

Grindstone Trumpeter

Grindstone Lake Association
PO Box 292
Hayward, WI 54843

April 2003

The GRINDSTONE TRUMPETER



The Grindstone Lake Association
is a community of neighbors
dedicated to promoting the
preservation and enjoyment
of our precious lake !

GLA Board of Directors 2002-2003

Jim Garvey President	14083W City Hwy E, Hayward (summer-no box) 715-634-3640 1718 Frederic St., Eau Claire, WI 54701 715-835-3550
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Mission Statement

The Grindstone Lake Association was organized:

- To Inform
- To Enhance the Community
- To Protect the Environment around Grindstone Lake

President's Message

WHAT'S NEW IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD?

HOW ABOUT A

CONSERVANCY LAND TRUST!

Jim Garvey, President
Grindstone Lake Association

Aristotle reminds us that "One swallow does not make a Spring". By the time you read this page we hope our Grindstone Lake will have provided a more evident Spring than just one bird.

Something new in the neighborhood arrives this Spring in the form of a conservancy land trust, entitled **Couderey Waters Regional Land Trust, Inc.** There are over 1,200 local and regional land trusts in existence nationwide, including

46 conservancy land trusts in Wisconsin. None are in close proximity to our Sawyer County lake region. This will be our first. Land trusts are defined as private, non-profit, publicly-supported conservation organizations that protect land and water resources, usually in perpetuity, for the public benefit by purchasing or accepting donations of land or conservation easements from private landowners. These land trusts have

existed in the United States for 75 years or more, primarily in the East, becoming common in the Midwest over the past 20 years.

The **Couderay Waters** land trust is created to serve the landowners and general public in an area roughly covering the natural watershed of the Couderay River. The region to be served initially includes the lands surrounding the lakes Grindstone, Lac Courte Oreilles, Windigo, and Whitefish, and can later be expanded to include the areas surrounding the lakes of Sand, Stone, Big and Little Sissabagama. (Round Lake is reportedly exploring a similar activity).

Land trust services are by no means designed to serve only lakeshore property. Woods, wetlands, fields—hills, valleys and plains—are also eligible beneficiaries of this land trust. Land trusts work with private landowners to protect and preserve their property, providing advice on preservation strategies that meet the landowners' conservation and financial needs and desires. These strategies include donating or selling parcels of land or donation of conservation easements to a governmental agency or to a land trust. Such easement places protective restrictions on future uses of the land (or parts thereof) by splitting off development rights from ownership rights. Land trusts are not designed to be "anti-development", but exist to serve as an



alternative to the "develop or die" mentality advocated by some. Land trusts provide the landowner with both environmental and financial benefits. It may not be the right "fit" for everyone. It does, however, supply the answers sought by ever increasing numbers of "up North" property owners—how can I sell, or control any sale on my behalf, or upon my death bequeath, my land (whether undeveloped or partially developed) in a way that still guarantees that it will remain in at least its present attractive, natural, environmentally sound state for all time? And at the same time provide me personally, and my estate, financial advantage?

Donations of **land title** obviously involve conveying full legal title to the governmental agency or land trust, and in the latter event at least, ordinarily is accompanied by a cash donation (often over time) to help defray the cost of maintenance of the property by the land trust.

Donations of a **conservation easement**, while leaving legal title in the owner, only restricts certain express uses or development rights usually associated with landownership. Again, with an easement donation to a land trust, a cash donation creates a potential "defense fund" to help the trust defend the easement against all possible future challengers.

These donations of title or easement, of cash for maintenance or easement defense, trigger the **tax advantages** to the donor or donor's estate, when made to a governmental agency or tax-exempt trust which qualified as a publicly supported charity under section 501 (C)

(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

A **conservation easement** is particularly attractive to a landowner because (1) it is *voluntary*, as only the landowner can choose to grant the easement, and (2) it is *flexible*, as each easement can be fashioned and tailored to the needs and wants of the landowner and land trust, and (3) it is *efficient*, in that the public acquires only those rights which are actually necessary to accomplish its conservation purpose, and (4) it is of *financial value* to the landowner, as it meets IRC requirements, since it can then offer substantial income, property and estate tax savings to the landowner, and (5) it is more *convenient* for the landowner (as compared to donation of legal title) since continued enjoyment of that land, consistent with the easement, remains with the owner, and (6) perhaps most importantly, it is *legally effective and enforceable* in accomplishing, for all time, what the conservation-conscious landowner desires for that property.

Wisconsin has been a leader in facilitating this form of environmental protection, being the first State to adopt the comprehensive and uniform approach to the use of these easements as afforded by the Uniform Conservation Easement Act (UCEA) in 1981. It is currently codified as Wisconsin law at Wisconsin Statutes section 700.40. At least 16 States and the District of Columbia have subsequently adopted the Uniform Act.

The **need to provide conservation friendly alternatives** to aggressive development and the stress it places on the environment is increasingly important. Look around your lakes and woods. Lake area use, development and population are continuing to explode. Since 1965, for every 1 % growth in Wisconsin's

population, there has been a 20% growth in development of shore land property. Over the last decade, while there was a 6% increase in Wisconsin's population, there has been a 14% increase in the number of registered boats on State waters. The need to balance development with dedicated land and easements conserving and protecting the natural environment should be obvious. Land trusts are one way to fill that need.

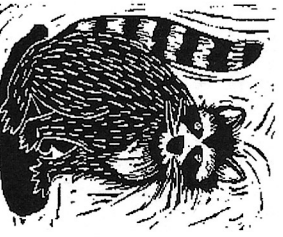
Couderay Waters Regional Land Trust, Inc. was incorporated as a non-profit Wisconsin corporation in October, 2002. Its initial Directors, all landowners from the areas surrounding many of the lakes above, began organization immediately.



Its application for section 501 (C) (3) tax-exempt status has been filed and is pending, with approval reasonably expected later this Spring. Committees are forming. Some landowners have

already expressed interest in the conservation easement approach for parcels of their property. GLA members continue to be active in the formation of **Couderay Waters**, including the land trusts' President, Roger Pickard, and Ray Moeller, Eric Nilsson, Jim Garvey, Andy Baltins and the land trusts' *pro bono* Legal Counsel Bob Oesterreicher. Annual memberships in the land trust for individuals and families, organizations and businesses, are anticipated to be available later this year.

If you are interested in any aspect of this new conservation opportunity, and wish to become active in any part of its operation, or if you merely desire more information about the land trust, please



feel free to contact any of the above Directors or Counsel (most of whom are listed on the inside cover of this Trumpeter, and all of whom are listed in the Hayward phone book).

Hopetully, with completion of its formation and a strong start by this land trust, given all the conservation opportunities it possesses, we at Grindstone Lake may be allowed to celebrate (and paraphrase) with the poet Robert Browning that "The year's at the Spring...All's right with the (Grindstone) world".

Jim Garvey



(Sources for the above include: Wisconsin Lakes Association, "The Lake Connection", Winter 2003, Vol. 12, No.1; Eau Claire Leader-Telegram, "Easements Rooted in Saving Woods from Developers", February 10, 2002; Wisconsin Lawyer, "Conservation Easements: Important Tools to Preserve Land", March, 2002; Gathering Waters Conservancy, "Starting a Land Trust in Wisconsin", 2000).

Grindstone Memories

Grindstone Lake has ties to the beginnings of the Musky Festival

Hayward. WI: August, 1949, as reported by the Sawyer County Record (portions re-printed with their permission).

Public unveiling of Cal Johnson's World Record Musky.

Over 7,000 people packed the City of Hayward Sunday, August 28th, to see the World's Record Musky. Governor Oscar Rennebohm with Cal Johnson, sports writer and skilled angler, who caught "Old Evil Eye", did the honor of unveiling the musky to the public at the Hayward Fair Ground Sunday afternoon.

The world's record musky, caught July 24th by Johnson at Lac Court Oreilles, was mounted by taxidermist Karl Kahmann in a beautiful glass case with a background of its proper environment.

The unveiling program started at 3:30 pm. Mr. Bert Burns, chairman for the activities, introduced Mayor Ole Torgerson of Hayward, who presented Governor Rennebohm with the Key to the City in the form of a 38 inch musky which had been caught by Howard Brossard of Grindstone Lake.

(Author's note: In 1949 my folks had been operating Brossard's Resort for about 10 years. Their house was completed in 1948, but no freezer was installed. It was common practice during that time to rent freezer space in the "locker plant" operated by Olson's grocery store on main street in Hayward. (Olson's grocery store was located where Trembly's candy store is now located). The musky in question was caught by my father, probably during the preceding week, and

frozen in Olson's Locker plant.)

For the avid anglers in the crowd, the fish was most likely caught on Center Bar, casting a black "Musky Cisco Kid" with a white under belly. The bait was set to run about 12 feet deep, the fish was caught with a Flueger Supreme casting reel, a 5-1/2 foot fiberglass rod and 30 lb test line.

As the story goes, the organizers of the unveiling, planned the event, invited the Governor, and then realized they did not have a musky to present to him. This situation initiated a thorough search of area establishments to locate a "Mus-Key" to the city, my father was then contacted and asked to "loan" the fish to the celebration. The fish was still frozen when presented, it was hooked to a stringer and dipped in water, this gave the fish a surprisingly "just caught" look. For the record, my father never got the fish back.

To continue... the Sawyer County Record states:

When Cal Johnson was introduced, he stated, "Hayward and Wisconsin are truly the musky capitals of the world and we challenge any other State or Canada to produce a larger one. It is Wisconsin's musky but Hayward owns it."

The Sawyer County Record concludes:

"Various civic organizations of Hayward are making plans to organize a yearly event in the form of a Musky Carnival."

The rest is history.

Respectfully Submitted
Skip and Eileen Brossard.

Smart Growth Summary

Recent mail to every property owner brought an update from the Northwest Regional Planning Commission regarding the Comprehensive Plan undertaken by the Town of Bass Lake. This initiative which began nearly 2 years ago is in response to a 1999 law commonly referred to as "Smart Growth".

How present land use changes and community growth will impact the community is a major focus. Bass Lake joined the Town of Sand Lake, the Town of Edgewater, and the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in an application for a comprehensive planning grant which was received in Jan. 2002.

The survey results are being used as a guide to establish "goals and objectives" for the nine elements listed in the newsletter. Public participation is sought

as part of the planning process that is scheduled to be completed in July 2003. Don't wait until the plan is completed to make your opinions known! All development meetings are open to the public. A formal hearing will be scheduled to allow public input and testimony. The final plan will be presented to the town board for approval later this summer.

The Department of Natural Resources has a new contact for lake management issues. Dave Katura can be reached at the Hayward DNR Service Center on Hwy 27 S, 634-2688.

Phosphorus (Nutrient) Levels on the Rise in Grindstone Lake

The health of a lake can be directly related to the amount of nutrients that the lake is receiving from its watershed. As a lake manager, one of the things we do is to try and assess the health of a lake and to determine whether or not the water quality of the lake is being degraded. One of the methods used to determine if changes in water quality are occurring is to collect water samples from the lake and have them analyzed for various parameters. After several years of sampling and collecting this baseline data, statistical procedures can be used to determine any trends in the water quality and whether or not these trends are significant or just natural variations.

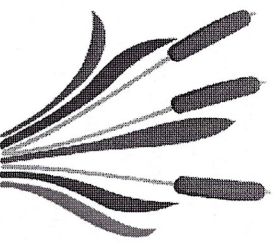
Fortunately, through the efforts of volunteer monitors on Grindstone Lake, we now have enough baseline data to determine if there are any trends or changes in the water quality of Grindstone Lake. Data is available for Grindstone as far back as 1993 for Secchi disk depth and goes back to 1995 for total phosphorus and chlorophyll-a.

Since phosphorus is the nutrient which controls the trophic state of Grindstone Lake, the total phosphorus data was analyzed to see whether or not it could be determined if the phosphorus levels were changing. Unfortunately, the data clearly shows that phosphorus levels are steadily increasing in Grindstone Lake. On average the levels are increasing at the rate of about 0.65 ug/L per year. As the phosphorus levels continue to increase, the water quality of Grindstone will continue to be degraded.

Now the question arises as to why the phosphorus levels are increasing. The question is an easy one to answer however. It has been irrefutably demonstrated that increasing development around the lakeshore and within the watershed contribute to increasing phosphorus loads to the lake. Fortunately there is still time to act since Grindstone Lake is considered one of the premier lakes in the area. In order to keep it that way, the importance of buffer strips can not be stressed enough. These buffer strips are the lakes filter for minimizing the phosphorus that goes into the lake. The importance of proper zoning also can not be stressed enough. The amount of impervious surface needs to be limited, especially in the near shore area, to reduce and slow down the amount of runoff into the lake.

We will continue to monitor the quality of Grindstone Lake. Hopefully through proper education and changes in zoning we can reverse the current trend of increasing nutrient levels going into the lake.

Dan Tyrolt
LCO Conservation



Mark Your Calendars !

JUNE 28, 2003

ANNUAL GLA MEETING
BASS LAKE TOWN HALL 9:30 A.M.
COFFEE 9:00 A.M.

JULY 19, 2003

ANNUAL GLA PICNIC
PUBLIC BOAT LANDING
(LUNCH SERVED 11:00 A.M. - 3 P.M.)

Purple Loosestrife Control Project

The Hayward High School Environmental Research Class will be continuing their purple loosestrife control project. Students will begin their beetle nursery in May and distribute beetles to infestation sites during the summer. If you are aware of purple loosestrife or would like a site included in their project please contact the Sawyer County Land and Water Conservation office (715-634-6463) by May 1. A financial contribution to the Environmental Research Class to cover the expense of raising the beetles is appreciated.

What's so bad about Purple Loosestrife? Purple loosestrife displaces native wetland vegetation and degrades wildlife habitat. Once present, it tends to dominate and out-compete native vegetation. As native vegetation is displaced, rare plants are often the first species to disappear. Eventually, purple loosestrife can overrun wetlands and inhibit the open water habitat. It can also be detrimental to recreation by choking waterways. Once established, it is extremely difficult to eradicate.

Conventional control methods such as hand pulling, cutting, flooding, herbicides, and plant competition have only been moderately effective in controlling purple loosestrife. The DNR, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is introducing several natural insect enemies of purple loosestrife from Europe. These insects will not eradicate loosestrife, but may significantly reduce the population.

Sources: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invassives/factsheets/loose.htm>
<http://www.ducks.ca/PURPLEfaq/index.html>

GLA BOARD OF DIRECTOR OPENINGS

There are twelve positions on the GLA Board of Directors. Three terms are expiring this year and nominations to fill these positions are open. Please contact the GLA secretary, Marilyn Lundberg, if you or someone you know is interested in serving on the GLA Board. Elections will take place at the 2003 Annual Meeting June 28.

Chad Pregracke Has Local Ties



Pregracke's work is located at the American Rivers website:

<http://www.americanrivers.org/groupoftheweek/chadpregracke.htm>

American Rivers is a national non-profit conservation organization dedicated to protecting and restoring healthy natural rivers and the variety of life they sustain for people, fish, and wildlife. To find out more about American Rivers, visit: <http://www.americanrivers.org>

Chad Pregracke: Living Lands and Waters

August 15, 2002

If you've ever tried to bring a bunch of people together for the sake of a river, Chad Pregracke will inspire you.

When he is not out on the Mississippi River with his crew of dedicated individuals pulling out tires, steel drums, TV sets, or the occasional washing machine, Chad is busy organizing community cleanups, fund-raisers, and doing whatever possible to educate and excite others about rivers.

He has been featured on CNN, NBC, ABC, National Public Radio and in Time, Life, and People magazines. The August 2002 issue of Outside magazine is currently running a story about Chad (http://outsideonline.com/outside/news/200208/200208_troubled_water_1.adp).

Chad's love for rivers stems from the fact that the Mississippi is virtually his backyard; he grew up along its banks and worked as a commercial fisherman and shell diver. It was this constant interaction with the river that drove him to do something about all the garbage that cluttered the shore.

"The upper Mississippi is a national treasure," Chad says. "You wouldn't expect to go to Yellowstone and see tires laying on the side of the river."

So in 1997, while still in school, he began cleaning the banks on his own with grant money from community donations and his first sponsor Alcoa, one of three big corporations in his town.

Chad says he chose Alcoa for the simple reason that its name begins with the first letter of the alphabet. Chad began the Mississippi River Beatification Project and later formed his organization, Living Lands and Waters.

Chad also formed a close relationship with the Anheuser-Busch Company's O'Douls, which is one of his biggest sponsors. When telling the story of how the company came to be a donor, he says, "we found each other." They were just what the other was looking for. O'Douls had seen Chad featured on TV and planned to contact him about becoming a supporter when Chad called to ask them. It worked out perfectly and Anheuser-Busch employees have participated in the cleanups. Chad says he acquires his sponsors by simply calling them and building relationships.

Through the years, Chad has been expanding his efforts out from the Mississippi onto the Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri rivers. He spends virtually every day of the year traveling up and down these rivers, organizing cleanups in towns along the way.

The idea of large-scale cleanups came about when he first started getting attention for his efforts in 1997. Community groups from his hometown

were constantly calling him, wanting to help but Chad knew he could not be everywhere at once. In order to accommodate everyone who wanted to help, he organized one massive cleanup so everyone could come to one place at one time.

One cleanup turned into many and Chad is present at all of them. He has learned there are "thousands and thousands of people" who care about rivers just as much as he does. There are always plenty of people who show up wanting to help.

Chad offers some tips on organizing successful river cleanups:

- "Be excited about it. If you are then others will be too."
- "Follow through with what you say. If you promise something that you don't do, you will lose backing."
- "Don't get discouraged, things take time and every little bit makes a difference."

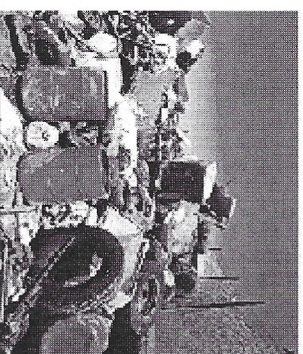
"There is no typical day," Chad says. "That's what I like about it. Like the river, the days are always changing."

Chad has recently acquired a barge that includes a classroom and sleeping space for 20 people. He

hopes to have groups come for a few days to learn about the river and help with cleanups.

He is constantly planning ahead to figure routes in order to organize cleanups; he plans to reach Louisville, Kentucky by Christmas.

For the more distant future, he has no plans except to keep on working. He says the main thing he has learned is to "have no expectations for anything, so everything is good."



His website at: <http://www.cleannrivers.com/> is filled with information about Chad, his efforts, and a biography about himself. Among his many awards, in 2002 he received The Jefferson Award - presented by the American Institute for Public Service (comparable to the Nobel Prize) - awarded for Community Service in Washington, D.C. (other national winners in 2002 were Rudolph Giuliani, Bill and Melinda Gates, and Lilly Tartikoff) and in 2003 he was recognized by the National Fishing Hall of Fame, Hayward, WI. The February 2003 issue of Readers Digest included an article about Chad.

The following article about Chad

Create a Lake-side Buffer Strip to Absorb Runoff and Support Wildlife

Shoreland buffers are an important part of lake protection and restoration. In practice, these buffers are no more than a wide border of plants, grasses and shrubs that filter and trap soil, fertilizer, grass clippings and other pollutants and keep them out of the lake.

While enforcement varies, statewide minimum shoreland buffer requirements say lake borders shall extend at least 35 feet inland from the ordinary high water mark with no more than one 30-foot-wide corridor (each 100 feet of shoreline) cleared of trees and shrubbery for lake access. Some local standards require buffers that are wider than 35 feet.

If unsure about local ordinances, call your county zoning office. Some Wisconsin counties have projects to establish shore land buffers, including monies to assist in the cost. As it turns out, in many cases you can start a buffer by simply not mowing that first 35 feet. Native plants often will emerge and then you add other plants to now longer grasses with as you go along.

A lakeside buffer also is important habitat. Natural lake edges are usually aquatic and wetland plants, grading into shrubs and trees as one moves up onto dry land.



Remarkably, 80% of the plants and animals on the endangered and threatened species list spend part of their life in this near-lake area. When natural shoreline is absent, bird and animal life, land based insects, and aquatic insects that hatch or winter on a natural shore are impacted. In fact, an insect that eats Eurasian watermilfoil depends on wild shoreline to over-winter and if all you have is lawn, these important insects may be absent.

Additional information: *The Waters Edge* by the DNR describes the importance of shoreline habitat and things property owners can do. *What is a Shoreland Buffer?* is a 2-page UW-Extension brochure by that defines shoreland buffers. UW-Extension also has a *Wisconsin Native Plant Sources* listing nurseries that sell native plants and seeds. These and other publications can be downloaded. Visit the WAL website and go to Lake Connection Links. If you lack Internet access, contact a UW Extension county agent or regional DNR lake coordinator.

Source: 2002
Wisconsin
Association of
Lakes (WAL)
Best Lake
Practices

Crime Still in the News

In January, three new deputies were added to help patrol Sawyer County. Because of increased crime, public demand resulted in the county board increasing patrol staff. The board added \$200,000 in its 2003 budget for additional sheriff's personnel. With the new personnel there will be five patrol officers on a day shift, five on an afternoon shift, and four at night along with the two tribal sheriff's deputies, a state/tribal deputy and the truancy officer. Sheriff Meier indicated in the Sawyer County Record that two deputies hired through a tribal housing grant would work primarily in the high-crime communities, and the other tribal deputy (funded through a state grant) would roam within the boundaries of the reservation.

In late January, three suspects were apprehended in connection with approximately 17 burglaries in the Grindstone Lake, Lac Courte Oreilles, Northwoods Beach and Round Lake areas from mid-November to early January. An alert Northwoods Beach resident spotted a red truck twice near homes and alerted the sheriff's department.

But while the sheriff's department personnel has increased, Sheriff Meier was called to active duty with the U.S. Army, and left on February 26 for Fort Stewart, Georgia. His duties will be assumed by Chief Deputy Tim Zeigle.

Marilyn Lundberg
Sources: January 22, 29, February 26,
March 5 Sawyer County Record



Fish Crib Program Resumes

Since 1997, Bruce Johnson has headed efforts to place fish cribs in Grindstone Lake. In recent years, lack of matching funds has restricted this effort.

Bruce reports that in 2003 Grindstone Lake is eligible for a Sawyer County grant program. In addition, Walleyes for Northwest Wisconsin has committed funds to match GLA contributions up to \$1,000.

Consequently, as many as 30 fish cribs may be placed in Grindstone Lake this summer. The Sawyer County Grant program (partially funded by Walleyes for Northwest Wisconsin) has allocated 10 cribs for Grindstone Lake. Additional cribs will be purchased by pooling \$1,000 from the GLA and \$1,000 in matching funds from Walleyes for Northwest Wisconsin.

The date for volunteers to collect brush and assemble cribs is usually in August. After assembly, DNR personnel will place the cribs in Grindstone Lake. More information will be available at the Annual Meeting in June.

Make Sure Your Boat & Trailer Don't Transport Exotic Species

When you move your boat from lake to lake, don't transport zebra mussels, Eurasian watermilfoil or other nasty organisms. Exotic plants, animals and fish are a major problem in Wisconsin lakes. These non-native organisms have no natural predators or conditions to keep them under control. Invasives result in dense weed mats and destruction of food chains that support fish and other wildlife. Invasives also are costly-lake groups must fund their control.

Last year a new state law was passed requiring removal of aquatic plants and zebra mussels whenever a boat is put into state waters. Violators face a \$50 fine for the first offense, and up to \$100 for additional offenses within the same year. A new program of "watercraft inspectors" has also been funded to help in education and enforcement.

Additional information: The new invasives program has several publications, including "watch cards" to help identify Eurasian watermilfoil, Zebra mussels, purple loosestrife, round goby and ruffe. Some publications can be down-loaded by visiting the WAL website and going to Lake Connection Links, including the new invasive laws. If you do not have Internet access, contact your UW Extension county agent or regional DNR lake coordinator.

Source: 2002 Wisconsin Association of Lakes (WAL) Best Lake Practices



Have you . . .

- moved?
- changed your phone number, e-mail address, etc.?
- changed your name?

Keeping our mailing database valid and up-to-date is increasingly more difficult in our mobile society. Please let us know when contact changes occur so we can continue to include you in our mailings.

Who's Who... Sawyer County contacts for your waterfront property questions

QUESTIONS ABOUT...	WHO TO CALL...
★ Alterations to your shoreline	Zoning Department or DNR
Aquatic plants/algae	DNR Lake Management Specialist
Backyard conservation	UWEX or Land & Water Conservation
★ Building/remodeling	Zoning Department
Local lake associations	UWEX or Land & Water Conservation
★ Cutting trees or shrubs	Zoning Department
★ Driveways, garages	Zoning Department
Fish and wildlife	DNR Fisheries or Wildlife Manager
★ Piers, docks, boathouses	Zoning Department
Quiet hours/boat or jet-ski use	Town Board or Lake Association
★ Sanitary/septic requirements	Zoning Department
★ Shoreline buffer restoration	Land & Water Conservation
★ Shoreline setbacks & regulations	Zoning Department
Yard care and the environment	UWEX or Land & Water Conservation
★ IMPORTANT -	
These activities may require a permit or have specific guidelines to follow. Please contact the appropriate agency for information.	

Sawyer County Zoning Department

10610 Main Street, P.O. Box 676, Hayward, WI 54843
715-634-8288

Sawyer County Land & Water Conservation Department

1 0610 Main Street, P.O. Box 89, Hayward, WI 54843
715-634-6463

UWEX (University of Wisconsin - Extension)

10610 Main Street, P.O. Box 880, Hayward, WI 54843
715-634-4839

Department of Natural Resources - Hayward Ranger Station

10220 N State Hwy 27, Hayward, WI 54843
715-634-2688

Department of Natural Resources - Winter Ranger Station

P.O. Box 187, Winter, WI 54896
715-266-3511