



Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District Spring 2015 Issue

29 Liberty Street, Suite 3, Batavia, NY 14020
www.co.genesee.ny.us/departments/soilandwater

Phone: 585-343-2362

Conservation Farm of The Year: POST DAIRY FARM, LLC



Credit: Mark Gutman/Daily News

Congratulations to Post Dairy Farms LLC on being selected as the 2014 Genesee County Conservation Farm of the Year by the Genesee County Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Directors! For five generations, Post Farms has continued to grow and implement conservation practices, and has been working with the District since 1965. Jeff Post is the fifth-generation farmer, sharing ownership with his father, Dan, and uncle, John. Jeff's great-great-grandfather bought the 100 acres that would become Post Farms in 1890:

there was a barn, a house and a few cows; each generation since then has added to the farm.

Today, Post Farms owns 500 acres, milks 400 cows, and has recently built a new barn with four robotic milkers. The District provided technical assistance with the installation of drip trenches around the perimeter of the new barn. Here at Soil and Water, we emphasize the importance of conservation practices, and the Posts have gone above and beyond when it comes to ways landowners and farmers can be stewards to protect our water and soil resources. Post Farms has grassed water ways, which protect drainage-ways from gully erosion, and the vegetation provides cover for small birds and animals. In addition, the Posts have installed diversion ditches, which reduces soil erosion and prevents sediment from reaching Oak Orchard Creek.

Not only is Post Farms recognized for their conservation practices, but also the love for their cows is admirable. The success of Post Farms was not without hardship; in August 2011, a fire destroyed the barn that was on the property since 1890 when the land was first purchased. A symbol of the tradition of five generations of farming the land, the loss of the family barn was emotional, to say the least. But, as with many tragedies, a silver lining in the wake of that loss was the construction of new barns, which have helped improve farming operations. Now, in 2015, Post Farms shows no signs of slowing down, but of continuing farming practices that are efficient and forward-thinking.

INSIDE

Emerald ash
borer.....2

What Tillage
Works
Best?.....3

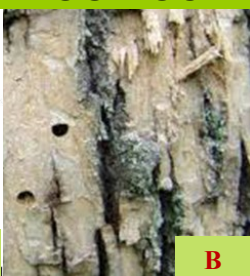
NYS DEC
TMDL.....4

Fish
Order
Form.....5

Tree & Shrub
Order
Form.....6



LOOK OUT FOR EMERALD ASH BORER, AN UNINVITED GUEST



Genesee County SWCD is keeping up on the latest invasive species news!

Invasive species, especially the emerald ash borer (EAB, *Agilus planipennis*) and Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA, *Adelges tsugae*), have become a hot topic and serious concern within the past decade in New York State. The emerald ash borer (hereafter referred to as EAB, see Figure A) is a member of the metallic wood-boring beetles (Buprestidae) and was first reported in 2002 near Detroit, Michigan. HWA is an aphid-like invasive insect that sucks sap from the needles of hemlock, which damages the tree's foliage.

In this article we focus on EAB, as it has already posed serious threats to ash stands in upstate NY. It has since spread to 13 states and two Canadian provinces, killing hundreds of millions of ash trees in rural and urban settings. This pest negatively impacts all ash trees native to New York State, including the common white ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*). These beetles have a one-year life cycle, with larvae emerging beneath the bark of blue, green, white, and black ash trees in late May or early June. An adult female EAB can lay from 60 to 100 eggs during her lifetime, placing the eggs in the bark crevices of ash trees. After hatching, the larvae chew through the outer bark and feed in the phloem, which is the inner bark where nutrients are transported from the leaves to the rest of the tree. The larvae (Figure C) are slightly flattened, white or cream colored with 10 abdominal segments, the last 3 or 4 bell-shaped. The larvae are the ones that eventually kill the ash trees; they feed on the inner bark, which disrupts the tree's ability to transport water and nutrients.

How can you identify which ash trees are being affected by EAB? First, know where there has been an outbreak of EAB infestation in your area. Currently, EAB tree infestation is occurring in Monroe, Erie, Cattaraugus, Onondaga, and Niagara Counties; however, EAB detection occurred in Genesee County. Affected ash trees will show several signs and symptoms, depending on how long the tree has been colonized by EAB. D-shaped exit holes (Figure B) can be seen on the trunk of an infected ash tree; these holes form when the pupae emerge head-first through a distinctive 3mm to 4mm hole. Underneath the outer bark, you can find serpentine galleries (Figure D), which are from boring larvae. Other signs include canopy thinning, epicormic sprouting (sprouts grow from roots and trunk, and leaves are often larger than normal), wood-pecker damage (best observed in winter, after rain), and vertical bark cracks. Most ash trees will die within 2 to 4 years of becoming infested.

One recommended management practice for threatened ash stands is planting replacement trees that will be ready to fill canopy gaps as ash die out. Canopy gaps create light openings that allow seeds and seedlings to grow, filling the gap. The natural succession of forests can sometimes lead to undesirable stands of invasive plant species that will not provide the desired benefits through wildlife and timber value, and will be difficult to remove once established. By planting a variety of tree species that are shade tolerant and have similar characteristics to ash trees, you can have some control over your next forest stand. Genesee County SWCD offers several ideal replacement species through our 2015 Tree & Shrub sale-try planting Tamarack (*Larix laricina*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and many other species, but remember, the right replacement tree will depend on the location and purpose of the replacement planting.

Know how to identify ash trees in your neighborhood and town and call the **Genesee County Cornell Cooperative Extension office at 585-343-3040** if you think you may have EAB on your property. More information on EAB and the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid can be found on the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation website (www.dec.ny.gov) and the New York Invasive Species Clearinghouse website

What tillage works best?

In conventional tillage, the soil is turned to a depth of 8 to 12 inches with a plow, and the plot is disked several more times to prepare the seedbed before planting takes place. Perhaps the most frequently claimed reason for tilling is to loosen the soil so oxygen and water can reach the area where roots grow. Most people agree that no-till farming is the best way to minimize soil erosion in most crop rotations, but is it the most beneficial tillage system? Every tillage system has pros and cons, and choosing the best alternative is dependent on specific site characteristics. So, what are your options?

1. No-till: No-till leaves the most residue of all tillage systems. It is a one pass system, where the only tillage occurs when the seeder cuts open a pocket for the seed to be placed. High residue has advantages, but also has disadvantages. For example, high residue creates an environment where moisture is conserved in dry conditions, more organic matter is available for holding and providing nutrients, and soil erosion is minimal. This also creates a moist, cool environment in the spring which has two implications: 1) seed germination may be delayed due to cool soils; and 2) increased pest problems, as most crop pests are favored by cool, moist conditions.

2. Reduced-till: Reduced tillage is a compromise between no-till and conventional tillage systems (moldboard plow and disk). Typically these systems are classified as **mulch till** or **reduced till**. Mulch till will disturb the entire soil surface, but will leave crop residue on the surface, which reduces erosion. This system is adaptable to a wide variety of soils and offers many options for weed control. Zone till focuses on a thin band where the seed will be placed, leaving the area between the rows undisturbed; this method essentially combines the benefits of conventional and no-tillage, mostly without any of the negative consequences of either.

3. Conventional tillage: Moldboard plowing and disking is becoming a thing of the past. These systems leave a clean, smooth seedbed that is ideal for seed germination. They have also been found to create a compaction layer below the plow depth (a plowpan layer), a lack of organic matter, and higher soil loss in moderate to steep slopes.

So, where are different tillage systems used?

No-till farming is preferred in locations with low soil moisture, or significant erosion problems, typically on steep side hills. **Reduced tillage** may be used in flat or gently sloping ground, where more soil moisture is an issue but organic matter is still desired. **Conventional tillage** can be used to occasionally mix a soil profile within a reduced or no till system, but frequent use is not typically recommended any longer.

Want to improve your soil health? In most crop rotations, tillage is the easiest change to make. Visit your local NRCS Service Center to talk with Soil & Water and NRCS staff to evaluate your tillage systems. We can help you weigh options based on your specific site conditions and available equipment!



Example of no-till farming



Moldboard plowing



Mulch tilling



Introduction to NYS DEC TMDL process for Genesee County

District Staff

George Squires
District Manager

Bob Berkemeier
Senior Technician

Elizabeth Bentley-Huber
Technician/
AEM Coordinator

Jared Elliott
Technician

Molly Stetz
Technician

Jodi Chamberlain
District Clerk/Treasurer

Kate Bailey
Americorps Intern



District Directors

Shelley Stein
Chairman,
County Legislator

Ted Konieczka
Farm Bureau

Marirose Ethington
At-Large

Dennis Phelps
Grange

Gregg Torrey
County Legislator



USDA-NRCS
Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Heath Eisele
District Conservationist

The goal of the federal Clean Water Act is “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” Stated under section 303(d), states must develop lists of impaired waters (303d list). These are waters in which regulations and other required controls are found to be insufficient in meeting the water quality standards set by the states. For waterbodies on this list, states must develop strategies and plans including Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to reduce the amount of pollutants responsible for the failure to meet water quality standards. DEC uses the acronym “TMDL” to summarize the process of developing a plan to improve water quality in those impaired waterbodies.

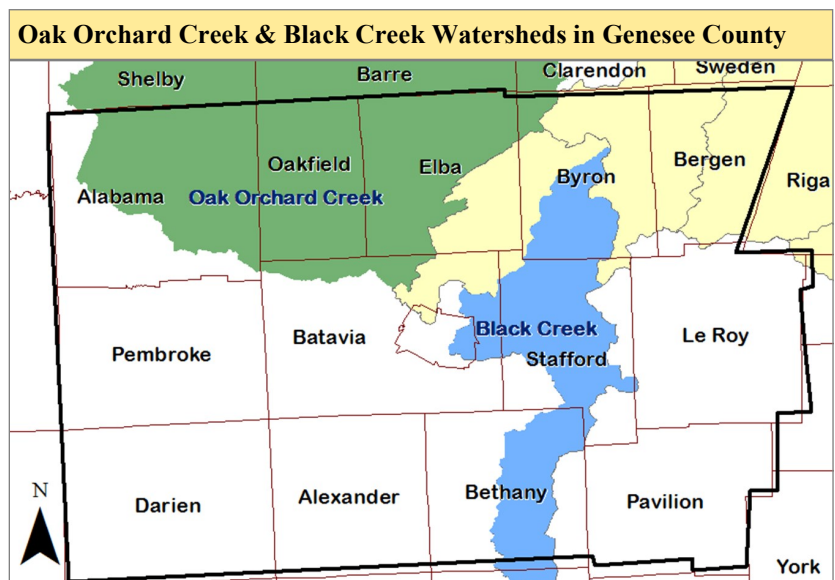
The TMDL also calculates the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. Implementation plans and practices outlined in the TMDL are typically voluntary, yet encouraged, for potential non-point pollutant sources. However, permits for point source pollution DEC may require adjustments.

Developing a TMDL involves gathering information on the land use in the watershed, waterbody sampling, characterization of residential on-site septic systems, annual rainfall data, topography, and other characteristics. The DEC also holds public meetings to describe the TMDL process, gather information and comments from stakeholders, or present the proposed TMDL plan.

Multiple waterbodies, or reaches of waterbodies, in Genesee County have been listed as impaired by the DEC and the list is available at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/31290.html>. One waterbody on this list in Genesee County is Black Creek. The upper portion of Black Creek in Genesee County was identified as impaired due to excessive concentrations of phosphorus. From this, a proposed TMDL plan was created by the DEC in September 2013. The upper part of Black Creek Watershed is shaded in blue in the Genesee County map below. The rest of Black Creek Watershed is shaded in yellow. The draft TMDL for Black Creek Proposal can be found at http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/draftblackcreektml.pdf.

Currently, the DEC is working to create a proposed TMDL for phosphorus for the Oak Orchard Creek Watershed. The map below shows parts of the Oak Orchard Watershed in green. On February 24th, 2015, a public meeting was held at the Elba Fire Hall to gather information about the creek and impaired use from stakeholders. The information gathered here will be used in a Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) to model the phosphorus concentrations in Oak Orchard and to help create the TMDL plan.

DEC announced that another public meeting will be held in the summer of 2015 or later to present the model’s output and possibly the proposed TMDL plan.



**Pond Management
Seminar to come
this year by SWCD!**

2015 FISH ORDER FORM

TRIPLOID GRASS CARP

The grass carp is one of the largest members of the minnow family, commonly reaching weights in excess of 25 pounds. Native to the rivers of eastern China, it has been introduced into over 50 countries due to its uncanny ability to control a wide variety of aquatic plant species. Grass carp feed strictly by grazing on aquatic vegetation and do not share the bottom-feeding habits typical of common carp and goldfish.

Triploid grass carp, which are sterile and incapable of producing viable young, are the only form of grass carp legal in NY due to concerns over the potential impact fertile grass carp could have on sensitive aquatic habitats should uncontrolled reproducing populations of the fish become established.

AQUATIC PLANTS KNOWN TO BE CONTROLLED BY TRIPLOID GRASS CARP: Common elodea, coontail, fanwort, naiad, curly leaf pondweed, leafy pondweed, sago pondweed, floating pondweed, duckweed, muskgrass and submergents, including bladderwort, watermilfoil, water-stargrass and wild celery.

AQUATIC PLANTS NOT CONTROLLED BY TRIPLOID GRASS CARP: Arrowhead, bulrush, burreed, cat tails, watershield, white waterlily and algae.

FISH ORDER FAQ:

- 1. When is the order deadline?** *We have a couple fish deliveries, in the spring and fall as the demand for fish warrants. When we have a sufficient number of fish ordered, we contact our supplier, who gives us a delivery date, usually the next week. You will be notified approximately a week in advance of the exact delivery date.*
- 2. How are my fish delivered?** *The hatchery truck delivers the fish to our parking lot at 29 Liberty St., Batavia. Your fish are to be picked up between 10-11 a.m. Please be prompt as the hatchery truck will not wait and we have no way to hold your fish.*
- 3. What containers & water should I use?** *We recommend a large cooler or clean garbage can with lid filled with at least 15-20 gallons of water from your pond. Do not use chlorinated water to transport your fish.*
- 4. How do I get triploid grass carp?** *A DEC permit is required to obtain triploid grass carp. Our office can assist you with your application. The DEC will notify you how many grass carp you are allowed based on the size of your pond and the weed cover. You must present your permit when picking up your triploid grass carp.*

Check out our website for the NYSDEC Grass Carp Permit & Farm Pond License Applications

Species	Price	Quantity	Total Cost
~Feel free to inquire about other species~			
Largemouth Bass 3-5"	\$60.00 / 25		\$
Channel Catfish 4-6"	\$30.00 / 10		
Fathead Minnows 1-3"	\$22.00 / 100		
Blue Gill 3-5"	\$60.00 / 25		
Perch 3-5"	\$60.00 / 25		
	Add 8% Sales Tax on above subtotal		
Triploid Grass Carp 9-11" (DEC permit required — please include copy of permit with order)	\$20.00 each <u>(No tax on grass carp)</u>		\$
TOTAL			\$

Name _____

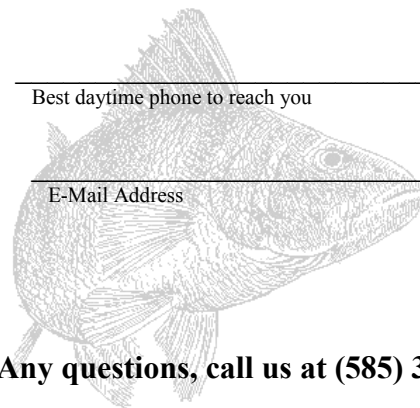
Best daytime phone to reach you _____

Address _____ City _____ ZIP _____

E-Mail Address _____

Please return this order form along with your check payable to Genesee Co. SWCD and your grass carp permit, if required, to:
Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District
29 Liberty Street, Suite 3, Batavia, NY 14020

Any questions, call us at (585) 343-2362





Remove and complete this page and return to the address below.

GENESEE COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

29 LIBERTY STREET, SUITE 3

BATAVIA, NY 14020

(585) 343-2362

WWW.CO.GENESEE.NY.US/DEPARTMENTS/SOILANDWATER

2015 CONSERVATION TREE & SHRUB ORDER FORM

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY/TOWN

STATE

ZIP

PHONE NUMBER

EMAIL ADDRESS

OFFICE USE ONLY

ORDER #

OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

Please make checks out to:

Genesee Co. SWCD

29 Liberty Street, Suite 3

Batavia, NY 14020

2015 TREE & SHRUB ORDER FORM

QUANTITY	ITEM DESCRIPTION Please Print	UNIT PRICE	ITEM TOTAL
ORDER DEADLINE: APPLE TREE ORDERS NO LONGER AVAILABLE, *APRIL 1st, 2015 FOR OTHER ITEMS* SALES TAX INCLUDED IN PRICE WHERE APROPRIATE		TOTAL	

*ORDERS PLACED AFTER DEADLINE MAY BE FILLED UNTIL SUPPLIES LAST, BUT CANNOT BE GUARANTEED. QUANTITIES ARE LIMITED, THE DISTRICT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SUBSTITUE SPECIES OR REFUND PAYMENT IF UNAVAILABLE. DISTRIBUTION IS IN MID-APRIL, YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED OF THE PICK UP DATE. PLANTS ARE SOLD FOR CONSERVATION PURPOSES ONLY. THE DISTRICT IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ORDERS NOT PICKED UP OR FOR THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE PLANTS. PLEASE CALL OUR OFFICE AT **585-343-2362** FOR ANY QUESTIONS. ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAPER TO ORDER FORM IF EXTRA SPACE IS NEEDED.

ART HILL EXCAVATING

4040 Bates Rd., Medina

Manure Lagoons - Site Work - Land Clearing
Ponds (digging & cleaning) - Water & Sewer
Trucking Services - Blacktop - Septic Systems
Stone, Mulch & Topsoil



Since
1977

585-798-1439

info@arthillexc.com

www.arthillexcavating.com

R.W. TAYLOR

Trucking & Excavating, LLC

Wayne Taylor,
Owner

Residential	Agricultural	Commercial
Site work	Foundations	Tiling
Water & Sewer Lines	Excavating	Ditches
Ponds	Driveways	Hauling
Demolition	Lowboy Services	Gravel
		Topsoil

482 Pavilion - Warsaw Road, Wyoming, 14591
P: 585.584.3491 f. 585.584.8453 c. 585.259.5213



Auctioneers, Appraisers
& RE Brokers

PO Box 58
Stafford, NY 14143

585-343-5449

www.williamkentinc.com



Agricultural, Commercial and
Residential Site Contractor

Utility Work and
Heavy Hauling Service

FULLY INSURED
FREE ESTIMATES

PO Box 218, Alexander, NY 14005

Jason Merle, Owner

Phone 585-813-8673

Email: merleexcavating@hotmail.com

R&R FENCING

Brian Ross
585.599.3489
9479 Alleghany Rd. Corfu, NY 14036

- Complete Fence Installations
- Riding Arenas
- Board Fence
- Fence Supplies
- Posts

Shell Associates

Commercial & Residential Appraisals

Robert L. Shell, IFAS, GRI

P.O. Box 637
413 East Main St.
Batavia, N.Y. 14021

Phone: 585-343-7937
Fax: 585-343-2117

shellcappraisals@yahoo.com

STERLING TENT CO.

Tents for Rent
Barn Curtains
Truck Covers



Boat covers
Tarps
Weddings

Ron Weiler, 150 Pearl St., Batavia, NY 14020

Fax: 585-343-4999 Phone: 585-343-3726
www.sterlingtent.com

TOMPKINS
Bank of Castile
Insurance Agencies

www.BankofCastile.com
www.TompkinsIns.com



Good People
Good Service

Phone
585-343-2088
Cell
716-474-3216

GREG POST

General Services, Inc.

8472 Seven Springs Rd., Batavia, NY
gpgsinc@yahoo.com

Septic & Sewer

Precision Excavating

Trucking - Concrete
Utility - Water

Batavia Equipment Rental

8348 LEWISTON ROAD, BATAVIA, NY

Raymond Smith Jr.

716-474-1623



www.BataviaEquipmentRental.com

JOHN'S STUDIO

SIGNS • BANNERS • APPAREL
VEHICLE GRAPHICS • FRAMING

585.345.1030 | 56 Harvester Ave.
Batavia, NY 14020

www.johnsstudio.com

GARLAND ENTERPRISES

3532 West Main Street Road • Batavia, NY

585-409-1157



NYS Mobile Home
Certified Mechanic/Installer

Marchese Computer Products, Inc.



Sales-Service-Support-Complete Internet Service

220 Ellicott St. Phone: (585) 343-2713
Batavia, NY 14020 Fax: (585) 344-0690

web: http://www.mcpinc.com



DAVE REISDORF, Inc.

Batavia - North Java - Warsaw

-Sales
-Service
-Installation

Tony Peca, Sales Mgr.
16 Clinton St., P.O. Box 395

Phone(585) 343-4453
Cell (585) 993-1282

Fax (585) 343-6411
Toll Free 1-888-255-0087

SLOAT TIRE SHOP

NEW & USED • LARGE TRUCK • FARM • ATV • LAWN TRAILER • WHEELS

COOPERTIRES BRIDGESTONE Firestone UNIROYAL

QUALITY, PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
ROAD SERVICE - FARM, TRUCK, etc.

GOODYEAR BFGoodrich MICHELIN

5257 Clinton St Rd, Rte. 33, Batavia, NY 14020
(585) 343-7730 www.sloattire.com



Phone: 585-343-2678
Fax: 585-343-2194

www.arcticrefrigeration.com

SALES INSTALLATION DESIGN

Refrigeration & Ventilation for Fruit & Vegetable Storages
Commercial Refrigeration/Restaurant Equipment
Residential and Commercial Heating & A/C

JACK FORSYTH EXCAVATING

Farm Ponds Ditching Tiling
Hedgerow Removal

Scottsville, New York 585-538-6275

STEPHEN M. HAWLEY & ASSOC., LLC @

THE
INSURANCE
CENTER

Auto • Home
Farm • Business
Life • Disability

STEVE HAWLEY

50 Main Street
Batavia, New York 14020
shawley@smhawley.com
www.smhawley.com

585-343-2282
1-800-343-2280
Fax 585-343-2367
Cell 585-356-2394

SINCE 1867

R&W TRUCKING & EXCAVATING, INC.

P.O. Box 296, 4386 Drake St., Elba, NY 14058

Phone: (585) 757-9327 • Fax (585) 757-9003

• Backhoes
• Excavators
• Dozers
• Grader

Steve Richenberg

Est. 1968

• Agricultural
• Commercial
• Residential

PAVILION DRAINAGE SUPPLY CO, INC.

Your Corrugated and Plastic Pipe
Headquarters

Phillip J. Plossl

Pavilion, N.Y. 585-584-3261

LEE SHUKNECHT & SONS, INC

4458 FORD ROAD, ELBA, NY 14058

"Your complete farm equipment repair shop"
Specializing in welding - Mobile Service Available

-Machine Shop -Bearings -Bushings -Belts -Steel Cut to Length
-Pulleys -Sprockets -Hydraulic Hose Ends -Motor Pumps

Phone: (585) 757-6628

Fax: (585) 757-9395

Serving all of NYS since 1983

ALLEGHANY FARM SERVICES LLC



Drew & Chad Klotzbach

7342 Alleghany Road, Basom, NY 14013

Phone: Drew: 716-560-1979

Chad: 716-560-0470

Office: 585-762-4411

E-Mail: drew@alleghanyfs.com

chad@alleghanyfs.com

Drainage Contractors
Plow - Trencher
GPS Controlled
GPS Mapping - Tile & Topo
Excavation - Hedgerow Removal
Manure Storage Installers



Genesee County Soil and Water Conservation District

29 Liberty St., Suite 3
Batavia, NY 14020
(585) 343-2362

Non Profit Organization
U. S. Postage
Batavia, New York
Permit No. 228

**Keep Calm
And
Spring On!**



Genesee County SWCD and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) programs and services are offered on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, political beliefs, sexual orientation, sex, age, marital status or disability. Genesee County SWCD, NRCS and USDA are equal opportunity providers and employers.