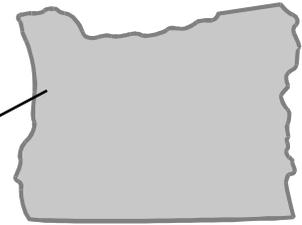


Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District



Lincoln SWCD
Established 1955

Lincoln SWCD Office

157 NW 15th Street, Unit 1
Newport, OR 97365
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District Contact -
Tanya Jorgenson

Board of Directors

Jim Stafford - Zone 1
Joseph Steenkolk - Zone 2
Sterling Grant - Zone 3
Wayne DeMoray - Zone 4
Rennie Ferris - Zone 5
Robert Van Creveld - Chair,
At Large
Ned Lentz - At Large

Monthly Meetings

Board meetings are held the
second Thursday of each
month at 7:00 p.m.

The public is invited to attend.

Please contact the District for
more information.

Protecting Water Quality

The District helps landowners, managers, and residents use conservation measures and management practices to protect near-stream areas and reduce the transport of chemicals and nutrients to streams in sedimentation or runoff. These conservation efforts cool water temperatures, stabilize streambanks, and protect water bodies from impacts by farm and ranch animals.

In 2004, the Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District:

- Applied use exclusion measures to 1 acre to protect streams from animals.
- Helped landowners install 3,635 feet of fencing.
- Assisted to build 1 watering facility.

Preventing the Spread of Invasive Weed Species

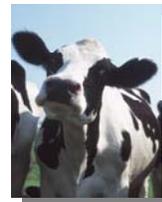
Invasive weed species are having an increasing negative impact on wildlife, native plant habitats, agricultural productivity and profitability, the health of grazing and pasture lands, environment aesthetics, human health and safety, and local economies. The District implements measures to reduce the spread of invasive populations and helps implement weed control projects.

In 2004, the Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District:

- Implemented weed management practices on 313 sites covering 4 acres.
- Developed and implemented the Lincoln County Knotweed Control Project.

Protecting Land from Soil Erosion

When soil stays in place, water quality improves. Water is cleaner for drinking, irrigation, recreation, and other beneficial uses. Preventing erosion preserves soil productivity long-term for agriculture, wood production, and other uses on rural lands. It also protects habitat for fish and wildlife, enables better stream flow, and reduces sedimentation. Minimum tillage, no-till, and cover cropping are common practices to help producers prevent erosion and build soil quality.



Lincoln SWCD

Lincoln County Population

44,650

Number of Farms

374

Acres in Farm Land

32,791

Acres Irrigated

1,361

Major Economy

Tourism

Government

Services / Retail

Forest Products

Fishing

Points of Interest

Agate Beach

Beverly Beach State Park

Boiler Bay

Cascade Head

Devils Lake

OSU Hatfield Marine Science
Center

Otter Crest Viewpoint

South Beach State Park

Yaquina Bay State Park

Yaquina Head Outstanding
Natural Area



Investing in Local Communities

The leadership and involvement by Oregon Soil and Water Conservation Districts play an important role to bring state and federal dollars to benefit local economies and environments. Through small state and local investments, districts were instrumental in bringing over \$70 million in USDA Farm Bill funds to Oregon in fiscal year 2003-2004. Districts also generate funding through local, state, and other federal sources. Six districts have received local voter approval for permanent rate limits, which has greatly strengthened their local capacity.

Conserving Water

The demand for water for municipal, industrial, agriculture, fish and wildlife, recreation, and other uses is already high and will inevitably increase. Districts help landowners and managers convert to new technologies and management practices to increase water storage and improve irrigation efficiency. Water conservation efforts are applied on both agriculture production and food processing operations and are critical in districts' efforts to make available water go farther.

Improving Wildlife Habitat and Native Plant Habitat

District residents place high value on natural resources and wildlife habitat. Districts work to protect fish and wildlife habitat for hunting, fishing, and recreation and to meet the Endangered Species Act challenges to protect or restore the "balance of nature". Tree and shrub planting, wetland enhancement, and upland wildlife habitat plantings are common conservation practices to improve wildlife and native plant habitat.

Involving and Informing Local Citizens about Conservation

Citizens elect the District board to identify and address local natural resource issues. The board involves constituents to help identify resource concerns and select strategies to address them. Through open monthly board meetings, publications, and public presentations and events, the board continually communicates with District residents, stakeholders, and partners to inform them of District services, good conservation practices, sources of financial and technical assistance, and recruit volunteers.

In 2004, the Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District:

- Held 12 workshops with a total of 2,950 people attending.
- Hosted 42 participants in 4 tours.
- Distributed 1,500 fact sheets to interested citizens.
- Had 6 news articles published, reaching an estimated 33,500 residents.
- Gave 32 presentations, reaching an audience of about 1,800 people.
- Reached approximately 2,300 people through participation in 6 community events.

Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District Showcase

- In August 2003, Parker Ogburn and four youth mapped knotweed populations by kayaking 15 miles of the Yaquina River and 5 miles of the lower Salmon River. Oregon State Parks provided kayak safety training and the kayaks and equipment for the project.
- An experimental knotweed control methodology was demonstrated at a site on the Yachats River in partnership with Georgia-Pacific Toledo Pulp and Paper Operations. The database of knotweed sites in Lincoln County was completed to include site dimensions, GPS coordinates, knotweed species, and landowner information.
- Additional surveys were conducted to determine the extent of knotweed along streams in Lincoln County. There are now 313 riparian sites identified and mapped. The Salmon, Yaquina, and Drift Creek (Siletz) watersheds are most impacted by knotweed and have the greatest potential for new populations in coastal marshes and wetlands. Six licensed commercial pesticide applicators are currently using a new injection tool to treat knotweed in Lincoln County.