

Children's Museum, filed nomination papers Monday for Brown County's 9th District, which is now represented by Guy Zima, board chairman since 1992.

Zima, known for his aggressive personality and tendency to attack and ridicule those who oppose his ideas, has represented the district since 1976. Only once, in 1980, the year Zima pleaded no contest to having shoplifted \$5.50 in bratwurst and ground chuck, did an opponent mount a serious challenge. He was later fined \$60.

intent of candidacy form to run for county supervisor but has not filed complete nomination papers.

Schuette's daughter, Shauna, knows of Zima's fierce public persona through newspaper articles, Schuette said. Beyond concerns about him, her daughter encouraged her candidacy, Schuette said.

"I have nothing to hide. I am just going to run a fair race and hopefully it comes out for the best," Schuette said.

members of the county board and the county executive for the good of the community as a whole.

Zima said he had no comment about Schuette's daughter's comment Tuesday. Of Schuette's candidacy, he said only: "That is her right in the world."

Schuette, 803 Oregon St., said Zima's long-held position that government should stay out of economic development operations in particular bothered her.

Schuette was most recently the Brown County Homebuilders Association's governmental affairs liaison.

She left that position in September to head the museum.

Her stands on other issues reflect a central theme of her candidacy - to preserve and strengthen downtown Green Bay.

She's a volunteer on the Main Street program that is working to improve Green Bay's Broadway and Main Street core business areas.

Dredgings boost crop growth

By Susan Campbell
Press-Gazette

Farmers could use local river-bottom dredgings to boost corn and other crop growth, making use of sediments that are filling up local disposal spaces.

The findings, released Monday in a study prepared for the Brown County Harbor Commission, showed corn yield and nutrients were higher in a one-acre plot spread with 50 tons of dredgings than in an identical plot covered with 150 pounds of nitrogen.

The plots on the Jerry Lancelli farm in De Pere were spread with soil dredged from the Fox River and bay of Green Bay.

"We're putting topsoil back on the ground. That's where I get real excited about this concept of beneficial reuse," said Michael Dovichi, vice president of Robert

E. Lee & Associates, the engineering company hired for the study.

"Let's do something that's worthwhile, instead of just putting it in a landfill somewhere. There's just a finite amount of topsoil in this world, and we've got to use it."

Dovichi said the study looked at five 1-acre corn plots planted with 25, 50 and 75 dry tons of dredgings, compared with one grown with 150 pounds of nitrogen, commonly used by farmers. A control plot with no material added also was included in the study.

The dredgings proved a worthy fertilizer even though the study was done under less than ideal conditions. Dovichi said last summer was hotter and drier than normal, and crops were planted too late in the season.

The study was the second of a two-phase, \$30,000 project that began with a controlled laboratory

experiment examining the effect of dredgings on potted sudan grass.

The Harbor Commission would like to develop a market for the dredgings, which are sediments scooped up from the Port of Green Bay's shipping channel.

The sediments - the soil erosion from agriculture and construction practices - currently are disposed of at Renard Isle and Bayport Industrial Park.

The Harbor Commission must dredge the Fox regularly to keep the channel clear for ships entering the Green Bay port. But storage space for the dredgings is limited.

Dovichi said it was too soon to know how feasible the use of dredge spoils would be.

Farmers need to be involved in discussions about how dredgings would be hauled, how much it would cost and who would pay, he said.

"We need to talk with farmers to get them interested in this," Dovichi said.

He recommended that the commission order a more extensive study next year - using a larger field and earlier planting, and studying the effects on different soils and crops.

In the meantime, Dovichi said he would submit his report to the state Department of Natural Resources to seek permission to market dredge spoils in the same manner as sewage sludge.

Dovichi said the dredgings should benefit crops other than corn, and could be used on golf courses and for horticultural purposes if desired.

The presence of lead in the dredgings is the only chemical drawback, but Dovichi said the concentration is so low it isn't a threat.