

CONSERVATION NEWS

McCONE CONSERVATION DISTRICT



HAPPY NEW YEAR!

We will open the book. Its pages are blank. We are going to put words on them ourselves. The book is called Opportunity and its first chapter is New Year's Day.

~Edith Lovejoy Pierce

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SCHEDULE OF UPCOMING ROUNDTABLE WORKSHOPS IN EASTERN MONTANA—CIRCLE FLYER ON PAGE 7



MONTANA ASSOCIATION of
CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
We're growing Montana's future.



Scholarships Available

Two \$500 Scholarships are available for Montana students—high school seniors or students *who are attending* an accredited post secondary institution in Montana may apply.

Eligibility requirements include: US citizenship, Montana residency, minimum grade point average of 3.0, and enrollment or plans to enroll in a course of study that allows students to explore natural resource issues. Appropriate courses of study include agriculture, agribusiness, animal science, range science, forestry, environmental science, land resource science, plant science, etc.

Students may receive a scholarship both as a high school senior and once during post secondary career.

Application deadline is February 18, 2016.

Visit www.macdnet.org/scholarship for more information and the application.

SOIL HEALTH & COVER CROP ROUNDTABLE WORKSHOPS



Town	Date/Time	Workshop Location
Ekalaka	Monday, January 4th 12:30 pm-3:15 pm	Event Center
Jordan	Tuesday, January 5th 3:00 pm-6:00 pm	Garfield County Extension Office
Circle	Tuesday, January 5th 9:00 am-11:30 am	McCone County Fairgrounds
Miles City	Wednesday, January 6th 8:30 am-11:30 am	Miles Community College Room 316
Forsyth	Wednesday, January 6th 3:00 pm-6:00 pm	Library Basement
Winnett	Friday, January 8th 11:30 am-2:30 pm	Happy Heifer
Joliet	Monday, Joliet 11th 1:00 pm- 4pm	Fire Hall

Interested in cover crops and soil health practices but unsure where to start? Come to this interactive roundtable for specific advice and direction on how to incorporate soil health practices into your farming or ranching operation.

TOPICS:

- ADDING DIVERSITY TO CROPPING ROTATIONS
- INCORPORATING AND GRAZING COVER CROPS
- CROP DISEASE RISKS
- COMMODITY MARKET OUTLOOK
- COVER CROP IMPACTS ON CROP INSURANCE

QUESTIONS?

CALL KATE VOGEL
(406) 600-5205
KVOGEL@NORTH40AG.COM
WWW.NORTH40AG.COM



Crested Wheatgrass: Part Two

By Johnna Blankenship, NRCS-DC Circle Field Office

Crested Wheatgrass is an introduced perennial grass species that now occurs throughout the Western US and across the Canadian Prairie Provinces. It is a bunchgrass that reproduces mainly by seed. Crested Wheatgrass exhibits the following characteristics which give it a competitive advantage over native grass species and ultimately make it very difficult to remove from an area where a range planting project is planned:

- The plants are long-lived (15 to 20 years).
- The plants produce prolifically and seeds can remain viable in the soil for up to five years.
- Seedlings are vigorous and establish very quickly.
- Mature plants are very tolerant of drought, overgrazing and disturbance.



Over the last several years I've looked at many of different types of range seeding projects. Often the project is planned for an area that was planted to or has been invaded by Crested Wheatgrass. Frequently the species which were seeded do not appear in densities high enough to certify per NRCS criteria; Crested Wheatgrass has vigorously re-established, preventing the success of the planting. This leaves the land manager in the difficult position of having to reapply the range planting at significant cost of labor and materials.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) practices such as CP 42 Pollinator Habitat, CP2 Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses and Legumes and CP12 Wildlife Food Plot as well as certain NRCS EQIP and CSP practices require the participant to remove existing vegetation in order to plant prescribed grass and other plant species. Before agreeing to install any of these types of practices, program participants should be strongly encouraged to inventory the plants growing in the proposed project area. If the plant community is dominated by Crested Wheatgrass an aggressive strategy to remove it must be implemented prior to planting. We are finding that the typical prescription of two chemical treatments and one mechanical treatment prior to planting consistently provides poor results.

In conversations with our Area Agronomist Mark Henning, I learned that Crested Wheatgrass can be removed if the project area can be put into crop production for several years prior to planting the desired species. Area Resource Conservationist Terry Heck suggests a pre-plant plan that includes mechanical treatment plus three applications of a high rate of glyphosate. Recent scientific trials reveal that herbicide will be most effective if applied when the plants are most actively translocating photosynthetic material to the roots, typically during early fall. For spring applications, reducing carbohydrate reserves in the crown by tillage or grazing will boost the herbicide's effectiveness.



Photo: USDA Forage and Range Research Lab, Logan UT

Part One: Crested Wheatgrass can be found in the November 2015 Conservation News.

The bottom line is: Crested Wheatgrass was genetically engineered to be tough, resilient and prolific. And it is. Across the landscape we see extensive monocultures of Crested Wheatgrass in rangeland that formerly supported diverse and healthy communities of native grass and forbs. It also stands alone in retired crop and CRP fields. Given the chance, Crested Wheatgrass will take over; once it has, it is very difficult to replace. If we plan to plant other species where Crested Wheatgrass grows, thoughtful research, precise timing, and the careful application of the right pre-plant site preparation will be necessary for success.



USDA announces \$40 million available to help ranchers restore sage-grouse habitat

Contact: Justin Fritscher (202) 720-5776

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 2015 – Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack today announced the availability of \$40 million to help ranchers and other partners in 11 western states restore and protect sagebrush habitat for greater sage-grouse on privately-owned land. This investment is part of USDA's four-year, \$211 million Sage Grouse Initiative 2.0 through the Working Lands for Wildlife (WLFW) partnership. The WLFW partnership uses seven focus species, including sage grouse, to steer public and private conservation investments that improve struggling landscapes and strengthen agricultural operations.

"The decisions of agricultural producers have powerful impacts on wildlife and the long-term health of their own land, and the partnerships formed through our Working Lands for Wildlife initiative have had proven success for bringing back several of America's native species," Vilsack said. "By managing ranches with sage grouse and other wildlife in mind, producers also strengthen their own operations, boost resilience and increase agricultural yields."

USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) uses the Sage Grouse Initiative to build on the success of \$296.5 million invested with farmers and ranchers in 11 Western States for sage grouse habitat conservation from 2010-2014. The assistance helps ranchers enhance sagebrush habitat by making conservation improvements, like removal of invading conifers and invasive grasses that also improve grazing operations. The partnership also helps ranchers protect other critical habitat, such as wet meadows, by enrolling land into voluntary conservation easements.

Since 2010, ranchers and other private conservation partners participating in the Sage Grouse Initiative have restored and improved 4.4 million acres, benefitting not just the sage grouse, but 350 wildlife species that call the sagebrush landscape their home. Recent data show two sagebrush songbirds that share habitat with sage grouse also saw population increases following restoration activities. One of the birds, the green-tailed towhee, experienced an 81 percent population increase.

In addition to the Sage Grouse Initiative, Vilsack also announced more than \$10 million available in 2016 to support six other WLFW initiatives for focus species across the country including the New England cottontail, southwestern willow flycatcher, golden-winged warbler, gopher tortoise, bog turtle and lesser prairie-chicken.

Conservation efforts on private lands work. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) determined in September 2015 that the sage grouse population was healthy enough that it did not warrant protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)—the result of the unprecedented collaboration in public and private rangeland restoration. In September 2015, FWS also announced ESA protections were not warranted for the New England cottontail, in part because of large-scale restoration of young forests on private lands with NRCS assistance. In Louisiana WLFW has helped landowners restore forested wetlands, the driving force behind the proposed delisting of the Louisiana black bear as an endangered species. In Oregon, stream restoration work on private lands led to the delisting of the Oregon chub, the first fish in the history of the ESA to recover and be delisted.

Funding for WLFW comes from two 2014 Farm Bill programs that accelerate conservation efforts to benefit wildlife populations by conserving entire landscapes, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program. The Conservation Stewardship Program provides additional opportunities for producers wanting to restore sagebrush and prairie habitat for sage grouse and prairie chicken.

By participating in WLFW, land managers also gain greater predictability under the ESA. Once enrolled, they may continue implementing their conservation actions without fear of additional regulations. NRCS financial assistance covers part of the cost to implement conservation practices. Interested landowners are encouraged to contact their local USDA service center.



2016 McCone County Farm Maps Available

Producer copies of their 2016 farm maps are available and may be picked up at the McCone County FSA Office in Circle.

USDA Begins 49th Enrollment Period for the Conservation Reserve Program

Farmers and ranchers are reminded that the general enrollment period for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) began Dec. 1, 2015, and ends Feb. 26, 2016. December 2015 also marks the 30th anniversary of CRP, a federally funded program that assists agricultural producers with the cost of restoring, enhancing and protecting certain grasses, shrubs and trees to improve water quality, prevent soil erosion and reduce loss of wildlife habitat.

Participants in CRP establish long-term, resource-conserving plant species, such as approved grasses or trees (known as "covers") to control soil erosion, improve water quality and develop wildlife habitat on marginally productive agricultural lands. In return, FSA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years.

Contracts on more than 66,000 acres of CRP are set to expire on Sept. 30, 2016 in Montana. Producers with expiring contracts or producers with environmentally sensitive land are encouraged to evaluate their options under CRP by contacting their local FSA office.

Enrollment Period Underway for Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Programs

FSA has announced that producers who chose coverage from the safety net programs established by the 2014 Farm Bill, known as the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) or the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs, can begin visiting FSA county offices starting Dec. 7, 2015, to sign contracts to enroll in coverage for 2016. The enrollment period will continue until Aug. 1, 2016.

Although the choice between ARC and PLC was made by producers earlier this year and remains in effect through 2018, producers must still annually enroll their farm by signing a contract each year to receive coverage.

Producers are encouraged to contact their local FSA office to schedule an appointment to enroll. If a farm is not enrolled during the 2016 enrollment period, producers on that farm will not be eligible for financial assistance from the ARC or PLC programs should crop prices or farm revenues fall below the historical price or revenue benchmarks established by the program.

Upcoming FSA Deadlines in Montana

- **Jan. 1:** Newly Elected County Committee Members Take Office
- **Jan. 2:** 2016 Acreage Reporting Deadline (or 30 days after placement of colonies) Honey covered under NAP
- **Jan 15:** 2016 Acreage Reporting Deadline for Established Stand Alfalfa Seed, Fall Alfalfa Seed, Cherries
- **Feb. 1:** Deadline for the 2015 Livestock Forage Program (LFP) Notice of Loss, Application for Payment and Supporting Documentation
- **Feb. 1:** Deadline for 2015 Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) Application for Payment
- **Feb. 1:** Deadline for Tree Assistance Program (TAP) Application for Payment and Supporting Documentation for Loss for 2015 (or 90 days after disaster event or loss was apparent)
- **Feb. 1:** Final Availability Date for Loans and LDPs for Mohair, Unshorn Pelts (LDP only) & Wool
- **Feb. 26:** Last Day of Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) General Signup
- **March 15:** 2016 NAP Application Closing Date for Spring Crops
- **March 31:** Final Availability Date for Loans and LDPs for Barley, Canola, Crambe, Flaxseed, Honey, Oats, Rapeseed, Wheat and Sesame Seed
- **May 31:** Final Availability Date for Loans and LDPs for Corn, Dry Peas, Grain Sorghum, Lentils, Mustard Seed, Rice, Safflower Seed, Chickpeas, Soybeans and Sunflower Seed

Hay Net and Grazing Net

FSA Online Services



What is Hay Net and Grazing Net?

The Farm Service Agency's (FSA) electronic Hay and Grazing Net Ad Service (eHayNet) is an Internet-based service allowing farmers and ranchers to share 'Need Hay' and 'Have Hay' ads online. Farmers also can use another feature to post advertisements for grazing land, specifically ads announcing the availability of grazing lands or ads requesting a need for land to graze.

A few things to remember when getting familiarized with the site:

- There is a one-time registration process that should be completed by all users who want to post an ad online.
- Users just wishing to browse ads DO NOT NEED to have an eAuthentication user ID.
- Hay Net and Grazing Ads will be automatically removed after a period of 13 months.
- Please help your fellow farmer and rancher by keeping ads current and up to date. Remove ads you no longer need advertised on our Web.
- Please use this site in a courteous manner. The site was not designed for use by placing ads in each state or advertising your company.

We look forward to serving you with your Hay Net Ads.

How Do I Access the Hay Net and Grazing Ad Service?

Link: <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=online&subject=landing&topic=hay>

Go to Link and Select 'Access Hay Net Service' at the top of the page. Browsing access to the Hay Net Service is available to all USDA customers, without the need to create an account.

How Do I Place an Ad on Hay Net?

Link: <https://identitymanager.eems.usda.gov/registration/index.aspx>

This process is easy and only requires creating a user ID and password and confirming your email. Go to Link and register for a Level I Account.

Once you have your eAuthentication account, you can click on the 'Login' link on the top of this page and enter your user ID and password on the USDA login screen.

USDA provides Hay Net Services in a secure online environment that protects participants' privacy through stringent security measures.

FSA's HayNet customers can use a personal computer to submit Have Hay (or Grazing) Ads or Need Hay (or Grazing) Ads as well as viewing existing Ads.

The HayNet process is available 24/7, except during routine backup and maintenance periods.



USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (866) 632-9992 (Toll-free Customer Service), (800) 877-8339 (Local or Federal relay), (866) 377-8642 (Relay voice users).

Category 2 Noxious Weed: Perennial Pepperweed

“According to herbarium records at MSU, several Montana counties have reported Perennial Pepperweed, including McCone County.”



Photo: www.nps.gov

The best management of Perennial pepperweed is containing its current distribution and preventing its spread into non-infested areas. While Montana currently does not have any extensive infestations, small local patches of the weed have been reported. If you think you have Perennial pepperweed on your land or believe you have seen it elsewhere in Montana, contact your county Extension agent or weed district officials.

Perennial pepperweed belongs to the mustard or Brassicaceae family. It is an erect, branching perennial weed that grows one to three feet high, but may reach heights of eight feet in wet areas. The base of the stems is semi-woody. The roots enlarge at the soil surface to form a woody crown.

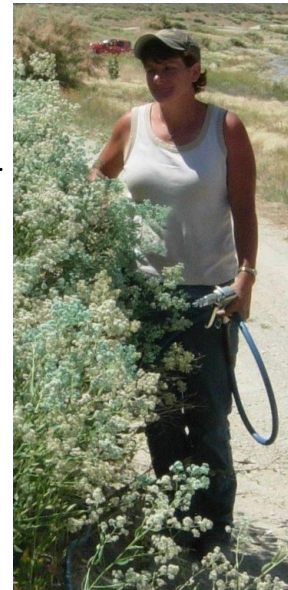
Dense white flower clusters of six to eight tiny blossoms occur near the end of stems around mid-June. It is a prolific seed producer, capable of producing more than six billion seeds per acre of infestation. Nearly microscopic, reddish-brown seeds occur in an elongated pod (less than one eighth inch in diameter) and are rounded, flattened and slightly hairy.

In addition to seeds, it spreads by creeping underground roots (rhizomes) which may grow to a length of ten feet. New plants shoot up from the underground root and enable it to form dense monocultures that block sunlight from reaching the soil, thus suppressing the growth of other plants.

Spread: The plant commonly travels in rivers and irrigation systems as seeds and rhizomes from eroded banks. Flood irrigation carries plant propagules into hay meadows, pastures and other irrigated lands. Perennial pepperweed is also carried in contaminated topsoil used as fill in construction and landscaping sites. Seeds are transported when they attach themselves to machinery and vehicle tires. Livestock, waterfowl and dried flower arrangements disperse seeds long distances.

Threat: Perennial pepperweed is a very competitive species that crowds out desirable vegetation and results in dense monocultures and a decrease in biodiversity. When established along rivers and streams, the plant interferes with the regeneration of willows and cottonwoods, reducing cover and food availability for birds. The accumulation of semi-woody stems negatively impacts nesting habitat for wildlife.

Perennial pepperweed poses a large threat to hay meadows. It is introduced through irrigation ditches and, once established, can decrease protein content and digestibility of hay. In areas that are not mowed annually, semi-woody stems can accumulate and hinder grazing. Although there is no scientific evidence, it is believed that pepperweed is toxic and could pose a threat to livestock.



Johnna standing next to pepperweed in Utah.

Article source: “Perennial Pepperweed”, Mangold, J and Sheley, R., MSU Extension MT199906AG Revised 5/12

Now Hiring



The Soil and Water Conservation Districts of Montana (SWCDM) is excited to announce that we are hiring for the following positions: Program Manager, Sage Grouse Initiative Range Conservationist, and Area Resource Specialists in Range and Water. Many of these are the result of innovative new programs designed to place Montana at the forefront of natural resource conservation.

Program Manager Helena, Montana

Area Resource Specialist – Range Management Lewistown and Miles City Areas, Montana

Area Resource Specialist – Water Management Western Montana

Sage Grouse Initiative – Range Conservationist Glasgow, Montana

Applications are due to hire@macdnet.org by January 27, 2016 at 5p.m. (MST)

Frozen Pipes — Prevention & Management

By Mandi Nay

Why Pipe Freezing is a Problem

Water expands as it freezes. This expansion puts pressure on whatever is containing it, including metal or plastic pipes. No matter the "strength" of the container, expanding water can cause pipes to break. Pipes that freeze most frequently are those that are exposed to severe cold, like outdoor hose bibs, swimming pool supply lines, water sprinkler lines, and water supply pipes in unheated interior areas like basements and crawl spaces, attics, garages, or kitchen cabinets. Pipes that run against exterior walls that have little or no insulation are also subject to freezing. Being prepared and informed may help you to avoid the messy and often expensive issue of frozen pipes.

Preventing Frozen Pipes

- Drain water from swimming pools and water sprinkler supply lines following manufacturer's or installer's directions.
- Remove, drain, and store hoses used outdoors. Close inside valves supplying outdoor hose bibs. Open the outside hose bibs to allow water to drain. Keep the outside valve open so that any water remaining in the pipe can expand without causing the pipe to break.
- Check around the home for other areas where water supply lines are located in unheated areas. Look in the basement, crawl space, attic, garage, and under kitchen and bathroom cabinets. Both hot and cold water pipes in these areas should be insulated.
- Consider installing specific products made to insulate water pipes like a "pipe sleeve" or installing UL-listed "heat tape," "heat cable," or similar materials on exposed water pipes. Newspaper can provide some degree of insulation and protection to exposed pipes – even ¼" of newspaper can provide significant protection in areas that usually do not have frequent or prolonged temperatures below freezing.

During Cold Weather, Take Preventative Action

- Keep garage doors closed if there are water supply lines in the garage.
- Open kitchen and bathroom cabinet doors to allow warmer air to circulate around the plumbing.
- When the weather is very cold outside, let the cold water drip from the faucet served by exposed pipes. Running water through the pipe - even at a trickle - helps prevent pipes from freezing.
- Keep the thermostat set to the same temperature both during the day and at night. By temporarily suspending the use of lower nighttime temperatures, you may incur a higher heating bill, but you can prevent a much more costly repair job if pipes freeze and burst.
- If you will be going away during cold weather, leave the heat on in your home, set to a temperature no lower than 55° F.



To Thaw Frozen Pipes

- If you turn on a faucet and only a trickle comes out, suspect a frozen pipe. Likely places for frozen pipes include against exterior walls or where your water service enters your home through the foundation.
- Keep the faucet open. As you treat the frozen pipe and the frozen area begins to melt, water will begin to flow through the frozen area. Running water through the pipe will help melt ice in the pipe.
- Apply heat to the section of pipe using an electric heating pad wrapped around the pipe, an electric hair dryer, a portable space heater (kept away from flammable materials), or by wrapping pipes with towels soaked in hot water. Do not use a blowtorch, kerosene or propane heater, charcoal stove, or other open flame device.
- Apply heat until full water pressure is restored. If you are unable to locate the frozen area, if the frozen area is not accessible, or if you cannot thaw the pipe, call a licensed plumber.
- Check all other faucets in your home to find out if you have additional frozen pipes. If one pipe freezes, others may freeze, too.

Future Protection

- Consider relocating exposed pipes to provide increased protection from freezing.
- Add insulation to attics, basements and crawl spaces.

January Event Flyers

CIRCLE SOIL HEALTH & COVER CROP ROUNDTABLE

WHEN

Tuesday, January 5th, 2016
9am-11:30pm

WHERE

McCone County Fairgrounds



Interested in cover crops and soil health practices but unsure where to start? Come to this interactive roundtable for specific advice and direction on how to incorporate soil health practices into your farming or ranching operation.

TOPICS:

- ADD DIVERSITY TO CROPPING ROTATIONS
- INCORPORATING AND GRAZING COVER CROPS
- CROP DISEASE RISKS
- COMMODITY MARKET OUTLOOK
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QUESTIONS?

CALL KATE VOGEL
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KVOGEL@NORTH40AG.COM

WWW.NORTH40AG.COM



SW Ag Forum Workshop

January 5, 2016

10:00 AM Bowman Golf Course

Featuring Ray Archuleta, "The Soil Guy"

Tired of Treating Symptoms with Inputs?

- Too much straw
- Disease
- Pests
- Fertility Issues

Find out how your soil functions & how you can get it to work for you!

A Noon Meal will be served for those attending this workshop.

Bowman & Slope County Ag Improvement Association Meetings and Commodity Elections for Dry Pea & Lentils, Wheat, & Sunflower Growers to follow workshop at 3:00 pm.



Ray Archuleta, "The Soil Guy"

is a NRCS Agronomist and Soil Health Expert. Ray has helped farmers across the country see better yields reduce inputs and enjoy what they do again!

"Ray's enthusiasm for building soil health is evident and contagious. If you have a chance to listen to any of his presentation you won't be disappointed."

Progressive Farmer 2012

Sponsors



Saturday, January 30, 2016

Circle Ag Show

10 am—4 pm

Circle High School Gym

Circle, Montana

ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESSFUL RANCH & FARM MANAGEMENT

"Investing in the Future: Ranch Management and Transition"



Burke Teichert

Beef Magazine, Teichert Management & Consulting

Marsha Goetting

Montana State Extension - Economics

Winnett

Jan 11th 12:00 P.M.

Methodist Church

Snacks & Appetizers Included

STEVE WANDERAAS

McCone County Producer

SHARLA LALUM

Northwest Farm Credit

BRANDON BANTZ

Certified Public Accountant

AMY SULLIVAN

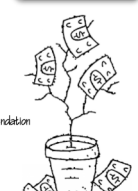
CARRIE MANTOOTH

MT Community Foundation/ Central MT Foundation

BILL MILTON

Musselshell Co. Producer & Consultant

also featuring



Roundup

Jan 12th 11:00 A.M.

Catholic Church-Downstairs

Lunch Included

STEVE WANDERAAS

McCone County Producer

SCOTT MORAN

First Interstate Bank-Ag Lender

JIM MORRISON

First Interstate Bank-Wealth Management

AMY SULLIVAN

MT Community Foundation

BILL MILTON

Musselshell Co. Producer & Consultant

??Transition, Marketing, Lower Costs, Ownership??

For More Information Call 429-6646 or 323-2103



An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer, if you need special accommodations please contact the local Conservation Office



Each January, roughly one in three Americans resolve to better themselves in some way. A much smaller percentage of people actually make good on those resolutions. While about 75% of people stick to their goals for at least a week, less than half (46%) are still on target six months later, a 2002 study found.

It's hard to keep up the enthusiasm months after you've swept up the confetti, but it's not impossible. This year, pick one of the following worthy resolutions, and stick with it. Here's to your health!

<http://www.health.com/health/gallery/0,,20452233,00.html>

Top 10 New Year's Resolutions from 2015

1. Lose weight/exercise more
2. Quit smoking
3. Eat healthy
4. Learn something new
5. Spend less, Save more
6. Spend more time with family/loved ones
7. Drink less alcohol
8. Give back to the community
9. Travel (see below)
10. Relax

Where to go in 2016: Top 16 up-and-coming destinations

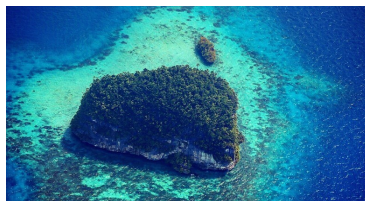
(CNN) The best stories arise from the road less traveled.

As new routes launch, developing nations welcome tourism and closed-off regions emerge. So what's hot in 2016? We asked an expert panel of pros who thrive and survive on travel to new frontiers. Whether it's staring into the eyes of a wild mountain gorilla in Uganda, snorkeling amidst stingless jellyfish in Palau or drinking yak butter tea with nomads in a ger in the Gobi, we're spoiled for choice with these 16 emerging destinations for 2016.

1. Mongolia
2. Papua New Guinea
3. The Arctic: Iceland, Greenland & Norway
4. Madagascar
5. Iran
6. Taiwan
7. India's National Parks
8. Uganda
9. Republic of Georgia
10. US—North Cascade's National Park
11. Patagonia Corridor
12. Palau
13. S. Georgia Island & Antarctica
14. Honduras
15. Gabon
16. Romania

For more information & article go to <http://www.cnn.com/2015/12/22/travel/emerging-destinations-2016/>

Photos (L-R): Taiwan, Palau, S. Georgia Island and Romania. Photo source: CNN article





McCONE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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Like us on Facebook! McCone County Conservation District

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Casey Nay, Vice-Chairman
Larry Nagel, Urban Supervisor
Jenny Garoutte, Rural Supervisor
Brant Quick, Rural Supervisor
Josh Murphy, Rural Supervisor
Dusty White, Rural Supervisor
Mary Hendrix, Administrator & Editor

Partners in Conservation

Johnna Blankenship, DC, NRCS
Mandi Nay, Coordinator, DRWA

Upcoming Events

January 2016

5 Soil Health & Cover Crop Roundtable, Circle
5 SW AgForum Workshop, Bowman ND
6 Board Meeting, Circle
11-12 Essentials for Successful Ranch and Farm Management Workshop, Winnett and Roundup
12 310 Workshop, Dillon
12-15 Montana Weed Control Association Convention, Great Falls
18 ML King Holiday-Office Closed
30 Circle Ag Show, Circle

February 2016

3 Board Meeting, Circle
15 Presidents Day Holiday-Office Closed

March 2016

2 Board Meeting, Circle

McCONE CONSERVATION DISTRICT MISSION STATEMENT CONSERVATION DISTRICT AUTHORITY

Mission Statement—By performing a leadership role in conservation for McCone County, the District will develop a more sustainable and economic resource management plan for the community.

Conservation District Authority—MCA 76-15-102. Declaration of policy. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the legislature to provide for the conservation of soil and soil resources of this state, for the control and prevention of soil erosion, for the prevention of floodwater and sediment damages, and for furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and therefore to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands, and protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of this state.

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed on the Conservation News do not necessarily represent those of McCone Conservation District.

