop Cost Share 2017

Rosebud Conservation District is looking for producers who are seeking diversity in no-till cropping systems.

Incentive- \$20 per acre with a maximum of 20 acres

The purpose of the soil health incentive is to encourage the utilization of cover crops in no-till cropping systems. The proper cover crop can economically control erosion, reduce runoff, increase organic matter, break up crop disease patterns, cycle deep nutrients, and be used for haying and/or grazing. The Rosebud Conservation District will pay the actual seed and seeding cost up to \$20 per acre up to 20 acres or \$400 per producer in the conservation district boundaries. Responsibilities of the producer are to prepare a weed free seed bed, note all important observations, agree to tours and news article, if applicable, and provide information regarding fertilizer techniques. A requirement of the cost share agreement is that seed mixtures consist of at least three varieties of seed in the cover crop planting.

Contact Bobbi Vannattan at the Conservation District Office to sign up and for more information. Phone: 406.346.7333 ext. 101 or email bobbi.vannattan@mt.usda.gov, or stop by the office located at 270 South Prospect in Forsyth.



Rosebud and Treasure County Conservation Districts traveled to Billings to help Yellowstone Conservation District with the Rolling Rivers Stream Tables at this year's NILE Ag Expo. The tables were included in an educational experience given to local 4th graders to teach them about the importance of agriculture in Montana.



Rosebud Conservation District Reserved Water

Montana's water reservation law provides an opportunity to legally allocate water for future consumptive uses as well as to maintain in-stream flows to protect water rights, aquatic life, and water quality.

The conservation district water reservations are for agricultural irrigation and in some districts for stock watering. Districts rely on land users within the basin to develop the water resource and put the reserved water to use. Districts encourage land users and resource managers to apply for reserved water for new or supplemental irrigation projects.

A reservation is subject to protection under the Montana Water Use Act and is an appropriate water right protected by law. In the case of the conservation district, the right is held by the district on behalf of the individual users. Individuals will apply to the district once they have plans to put the water to use. A water user receives an authorization or permit from the district for the right to use a portion of the district's reserved water. Legally, this is the same as when an individual obtains a permit from the Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (DNRC) to use water.

The Rosebud Conservation District, as a water reservation holder, is responsible for apportioning the reservation in an equitable manner. The district is also responsible for administering the use of its reserved water and in accordance with the "Board of Natural Resources Board Order Establishing Water Reservations". Rosebud Conservation District holds a water reservation of 87,003 acre-feet per year with a maximum flow rate of 540.7 cubic feet per second from the main stem of the Yellowstone River which has a priority date of December 15, 1978 (4:18 P.M.)



Currently the Rosebud Conservation District has 83,249.40 acre-feet and a flow rate of 466.07 cubic feet per second available.

If you are in need of reserved water and would like more information or an application contact Rosebud Conservation District's Administrator Bobbi Vannattan at 406-346-7333 ext. 101 or rosebudcd.com or via email at bobbi.vannattan@mt.usda.gov



Please save the date for our Eighth Annual Ladies Ag in Hardin!

When: January 10th, 2018, 5-8:00pm

Where: Big Horn County Fairgrounds, Hardin, MT

Ladies Ag Night in Hardin is a great opportunity for local women in the Hardin area to get together and learn about different aspects of agriculture. There is no cost to attend, and a free supper will be provided, along with some great door prizes! Those who wish to attend must RSVP by Friday, January 5th, 2018 by contacting the Big Horn County MSU Extension Office at: (406) 665-9770.

~Rosebud Conservation District Tree Sales~

- Tree orders are being taken and will continue through March 31, 2018.
- For the best availability, please place orders before November 31st.
- There is a large variety of trees, shrubs, grasses, and perennials offered.
- Pricing and ordering information available at rosebudcd.com and the Forsyth USDA Center at 270 Prospect .
- Delivery will be in late April or early May, depending on the weather.
- Please contact Monica with questions or to place an order at (406) 346-7333 or monica.boyer@mt.usda.gov



~Wildlife Profile~

Western Hognose Snakes...

-Are skilled burrowers, their special nose helps them dig. They prefer well-drained soils (for example, sands) to make their homes. Hognose are otherwise not picky about their habitat, and can be found in prairies, dry forests, and farmlands

- Diet consists of mainly amphibians like frogs, toads, and salamanders although they will also eat bird eggs, rodents, and small snakes.

-Have a very similar pattern to the prairie rattlesnake, however the hognose is harmless to humans.

-Currently are a Species of Concern in Montana

-Are well-known for their bluffing skills. When threatened, they will coil like a rattlesnake, hiss loudly, and expand the skin around their neck similar to a cobra. The hognose will strike from this pose, but only with their mouth closed. If these acting skills do not convince a predator, the hognose will roll on its back, stick its tongue out, release a foul smell, and play dead.

-If you're interested in having a free presentation, for your group or class, about wildlife, conservation, or habitat please call Heather Nenninger at 406-346-7333.



Photo by Rick Bohn

****Read upcoming editions of the Conservation Connection for more intriguing facts about Montana's native wildlife, presented by Heather Nenninger, Sage Grouse Initiative (SGI) Partner Biologist!**

****BHCD****

~ For Sale or Rent ~

****RCD****

****TCCD****

Big Horn Conservation District

724 W 3rd Street Hardin, MT 59034
406-665-3442 ext. 112

For Sale:

- *Moisture Probe~ \$65.00
- *Wildlife Ramp~ \$25.00
- *Hydrosorce Plant Gel~ \$7.00/pint

For Rent:

- *Tree Planter~ \$.10/tree (\$30.00 min)
- *Fabric Layer~ \$.10/tree (\$30.00 min w/o fabric purchase) or \$.05/tree + fabric cost (w/ fabric purchase)

Treasure County Conservation District

211 Elliot Avenue Hysham, MT 59038
406-342-5510 ext. 102

For Sale:

- *Marking Flags (5"x8")~ \$10.00/bundle
- *Wildlife Ramp~ \$20.00
- *Treasure County Land Ownership Map Books~ \$16.00/small or \$20.00/large

For Rent:

- *Great Plains Native Grass Drill~ \$7.00/acre (200 acre max)

Rosebud Conservation District

270 Prospect Forsyth, MT 59327
406-346-7333 ext. 101

For Sale:

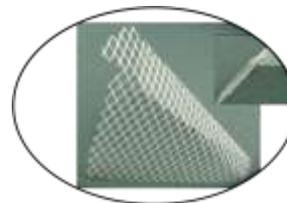
- *Wildlife Ramp~ \$20.00
- *Gate Latch~ \$20.00
- *Marking Flags (5"x8")~ \$10.00/bundle

For Rent:

- *Track Filler~ \$100.00/day or \$200.00/week
- *No Till Drill~ \$7.00/acre (\$200.00 min. and 200 acre max)

Books For Sale:

- *Weeds of the West~ \$40.00
- *Range Plants of Montana~ \$20.00
- *Rosebud County Land Ownership Map Books~ \$28.00/small or \$40.00/large
\$38.00/small aerial view or \$50.00/large aerial view



****Fascinating Facts****

- * Cover crops help reduce wind and water caused soil erosion
- * The utilization of cover crops helps the soil store nitrogen for the future
- * Weeds are drastically suppressed when growing cover crops
- * Cover crops provide supplemental forage for grazing livestock
- * Moisture is retained in the soil more effectively when using cover crops, yielding a higher level of drought tolerance



~Upcoming Area Events~

Creating Resilience

Summit Corral Cafe Jordan, Montana November 6-9, 2017

For more information: Dusty Olson 406-557-2740 ext. 100 or garfieldcd@macdnet.org

Montana Association of Conservation Districts Annual Convention

Holiday Inn Bozeman, Montana November 14-16, 2017

For more information: Montana Association of Conservation Districts 406-443-5711

Montana Association of Conservation Districts Employee Organization Event

Holiday Inn Bozeman, Montana November 15, 2017

For more information: Montana Association of Conservation Districts 406-443-5711

USDA Programs Outreach Meeting

MSU Extension Office Hardin, Montana November 29, 2017

For more information: Seanna Torske 406-629-3220

Ladies Ag Night

Big Horn County Fairgrounds Hardin, Montana January 10, 2018

For more information: Big Horn County MSU Extension Office 406-665-9770

Soil Health Workshop Series

Various Locations in Montana January 16-19, 2018

For more information: Ann McCauley 406-443-5711 or ann@macdnet.org or <http://swcdm.org/programs/soil-health>

Irrigation Basics Workshop

Little Big Horn College, Library Programs Room Crow Agency, Montana January 24, 2018

For more information: Seanna Torske 406-629-3220

National Association of Conservation Districts Annual Meeting

Gaylord Opryland Resort and Convention Center Nashville, Tennessee January 27-31, 2018

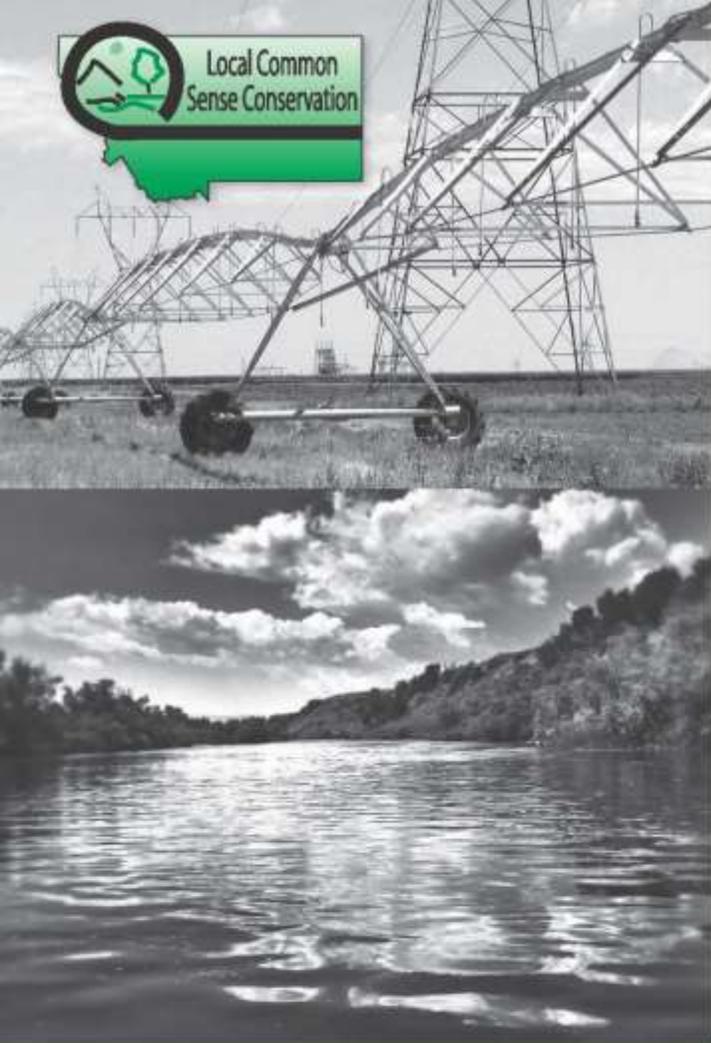
For more information: Kimberly Uldricks 202-547-6223 ext. 108 or kimberly-uldricks@nacdn.org

Winter Grazing Seminar

Radisson/Colonial Hotel Helena, Montana February 6-7, 2018

For more information: Chris Evans 406-449-5000 ext. 112 or lccd@mt.net

Expand your
knowledge, attend
an upcoming
event!



NONPROFIT ORG
US POSTAGE
PAID
BILLINGS MT
PERMIT 294
ECRWSS

Postal Customer

USDA PROGRAMS OUTREACH MEETING

NOVEMBER 29TH, 2017, 1:30PM
MSU EXTENSION OFFICE
317 N CUSTER AVE
HARDIN, MT

USDA Agencies Include:

- **Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS):** Hardin and Crow Agency Field Offices
- **Farm Service Agency (FSA):** Big Horn County Office and Farm Loan

Come and listen to the USDA Agencies that provide services to Big Horn County. Bring your questions and enjoy some light refreshments. There is no cost to attend. If you are interested in attending, or have any questions, please contact Seanna Torske by calling: (406) 629-3220.



USDA provides reasonable accommodations for all persons with disabilities to participate in USDA programs and activities. If you require special accommodations, please contact the Hardin USDA NRCS Field Office at (406) 629-3220 by November 27th, 2017.

USDA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

For Sale!

2016 John Deere 1590 No Till Drill \$45,000

The Rosebud Conservation District has a 15 foot 2016 No Till Drill for sale. Approximately 3,000 acres, sold as is, available upon arrival of replacement drill, mid to late January 2018. Interested parties can contact Bobbi at the Rosebud Conservation District at 406-346-7333 ext 101 or stop by the CD office at 270 South Prospect. For more information visit www.rosebudcd.com



- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1590 15' drill | Front rank lockup |
| Combo Box 7.5" | Open center kit w/change valve |
| Boots-extd-7.5" w/plastic wheels | 15' agitator parts |
| Mechanical seed rate adjustment | Grass seed box-7.5" spacing |
| Hitch & Wheel supt 15' model | |