

# Seneca County Soil and Water Conservation District

2041 US Route 20, Suite 2, Seneca Falls, NY 13148  
www.senecacountyswcd.org  
315-568-4366

November 2020 Newsletter

## 80 YEARS OF CONSERVATION!



1965: Field of Sugar Beets—Frank Hutton, Emil Kahabka, and Vick Barry

On December 18, 1940 the Seneca County Soil and Water Conservation District was formed by a Board Resolution from the Seneca County Board of Supervisors.



1965: Fish Program—Lawrence Dawson, Bill Cool, and Leroy White



1968: Conservation Field Days

SENECA COUNTY  
Soil & Water  
Conservation  
**DISTRICT**  
OFFICE

For the past 80 years the SCSWCD has worked with landowners, agricultural producers, and municipalities to put soil & water conservation first by putting projects on the ground that protect our precious natural resources.



1973: Deer Aging Display—Dan McMan



1971: Black Brook Drainage Project—Geo James & Clarence Brownell



1970: Black Brook Drainage Project—Clarence Brownell digging

# The Origin of Conservation Districts

In the early 1930s, along with the Great Depression, came an equally unparalleled agricultural and ecological disaster known as the Dust Bowl. Huge black dust storms that stretched across the nation blotted out the sun and swallowed the countryside.

On Capitol Hill, while testifying about soil erosion problems, soil scientist Hugh Hammond Bennett drew back the curtains to reveal a sky blackened by dust. Congress immediately declared soil and water conservation a national policy and priority.



Since about three-fourths of the land in the U.S. is privately owned, Congress realized that only active support from landowners would guarantee the success of conservation on private land.

The idea of Soil and Water Conservation Districts was born!

## The Early Days to Current Conservation Trends

In their beginnings, Conservation Districts focused their programs on rural America, assisting farmers and ranchers in conservation measures to prevent their soil from blowing and washing away. Conservation Districts have a proud history in leading efforts to provide assistance in water quality, soil erosion control, and rehabilitating farmlands and forests.



As land was developed and land use patterns changed, new pressures on natural resources begin to mount.

Other types of non-point source pollution occur due to the actions of development in rural and suburban areas. Lack of knowledge about land and resource management creates erosion problems due to the development of

sensitive areas without proper conservation measures in place.

It became clear to Districts that their role must evolve in order to serve this new and expanding clientele, in addition to their agricultural customers. Today's citizens appreciate access to the educational and technical expertise that Districts can provide.



# The Origin of Conservation Districts Cont.

## The Future: The Gateway Approach

New York's 58 Conservation Districts are referred to as "gateways" to natural resource management in their local communities. Districts provide linkages between land users, and a host of conservation service providers, including state, federal and local governments, conservation organizations, and the agricultural community.

Districts continuously scan the needs of their communities, work with others involved in conservation to set local priorities, and develop action plans to help solve natural resource problems. They provide the public with a point of access in their communities to practical, everyday aspects of natural resource management.

These efforts by Conservation Districts allows citizens to manage their land for a cleaner, healthier, and more productive New York.

## Seneca County SWCD

On December 18, 1940 the Seneca County Board of Supervisors' declared Seneca County a Soil Conservation District and the Seneca County Soil and Water Conservation District was formed under Conservation District Law, Chapter 727, Laws of 1940.

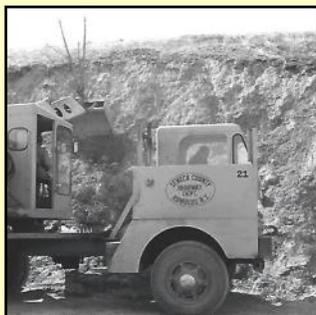


Since its inception, the Seneca County SWCD has worked with landowners, agricultural producers, and municipalities to protect Seneca County's natural resources while maintaining resource productivity.

Seneca County SWCD works with state and federal agencies to help provide funding to develop and implement programs to solve natural resource concerns. In addition, the District provides technical assistance for drainage, flooding and erosion issues, Best Management Practices for landowners, agricultural producers and municipalities, assistance with ponds, permit guidance and assistance, Aquatic Plant Harvesting, mapping & GIS services, Soils information, Soil Group Worksheets for Agricultural Assessments, Educational programs, an annual Tree and Shrub Seedling Program, the sale of blue bird and bat habitat boxes for backyard conservation as well as many other services.

Please call the District at 315-568-4366 to inquire about any of these programs or to request assistance.

# Pictures from Seneca County's Conservation Past



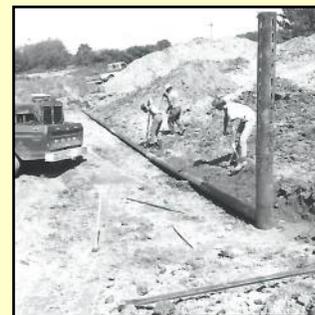
1967: SWCD working with the Seneca Cty Highway



1972: Route 89 Road Construction



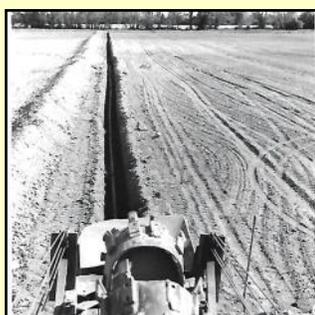
1979: Zor Plow at Don Warne's



1979: Setting a 8" Riser on Wagner for water control



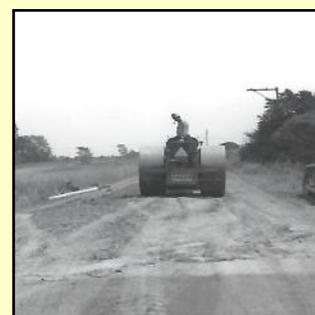
1968: Building a pond



1970: View of tile in trench



1972: Cuddeback tile



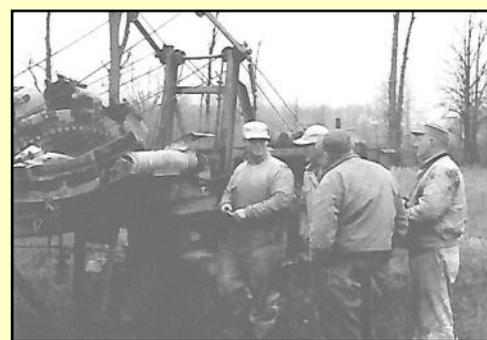
1980: Rolling a trench



1977: Kendig Creek Drainage Project Sign



1976: Kendig Creek Drainage Project



1976: Kendig Creek Drainage Project—Holger Karlsen, Sr.



1980: Hunt Dairy Farm Manure Storage



1968: Black Brook Drainage Project



1969: Dawley Farm, Junius

# 2020 YEAR IN REVIEW

## Heavy Use Area: Runoff Management System



When feasible, barnyards are built without a roof allowing runoff to flow through a vegetated treatment area. In this scenario, a vegetated treatment area was not attainable due to space constraints, so the roof was built over an existing barnyard to prevent rain water from entering the barnyard and discharging nutrient laden runoff.



A concrete barnyard was constructed for animals to feed on during the winter and spring months. Curbing and a push wall allow accumulated manure to be scrapped off and collected while runoff from the barnyard will drain to a screened separator and into a vegetated treatment area.

## Prescribed Grazing: Access Control System



High tensile fence was installed to allow animals to graze but exclude them from a stream.



**DURING**– Precast concrete cattle slats installed on #2 stone base in the stream channel. This livestock crossing will provide an adequate crossing while keeping the animals out of the stream.



**AFTER**– Crusher run stone was placed over the crossing to fill voids in the crossing slats. Rock rip-rap was installed downstream of crossing to prevent erosive scouring in the stream.

## Prescribed Grazing: Spring Development Project



A submersible pump was installed in a precast concrete drywell (wrapped in geotextile) in an existing pond (photo to left shows pumped out pond during construction).

The pond supplies water during the rotational grazing season through pipelines to troughs for each paddock (photo below shows a portable seasonal watering trough).



This system eliminates animals access to the pond and provides water to prescribed grazing paddocks (photo above shows drywell riser after pond is full).

## Prescribed Grazing: Pipeline & Troughs



High tensile fence was installed to create 5 grazing paddocks in former crop fields. Waterers were connected to an existing system and installed to provide water to each paddock. Photos above show one waterer installed to serve 2 paddocks.

## Waste Storage System



Two concrete pumps work in tandem to pour a 200 foot diameter concrete floor for a manure storage. A Waste Storage System will improve the farms ability to apply nutrients with the right timing, placement, method, and rate for recycling by the crops.

# Erosion Control



A long, narrow Water and Sediment Control Basin "WASCOB" along a hedgerow collects and stores storm water runoff from upslope cropland. A riser releases the water slowly to a safe outlet preventing gully erosion in downslope cropland.

Diversion ditch in cropland will lessen the flow length and reduce erosion. An additional benefit will be reducing storm water runoff around downslope homes.



Before- Gully erosion.



After- Stone lined waterway stabilizes gully erosion.

## Erosion Control Cont.



Before—Erosion in cropland from road culvert.

Crop field was receiving large quantities of flow from a road culvert resulting in cropland erosion and soil loss. A Surface Inlet and berm were installed to collect low flow runoff from road culvert. Large runoff events will run around the berm through an emergency spillway (not shown) and down a Grassed Waterway. A Grassed Waterway is a shaped or graded vegetated channel that conveys storm water at a non-erosive velocity through cropland to a stable outlet.



After—Surface inlet and Grassed Waterway

# Erosion Control Cont.



Before



Diversion

A Diversion was installed across the slope in cropland to lessen flow length and reduce erosion. Storm runoff is collected and diverted to a Grassed Waterway to a safe outlet. These practices capture runoff allowing water to flow across cropland but eliminate erosion and soil loss.



Before



Diversion



Grassed Waterway

# Cover Crops

The protective canopy formed by a cover crop reduces the impact of rain drops on the soil surface thereby decreasing the breakdown of soils aggregates. This greatly reduces soil erosion and runoff, and increases infiltration. Decreased soil loss and runoff translates to reduced transport of valuable nutrients, pesticides, herbicides, and pathogens.

A cover crop slows the velocity of runoff from rainfall and snowmelt, reducing soil loss due to sheet and rill erosion.

Over time, a cover crop regimen will increase soil organic matter, leading to improvements in soil structure, stability, and increased moisture and nutrient

holding capacity for plant growth. These properties will reduce runoff through improved infiltration (movement of water through the soil surface) and percolation (movement of water through the soil profile).

A cover crop will increase soil quality by improving the biological, chemical, and physical soil properties. As a “trap crop”, a cover crop will store nutrients from manure, mineralized organic nitrogen or underutilized fertilizer until the following years’ crop can utilize them, reducing nutrient runoff and leaching.



When a cover crop is managed for its contribution to soil nitrogen, the application of a nitrogen fertilizer for the subsequent crop may be less, thereby lowering costs of production, reduced nitrogen losses to the environment and reducing the use of purchased nitrogen fertilizer that is produced using fossil fuels. Cover crops will reduce or mitigate soil compaction. Deep tap roots of some cover crops grown in the fall and spring when compacted layers are relatively soft and can penetrate these layers.

Cover crops will reduce soil moisture deeper into soil profile by evapotranspiration resulting in better tillage and traffic conditions. Improved soil structure and stability can improve the soil’s capacity to withstand heavy farm equipment, resulting in less sub-surface compaction.

A cover crop provides a natural means of suppressing soil diseases, pests. It can also serve as a mulch or cover to assist in suppressing weed growth. A cover crop can provide high-quality material for grazing livestock or haying and can provide food and habitat for wildlife, beneficial insects, and pollinators.



When a cover crop is managed for its contribution to soil nitrogen, the application of a nitrogen fertilizer for the subsequent crop may be less, thereby lowering costs of production, reduced nitrogen losses to the environment and reducing the use of purchased nitrogen fertilizer that is produced using fossil fuels.

Cover crops will reduce or mitigate soil compaction. Deep tap roots of some cover crops grown in the fall and spring when compacted layers are relatively soft and can penetrate these layers.

Cover crops will reduce soil moisture deeper into soil profile by evapotranspiration resulting in better tillage and traffic conditions. Improved soil structure and stability can improve the soil’s capacity to withstand heavy farm equipment, resulting in less sub-surface compaction.

Article taken from

[https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ny/technical/?cid=nrcs144p2\\_027252](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ny/technical/?cid=nrcs144p2_027252)

# Soil Group Worksheets

Landowners filing for an Agricultural Assessment Exemption in 2021 must file applications with their local Town Assessor by **March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021**. To complete an application for an Agricultural Assessment Exemption, landowners must have a Soil Group Worksheet prepared by the Soil & Water Conservation District for each tax parcel they intend to enroll. Agricultural land does not automatically receive an Agricultural Assessment Exemption; eligibility is determined by the assessor and **Landowners must apply each year with their assessor to remain eligible**. However, tax parcels with an existing Soil Group Worksheet and currently enrolled in the Agricultural Assessment Exemption program, do not need a new Soil Group Worksheet unless the total parcel acreage or land use has changed. For eligibility information, visit

[https://www.tax.ny.gov/research/property/assess/valuation/ag\\_overview.htm](https://www.tax.ny.gov/research/property/assess/valuation/ag_overview.htm) or contact your local Town Assessor or County Real Property Tax office.

To get a Soil Group Worksheet completed, please contact Seneca County SWCD, 315-568-4366, to **make an appointment**. A Soil Group Worksheet costs \$30 per parcel and, you will need a current copy of your tax bill for each parcel that qualifies for the Agricultural Assessment Exemption program. We are accepting appointments for Soil Group Worksheets from January 4<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

**Remember, it is the landowner's responsibility** to get all Soil Group Worksheets and applications to the Assessor by **March 1, 2021**.

---

## Take the Seneca County Agriculture Survey!

Everyone is invited to take the Seneca County Agricultural Survey! Public, farmers, farmland owners, and agribusiness are all encouraged to participate. Take the Survey at

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/SenecaAgPlan](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SenecaAgPlan)

If you prefer to use a paper version of the survey, copies are available by request by calling (315) 539-1723.

The survey will provide insight and information that will be used by the County, along with Cooperative Extension, Soil and Water Conservation District and others to develop a county-wide agricultural and farmland enhancement plan. The information will also help the County with an upcoming review of the NYS Certified Agricultural District boundaries.

**Your voice is important!**

Please participate and take the survey by **November 20, 2020!**

# Municipal Erosion Control Measures

Erosion mitigation measures installed along our roadways and other vital infrastructure are paramount in our efforts to reduce nutrient laden sediments making their way to our Lakes. To quote the Cornell Local Roads Program's Roadway and Roadside Drainage manual; "Approximately 30 tons of material can be eroded from 1 mile of ditches before you can see the damage!". Couple that number with hundreds of miles of roads in Seneca County, and you can see where the potential for sediment loading can occur.

Seneca County Soil & Water Conservation District works with all the Local, Town and County Highway Departments on erosion control measures such as grade control, hard armoring, outlet protection and re-vegetation within their rights-of-way. All

these measures either work to slow the highly erosive power of rushing water or to hold erodible soils together with robust root structure.

According to the Cornell Local Roads Program, the implementation of erosion control best management practices will also ease future maintenance costs.



Town of Lodi Highway Dept. - Outlet Protection

# Permit Assistance

If you're planning on working in the lake, canal, a stream or an area that might be a wetland; you may need to apply for a permit through the Army Corps of Engineers, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and/or the NYS Canal Corporation. There are a couple of preliminary resources to help determine whether a permit is required; the first being the NYSDEC Resource Mapper (<https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/38801.html>). This interface can show you stream classifications and a rough estimate of wetland status as well as, required buffer areas. The other is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Wetlands Mapper (<https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/>). Keep in mind, just because you're not in a wetland on one of these maps; doesn't mean you're not in a wetland! Only a wetland delineation, performed by a professional, can determine the true wetland status. Most environmental engineering firms can do the wetland delineation and NYSDEC is able to do them as well, depending on workload and availability.

When a permit is required you can find the joint application and instructions at: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6222.html>

When working on the lake or canal, the jurisdictional agencies will require a Mean High-Water Level (MHWL) mark indicated on your permit application plans. MHWL is the location on your waterfront at which those agencies have jurisdiction.

Seneca County SWCD can mark MHWL and offers that service for a fee of \$25. You can submit the joint application yourself or some contractors will do it for you. Seneca County SWCD is also available to assist with the permit application process for a fee of \$150 (including MHWL). However, there are no guarantees that the permit will be granted by either jurisdictional agency.

Please remember, you must have a permit issued from all applicable jurisdictional agencies prior to starting any work.

For permit application assistance or to get MHWL marked, please contact the Soil & Water office at (315) 568-4366.



MHWL stakes on Seneca Lake



Completed Rock Rip-Rap shoreline stabilization

# 2020 Aquatic Plant Harvesting Report

While the Seneca County SWCD Aquatic Plant Harvesting program was centered around removing and eliminating the spread of invasive aquatic plants, the objective has transitioned to increase the accessibility and usability of the county's waterbodies while leaving them ecologically intact. Aquatic vegetation is of the utmost importance for maintaining water quality and providing shelter for a large cross section of aquatic life found in our waterbodies.

A careful balance must be struck to meet the demands of human use of the lakes as well as the needs of other organisms who rely on the lake's ecosystem for survival. The Aquatic Plant Harvesting program seeks to provide relief to areas of the county's waterbodies where recreational usability is impaired.

Due to the shallow waters and nutrient rich sediment bed, the Northern end of Cayuga Lake and sections of the Cayuga-Seneca Canal are abundant with aquatic plants.

Nutrient inputs, solar radiation and a ready supply of water ensure that these waterbodies are highly productive. From hindering navigation and swimming, to creating water and air quality issues during mass die off events, aquatic vegetation can dramatically interfere with people's use of these waterbodies. However, it's important to remember that while aquatic vegetation may be a nuisance, it is an unavoidable reality in aquatic ecosystems and is vital to maintaining ecological stability.

Again, in 2020 the Seneca County SWCD contracted with Cayuga County SWCD who's

harvesting equipment is much larger and has proven to be much more efficient with a transport barge that collects harvested plants and transports them back to the conveyor to be transported to an off-site location and allowed to compost. Cayuga County SWCD was available for harvest in early August and harvested the Northwestern shoreline from Cayuga Lake State Park to Canoga Creek area.



## 2020 Aquatic Plant Harvesting Report Cont.

In total, approx. 130 tons of weeds were harvested from Cayuga Lake with the majority being Curly-Leaved Pondweed, Eelgrass and some Eurasian Watermilfoil.

While aquatic plants seemed to be less in Cayuga Lake, the Cayuga – Seneca Canal saw much denser plant populations this summer. Commencing at Oak Island and working our way west to the Seneca Lake Outlet & Seneca Lake State Park Marina and then doubling back again, harvesting totals consist of approx. 200 tons of aquatic plants.

Examples of harvested aquatic plants are pictured below.



Curly-Leaved Pondweed - Invasive



Eelgrass - Native



Eurasian Watermilfoil - Invasive

The summer operation focusses on removing invasive aquatic plants as well as clearing navigational channels out to deeper water. All harvested aquatic plants are collected and transported to an off-site location and allowed to compost.

## Water Chestnut



2020 Water Chestnut hand pull.

In addition to mechanical harvesting, the SWCD in partnership with the FL PRISM conducted a Water Chestnut hand pull event between Cayuga Lake State Park & the Canoga Marsh area. This event produced 70lbs of Water Chestnut, double from last years harvest. Water Chestnut is an aquatic invasive and reproduction can occur from fragmentation of the rosettes and thorny nutlets which mature in late summer, making early removal key.



For more information on Finger Lakes Invasive Species, please visit the Finger Lakes PRISM website at <http://fingerlakesinvasives.org/>

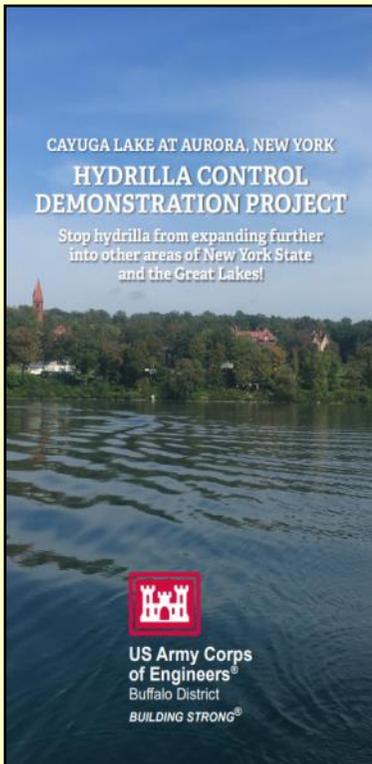


Water Chestnut Rosettes



Water Chestnut Nutlets

# HYDRILLA



Hydrilla is a highly invasive aquatic plant that threatens the health of New York State's lakes and rivers and impacts fishing, boating and swimming. It is a submerged herbaceous perennial plant with visibly serrated leaves that grow in whorls of three to eight, often five. The undersides of Hydrilla leaves can be spiny and the midrib of each leaf is often reddish. Hydrilla can spread by seeds, tubers (which resemble tiny bulbs in the sediment), plant fragments, and turions (overwintering buds located on the stems).



Photo credit: Michael J. Grodowitz, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center

HYDRILLA



## Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

### Invasive

- Whorls of more than 3 leaves
- Leaves often have visibly toothed edge
- Leaf vein often has small visible spines



For more information, please visit the weblinks below:

Cayuga Lake Hydrilla Control Demonstration Project

<https://www.cayugacounty.us/DocumentCenter/View/13269/ACOE-Hydrilla-Aurora-Trifold---June-2020>

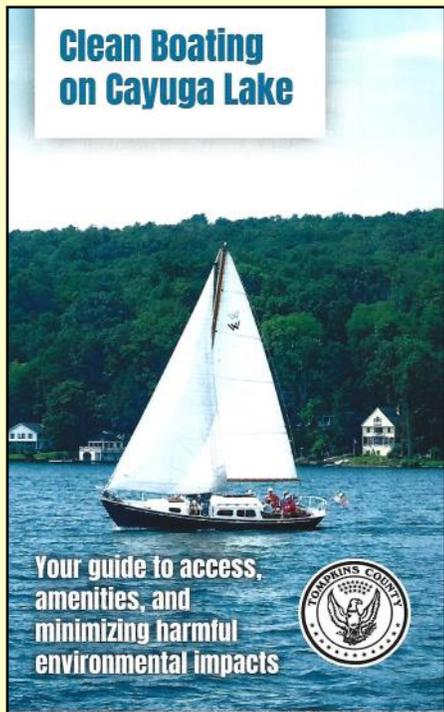
NYS DEC Hydrilla information and Fact Sheets

<https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/104790.html>

Finger Lakes PRISM – Hydrilla in our Waters, How to Stop a Bully

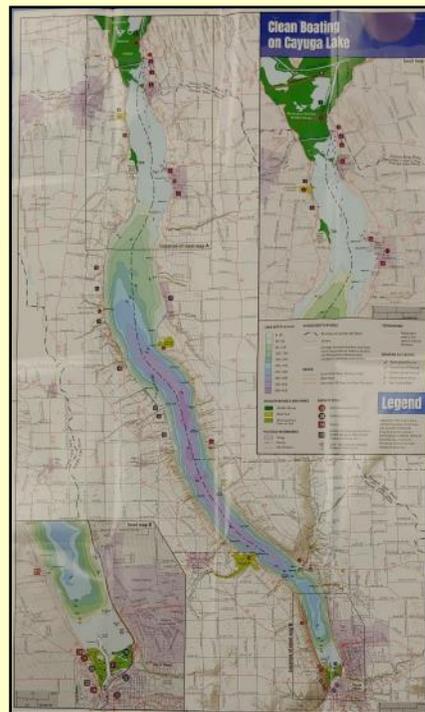
[http://fingerlakesinvasives.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Hydrilla\\_Public\\_Meeting.pdf](http://fingerlakesinvasives.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Hydrilla_Public_Meeting.pdf)

# 2020 Educational Programs



## Cayuga Lake Clean Boating Map

Through a Tri-County partnership with Tompkins, Cayuga & Seneca Counties, Clean Boating Maps will be distributed to boat access locations around Cayuga Lake and will also be available at our office. Cayuga Lake Clean Boating maps will help identify available resources around Cayuga Lake as well as clean boating practices and ways to prevent the spread of invasive species.



## Lake Friendly Living

Lake Friendly Living provides steps you can take right now, at home, to make a difference in watershed health! The program encourages watershed residents to first evaluate their properties in three major areas :

- ◆ Reduce / Eliminate Pollutants
- ◆ Minimize Runoff
- ◆ Capturing and Infiltrate

Both Seneca and Cayuga Lakes have initiated Lake Friendly Living programs. Visit these weblinks to learn more:



**SENECA LAKE**

<http://senecalake.org/lakefriendlyliving>



**CAYUGA LAKE**

<https://www.cayugalake.org/lake-friendly-living/>

## 2020 Educational Programs Cont.

While our Education events may have looked a little different this year, Seneca SWCD was still able to provide a few educational opportunities to the public. Prior to COVID-19, Seneca SWCD, CCE & Farm Bureau were able to provide an in-person presentation in Ovid about Farming in the Watershed that focused on a community conversation about Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and regulations for Dairy Farms.

### Farming in the Watershed

A community conversation about Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and regulations for Dairy Farms.

---

**Wednesday, January 29, 2020**  
6:00 pm—7:30 pm  
Ovid Fire Hall, 2136 Brown Street, Ovid NY 14521

Please RSVP & submit questions in advance to CCE Seneca's email: [seneca@cornell.edu](mailto:seneca@cornell.edu)

**AGENDA:**

6 pm—7 pm  
Overview presented by:  
**Greg Albrecht and Karl Czymmek**

Greg Albrecht—Agriculture Environmental Management (AEM) Coordinator/Nutrient Management Specialist New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets  
Karl Czymmek—Senior Extension Associate, Field Crops & Nutrient Management, Cornell University PRO-DAIRY Program

7pm—7:30 pm  
Questions



---

Sponsored by: Cornell Cooperative Extension of Seneca County, Seneca County Soil & Water Conservation District, and Seneca County Farm Bureau




---

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Seneca County • 308 Main Street Shop Centre Waterloo, NY 13165  
p: (315) 519-9251 • e: [seneca@cornell.edu](mailto:seneca@cornell.edu) • [www.senecacountycco.org](http://www.senecacountycco.org) • Follow us  

Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities  
Cornell Cooperative Extension is an employer and educator recognized for welcoming AA/EO, Protected Veterans, and individuals with Disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities.

In June, partnering with CCE, we offered a Harmful Algal Bloom & Invasive Mussels talk presented by Dr. Kimberly Schulz of SUNY-ESF. The presentation is on our website and can be viewed from the link below:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sBcCwHB17h4&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sBcCwHB17h4&feature=emb_logo)

### Harmful Algal Blooms – HABs - in some high N (nitrogen), low P (phosphorus) lakes Multiple Causes – Including Invasive Mussels?





Owasco Lake Harmful Algal Bloom  
Tim Schneider

**Kimberly L. Schulz, Ph.D.**  
Associate Professor  
Director of CIRTAS - 'Center for Integrated Research and Teaching in Aquatic Science  
Roosevelt Wildlife Station Aquatic Ecologist in Residence  
SUNY-ESF



### Virtual Rain Barrel Workshop August 19, 2020



#### Lake Friendly Living

Seneca Lake PURE WATERS Association




Then in August we co-sponsored a Rain Barrel Workshop with Seneca Lake Pure Waters & Ontario County Soil & Water to help promote Lake Friendly Living in the Seneca Lake Watershed & throughout Seneca County. The webinar is available on our website as well as the link below:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=101&v=ik7OSSIfEc8&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=101&v=ik7OSSIfEc8&feature=emb_logo)

## 2021 Tree and Shrub Seedling Sale

The 2021 Tree and Shrub Seedling Sale will be taking place! Pre-orders and payments will be accepted thru **April 9, 2021**. Order forms will be on our website by mid January or you can call our office to have one mailed to you, 315-568-4366.

Pre-order pick up will be a drive-thru on **Friday, April 30th, 2021**. Limited quantities of overstock may be available for purchase on a first-come, first-serve basis. All available overstock varieties will be pre-packed and sold in bundles of 10.



USDA Farm Service Agency Coronavirus Food Assistance Program 2.0 (CFAP 2) signup is going on now until **December 11, 2020**. This program offers direct payments to farmers and covers all different sectors of agriculture including beef cattle, sheep, and other livestock as well as grapes.

If you'd like more information or file an application please contact the Seneca County FSA Office at 315-568-6346 ext. 2.

# Check out our updated Website!



[www.senecacountyswcd.org](http://www.senecacountyswcd.org)

**Seneca County Soil and Water  
Conservation District**  
**2041 US Route 20, Suite 2, Seneca Falls, NY 13148**  
**www.senecacountyswcd.org**  
**315-568-4366**

**STAFF:**

- Erin Peruzzini** ..... District Manager
- Kristin White** ..... District Bookkeeper & Secretary to the Board
- Christopher Creelman** ..... District Technician
- Matthew Everdyke** ..... District Technician

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

- Michael Reynolds** ..... County Rep & Chairperson
- Ronald McGreevy** ..... County Rep
- Elisabeth Freier** ..... Farm Bureau Rep & Treasurer
- John Hunt** ..... Grange Rep & Vice Chairperson
- Charles Sumner** ..... Member At-Large

**Meetings are the fourth Monday of every month at 9:30 AM  
(unless otherwise noted) Check our website for updates.**