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Charles Gedatus-Legislator Richard Gunderman-Legislator Joel Klose-Member

Associate Environmental Analyst

John Schumacher

**Chemung County Soil and Water Conservation District and Water Quality
Committee
Sponsor two "Tire Cleanup Days"**

The Chemung County Soil and Water Conservation District, along with the Water Quality Committee, sponsored two tire cleanup days. Both days were a huge success, cleaning the county of approximately 12,000 tires. Thanks to local municipalities volunteering their trucks and drivers, the tires were hauled to the Nucor Steel Plant in Auburn.

SCT Boces students were a great help to the event, as they volunteered their Saturdays to come and assist with the Tire Clean Up Days.

This year's 2004 Tire Cleanup Days are scheduled for April and October.

Thanks to all those who assisted with this project.



District Manager's Report



2003 Ford Dumptruck

District Upgrades Vehicles

The District is a member of the Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance (FL-LOWPA). Through FL-LOWPA, the District received funding to purchase a new Ford F- 550 dump truck . You can find out more information

about FL-LOWPA at their website @ www.fllowpa.org.

The new Dodge pickup was purchased through Senator Randy Kuhl and Assemblyman George Winner's member item grant. This equipment is utilized throughout the county to help enhance and protect our natural resources.



2003 Dodge

District's New Tractor



The District received a John Deere Tractor from the County Highway Department that they no longer used. Mark Richer and Brad Hauver sanded and re-painted the tractor. The District purchased a Farmi Winch and has already put the tractor to work at the

Canal removing trees and debris.



District Receives FL-LOWPA Special Project Funding

The District was fortunate to secure a \$23,000.00 grant to begin writing an informational booklet on "Streams and Their Interaction with Stormwater". This will be similar to our booklet that was completed on timber harvesting.

The booklet will be developed in conjunction with many other counties within the Finger Lakes, Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance. Also included in this project are the Upper Susquehanna Coalition, Lower Hudson Coalition, and Lake Champlain.

By working together we will have the tools and expertise to develop a comprehensive booklet on streams.

Salt Storage Facility Approved for Construction in Ashland

Last January, the Conservation District assisted five municipalities in submitting grant proposals for salt storage buildings. They were the Towns of Ashland, Baldwin, Elmira, Erin, and Veteran.

The District, along with the highway superintendents, visited different styles of buildings to come up with what they liked.

We then spent 3-4 weeks writing the proposals and then submitted them to DEC.

Due to the number of proposals and the economy, we were only able to get one funded. This is in the Town of Ashland.

Rumors are, more money may become available and the District will work with any town that wishes to re-submit for a salt storage grant.

District Manager's Report

District Receives Grant from the State Education Department

Earlier this year, the District submitted an application to the New York State Archives. The purpose of the grant was to take our historical aerial photos and convert them into a GIS layer. The District has aerial photos of Chemung County for the years of 1938, 1955, 1964, 1970, and 1980. These photos show the land use changes within the county. Contracting with Weiler Mapping, we had these photos scanned and Geo-referenced with the county tax maps. This will then allow us to use the computer to choose a property and view the land use trends over the past 60+ years. This will be a great asset to our land use planning, as well as stormwater management work. The total grant was for \$20,000.00.

Cornell Local Roads Program

Mark Watts, District Manager, spoke at Cornell Local Roads Program on June 4, 2003. Each year Cornell Local Roads sponsors a three day school for all highway superintendents. The District's program was for 30 minutes on managing stormwater along municipal roadways. Over 250 highway personnel participated in the session. Our hopes are to continue these types of sessions and in the spring of 2004 sponsor a one to two day workshop for highway superintendents and employees in Chemung County.



Penn-York Bentley Creek Watershed Association

Since 1995, the residents within the Bentley Creek Watershed have been meeting on a regular basis. This is a bi-state association with New York and Pennsylvania members.

The two current issues being worked on are:

PL-566 Flood Control within the watershed and Natural Stream Design. Both issues are moving forward and the stream work has started in Bradford County Pa.

The New York portion has received funding of \$250,000.00 to accomplish our part but are awaiting the final report on PL-566 from NRCS.

The Association is also been working on a stormwater management plan, as well as a Riparian Buffer Plan. Both of these have been completed.

To help residents gain some perspective of the watershed, signs were purchased and installed within the watershed boundaries. The District assisted the town and village in installing the poles utilizing our skid steer and an auger attachment from Boces.

Two of the three signs have been installed. They are located adjacent to the hardware store next to the Lowman Crossing. The other is at the New York, Pennsylvania Border.

Too much is happening within the watershed to tell in just one article. If you are interested contact Mark Watts and he will spend a couple of hours updating you on Bentley Creek.



District Manager's Report

Upper Susquehanna Coalition (USC) Receives EPA Initiative Grant for \$700,000.00

The Coalition, established in 1992, has been working together on watershed management for 11 years. Chemung County was one of the founding counties and has benefited greatly from the experience.

The Coalition is made up of 11 New York Counties and 3 Pennsylvania Counties. We meet on a monthly basis to network and develop programs jointly to benefit the watershed.

Earlier this year the Coalition heard about a program President Bush was proposing through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The proposal was to pick twenty watersheds nationwide and allocate them funding to work on a watershed basis.

Through the efforts of Jim Curatolo (USC Coordinator), Melissa and Chris Yearick, and Sadie Wetherbee, a proposal was submitted on behalf of the coalition.

The EPA received 176 proposals nationwide and had to narrow the field and choose 20.

The USC was fortunate enough to be chosen for 1 of the 20 watersheds and on Wednesday July 2, 2003 the Coalition sponsored a check presentation ceremony in Binghamton.

As luck would have it, the Chemung County SWCD has Chaired the organization for the past three years and Mark Watts was presented with the check for \$700,000.

The Coalition is planning to utilize the grant money in the following 7 categories:

Project 1: Stream Restoration using Natural Stream Design to reduce erosion. Using community volunteers, AV Stream assessments, and design specialist to collect data on unstable streams.

Project 2: Watershed Based Wetland Program. Construct Flood Attenuation Wetlands and Ephemeral Wetlands to protect residents from flooding and provide habitat for species.

Project 3: Watershed Based Unpaved Road & Road Ditch Improvement Program. Inventory road ditch sediment and provide training of local highway personnel during construction.

Project 4: Promoting Farm Stewardship through a Riparian Buffer Initiative. Project combines economic incentives for developing implementation projects with the environmental benefits of riparian buffers.

Project 5: Increasing Local Capacity through a College Internship/Research Program. Partner with SUNY Binghamton for interns to do sediment fingerprinting, evaluation of riparian buffers, development of groundwater recharge zones and wetlands, assess streambanks for stability, and contribution of roads to sediment loading & stream flow.

Project 6: Continued development of the AV Streams GIS Assessment Tool. Work with Penn State to develop a regional database that can be used to calculate nutrient & sediment loads anywhere within the region.

Project 7: Building Local Stormwater Coalitions to tackle Cooperative Phase II Programs. Form county coalition of water resource staff to work with MS4 Stormwater Phase II requirements.



For information on the EPA Watershed Initiative: Susquehanna River Headwaters, NY and PA contact:

James Curatolo
USC Watershed Coordinator
607-546-2528
jac3htva.net



District Technician's Report

January 2003, District Chipper

Due to the ice storm in January the District's chipper has been very busy. The District was able to purchase the chipper through a member item grant from State Senator Randy Kuhl and Assemblyman George Winner. The chipper is used through the **Shared Services Program**. The District maintains and tracks its use through the numerous towns in the county. Those who have used the chipper last year include: Chemung County Highway Dept., Town of Southport Highway Dept. Town of VanEtten Highway Dept., Town Of Ashland Highway Dept. Town of Veteran Highway Dept., Chemung County Parks and Recreation (Sullivan's Monument and Park Station). The chipper has proven to be a valuable tool in soil & water conservation. This chipper was purchased back in 1998.



District Upgrades Hydro-Seeder Through FL-LOWPA Grant



The District was able to upgrade our aging hydro-seeder with a new one through a grant from the Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance. The seeder was delivered last fall. This year it has been busy. Already,



we have seeded the Watkins Glen Camp Ground, over three

acres and several miles of road ditches for the County Highway Dept.

The District's ATV and hay mulcher was used to seed a rebuilt pond dike for a landowner in the town of Erin and other numerous projects.

Pictured to the right is District's Technician Mark Richer

District's New Pole Barn

During the month of January 2003, the District's staff was involved in the construction of a new pole barn. The barn is 24 feet wide and 36 feet long with 12 foot high doors on each end. The main purpose of the new barn is to house the District's band saw mill. The mill can be set up to run inside the barn and keep it covered from the elements. The lumber used to construct the barn was cut on the District's saw mill. The logs from which the lumber was made was a gift to the District by the Town of Elmira from a clearing project to build a large detention pond at the top of Larchmont Rd. Some of the wood was used to build Blue Bird Boxes and also processed through the Firewood Processor and given to Park Station for firewood. The District also has provided lumber to the towns and county to use on their dump trucks and to re-board their equipment trailers



District Technician's Report

January 2003, Bluebird Box Construction

Every winter the District comes together with technicians from Schuyler County Soil & Water Conservation District to build bluebird nest boxes for the coming spring season. The District sells these nest boxes to the public at a modest cost to promote bluebird conservation in the County and the State. The Eastern Bluebird is the New York State Bird. Each year about 250 nest boxes are constructed and split between Chemung and Schuyler. The lumber used to build the nest boxes is generated from the District's band saw mill. In addition to these nest boxes 50 prefabricated nest box kits were made and donated to the Earth-day Celebration held at the County Fairgrounds. At this event children were able to build their own nest box and learn about Bluebird conservation.



Sawmill Barn
Bat Houses



Stop by the District Office to purchase your Blue Bird Nesting Box or Bat House



Blue Bird Boxes



Eastern Blue Bird

Ideal eastern bluebird habitat consists of scattered hardwoods and grasslands in a rural setting. Frequently used grassy areas include meadows, pastures, yards, roadsides, power line rights-of-way, and farmlands. Mowed areas such as golf courses, large lawns, and grazed areas provide suitable habitat as well. Open grassy areas provide foraging habitat, and nearby trees serve as perching or possible nesting sites. Although eastern bluebird populations are on the rise, the largest threat to their future is the continued loss of nesting habitat. By protecting snags (dead or dying standing trees) and properly managing open grassy areas, landowners can assist in the continued success of eastern bluebirds and other species that rely on similar habitat.



District Technician's Report

Chemung County Regional Envirothon April 30th, 2003 @ the Tioga Sportsman Club

Each year the District is involved with the NYS Envirothon, which is an event held for area high school students. Students are tested on environmental issues such as Aquatics, Forestry, Soils, Wildlife and Current Issues. For more information log on to www.nysenvirothon.org.

The regional Envirothon that Chemung County participates in was held on April 30, 2003 at the Tioga County Sportsmen Association complex. The weather that day was remarkably good with ample amounts of sunshine. As always the Envirothon is a rain or shine event.

Chemung County had five teams participate this year. Participating schools were SCT Boces with two teams and Twin Tiers Baptist High school with three teams. Team placement was as follows: SCT Boces Sr. took first place, SCT Boces Jr. took second place and Twin Tiers Baptist High School took home third, fourth and fifth place.

The Boces Sr. team represented Chemung County at the State competition at SUNY Morrisville, NY on May 29, 2003 They had a good day as they placed 37th out of 49 participating counties, a ten place jump from last year. We are proud of their efforts and the experience they have gained by participating in the Envirothon. The Envirothon is a very tough competition and getting to the State competition alone is a great accomplishment.

The District is very grateful and thankful to this years sponsors who include: Banfield-Baker Corp. Chemung County Sportsmen's Federation, Hendershott Excavating Inc., Howell Packaging and Toshiba Display Devices Inc.



Congratulation to our
SCT BOCES Seniors!



District's Summer Slave 2003



Brad Hauver "Summer Slave"

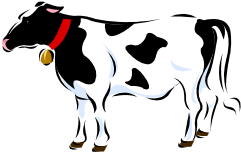
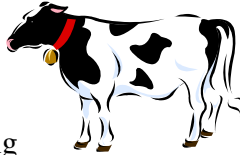
This past summer the District hired Brad Hauver as the "Summer Slave". Brad is a graduate of Elmira Free Academy and the SCT Boces Conservation Program. His duties with the District were to assist the Technician with hydro-seeding jobs, running the bandsaw mill, building bat houses, mowing the Canal and various other projects the District is involved in throughout the summer. Upon completion of his seasonal employment with the District, Brad moved on to pursue his education in Diesel Mechanics at the Nashville Auto Diesel College. Brad did a great job for us and we wish him the best of luck!

Southport / Town of Elmira Hit With Heavy Rain

On August 9th, 2003 a severe storm hit in the Town of Elmira and Southport. We heard as much as 5" fell within a few hours. The devastation was tremendous and the next several months the District has worked with the towns, county, and FEMA to try and mend the damage. The District has been working with contractors the entire winter on the damaged areas. It is always amazing to see how much damage a storm can do in a few hours and how it takes us months, if not years, to recover. Pictured on the left: Car that fell prey to water and debris. Pictured to the right: Contractor working in February of 2004 on storm damage from August 9th, 2003.



Agricultural News

	<p>Cornell Cooperative Extension's "Dairy Team"</p> <p>Carl Albers-Field-Crops-Pasture Management Jim Grace-Farm Management-Pasture Planning Kerri Bartlett-Dairy Specialist Phone: 607-664-2300</p> <p>January of 2004, farmers in Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben Counties will have a new Dairy Team to serve dairy farmers. The Team will bring valuable information to farmers, such as the best new crop varieties, new pest control strategies, the latest weed control options, getting the most out of your fertilizer dollar, harvest methods to preserve forage quality, and ways to increase forage intake and improve cow comfort.</p>	
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Revised Agricultural District

The Agricultural Districts Law (ADL) circular has been revised to include amendments made by the 2003 State Legislature. The amendments allow first year farmers to receive an agricultural assessment if they meet the gross sales values requirements during their first year of operation.

Traditionally, the farm must be in operation for two years. Gross sales requirements are averaged over a two year period (Section 301(4) of the AML).

In addition, conversion penalties are not levied against farmland if the land is converted to wind energy generation facilities.

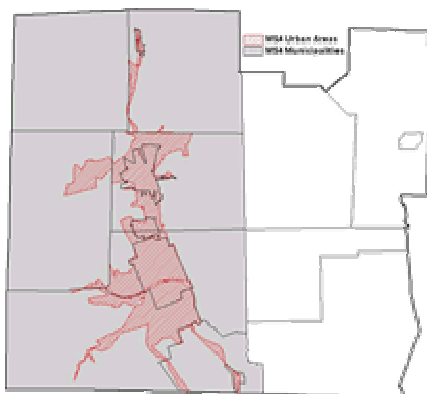
The last amendment requires the County Legislature/Supervisors to establish an annual 30-day period where farmers can request the inclusion of viable farmland within a certified agricultural district. Up to this point, land could not be added to the district until its next review, which is every eight years.

The revised circular can be assessed and printed from the Department' web site:

Stormwater Regulations-Phase II

Article by Wendy Walsh, Water Quality-Nutrient Management Specialist, Tioga Co. SWCD

Stormwater pollution from point sources and nonpoint sources is a challenging water quality problem. Unlike pollution from industry or sewage treatment facilities, which is caused by a discrete number of sources, stormwater pollution is caused by the daily activities of people everywhere. Rainwater and snowmelt run off streets, lawns, farms, and construction and industrial sites and pick up fertilizers, dirt, pesticides, oil and grease, and many other pollutants on the way to our streams, rivers, and lakes. Stormwater runoff is our most common cause of water pollution. Because stormwater pollution is caused by so many different activities, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) are increasing their attention to stormwater in several ways. A federal regulation, commonly known as Stormwater Phase II, requires permits for stormwater discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) in urbanized areas and for construction activities disturbing one or more acres. To implement the law, the NYS DEC has issued two general permits, one for MS4s in urbanized areas and one for construction activities. The permits are part of the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES). These regulations place new requirements on approximately 5,000 small and medium-sized cities and towns and as many as 200,000 construction sites (1 to 5 acres) across the country.



Summary of requirements for the MS4 permit in urbanized areas: In Chemung County 12 out of 16 municipalities are considered MS4 (See Map). This means these areas will need to develop, implement, and enforce a stormwater management program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants within the next five years. In Chemung County to tackle this task a Chemung County Stormwater Coalition has been established and will be working together to implement a program to include the following six minimum measurers.

- 1. Public Outreach and Education**
- 2. Public Involvement and Participation**
- 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**
- 4. Construction Site Runoff**
- 5. Pollution Prevention & Good Housekeeping**
- 6. Post-Construction Site Runoff**

Keep watch for more on this!

Summary of the Construction Permit:

The other permit required by the NYSDEC for stormwater discharges will impact the entire county. The Construction aspect of the new stormwater Phase II permits requires that any soil disturbance of 1 acre or greater (including clearing, grading, and grubbing activities) file for a permit with the NYSDEC and develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Also activities less than an acre can fall under the permit and DEC regulations if the disturbance is part of a common plan of development or sale which would disturb more than one acre or if the DEC designates the project based on water quality impacts. There are two types of SWPPP that can be developed for a site depending on the project that is being undertaken.

Stormwater Regulations-Phase II -Continued

Article by Wendy Walsh, Water Quality-Nutrient Management Specialist, Tioga Co. SWCD

BASIC SWPPP: Is the development of an Erosion and Sediment Control plan during site construction and does not require post construction control measures. This plan is required for soil disturbances less than 5 acres for single family or agricultural property construction.

FULL SWPPP: Includes the development of Erosion and Sediment Control plan as well as water quality and quantity controls. The full SWPPP is required for any soil disturbance of 1 acre or greater and also requires a site inspection by a qualified professional every 7 days or within 24 hours of a 0.5 inch rain storm event.

In order to receive coverage under the permit, the owner/operator must file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the NYS DEC. The Notice of Intent certifies that a SWPPP plan has been developed for the project area. A copy of the SWPPP must be submitted to the Local Town or Village.

If the plan has been developed according to DEC standards and specifications, the issuance of a permit should not exceed 5 days. However, if the plan was developed not using DEC standard and specifications, the permit issuance could take as long as 60 days.

For more information regarding the new Stormwater Phase II permits please visit the Dec website at:<http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/PhaseII.html> or the NYS DEC Bureau of Water Permits at 518-402-8110

Stormwater Pollution Solutions for the Homeowner “After the Storm”

- **What is stormwater runoff?** Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.
- **Why is stormwater runoff a problem?** Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated to the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.
- **The effects of pollution-**Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals and people.
 - Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic habitats.
 - Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary.
- Debris –plastic bags, six pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts-washed into the waterbodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.
- Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.
- Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.

Stormwater Pollution Solutions cont.



Residential

Lawn Care-Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm

drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams. Don't over water lawns. Use peptides and fertilizers sparingly. Compost or mulch yard waste. Cover piles of dirt or mulch used in landscaping projects.

Septic Systems-Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns. Inspect your system every three years and pump your tank as necessary.

Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Auto Care-Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer systems. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same results as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody. Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its waste water, or wash your car on your yard so water infiltrated into the ground. Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

Pet Waste-Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters. When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly.. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.

Residential Landscaping

Permeable Pavement-Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the

ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

Rain Barrels-You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.

Rain Gardens & Grassy Swales-Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.

Vegetated Filter Strips-Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.

Commercial

Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies.

- Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.
- Report any chemical spill to the local hazardous waste cleanup team. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

For more information contact:

Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Water

www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/mainpage.htm



Upper Susquehanna Coalition (USC)

On The Horizon – Helping Restore Water Quality in the Chesapeake Bay

Chemung County is one of 19 counties in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Indeed, about 91 percent of the county drains to the Chesapeake Bay. In 1983 the “Chesapeake Bay Program” (CBP), a multi-state/federal voluntary partnership, was formed to restore the Bay, which had significantly degraded from excess sediment and nutrients entering its waters. The original states involved were Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia along with Washington D.C.



Although the program has made great efforts, continued water quality impairments within the Bay led the EPA and the states to list over 90% of the Bay tidal waters as “impaired” due to low dissolved oxygen levels and other problems related to nutrient pollution. As a result of a law suit, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) regulations will be required for the Chesapeake Bay in 2011. A TMDL is basically a regulatory approach where all water uses are regulated to ensure that the pollutant loads do not exceed what the water can handle to meet its water quality standards.

The reason the TMDL will not start until 2011 is that the law suit allows for a voluntary attempt to clean up the Bay by 2010. In 2000, Governor Pataki, through a Memorandum of Understanding, joined executives from the other Chesapeake Bay Watershed states and the federal government in agreeing to “work towards the nutrient and sediment reductions necessary to achieve the goals”, “provide for a comprehensive public participation process” and “collaborate on the development and use of innovative measures to achieve the necessary reductions”.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has the lead role in developing an action plan to address this issue. The Upper Susquehanna Coalition, of which Chemung County is a member, will be helping with this plan by informing all stakeholders about this issue, facilitating stakeholder understanding through outreach efforts and challenging all involved to help. We believe that a substantial effort to bring stakeholders together and give them a real voice in developing a strategy will be the best action that can be taken to insure long-term success of this venture. More detailed information can be found on <http://www.chesapeakebay.net/tribtools.htm>.

**Check out the Upper Susquehanna Coalition's
Website @**

www.u-s-c.org/main.html

Kid's Corner

Use the "code" to unscramble the dairy message!

Code:		
A = ✓	J = ●	S = ⌚
B = 🍌	K = +	T = 📖
C = ◆	L = ■	U = 🍀
D = ➔	M = 🌀	V = 🦋
E = ✂️	N = 📖	W = ⚖️
F = 📞	O = 🌙	X = 🦌
G = ☆	P = 🖐️	Y = ⚓
H = ▲	Q = ⚰️	Z = 🌱
I = ❄️	R = 😊	

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Answer: _____



Test your Milk Knowledge?

- 1) To make a gallon of milk a cow needs to drink how much water ?
- 2) How much blood needs to pass through the udder to produce 1 gallon of milk ?
- 3) How much milk do cows produce a year ?
- 4) How many stomachs does a cow have ?
- 5) What 2 ingredients in milk make it so healthy for you ?
- 6) How long does it take from the time the milk leaves the cow till it reaches the grocery store ?
- 7) What is the difference between Whole milk and Skim milk ?
- 8) Can you get enough calcium in my diet without dairy products ?
- 9) Does Chocolate milk have as much calcium as non flavored white milk?
- 10) How much broccoli or turnip greens would you have to eat to meet the equivalent calcium intake of 2 servings of dairy products ?
- 11) How much soda does the average teenage girl drink ?
- 12) How many gallons of milk does it take to make 1 gallon of ice cream ? how many to make 1 pound of cheese ?
- 13) During which week of the year is the MOST pizza consumed ?
- 14) What is the #1 cheese used on pizza ?
- 15) Why is milk white ?
- 16) Who should drink milk ?

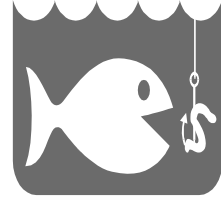
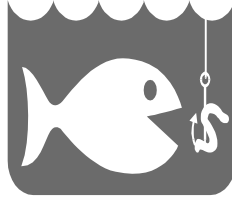
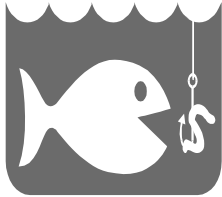


See page sixteen for answers.

Word Search - Bugs

- Ant-Antloin- Aphid - Bee - Beetle - Blowfly - Bluebottle -Boll Weevil- Borer -Bumblebee - Butterfly - Centipede - Chigger -Chinch Bug - Cicada - Cockroach -Cricket - Daddy Longlegs - Damsel fly - Dragonfly - Earwig - Firefly Flea Fly - Fruit Fly - Gnat -Goldbug Grasshopper - Harvestman - Honeybee -Hornet - Horsefly - Katydid - Lacewing - Ladybug - Leafhopper - Locust Louse- Mayfly - Mealy Bug -Midge Miller - Millipede- Mite - Mosquito - Moth - Praying Mantis -Scarab- Scorpion - Silverfish- Skimmer - Skipper -Sow Bug -Spider - Stink Bug - Termite - Thrip- Tick -Tsetse Fly - Walking Stick - Yellow Jacket

S	K	P	S	K	B	Y	D	H	O	N	E	Y	B	E	E	U	G	G	L
K	I	P	C	O	E	N	A	E	L	F	C	T	K	O	M	B	O	L	U
I	P	I	A	N	T	G	D	R	M	I	H	C	A	O	R	K	C	O	C
P	T	R	R	E	N	O	D	Y	M	R	O	Y	T	M	U	E	A	U	F
P	G	N	A	T	H	Y	Y	I	I	E	L	H	Y	O	O	P	R	S	R
E	G	U	B	Y	D	A	L	P	M	F	L	L	D	L	H	F	C	E	E
R	T	B	B	E	I	L	O	F	N	L	F	F	I	I	F	O	D	G	M
S	S	I	O	Y	E	N	N	O	E	Y	I	I	D	I	R	I	B	O	M
S	K	O	M	R	L	T	G	R	A	S	S	H	O	P	P	E	R	Y	I
G	N	I	W	E	C	A	L	M	R	D	R	R	I	S	S	F	L	M	K
L	V	E	M	B	R	C	E	E	A	N	N	O	T	O	A	F	K	H	S
T	E	E	H	D	U	A	G	M	A	N	N	H	O	W	C	U	O	C	
E	D	A	W	S	R	G	S	A	A	A	T	H	T	O	I	B	G	R	N
K	E	M	F	W	I	E	B	M	F	N	O	I	L	T	N	A	I	N	I
C	P	M	I	H	L	F	T	L	E	R	U	B	S	Y	K	C	Y	E	C
A	I	G	C	F	O	S	R	D	U	Q	U	G	U	B	K	N	I	T	S
J	T	C	L	G	E	P	E	E	S	E	N	I	S	E	F	S	E	I	C
W	N	Y	A	V	U	P	P	O	V	I	B	U	T	T	E	R	F	L	Y
O	E	E	R	D	I	B	M	E	K	L	U	O	F	F	M	T	U	H	N
L	C	A	W	L	A	L	D	L	R	L	I	O	T	I	L	Y	E	C	B
L	H	T	L	B	O	L	A	L	O	C	U	S	T	T	T	Y	C	E	U
E	L	I	V	E	E	W	L	L	O	B	E	E	B	E	L	B	M	U	B
Y	M	C	H	I	N	C	H	B	U	G	T	S	E	T	S	E	F	L	Y



2004 SPRING FISH STOCKING PROGRAM

CHEMUNG COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

851 CHEMUNG ST. HORSEHEADS, NY 14845 PH. 739-2009

SPECIES	PRICE PER HUNDRED	STOCKING RATE PER SURFACE ACRE	QUANTITY
Rainbow trout (6-7")	\$120.00	300 - 400	
Rainbow trout (3-4")	\$55.00	300 - 400	
Brown trout (7-8")	\$140.00	200 - 300	
Brook Trout	\$95.00	300-400	
Large Mouth Bass (1-2)	\$85.00	150-200	
Fathead minnows	\$15.00/ Pound Over 100/pound	800 - 1000	
Channel catfish (3-5")	\$80.00	200 - 300	
KOI (4-6")	\$12.00/Ea	Personal Preference	
Triploid grass carp* (12")	\$16.00/ea	3 - 15	

MINIMUM ORDER 25 EXCEPT FOR GRASS CARP

*Grass carp require a New York State permit to acquire call early for details	8.25% sales tax _____ TOTAL _____	Please enclose payment - make checks payable to: Chemung County SWCD
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Please order by the following dates:

Rainbow and brown trout by: April 16th, 2004

Channel cats & grass carp by: May 14th, 2004

Brook Trout, Minnows, & Koi by: April 19th, 2004

Largemouth bass by: June 18th, 2004

DELIVERY DATES

All deliveries will take place at the Chemung County Soil & Water Conservation District office parking lot at 851 Chemung St. in Horseheads.

Rainbow & brown trout: Saturday April 24th, 2004 10:30am to 11:30am

Brook Trout, Minnows, & KOI: Saturday April 24th, 2004 9:00am to 10:00am

Channel Cats & Carp: Saturday May 22th, 2004 9:00am to 10:00am

Bass: Saturday June 26, 2004 9:00am to 10:00am

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone number _____

Order by
March 12, 2004

Limited quantities available
on pickup day.

33rd Annual
2004 Arbor Green Tree Program
Chemung County Soil & Water Conservation District
851 Chemung St., Horseheads, NY 14845
607-739-2009

Mail Entire Form Back with Payment

Trees must be ordered in quantities listed or in multiples of those listed
TREES AND SHRUBS ARE FOR CONSERVATION PURPOSES ONLY!

Evergreens

Qty. Ordered	Species	Size	Age	10	50	100	500	1,000	Total \$
	White Cedar	8-15"	3-1	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	n/a	n/a	
	Red Cedar	8-16"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	n/a	n/a	
	Balsam Fir	7-14"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$175.00	call	
	Canaan Fir	5-9"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	n/a	n/a	
	Concolor Fir	8-16"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$150.00	call	
	Douglas Fir	10-18"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$150.00	\$230.00	
	Austrian Pine	10-18"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$150.00	\$230.00	
	Scotch Pine	10-18"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$150.00	\$230.00	
	White Pine	10-18"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$150.00	call	
	Red Pine	7-10"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$150.00	call	
	Colorado B. Spruce	10-18"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$150.00	\$230.00	
	Norway Spruce	10-18"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$150.00	\$230.00	
	Englemann Spruce	8-12"	3-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	n/a	n/a	

Deciduous Trees & Shrubs

Qty. Ordered	Species	Size	Age	10	50	100	Total \$
	Burning Bush	1-2'	1-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	Common Lilac	1-2'	2-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	Native Birch	1-2'	1-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	Chinese Chestnut	1-2'	1-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	American Filbert	1-2'	1-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	Sugar Maple	18-36"	2-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	W. Fl. Dogwood	18-36"	2-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	Red Oak	18-36"	2-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	Swamp White Oak	15-24"	2-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	Sawtooth Oak	1-2'	1-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	American Cranberry	1-2'	1-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	Tulip Tree	1-2'	1-0	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	

Ground Covers-Taxable

Qty. Ordered	Species	Size	Bundle/Cost		8.25% tax	Total \$
	English Ivy	Rooted Cut	50	\$30.00		
	Myrtle	Rooted Cut	50	\$30.00		
	Pachysandra	Rooted Cut	50	\$30.00		
	Daylily	1-Fan Div.	10	\$7.50	50	\$25
	Hosta	1-Eye Div.	10	\$7.50	50	\$25

Conservation Packets

Qty. Ordered	Type	Cost	Total \$
	Flowering Tree & Shrub: 2 each-Althea, Forsythia, Sand Cherry, Catalpa & Redbud	\$10	
	Fern Pac: 2 each-Cinnamon, Christmas, Ostrich, Maidenhair & New York	\$13	
	Native Plant Pac: 2 each-Native Birch, Blueberry, Red Oak, White Spruce & White Pine	\$10	
	Songbird Pac: 2 each-Ameri. Cranberry, Elderberry, E.Mt. Ash, Nanking Cherry & Witch Hazel	\$10	

Transplants/Special Plants

Qty. Ordered	Species	Age	Size	10	20	100	1,000	Total \$
	Balsam Fir	3-2	10-18"	\$12.50	\$22.00	\$95.00	Call	
	Douglas Fir	2-2	18-24"	\$12.50	\$20.00	\$85.00	Call	
	Colorado Blue Spruce	2-2	18-24"	\$12.50	\$22.00	\$95.00	Call	
	Norway Spruce	2-2	18-24"	\$12.50	\$20.00	\$85.00	Call	
	Blueberry Early Crop	Rooted Cutting		\$15.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Northern Bayberry	3-0	8-12"	\$8.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Conservation Items (Taxable)

Qty Ordered	Item	Cost	Tax 8.25%	Total Cost
	Wildflower Mix	\$3.50		
	Bluebird Boxes	\$5.00		
	Planting Bar	\$20.00		
	Fertilizer Case	\$60.00		
	Fertilizer Tabs	.15¢ each		

Pickup date will be Friday April 9th, 8-3 & Saturday April 10th 8-11. Location is the District's office @ 851 Chemung St., Horseheads. NOTE: All species are bare rootstock. The District reserves the right to refund payment on species if unavailable. **The District will not be responsible for the success or failure of plantings. Please make checks payable to Chemung County SWCD-There will be a \$30 service charge for returned checks. Thank you!**

Total of all Sections \$

Please Print

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

ARTICLES FOR SALE

Bluebird nest boxes	\$5.00/ea	Bat roost box	\$15.00/ea
Flagging tape	\$2.00/roll	Wire flags	\$0.10/ea or \$10.00/100
District hats	\$15.00/ea	Drain tile animal guards	\$5.00ea
Waterproof tape	\$5.00/roll	Timber harvesting booklets	\$3.50/ea
Topography maps	\$5.00/ea	Tree seedlings (spring) contact for details	
Tree planting bars	\$20.00/ea	Fish fingerlings (spring, fall) contact for details	
Barley straw (algae control)	\$5.00/bale		

SERVICES

HYDRO-SEEDING
 EROSION CONTROL
 AG LAND CONSERVATION
 CONSERVATION EDUCATION
 POND SITE EVALUATION

POWER MULCHING
 SOILS INFORMATION
 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
 WOODLAND ASSISTANCE

***All items and services are taxable.**

1. Eighteen Gallons of fresh clan water. 2. 500 gallons of blood. 3. Average cow-19,825 lbs of milk, or 2,305 gallons or eight gallons per day. 4. 4 5. Calcium 6. It takes an average of 2 days and must be kept at 40° or less. 7. Whole milk is 3.5% milk fat and skim milk has .5gm or less of milk fat and 45% less calories, but still supplies all the nutrients of whole mik. 8. Yes, but only with difficulty. Dairy provides 73% of the calcium in the U.S. food supply. 9. Yes, but it also has 60 more calories. 10. You would have to eat 2.5 cups of broccli or 1 cup of trunip greens. 11. Girls 12-19 years consume an average of 650 cans a year or 2 per day. 12. It takes 12.5 gallons of milk to make 1 gallon of ice cream and it takes 10 lbs of milk to make 1 pound of cheese. 13. Superbowl week 14. Mozzarella 15. The milk protein is rich in calcium and it is white and the cream in milk has some fat which is also white. Low fat or non-fat milk has less cream so it appears lee white. 16. Milk is good for everyone, between the ages of 1-12 years you should have 3 servings everyday, teenagers need even more, 4 servings and more. Adults should have 2 or more a day.

Chemung County Soil & Water
 Conservation District
 851 Chemung St.
 Horseheads, NY 14845



Non-Profit Organization
 U.S. Postal Paid
 Permit # 152
 Horseheads, NY 14845