Midland
Conservation District
Natural Resource Assessment
And Strategic Plan
2019

Your Land, Your Water, Your Michigan
Prepared By Karen Thurlow, Manager, Midland Conservation District
HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT OF MIDLAND COUNTY

When the French discovered the Great Lakes in the 1600’s, the Chippewa, Potawatomi and Ottawa already occupied both Michigan peninsulas. Settlers came to the area in the 1820’s and made their homes around “The Forks” where the Pine and Chippewa Rivers flow into the Tittabawassee or “Shining” river as it was called by the Native Americans. Recorded history tells of great forests of ash, basswood, elm, hemlock, linden, maple, oak and pine as well as a lot of “swamp land” in the 339,000 acres that became Midland County.

By the late 1820s, Midland was established as a fur trading post of the American Fur Company supervised by the post at Saginaw. Here agents purchased furs from Ojibwe trappers. The Campau family of Detroit operated an independent trading post at this location in the late 1820s.

If you visited Midland in the 1850s, you would have discovered riverbanks lined with Chippewa Indian Wikkiups, Round huts made of bent saplings, skins, and bark. You may have come across an Indian man hunting or fishing while others worked crops of corn, squash, and pumpkins.

As the lumbering boom hit the region, the area developed, and was eventually named Midland due to its location in the state.

What is now Main Street began as a series of businesses along a dirt road constructed of timber cut from surrounding forests.
Midland County was developed in 1850 although no officers were elected until 1855. In 1858 the first Court House was built.

The second largest sawmill in the Saginaw Valley was located in Midland. Larkin & Patrick Lumber Mill & Salt Block, located at the end of Ashman St on the river bank. By the late 1880s, there was so much over production of table salt that the price was bottoming out. Standing timber was also not as readily available. John Larkin and William Patrick were approaching bankruptcy, Larkin died in 1893, but the mill sporadically continued operating in that very location for a few more years.

Midland had 2 covered bridges that were built in 1871. They were destroyed by bad weather, high water and ice jams. In 1908 the wooden bridges were replaced by steel structures. Today, due to heavy traffic, they have been replaced by cement structures. Midland has 10 historic bridge sites, 3 have been removed.

By 1874, the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad extended through the heart of Midland to Averill, three miles to the west.

The City of Midland was incorporated in 1887.

As the 19th century drew to a close, chemistry was emerging as a significant industry. Herbert Henry Dow was interested in Midland County for what lay deep below its flatlands. A sea, rich in chemical brines meant opportunity for the young chemist. Dow rented a barn, hooked up a homemade rope drive from the steam engine of a flour mill, reactivated an idle brine well and proved that his new electronic process for extracting chemicals from brine worked.
Midland evolved from an Indian village to the "City of Science and Culture."

In 1899 Herbert Dow began to develop the 23 acres around his home into a vast landscaped garden. His son, Alden B. Dow, grew up with an extensive knowledge of plants and an appreciation for the rich visual environment they can create.

Alden B. Dow created realities in architecture of the future. Innovative building practices merged with new, undefined materials allowed him to explore and create new solutions in architecture. By designing structures that reflected the way we truly live as humans, he created spaces that not only nurture and comfort us, but also awaken our minds and help us to develop our own individual creativity. Alden B. Dow sought to create quality in all that he did. Whether designing a building, talking to a friend or spending time with his family, quality was a constant. “Each idea must be an expression of intimate care, a personal concern that all the details of the ‘Big Idea’ meet a standard of quality.” To obtain quality, he questioned, challenged and tested the world in a positive and constructive manner with Honesty, Humility and Enthusiasm. These three factors became the guiding principles in all areas of his life, personal and professional. He built his home and studio in Midland, described as one of the two most beautiful homes in the USA. Alden Dow’s former home and studio are open to the public for tours and attracts many visitors to Midland County.

The Evens Mill, rented by Herbert Dow in 1890 as the location of his new enterprise, the Midland Chemical Company. Dow chose the mill because it provided his basic requirements: a source of brine and a source of electrical energy. Here Dow did his early experiments in bromine and chlorine production from brines underlying central Michigan.

Dow organized the Brine and Salt Works, which became the Dow Chemical Company in 1897.

Dow led the way in manufacturing and industry, making Midland County a diverse economic and cultural center.
Herbert Dow’s gardens are now the Dow Gardens. And the Amazing Butterfly House. Today the gardens offer 110 acres of identified trees, shrubs and flowers in a beautiful and educational mid-Michigan horticultural garden. Dow Gardens features spectacular floral displays and unique exhibits throughout the year.

Midland has a variety of attractions for visitors.

The Herbert D. Doan Midland County History Center is the gateway to Heritage Park. It houses a permanent hands-on gallery of interactive exhibits of Midland County history, from the beginning to today; a gallery of featured exhibitions; a research library for local and general history; and an archival collection of Midland County artifacts.

The Historical Square, a complex of buildings and artifacts, recalls the pioneer days of the community. It is the home of the Herbert H. Dow Historical Museum. The museum includes photos, artifacts and a replica of the flour mill complex where Dow pioneered his experiments.
The fieldstone courthouse downtown is truly one of Michigan’s architectural wonders.

The evolution of the sawmill site over the years went from a lumber company, to a landfill that operated up to the 1930s and was then an abandoned junky area and is now the current Farmers Market site. A different kind of visionary thinking set in during the 1950s, led by Alden Dow and other community leaders who started realizing the potential of developing a wonderful riverfront parkland. They started cleaning up the area, and thus began a slow march to a usable asset again,

Serving as the junction of the Chippewa and Tittabawassee Rivers is the “Tridge”, a triple sectioned walking bridge, was built in 1981. Today, that whole area is one of Midland’s true gems.
The donut-shaped Farmers Market on the riverfront by the Tridge is an iconic Midland postcard image.

The roof structure was built in the spring of 1973, thanks to a financial gift from The Herbert H. and Grace A. Dow Foundation that was given to the City of Midland.

The roof structure may only date back to the 1970s, but the physical location where farmers sell produce has been a primary place of commerce in Midland since the 1860s and through the turn of the century.

The Pere Marquette Trail starts from downtown Midland, near the Tridge and Midland Farmers Market. Currently there are 35 miles of paved trails spanning to Coleman.

The paved trail section between Midland and Clare is one of the most popular routes in Michigan for recreational cyclists. The trail is also used for jogging, walking and rollerblading.

The section between Clare and Baldwin is mostly unpaved and is popular with snowmobilers. Another paved trail goes east from the Tridge area, past Dow Diamond, and meanders through the median of M-20 before ending at Washington Street.

The Chippewa Trail is a paved route that goes from the Chippewa Nature Center to the Tridge.
Midland is a great place for cyclists. In addition to the paved trails, the city has bike routes on several city streets. Cyclists can use bike lanes, ride along the side of the road or where available, use a sidewalk for the bike route. Midland now has a bike share program, you can rent a bike by the hour.

The Tittabawassee River is a scenic river, and you can see Midland and the Tridge from a whole different perspective by canoe or kayak.

Along Golf Side St, near the entrance to Chippewassee Park, there is a boat launch for watercraft of various types. A wooden dock provided at the boat launch enables you to launch a small fishing boat, canoe or kayak.

There is also a Kayak/Canoe boat launch on the North West, Ashman St. side of the Tridge.
Midland is home of many parks and recreational areas.

Emerson Park

Home of Currie Stadium

For many years, Midland has been known as “the softball capital of Michigan,” which refers to the city’s rich history of softball; especially men’s fast pitch softball. Perhaps the most recognizable of Midland’s facilities is Currie Stadium, located in Emerson Park which is 50 acres. The stadium holds 2,717 people and has approximately 600 parking spots available to spectators. Currie Stadium is the of the most visible community stadiums in the country. Host to national and international tournaments in its prosperous history, Currie Stadium continues to be the premiere facility for men’s fast pitch softball. Throughout the years the stadium has been host to many Amateur Softball Association World Tournaments as well as to the Olympic Women’s Softball Team.

other parks located throughout the city include:

Central Park, Plymouth Park, Chippewassee Park, Fournie Park, Barstow Woods, Whiting Overlook Park, Plymouth Park, Thune Park, Lee Township Park, Larkin Township Park, The Skate Park, Midland Soccer Complex, and even a park for Dogs, The Midland Dog Park, Just to name a few. Midland City parks number 72 with over 3,000 acres of park land. Seven are classified as Regional Parks, typically larger than 200 acres; seven are considered Community Parks, normally over 15 acres; Neighborhood Parks number 19, usually from five to ten acres in size, located within residential areas; and the 36 Mini-Parks are mostly less than an acre. Other city-owned land includes pathways, undeveloped areas intended for "passive recreation”, waterfront areas and protected natural areas.

Nature lovers will enjoy many attractions:

Dow Gardens, Whiting Forest, City Forest, Pine Haven, Dahlia Hill, Chippewa Nature Center. Pine Haven Recreation Area, Sanford Lake State Park, Veteran’s Memorial Park, Stratford Park, Manitou Park, Black Creek State Park and Campground

Midland County has 10 Historical Bridge Sites and 27 Registered Historic Places.
Chippewa Nature Center is a haven of woodlands, wetlands, rivers and upland fields, with over 15 miles of trails for hiking, snowshoeing and cross country skiing, including the 3.7 mile paved Chippewa Trail for running, walking, biking and inline skating. Interpretive stops along the route tell the exciting story of this unique landscape. The Visitor Center houses hands-on exhibits in the Ecosystem Gallery. Children will enjoy the Nature Discovery Area and visitors of all ages should be sure to watch one of the many videos available in the Bur Oak Theater. Relax with a cup of coffee or tea and watch the Pine River idle by in the River Overlook. The Wildlife Viewing Area is a unique way to observe wildlife, and a naturalist is on staff to assist visitors and callers with nature-related questions and concerns. Other attractions include a wetlands area and three accurately restored log buildings.

CNC offers a Nature Preschool, Day Camp, and a wide variety of programs, including natural and cultural history programs, nature hikes, paddling trips, workshops and field trips for youth and adults, a variety of guest speaker presentations and drop-in programs for all ages.

Midland's Santa House is a must-visit place for the kids when Christmas is near. The house was built in 1987 and is located next to Midland County Courthouse. Santa House is a magical place for Santa and his visitors. Also hosts the yearly "Santa School".

The 1,200 acres now known as the Chippewa Nature Center originally were part of the 6,000 acres retained by the Chippewa Tribe under the 1819 Treaty of Saginaw.
The Midland County Fair dates back to 1866 when the Fair was first held in the Methodist Church on Main Street. In 1867, the Fair was moved outdoors, across the river to a site located between Chippewa and Tittabawassee rivers...a location we now call the Tridge. These gatherings resulted in the formation of the first agricultural society of Midland County in February of 1877. The Fair relocated to 22 acres of land, now the location of Currie West today. In 1923, due to a lack of funds and a decreasing interest in the fair, the society disbanded. In the years to follow, the Future Farmers of America group and the 4-H program strived to return to a fair. The Midland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was re-established in 1939. With much community support, the Fair moved to its current location in 1947. Since that time the Fair has grown to be one of the most recognized and attended fairs in the State of Michigan, bringing hundreds of thousands of exhibitors and spectators together each year. In addition to the Fair, the Society offers a host of diversified events throughout the year ranging from festivals, camper and bike rallies, exhibits and special community events. Midland County Fairgrounds hosts the Michigan Antique and Collectible Festivals, which features 80 acres of antiques and treasures. Horse shows, Horse Races, Concerts, The ReMax Balloon Festival are just some of the events hosted here.

Midland is home to Northwood University. Northwood University opened as Northwood Institute in 1959 by Arthur E. Turner and R. Gary Stauffer. One hundred students enrolled at the new school, which was initially located in a 19th-century mansion in Alma, Michigan. Northwood Institute moved to Midland, Michigan, in 1961. The Northwood University International Car Show draws people from all over. Known as the largest outdoor new car show in North America. The Auto Show helps student’s gain experiential learning through the opportunity to share with the community the new vehicle models that are hitting dealership showrooms. Students participating in this event are able to apply what they have learned in the classroom when they interact with show attendees. 2017 was the 54th year for the show.
Midland also has a general aviation airport, Jack Barstow Municipal Airport.

The airport is named after local pilot John "Jack" Barstow, who lived in Midland and became adept at flying gliders in San Diego, California. On April 29, 1930, Barstow established an unofficial world record endurance for gliders by soaring a Bowlus sailplane at Point Loma near San Diego for over 15 hours. As an instructor at the Bowlus Glider School, Barstow helped train Charles and Anne Lindbergh in gliding in 1930. The former Midland Airport was renamed Jack Barstow Municipal Airport shortly following Barstow's death in 1935, at the age of 29. A local chapter of the Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) is located at Barstow Airport. Through the EAA’s Young Eagles program, annual aviation camps are held at the airport to educate youth.

The Great Lakes Loons, based in Midland, Michigan, is a Low Class A minor league baseball team, affiliated with the Los Angeles Dodgers. The team plays in the Midwest League and their home park is Dow Diamond, which opened in April 2007.

Naming rights for the Loons' stadium were purchased by Dow Chemical, which is headquartered in Midland. The company named the stadium "Dow Diamond." The name is a play on the company's logo, a red diamond.

Dow Diamond will host the All-Star Game again in 2017.

Midland County is home of 3 Golf Courses. Currie Municipal Golf Course, Sandy Ridge Golf Course and the Midland Country Club.

More than 100 places of worship county-wide represent a variety of denominations and architectural styles, earning Midland the nickname "City of Beautiful Churches"

Midland's Volunteer Center recruits upwards of 2,000 volunteers each year, and the United Way of Midland County supports 25 community organizations.

Midland is home to many recreational sporting facilities and organizations. These include the civic ice arena which hosts 2 NHL and one Olympic-sized rinks, a skate park downtown, and the Midland Community Tennis Center and its 32 courts. The tennis center also hosts a USTA Pro Circuit event and was part of the USTA award to Midland as America's Best Tennis Town 2009.
**Midlands Whiting Forest**

In 1901 The first piece of the Whiting Forest property was acquired by Herbert H. Dow, the founder of the Dow Chemical Company, and his wife Grace. Herbert indulged in his favorite hobby by planting an extensive apple orchard and digging two ponds for irrigation, which remain beautiful features in the forest.

In 1939 Ownership passed to Willard Dow. Upon his death, the property passed to his daughter Helen Dow Whiting, and her husband Macauley. The Whitings took great care to create a beautiful home for their six children and continued the apple orchard. When the Whitings retired to Sun Valley ID, they donated the property to the City of Midland. Now owned by the Herbert H. and Grace A. Dow Foundation, it was opened to the public in 2004.

2014 Metcalfe Architecture & Design and Jonathan Alderson Landscape Architects (of Philadelphia) began developing plans for construction in the summer of 2014. Phase one will be completed in 2018 with a sneak preview and includes lodge renovations, canopy walk, a forest classroom, and planting of a four-zoned orchard. The grand opening will take place in 2019.

The Whiting Forest is 54 acres of native Michigan forest, meadow, and wetland. Snake Creek Restoration Project, Play Ground, Walking Trails, Canopy Walk, The Whiting House, A 2 Acre Apple Orchard, and so much more!
Our community has many natural areas that deserve protection – for their beauty, for their wildlife, for the sense of wonder and awe they can create in young and old alike.

Since 1996, The Little Forks Conservancy has helped protect and preserve the “wild” of nature throughout mid-Michigan. The Little Forks Conservancy protects dozens of these special places through conservation agreements or as nature preserves. We view these places as gifts – of wilderness, of natural beauty, of recreational space – to the community.

**Averill Preserve**
The 74-acre Averill Preserve along the Pere Marquette Rail-Trail celebrates Michigan’s natural history. Once the site of the world’s largest timber banking grounds, the Averill Preserve has more than a mile of trails for hiking and exploring nature. Be sure to stop at the Overlook for a panoramic view of the Tittabawassee River!

**Albert and Virginia Szok Preserve**
Located within Pine Haven Recreation Area, this 8-acre property was donated by the children of Albert and Virginia Szok in memory of their parents. A short hiking trail invites you to enjoy the beauty along the river’s edge!

**Forestview Natural Area**
An impressive wetland area, this 70-acre property is home to many species of amphibians. The forest features a ridge of hemlock and white pine, while the forest floor has an abundance of ferns.
To visit the preserve from Midland, take N Saginaw Rd west toward Sanford. Turn left onto N Tittabawassee River Rd. The Forestview Natural Area parking lot is the first driveway on the right.

**Riverview Natural Area**
The 419-acre Riverview Natural Area exemplifies the beauty of mid-Michigan’s landscape. From the parking area, follow the mile-long trail loop as it winds through the forest to the river. You may see bald eagles soaring above the river. The property boasts beautiful spring wildflowers and colorful autumn leaves.

**Steiner Preserve, Midland**
The Little Forks Conservancy purchased our first preserve from Nancy Steiner for the bargain sale price of $10,000. Located at the confluence of Big Salt Creek and the Chippewa River, the 9.8-acre property features 2,000 feet of river frontage and native hardwood forest. Nancy and her father, Richard Stroebel of Saginaw, sought out the Conservancy so the property would remain “wild” and natural.

**Help Us Keep Them Beautiful!**

The Little Forks Conservancy’s staff and volunteers work together to manage and restore our preserves. How can you help?

Donate your time
The Conservancy’s preserves always need a few helping hands. Whether its planing, removing invasive species, or maintaining the preserve’s trails, your help is greatly appreciated. For more information about volunteering visit our Volunteer Page on the website or call The Little Forks Conservancy office at (989) 835-4886.

Support Our Stewardship
By becoming a member of The Little Forks Conservancy, your donation helps us to protect the lands in our care. Your support allows us to maintain these preserves for the enjoyment of our community. To contribute, click here, or mail your donation to: 105 Post Street, Midland, MI 48640
Geography
Midland, Michigan is located mid-section of the Michigan mitt, near the crook of the thumb. Together, Saginaw, Midland, and Bay City make up the area commonly referred to as the Great Lakes Bay Region. As far as population numbers, Midland is the second largest of the three cities in the Great Lakes Bay Region. Saginaw is the largest; Bay City, the smallest.

Demographics
With 83,462 people, Midland County is the 24th most populated county in the state of Michigan out of 83 counties.

Midland County is 516.3 Square miles, with 161.7 people per square mile. Median age 42.6 years. 51% Female, 92% white, 58 % married.

In 2016, the median household income of Midland County residents was $57,269. However, 12.3% of Midland County residents live in poverty.

Midland has 34,381 households with 2.4 persons per household.

According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture the number of farms in Midland Co were 555, with a total of 89,543 acres in use. Government payment to these farms totaled 2,310,000. With a per farm average of 9,391.

The county has 2 Cities, Midland and Coleman. One Village, Sanford, Oil City, Edenville, Hope, Laporte, Averill, Pleasant Valley, Poseville included in 16 Townships which are
Edenville Township, Geneva Township, Greendale Township, Homer Township, Hope Township, Ingersoll Township, Jasper Township, Jerome Township, Larkin Charter Township, Lee Township, Lincoln Township, Midland Charter Township, Mills Township, Mount Haley Township, Porter Township and Warren Township
Midland Conservation District Resources

The Midland Conservation District was developed on June 27, 1950 as a unit of government. The District was created as an entity of state government to develop and carry out programs to reduce erosion, protect water quality and encourage wise land management. In recent years land use patterns have changed dramatically. Pressures on natural resources have continued to mount with erosion problems due to development without proper conservation measures in place as well as other nonpoint source pollution occurring due to the actions of the many new land users in rural and suburban areas. Priority issues today include land use, urban sprawl, water quality, loss of wetlands, forestry and wildlife management, and nutrient management.

Midland Conservation District assesses resource concerns by sending surveys to all the Townships, City and County offices. Also, people were asked to fill out surveys at the farmers market, fair, and in the office. The survey was also emailed through our email list and several were returned and targeted the residents of Midland County.

Although the general public is somewhat familiar with what we do most think we just sell trees. However when asked to describe what we do the answer was

“To Promote and Protect the Natural Resources of Midland County. ”

The Natural Resources used by our survey takers were listed as Hunting, Fishing and Trapping, Hiking, Canoeing, Kayaking, Wildlife Viewing and Home gardening.

When answering what will the top 3 issues for concern in the next 5 years be, the top 5 were Land use, Water Quality/Quantity, Wildlife Habitat and Protection, and Invasive Species Control.

The top 5 current resource concerns were listed as Lakes, Rivers and Streams, Nature Preserves, Recreation Areas, and Hunting Land.

When asked what Midland Conservation District should focus on in the next 5 years, the popular answers were Education and Wildlife Habitat

There are 6 resource concerns the District focuses on

Air Quality Impacts: emissions of greenhouse gasses, ozone precursors and particulate matter and precursors.

Degraded Plant Conditions: excessive plant/pest pressure, inadequate structure and composition, undesirable plant productivity and health.

Fish and Wildlife Inadequate Habitat: Habitat degradation.

Soil Erosion: concentrated flow erosion, excessive bank erosion from streams and rivers, shorelines or water conveyance channels.

Soil Quality: Compaction, organic material depletion.

Water Quality Degradation: excess nutrients in surface water, excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio solids or compost applications. Excessive sediment in surface water. Pesticides transferred to surface and ground water.

Forest Management: Tree Farm System, Forest Stewardship Council and Sustainable Forestry Initiative.
District Goals, What can you expect form the District in the future?

Provide technical assistance to landowners concerning wind and water erosion, invasive species, native plantings, watershed protection, sound agricultural practices and other natural resource concerns.

Reducing sedimentation pollution of our surface water and protecting against pollution of our ground water.

Provide forestry assistance to non-industrial private forestland owners to improve the health of forests and restore wildlife habitat.

Support and assist NRCS with their Farm Bill programs and the MAEAP program thereby conserving resources, providing financial benefits to producers, and boosting consumer confidence in Michigan’s agricultural economy.

Build partnerships of local government entities, state and federal agencies, private and commercial landowners and other stakeholders to promote and fund conservation and restoration of Midland County resources.

Educating youth on conservation concepts, ethics, and practices via classroom, field and service learning programs.

The District owns 2 Educational Tunnels that it rents or uses for hands on soil and water conservation

Educating adults about resource concerns, forest management, invasive species control and watershed protection. The District works with MCTV to create educational conservation shows and sponsors educational workshops in the community.

Engaging citizens to take steps to protect their own lands and volunteer in local and regional conservation efforts.

The mission of the Midland Conservation District is to promote and encourage cooperation with other individuals, groups, organizations, or agencies in an organized effort to conserve and improve the natural resources in Midland County. Currently some of our projects are as follows.

1. **Reforestation, Tree and Shrub Program** – The District makes available tree and shrubs that are compatible with USDA conservation practices available during our spring tree sale.

   We’ve added Wild Flower Seeds for pollinator plantings.

2. **Outreach/Education** – The District sponsors and/or participates in various educational programs including the 4th Grade Farm Tour in September. District staff speaks at various civic group meetings. Administrator also completed Project Learning Tree and The MI DNR Project Wild certifications. Conservation Matters Show on MCTV, a local television network.

3. **Hunting Access Program (HAP)** - The District is partnering with the DNR to promote the Hunting Access Program. The Michigan DNR places a high priority on providing hunting access through public lands and leased private lands for public access. And pays landowners up to $25 dollars per acre to allow hunting access on their land.

4. **MAEAP-Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program** - A comprehensive, voluntary, proactive program designed to reduce producers’ legal and environmental risks. It promotes effective land stewardship practices that comply with state and federal regulations.

5. **Promoting NRCS/USDA programs to local landowners.**
Midland Conservation District Funding

District funding sources include locally initiated and conducted fund raising activities. We have 2 unique Educational tools, a Water Tunnel and Earth Tunnel used to educate children are available for rent, tree sales, Wildflower Seed sales, Platt Book and T-shirt sales.

The Midland Conservation District receives funding through grants from the State of Michigan DNR HAP Program, NACD (National association of Conservation Districts) and NRCS (Natural Resource Conservation Service.)

The Midland Conservation District no longer receives operation money from the State of Michigan.

Midland Conservation District Information

District Staff Members
Karen Thurlow     Administrator, HAP coordinator

District Board of Directors
Chair: Laura Norcutt     ViceChair:Mary Johnson
Member: Cindy Poole     Secretary: Karen Thurlow
Member: David Ruhle
Member Jan Ruhle

Midland Conservation District
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Fiscal Year Begins: October 1st
Board Meetings: 3rd Tuesday @ 7:00pm
Annual Meeting: May 21, 2019

E-mail: midlandconservation@macd.org
Website: http://www.midlandcd.org
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/midlandconservation2015/?ref=hl

Strategic Focus for 2019:

Increase Community awareness of the value of Midland Conservation District
Develop programs and services to better meet community needs.
Greater community engagement. Become a strong partner and collaborator.
Become highly visible and the go-to organization for information and services related to the environment. Attract a high level of community support, increasing the number of program participants, donors, volunteers and supporters that work with us. Remain financially stable.

SOURCES AND REFERENCES

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS; 2010
SURVEYS; MIDLAND CONSERVATION DISTRICT; 2015-17
2012 USDA Census of Agriculture
MIDLAND COUNTY QUICK FACTS, US CENSUS BUREAU; 2016

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