



Rapid Watershed Assessment Lake Winnebago 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.

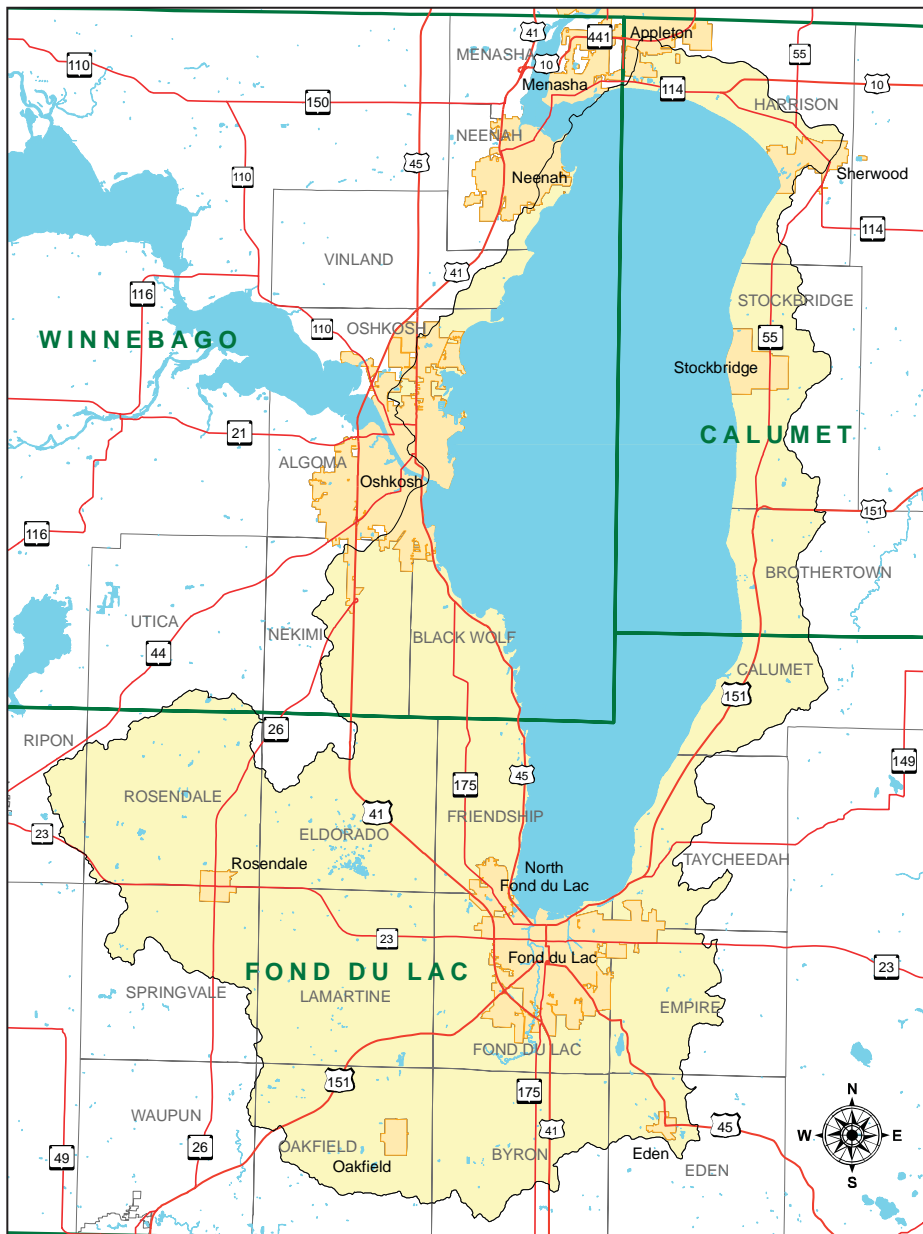
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INTRODUCTION ¹

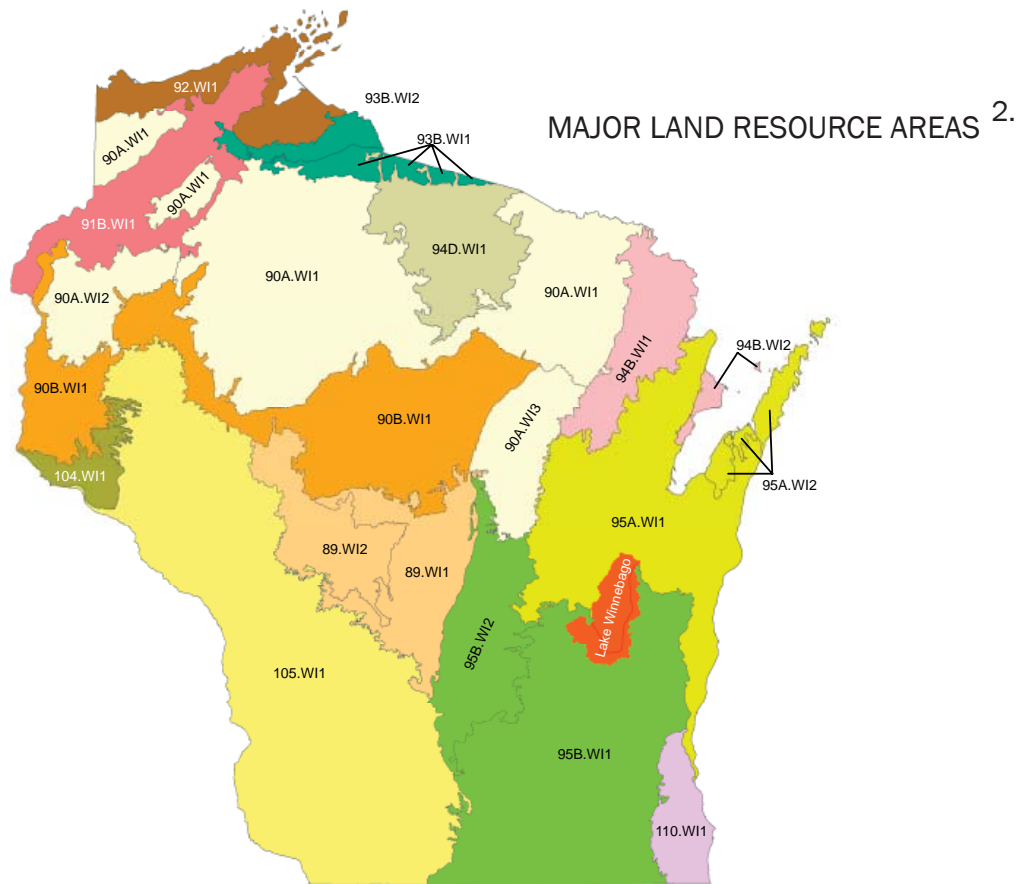
The Lake Winnebago watershed is located in east central Wisconsin and surrounds the largest lake in the state, Lake Winnebago, which covers 137,708 acres. The watershed includes parts of Calumet, Fond du Lac, and Winnebago counties. The major tributary is the Fox River (please see Upper Fox River RWA), which enters Lake Winnebago on the west side of the lake, through the city of Oshkosh. Within this Lake Winnebago watershed boundary the Fond du Lac River is the largest tributary and drains the area south and southwest of the lake and enters Lake Winnebago at the city Fond du Lac. One unique aspect of Lake Winnebago and the upstream Fox River and Wolf River systems is that they combine to support the largest self-sustaining lake sturgeon population in the world.



Fairly large urban areas are found within or directly adjacent to the watershed. The city of Fond du Lac is entirely within the watershed, as are parts of Oshkosh and Appleton. Approximately 100,000 people in Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Appleton rely on drinking water drawn from Lake Winnebago. Developing population centers dot the north, west, and south sides of the lake and include a mix of commercial, industrial, and residential land uses bordered by agriculture. The eastern side of the watershed and large portions of the Fond du Lac River watershed are predominantly agriculture, mainly dairy and cash grain operations.

ACREAGE IN THE LAKE WINNEBAGO WATERSHED

Name	Acres of County	Acres in HUC	% of HUC from County	% of County in HUC
Calumet	253,930	79,719	22	31
Fond du Lac	489,812	195,330	53	40
Winnebago	370,345	91,062	25	25



COMMON RESOURCE AREAS

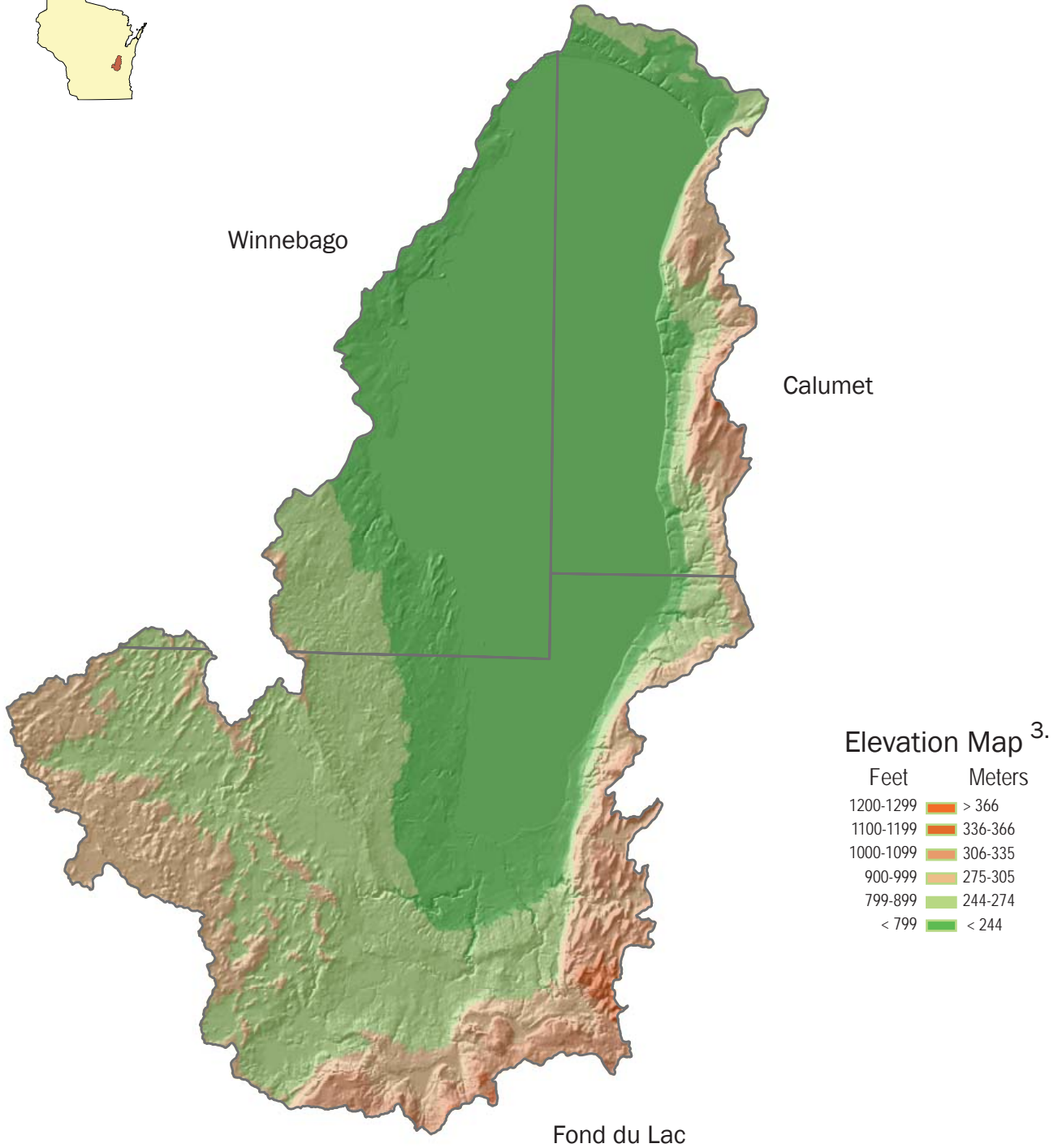
Common Resource Area delineations are defined as a geographical areas where resource concerns, problems and treatment needs are similar. Common Resource areas are a subdivision of an existing Major Land Resource Area (MLRA). Landscape conditions, soil, climate and human considerations are used to determine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

95A.WI1, DOOR/ESCANABA PENINSULAS AND LAKE PLAINS

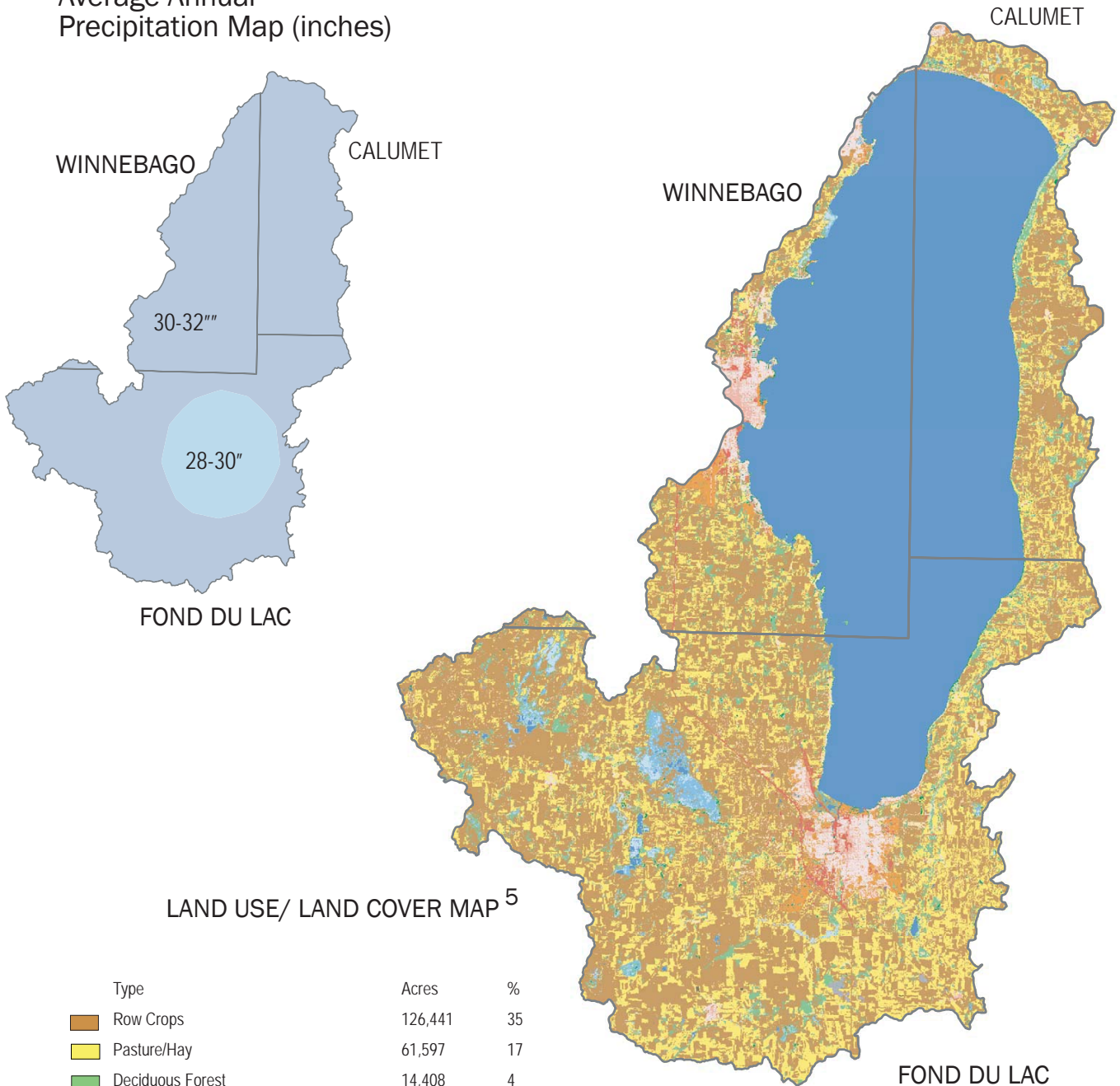
Gently sloping well drained silty and loamy soils over bedrock with common wetlands and swamps. Mostly dairy and beef farm influenced cropland with some cash grain, grazing land, and fruit farms. Mixed deciduous and coniferous forest along the Lake Michigan shoreline. Significant development pressure on the Green Bay shoreline. Primary resource concerns are groundwater and surface water quality, nutrient management, cropland and construction site erosion, and recreational use.

94B.WI2. SOUTHERN GREEN BAY LOBE MORaine

Gently sloping to moderately steep hummocky moraine with scattered swamps. Mostly well drained loamy, clayey, and sandy soils with organic soils in the depressional areas. Major land uses are cash grain cropland and livestock agricultural enterprises, with significant grazing land and deciduous forest. Includes the Wisconsin River valley and eastern Baraboo Hills. Primary resource concerns are cropland soil erosion, surface water quality and wetland habitat protection and restoration.



Average Annual ⁴ Precipitation Map (inches)



LAND USE/ LAND COVER MAP ⁵

Type	Acres	%
Row Crops	126,441	35
Pasture/Hay	61,597	17
Deciduous Forest	14,408	4
Woody Wetlands	2,764	1
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	3,261	1
Open Water	132,591	36
Evergreen Forest	1,496	0
Grasslands/Herbaceous	4,131	1
Mixed Forest	1,953	1
Low Intensity Residential	7,559	2
Commercial/Industrial/Transportation	3,229	1
Urban/Recreational Grasses	4,183	1
High Intensity Residential	2,188	1
Small Grains	64	0
Quarries/Strip Mines, Gravel Pits	258	0
Bare Rock/Sand/Clay	4	0

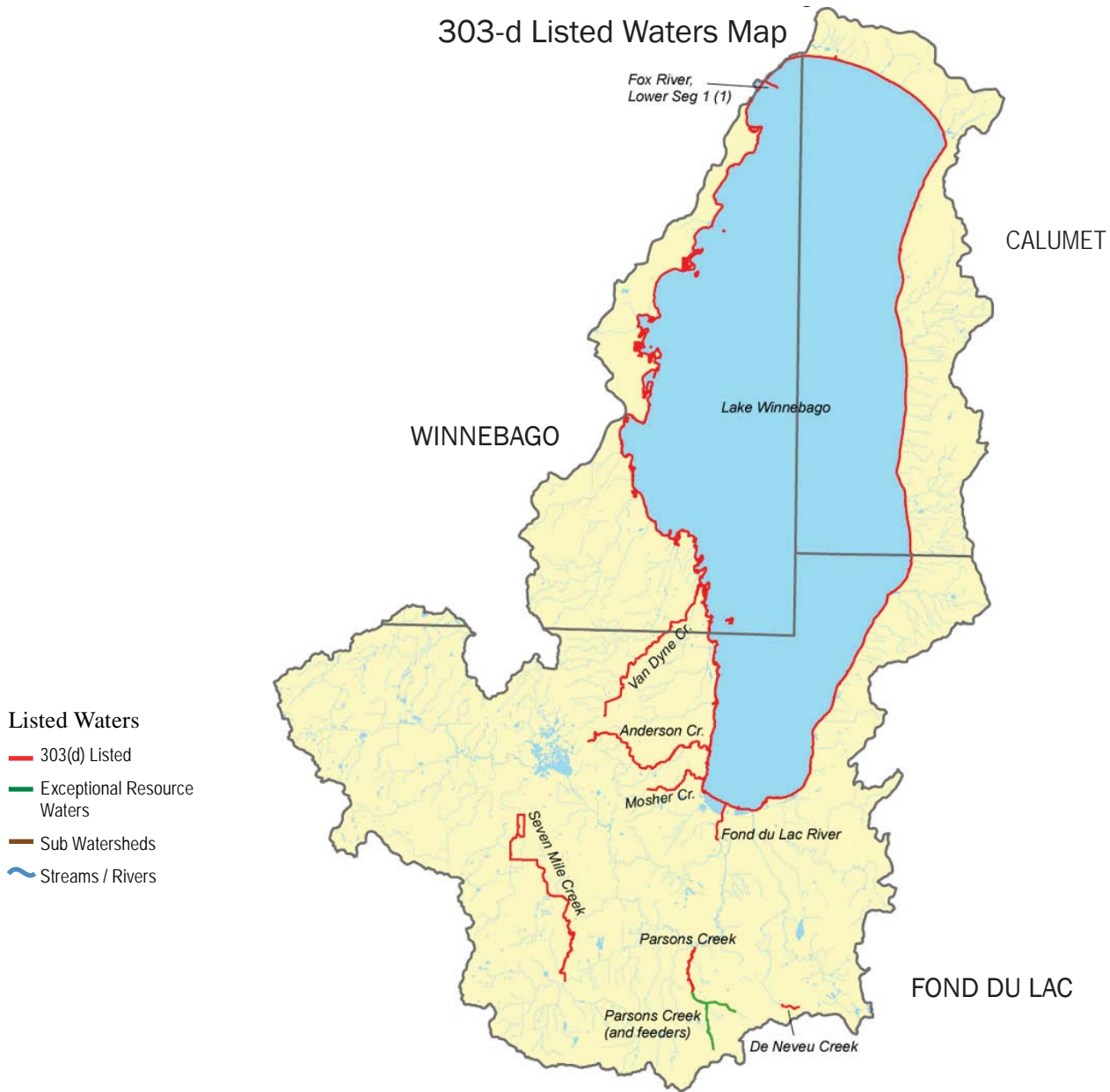


ASSESSMENT OF WATERS⁶



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.

303-d Listed Waters Map



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	DEGRADED HABITAT	DISSOLVED OXYGEN	AQUATIC TOXICITY	MERCURY	METALS OTHER THAN MERCURY	PHOSPHOROUS	PCBS	EUTROPHICATION	NUTRIENTS	TURBIDITY
ANDERSON CREEK	X	X									X
DE NEVEU CREEK	X	X									
FOND DU LAC RIVER				X		X		X			
FOX R., LOWER SEG 1 (1)			X				X	X			
FOX RIVER, OSHKOSH				X							
LAKE WINNEBAGO	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	
MOSHER CREEK	X	X									
PARSONS CREEK	X	X									
SEVEN MILE CREEK	X	X									
VAN DYNE CREEK	X	X									
EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCE WATERS											
PARSON'S CREEK (FOND DU LAC, BOTH FEEDER STREAMS)											
[TO CTH B]											
OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATERS											
NONE											

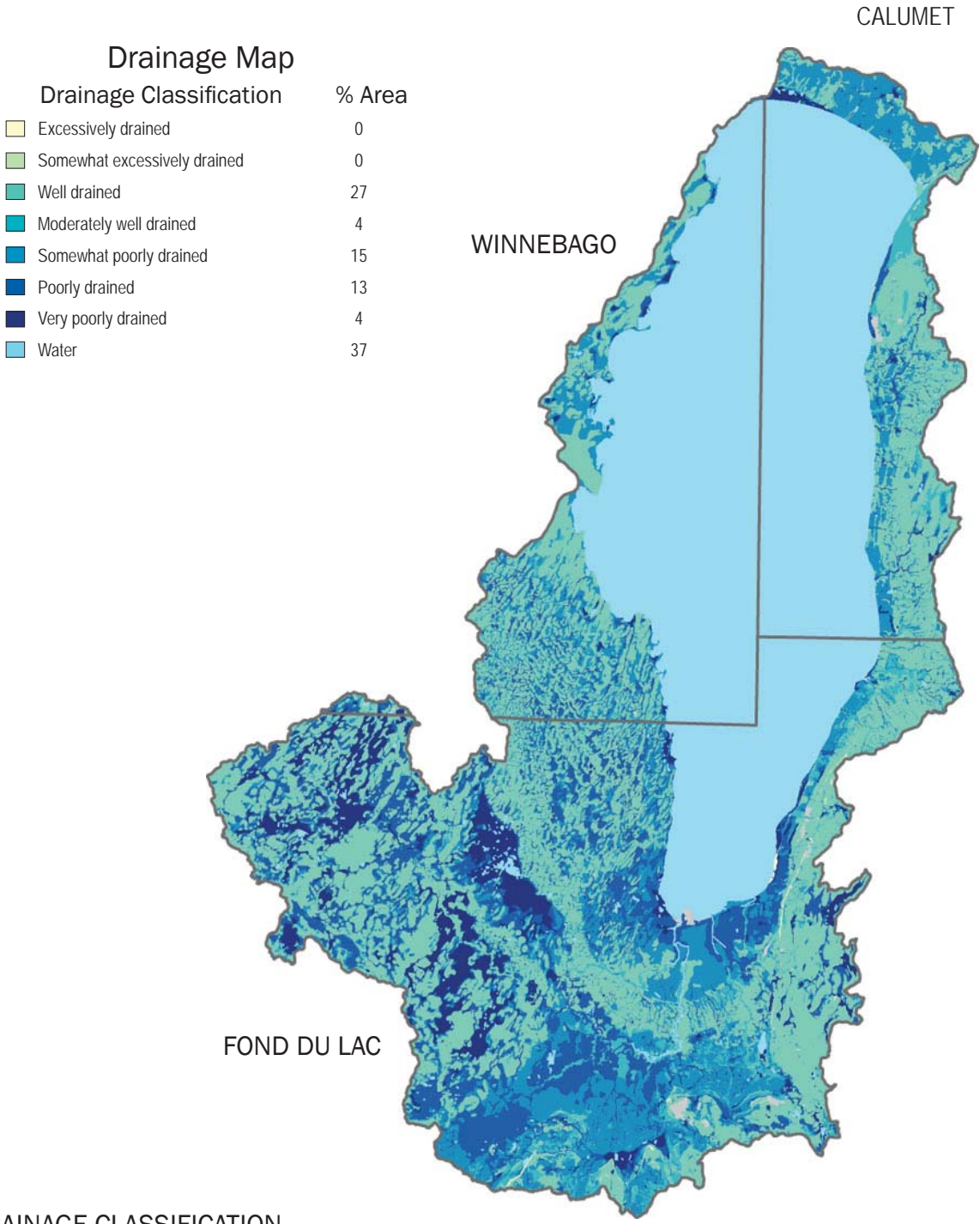
SOILS ⁷



The soils in this watershed have formed primarily in glacial deposits and a layer of wind blown silt. The glacial deposits formed landscape features such as gently rolling hills or moraines, upland plains and depressions known as bogs. The dominate soils in the watershed contain thin brown silts overlying thick reddish brown clay loam and reddish brown silty clay. Other upland areas contain soils which have grayish brown silts overlying dark brown loams and silty clay loam. Depressions contain peat and muck overlying sands or silty clay material.

The initial Soil Survey of Wisconsin was completed in May of 2006. Soil Survey work in Wisconsin began in the early 1900s shortly after the inception of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. Early soil surveys produced were a joint effort between federal and state agencies. During the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, soil surveys depended on county cost-share monies and completed work projects varied around the state. Because of this partnership approach and because soil survey methods and concepts have improved over time, incompatibilities exist between counties.

The next phase of the Wisconsin Soil Survey will work to resolve inconsistencies brought on by the county based soil survey approach by implementing the Major Land Resource Area soil survey approach. 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.

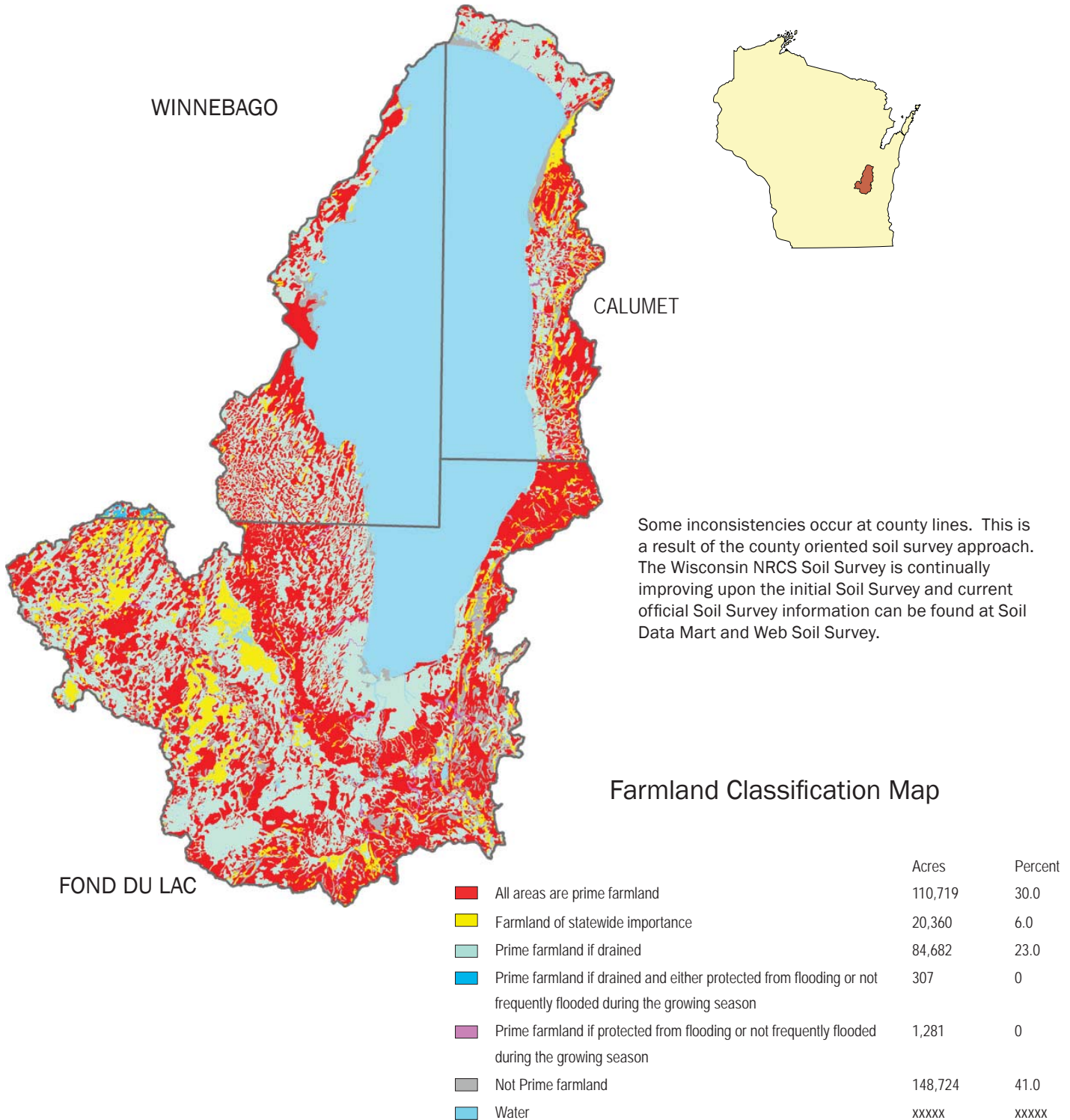


DRAINAGE CLASSIFICATION

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.”

FARMLAND CLASSIFICATION

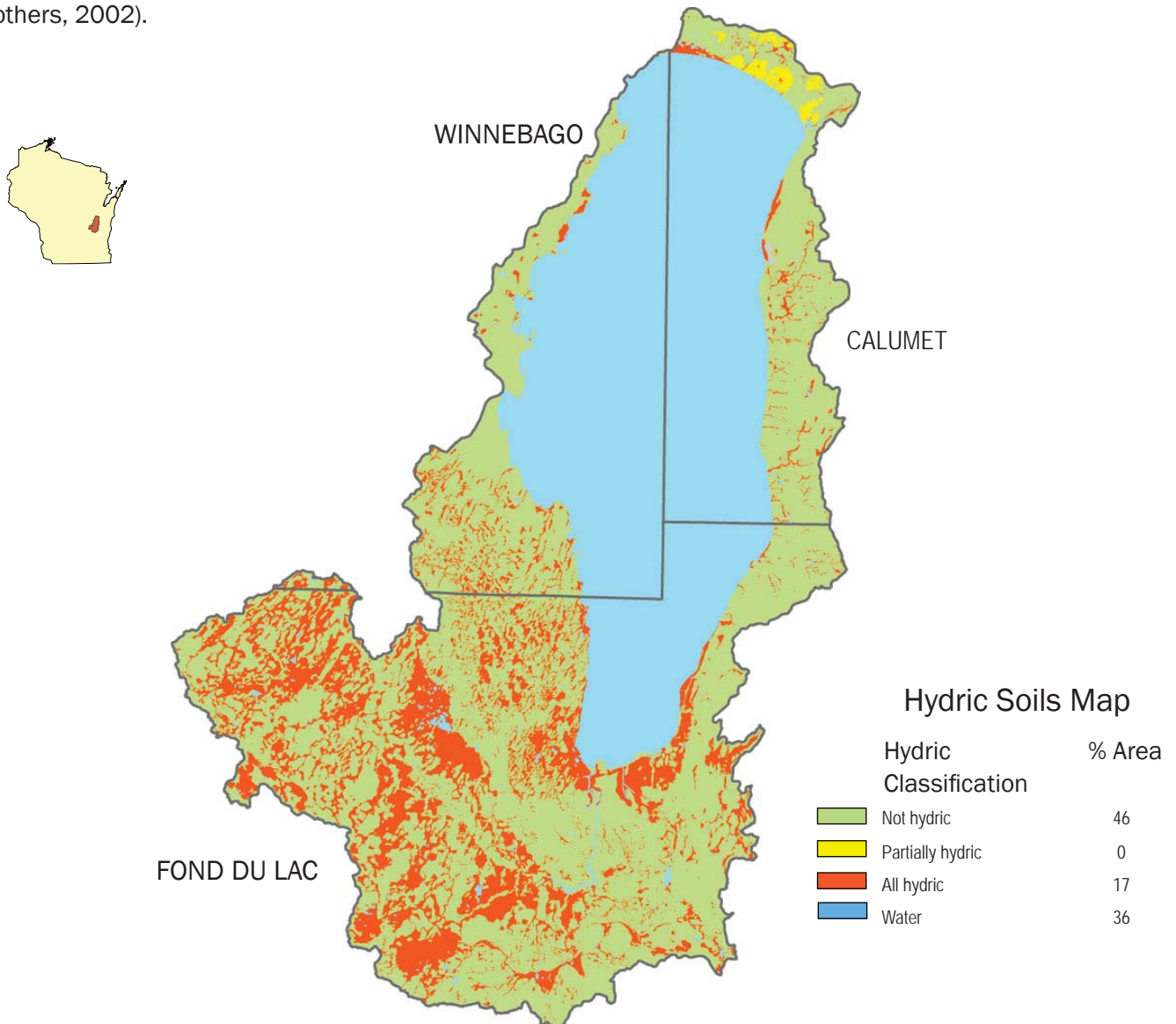
Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. Farmland classification identifies the location and extent of the most suitable land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy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



HYDRIC SOILS

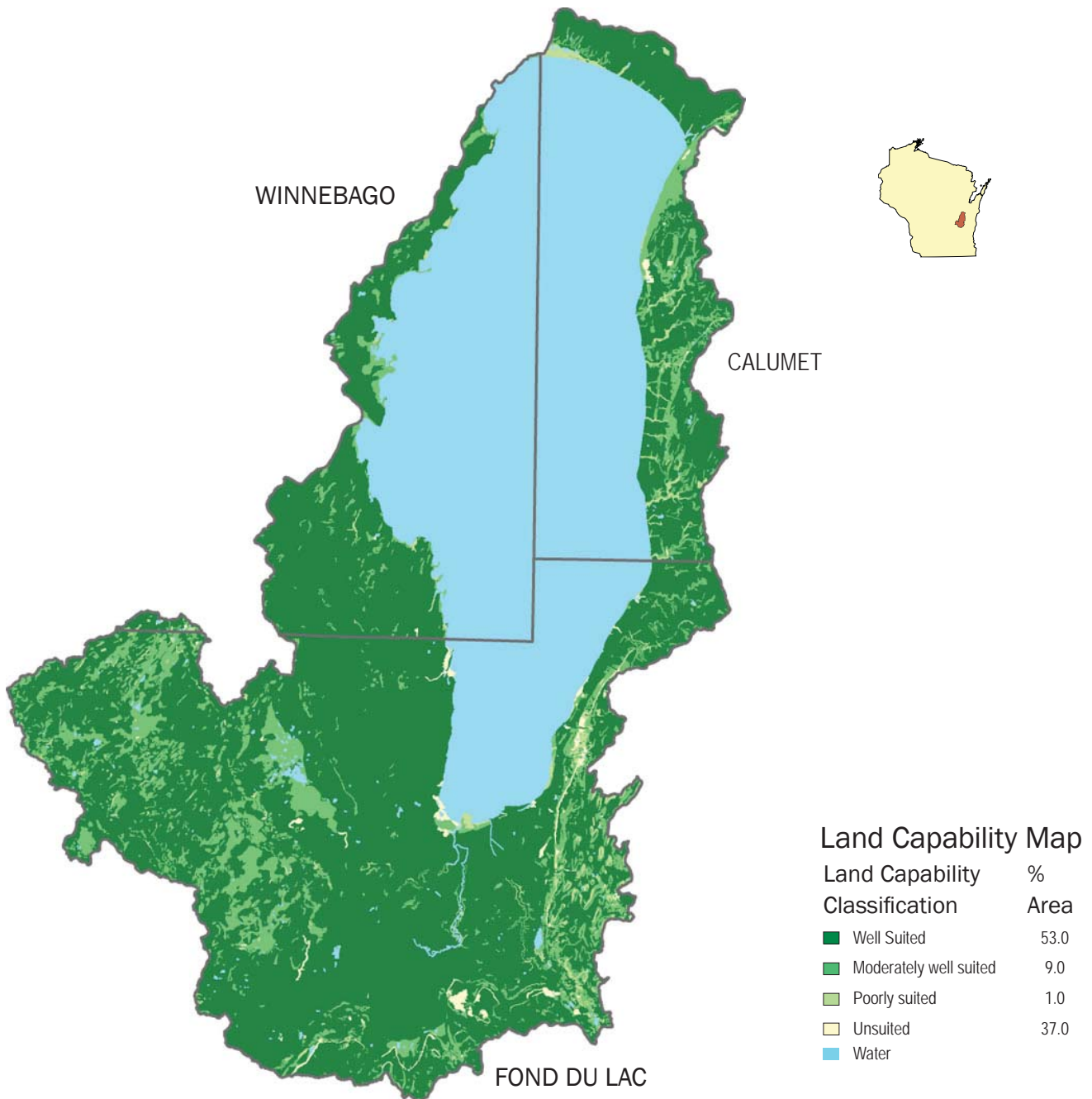
This rating provides an indication of the proportion of the map unit that meets criteria for hydric soils. Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions of non-hydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of non-hydric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



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.



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)	1,374	15,839	27,036	11,245	8,580	N/A	4,945	69,019
TOTAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS APPLIED (ACRES)	52	11,853	24,123	11,245	6,549	N/A	5,597	59,419
CONSERVATION PRACTICES								
TOTAL WASTE MANAGEMENT (313) (NUMBERS)	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	6
RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFERS (391) (ACRES)	0	0	0	8	29	0	0	37
EROSION CONTROL TOTAL SOIL SAVED (TONS/YEAR)	1,491	13,948	9,742	15,098	11,540	N/A	N/A	51,819
TOTAL NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (590) (ACRES)	0	2,227	11,030	1,733	3,458	3,834	4,364	26,646
PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS APPLIED (595A) (ACRES)	0	0	2,660	189	0	0	0	2,849
PRESCRIBED GRAZING 528A (ACRES)	0	0	0	224	13	0	72	309
TREE & SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT (612) (ACRES)	0	262	259	339	49	1	0	910
RESIDUE MANAGEMENT (329A-C) (ACRES)	0	11,051	17,270	5,931	3,408	2,458	1,841	41,959
TOTAL WILDLIFE HABITAT (644 - 645) (ACRES)	1,415	5,749	6,056	4,292	1,415	2,073	345	21,345
TOTAL WETLANDS CREATED, RESTORED, OR ENHANCED (ACRES)	112	321	274	130	118	3	90	1,048
ACRES ENROLLED IN FARMBILL PROGRAMS								
CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM	52	2,103	738	1,665	949	N/A	59	5,566
WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM	0	7	0	0	0	N/A	142	149
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	913	N/A	1,902	2,815
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

URBAN POPULATION ¹¹

NAME	1990	2000	2004	MEDIAN INCOME*
APPLETON	65,695	70,087	70,217	47,285
EDEN	610	687	725	41,579
FOND DU LAC	37,757	42,203	42,435	41,113
MENASHA	14,711	16,331	16,306	39,936
NEENAH	23,219	24,507	24,596	45,773
NORTH FOND DU LAC	4,292	4,557	5,024	44,327
OAKFIELD	1,003	1,012	1,021	51,053
OSHKOSH	55,006	62,916	63,485	37,636
ROSENDALE	777	923	1,035	52,448
SHERWOOD	837	1,550	2,290	63,913
STOCKBRIDGE	579	649	676	48,021

POPULATION ETHNICITY ¹⁰

Total Population = 112,294
 Urban population = 90,685
 Rural Population = 21,614
 White alone = 106,698
 Hispanic or Latino = 2,372
 Two or more races = 1,090
 Black or African American alone = 1,324
 Some other race alone = 1,169
 American Indian and Alaska Native alone = 595
 Asian Alone = 1,410
 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone = 19

CENSUS AND SOCIAL DATA (RELEVANT)⁹

There are 1,119 farms in the watershed, covering a total of 226,489 acres. Average farm size in the watershed is 202 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/Wisconsin/index.asp

	2002 AG CENSUS DATA	CALUMET	FOND DU LAC	WINNEBAGO	TOTAL
	FARMS (NUMBER)	230	652	237	1,119
	LAND IN FARMS (ACRES)	47,199	137,370	41,919	226,489
	TOTAL CROPLAND (ACRES)	40,707	116,610	33,887	191,204
	IRRIGATED LAND (ACRES)	14	312	50	376
	PRINCIPAL OPERATOR BY PRIMARY OCCUPATION - FARMING (NUMBER)	161	437	143	741
FARMS BY SIZE	FARMS BY SIZE - 1 TO 10 ACRES	17	43	15	75
	FARMS BY SIZE - 11 TO 49 ACRES	61	135	62	258
	FARMS BY SIZE - 50 TO 179 ACRES	72	238	97	407
	FARMS BY SIZE - 180 TO 499 ACRES	60	179	43	283
	FARMS BY SIZE - 500 TO 999 ACRES	13	38	13	65
	FARMS BY SIZE - 1,000 ACRES OR MORE	7	19	6	32
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY - CATTLE AND CALVES INVENTORY (FARMS)	131	300	79	510
	LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY - CATTLE AND CALVES INVENTORY - BEEF COWS (FARMS)	27	43	18	88
	LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY - CATTLE AND CALVES INVENTORY - MILK COWS (FARMS)	71	178	36	285
	LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY - HOGS AND PIGS INVENTORY (FARMS)	13	22	6	40
	LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY - SHEEP AND LAMBS INVENTORY (FARMS)	6	16	4	26
	LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY - LAYERS 20 WEEKS OLD AND OLDER INVENTORY (FARMS)	10	21	8	39
	LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY - BROILERS AND OTHER MEAT-TYPE CHICKENS SOLD (FARMS)	4	4	3	12
SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - CORN FOR GRAIN (ACRES)	9,266	34,642	9,376	53,283
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - CORN FOR SILAGE OR GREENCHOP (ACRES)	4,543	8,680	2,083	15,307
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - WHEAT FOR GRAIN, ALL (ACRES)	2,711	4,954	1,872	9,537
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - WHEAT FOR GRAIN, ALL - WINTER WHEAT FOR GRAIN (ACRES)	0	0	0	0
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - WHEAT FOR GRAIN, ALL - SPRING WHEAT FOR GRAIN (ACRES)	0	0	0	0
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - OATS FOR GRAIN (ACRES)	858	2,475	477	3,810
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - BARLEY FOR GRAIN (ACRES)	99	324	4	427
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - SOYBEANS FOR BEANS (ACRES)	7,772	19,082	7,918	34,772
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - FORAGE - LAND USED FOR ALL HAY AND ALL HAYLAGE, GRASS SILAGE, AND GREENCHOP (SEE TEXT) (ACRES)	11,937	28,242	6,677	46,856
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - VEGETABLES HARVESTED FOR SALE (SEE TEXT) (ACRES)	1,435	6,817	236	8,489
	SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED - LAND IN ORCHARDS (ACRES)	21	41	14	76

ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION - SOUTHEAST GLACIAL PLAINS

The Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape makes up the bulk of the non-coastal land area in southeast Wisconsin. This Ecological Landscape is made up of glacial till plains and moraines. Most of this Ecological Landscape is composed of glacial materials deposited during the Wisconsin Ice Age, but the southwest portion consists of older, pre-Wisconsin till with a more dissected topography. Soils are lime-rich tills overlain in most areas by a silt-loam loess cap. Agricultural and residential interests throughout the landscape have significantly altered the historical vegetation. Most of the rare natural communities that remain are associated with large moraines or in areas where the Niagara Escarpment occurs close to the surface.



RESOURCE CONCERNS

Primary resource concerns from agriculture include cropland erosion and nutrient losses, barnyard runoff, and overgrazed streambanks. These issues lead to excess sediment and nutrients in surface waters and create algal blooms, turbid water, and degraded fish and wildlife habitat.

Urban development, urban stormwater runoff, construction site erosion, and shoreline erosion are the major non-agricultural resource concerns. Invasive species in uplands, remaining wetlands, and water bodies also present a challenge to resource managers.

This region of the state also has health concerns related to the high levels of arsenic in some wells. The element naturally occurs in the St. Peter sandstone formation but increased groundwater use and the drawing down the water table exacerbates the problem by exposing more of the sandstone to oxygen, further increasing levels of arsenic in the groundwater.

WATERSHED PROJECTS, STUDIES, MONITORING, ETC.

One Wisconsin Priority Watershed Project has been completed, the Lake Winnebago East watershed, while the Fond du Lac River project will continue through 2009. These projects provided technical assistance and cost-sharing for the installation of best management conservation practices.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources conducts water quality monitoring in many streams and lakes within the watershed each year.

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 Lake Winnebago is 3.8.

PARTNER GROUPS

- County Land Conservation Departments (Directory Link)
http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/arm/agriculture/land-water/conservation/pdf/ar-pub-119web_dec2005.pdf)
- River Alliance <http://www.wisconsinrivers.org/>
- Sturgeon for Tomorrow
- Trout Unlimited
 - Central WI Chapter <http://www.cwtu.org/>
 - Aldo Leopold Chapter <http://www.alctu.com/>
- USDA Farm Service Agency <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/wi/news/default.asp>
- US Fish and Wildlife Service <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/maps/wisconsin.htm>
- UW Cooperative Extension <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/> and
<http://basineducation.uwex.edu/>
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection <http://www.datcp.state.wi.us>
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <http://dnr.wi.gov/>

FOOTNOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY

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.

1. Introduction and the description of resource concerns were derived from a report issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources titled “The State of the Basin Reports”, 4/12, WDNR.

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 (WDNR) website: [http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/wqs/303d/Lists303d/Approved_2004_303\(d\)_list.pdf](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:

Calumet Co., WI (WI015) Published 2006 03 03

Fond du Lac Co., WI (WI039) Published 2006 01 20

Winnebago Co, WI (WI139) Published 2006 01 20

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