

Ontario County Soil & Water Conservation District

480 North Main Street
 Canandaigua NY 14424
 585-396-1450
info@ontswcd.com
www.ontswcd.com



**January
2018**

We're Thinking Spring!

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Tree and
Shrub
Order Forms

While the snow falls and the winds blow, Ontario County SWCD is thinking about spring.

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Tree and
Shrub
Descriptions

The SWCD native Tree and Shrub Sale order forms are contained in this newsletter. The March Soil Health Workshop plans are complete. Large numbers of soils worksheets for agricultural land tax purposes are being compiled. Stormwater management trainings for DOTs continue. Grant closeouts and proposals occupy much time and desk space. The Western Finger Lakes Envirothon is scheduled for April 19, 2018.

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Tree and
Shrub
Photographs

Field work of all descriptions continues and the initial phases of implementation of revised requirements for onsite wastewater treatment systems in some Canandaigua Lake municipalities have begun. Your SWCD staff welcomes the opportunity to work with municipalities, communities, businesses, farmers and residents to protect the natural resources and enhance the quality of life in Ontario County, New York.

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Tree Planting
Guide

Meet Katie Cappiello, SWCD Water Resource Technician

Please join us in welcoming Katie Cappiello to the Ontario SWCD staff as our new Water Resource Technician.

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Onsite
Wastewater
Model Law

Katie received her Associates degree from the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Ranger School and later graduated from the SUNY-ESF main campus with a Bachelors degree in Natural Resources Management.

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Got
Geese?

Katie has worked for Ontario County in a variety of roles with the NYS Agricultural Experiment Station, Seneca Vegetable Research, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and most recently with Wegmans Organic Farm.

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Soil Health
Workshop
Registration
March 7
Jordan Hall

Katie will be working on agricultural programs as well as water quality projects and agricultural assessments with the District.

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Staff
&
Sponsors



**SAVE THE
DATES:
SWCD
WORKSHOPS**

Soil Health and Nutrient Management Workshop: March 7th, 9am-3pm. Jordan Hall, Geneva.
Municipal Officials Training: March 28th, 6-8 pm, Safety Training Building, Hopewell County Complex.
Forestry Best Management Practices: April 17th, 6pm-9pm. Muller Field Station, Honeoye.
Farm Best Management Practices Workshop: April 26th, 6pm-9pm. Naples Fire Station, Naples.

2018 TREE & SHRUB PROGRAM

ONTARIO COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
 480 NORTH MAIN STREET CANANDAIGUA NY 14424 (585) 396-1450
 ONTSWCD.COM

Trees and shrubs must be ordered in quantities listed or in multiples of those listed. Call for quantities over 1000.

- ALL SPECIES IN LIMITED QUANTITIES -

CONIFEROUS TREES

Pricing	Species & Size	Quantity	Cost
10/\$15.00 of same species	Colorado Blue Spruce 10-16"	_____	_____
100/\$100.00 of same species	Concolor Fir 8-14"	_____	_____
500/\$400.00 of same species	NEW Douglas Fir 9-15"	_____	_____
	White Pine 6-14"	_____	_____
	White Spruce 9-15"	_____	_____

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Pricing	Species & Size	Quantity	Cost
10/\$15.00 of same species	Buttonbush 12-18"	_____	_____
100/\$100.00 of same species	Elderberry 10-18"	_____	_____
	Juneberry (Serviceberry) 6-15"	_____	_____
	Native White Birch 12-18"	_____	_____
	Red Osier Dogwood 10-18"	_____	_____
	NEW Shagbark Hickory 6-12"	_____	_____
	Sugar Maple (The NYS Tree) 12-18"	_____	_____
	Sycamore 12-18"	_____	_____
	NEW White Oak 12-18"	_____	_____

PACKETS

NEW Shade Tree (2 each – Hybrid Poplar, Red Maple, River Birch, Silver Maple, Sycamore)	\$18.00	_____	_____
NEW Native Flowering (2 each – Am Cranberry, Black Chokeberry, Elderberry, Juneberry, White Flowering Dogwood)	\$18.00	_____	_____



SUPPLIES (Tax Included)

Bluebird Nest Box (The NYS Bird)	1 / \$15.00, 5 / \$70.00	_____	_____
Fluorescent Marking Flags	10 / \$2.00, 100 / \$15.00	_____	_____
GRAND TOTAL		_____	_____

All species are bare rootstock. Species subject to change without notice. The District reserves the right to refund payment for species if unavailable.
 The District will NOT be responsible for the success or failure of plantings.

Orders with payment must be placed by **March 9, 2018**

Enclose checks payable to **Ontario County SWCD**

PICKUP TIMES/DATES:

8:00 am to 4:00 pm, **FRIDAY, APRIL 20**

8:00 am to 12:00 NOON, **SATURDAY, APRIL 21**

LOCATION: Beautifully Renovated Dairy Barn

Ontario County Fairgrounds

2820 County Road 10, Canandaigua, NY 14424

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: (_____) _____

Where did you get this order form? SWCD Office ONTSWCD.COM Mail Town Hall Other: _____

In compliance with New York State Sales and Use Tax Regulations, 20 NYCRR, Section 529.2(e) - All trees and shrubs are to be used for effective conservation practices such as windbreaks, soil erosion control, etc and will not be planted for ornamental purposes. Trees and shrubs sold will not be removed with roots attached for resale.

ALL NATIVE

2018 TREE & SHRUB DESCRIPTIONS

AMERICAN CRANBERRY – *Viburnum trilobum* When mature, an 8-12' multi-stemmed shrub with clusters of white flowers in May. Bright red fruit attracts birds September-February. Wetland planting, screen or wildlife.

BLACK CHOKEBERRY – *Aronia melanocarpa* A native upright, spreading, 8x 8' suckering, multi-stemmed shrub with green glossy leaves in summer and orange and red leaves in Fall. Full sun to partial shade and tolerates wet soils.

BUTTONBUSH – *Cephalanthus occidentalis* Deciduous shrub with an open-rounded habit that grows 6-12' tall. Easily grown in moist, humusy soils in full sun to part shade. Grows very well in wet soils, including flood conditions and shallow standing water. Tiny, tubular, 5-lobed, fragrant white flowers appear in dense, spherical, long-stalked flower heads in early to mid-Summer. Long, projecting styles give the flower heads a distinctively pincushion-like appearance. Flower heads are very attractive to bees and butterflies.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE – *Picea pungens* Grows up to 100'. Will reach 6' in 8-9 years, starting with a 3-year seedling. Its stiff, silvery-blue to bluish-green needles are 1" long. A handsome tree in a single planting or as a dense colorful screen or windbreak spaced 6' apart. Well-drained soil with good moisture and full sun.

CONCOLOR FIR – *Abies concolor* Grows up to 50'. A beautiful and easy to care for evergreen. Ashy gray trunk and silver foliage. Holds needles best of any short-needle tree. Requires good drainage.

DOUGLAS FIR – *Pseudotsuga menziesii* A popular tree reaching 6' in 9-10 years, starting with a 3-year seedling. Short, flat, soft blue-green needles. Grows fast in moist, well-drained soils. Full sun. Majestic evergreen.

ELDERBERRY – *Sambucus canadensis* 5-12' multi-stemmed shrub. In mid-June it has white flowers and in mid-August it has purple fruit when ripe, eaten by many species of birds. Elderberry tolerates most soils and roadside conditions.

HYBRID POPLAR – *Populus* Grows extremely fast to a height of 60'. Narrow crown spreads 15-20'. Great for windbreaks and screens. Requires full sun. Grows in a variety of soils.

JUNE BERRY/SERVICE BERRY – *Amelanchier alnifolia* Large shrub, excellent native. White flowers in late April, followed by fruit in July. Tolerates full sun/partial shade, harsh climates and alkaline soils. Good wildlife food source and erosion control.

NATIVE WHITE BIRCH – *Betula papyrifera* Grows up to 50' tall. Open green foliage. Grows best in cool, moist locations. Tolerates fairly wet locations (along water). Pendulous, graceful branches and snow-white bark. Bark turns white in 4-6 years. Plant 3-4 seedlings together to create clump effect.

RED MAPLE – *Acer rubrum* Medium-sized (20-60') tree with opposite branching and green to flaming orange Fall leaf color.

RED OSIER DOGWOOD – *Cornus sericea* Very geographically widespread native shrub with unique deep red stems, creamy white Spring flowers, white fruit and maroon Fall leaves. Excellent for reestablishing moist sites and stabilizing eroding streambanks. Wildlife food source for numerous species.

RIVER BIRCH – *Betula nigra* Shaggy-barked tree with a medium to fast growth rate to reach a height of 40-80'. The exposed inner bark color ranges from gray to cinnamon to reddish brown. Native.

SHAGBARK HICKORY – *Carya ovata* A member of the walnut family, the Shagbark Hickory thrives in humid eastern North America. The hardy tree grows in a variety of soils including clay, slightly acidic soils and of course loam. A fairly slow growing tree that can reach 100' and live hundreds of years. Valuable food source.

SILVER MAPLE – *Acer saccharinum* 50-70' fast growing upright tree with strong spreading branches. Leaves deeply five-lobed. Excellent source of shade.

SUGAR MAPLE – *Acer saccharum* The official New York State Tree. Grows up to 75'. Offers good shade in the Summer and brilliant scarlet-orange foliage in the Autumn. Provides maple sugar products. Thrives in well-drained soil. Full sun, but will tolerate some shade.

SYCAMORE – *Platanus occidentalis* Very fast growing hardwood that is long lived and reaches 100-140' in height. Best on creek bottoms or low slopes. Good on most sites except swamps or dry sand hills. Requires direct sunlight.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD – *Cornus florida* Grows 20-30'. Beautiful leaf color in the Fall and showy white flowers April-May. Red fruit through late December.

WHITE OAK – *Quercus alba* A tall, noble tree that grows well in most soil types. Acorns provide for an important and diverse wildlife food source. Important native.

WHITE PINE – *Pinus strobus* Grows up to 100' tall. Moderate growth with good needle retention. Soft, flexible, green needles in groups of 5. Grows best in moderately-well drained soils. Great for mixed windbreaks or screens.

WHITE SPRUCE – *Picea glauca* Grows up to 90' tall reaching 6' in 7-8 years beginning with a 3-year seedling. Its stiff needles are light bluish-green, usually 1" long. Thrives in full sun and well-drained soil. Extremely hardy and will live where other varieties will not.

Deciduous Shrubs and Trees 2018

These conservation plants also attract, feed, and shelter butterflies, bees and birds.



American Cranberry



Buttonbush



Elderberry



Juneberry in bloom



Red Osier dogwood in winter



Native White Birch



Shagbark Hickory in autumn



Sugar Maple



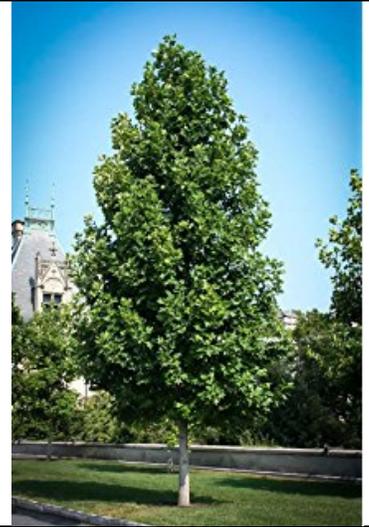
White Oak *** New this year!



Sycamore



River Birch (Shade Tree Packet)



Hybrid Poplar (Shade Tree Packet)



White Flowering Dogwood
(Native Packet)



Black Chokecherry
(Native Packet)



Silver Maple
(Shade Tree Packet)

Coniferous Trees



Colorado Blue Spruce



Concolor Fir



Douglas Fir



White Pine Tree



White Spruce Tree

Coniferous trees are an excellent choice for windbreaks to protect livestock, buildings and driveways from wind and snow. Deciduous trees offer shade in summer as well as providing windbreak values.

The benefits of windbreaks can include better survival rates, better rates of gain and ease of handling livestock.

Field soil erosion from wind can be greatly reduced with judicious placing of windbreaks.

Reduction of energy costs for heating and cooling buildings also results from the use of windbreaks.



Fluorescent Marking Flags

These bluebird nest boxes are constructed to correct dimensions for best brood survival rate.

Interior front wall is scored to provide secure footing for fledglings leaving the nest.



Bluebird Nest Boxes



New York's State's Bird is looking for a "Home, Tweet Home".

FORESTRY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WORKSHOP: call 585-396-1450 x6325 for information

April 17th, 6-9pm, Muller Field Station, Honeoye

Speakers: Brice June, DEC; Corey Figueiredo, Future Forest Consulting;

Emily Staychock, Cornell Cooperative Extension Master Forest Owners Program

Tree Planting Guide

Choose the right place to plant:

Answer these questions before you plant:

How tall and how broad will it grow?

- Where are the utility wires?
- Where is the septic system?
- Where are the building foundations?
- What are the growing requirements?

Did you test your soil?

- Is it moist?
- Is it well drained?
- Is it acidic?

Spring is the best time for planting.

Ontario County SWCD wraps your tree and shrub roots in packaging dipped in hydrated gel to retain moisture during the transfer to your planting site.

When you receive your trees, the deciduous ones will generally be leafless and the evergreens may have a few yellow needles from winter cold. However, your trees are still very much alive even though they are dormant. Plant your trees carefully, water them well and allow several weeks for them to put out buds.

If the weather is too cold to plant, put the bundle in a cool, frost-proof place. Open the bag and dampen the tops and packing around the roots.

If the weather is warm and you are not ready to plant, heeling the seedlings into a trench will protect the roots until they can be planted.

Dig a trench in a cool, moist shady area away from sun and wind. The trench should be deep enough to bury all roots.

Remove packaging material. Spread out seedlings along one side of the trench. Spread out the roots, refill trench and firmly pack soil around the roots. Keep the soil moist.

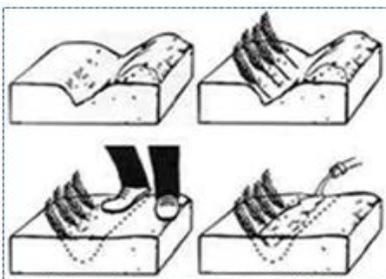


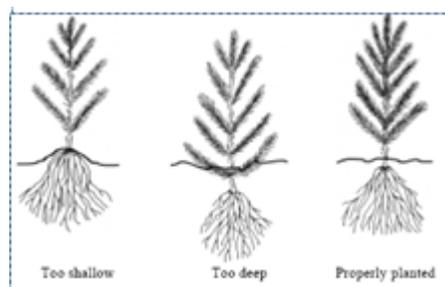
Illustration: Heeling in seedlings.

Keep the roots moist until you plant.

Carry seedlings in a pail with water.

Dig a hole wide enough for roots to spread and deep enough that roots won't be bent. Place compost in the bottom of the hole.

Place the tree at the same depth it grew in the nursery. Spread out the roots.



Hold the tree in place and fill the hole with soil, pack soil firmly.

Water the tree well as soon as you plant it.

Protect the tree with fencing or other means to minimize deer browsing.

Keep grass and weeds away from the bottom of the tree.

If mats are utilized around tree roots to prevent weeds sprouting, check for rodent damage regularly as mice and voles are known to take up residence under such mats and will chew roots and bark.

Water the trees weekly for the first year except in freezing weather. Water during dry periods in the second year.



Model Onsite Wastewater Treatment (Septic) Law

A model Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Law was drafted for the local municipalities within the Canandaigua Lake Watershed to consider for adoption based on New York State's Local Home Rule status.

During the past year, the Towns of Canandaigua and South Bristol adopted this law. With the adoption by these two municipalities, the entire west shore line of Canandaigua Lake now has better protection from inadequately operating systems.

The major provisions of the law are:

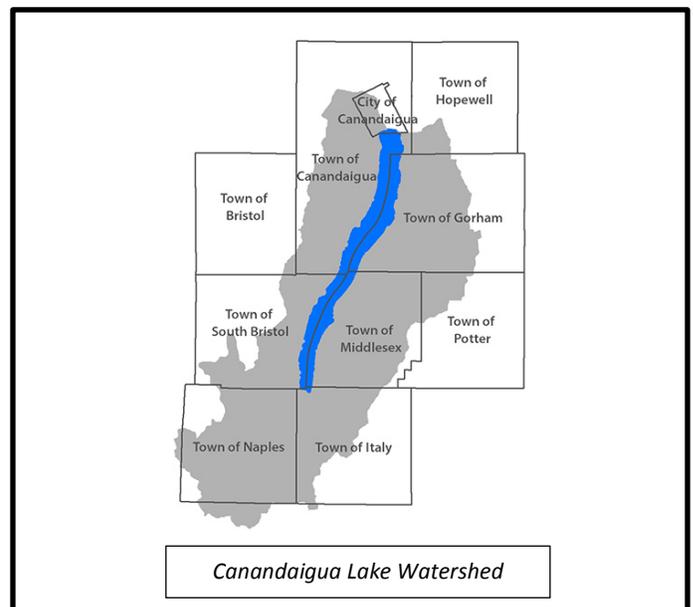
1. Mandatory inspection of all existing systems at the time of property / deed transfer.
2. Mandatory inspections of all systems with the absorption system within 200 feet of the lake once every five years.
3. Design criteria for absorption systems within 200 feet of the lake are more strict than Appendix 75-A. ***
4. Substandard systems (not meeting Appendix 75-A) with absorption system within 200 feet of the lake must be brought into compliance with those design criteria referred to in No. 3 above within 12 months of the conveyance of real property.
5. All Enhanced Treatment Units (ETUs) are required to have a service contract with an authorized manufacturer's representative, which provides for annual inspections or inspections as specified by the manufacturer.
6. All residences with holding tanks shall have a contract for service with a NYSDEC permitted waste transporter to pump the holding tank as needed, and submit a copy of pump-out receipts to the Town and the Watershed Inspector's office.

The remaining shoreline municipalities on the east side of the lake are presently considering adoption of this law.

The intent is to be able inspect these properties and their systems to complete the inventory of all systems per EPA's Guidelines for Management of Onsite Systems and to upgrade any inadequate systems that are encountered to meet current New York State Department of Health and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation standards to the greatest extent possible to protect the water quality of Canandaigua Lake.

George will continue to work with the Commission, Watershed Council, and with those municipalities within the Canandaigua Lake Watershed in the adoption and implementation of this local law as may be pertinent to this end.

*** (Appendix 75-A is the New York State Department of Health Regulation for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems: Wastewater Treatment Standards - Individual Household Systems)



Got Geese?

Canada Geese are in the news. These big birds, once scarce enough that great efforts were undertaken to keep populations viable, have adapted to human-built habitats to the degree that they are now often regarded as intolerable nuisances.

Canada Geese like to live near water, grassy fields, and grain fields – and enjoy lawns. They are particularly drawn to lawns as they can digest grass, and when they are feeding with their young, closely cropped lawns provide an unobstructed view of any advancing predators. Turf grass is especially attractive as the fresh regrowth after mowing is both tender and particularly nutritious. So the geese prosper where there are expansive lawns with adjacent water.



During much of the year they associate in large flocks, and many of these birds may be related to one another. They mate for life with very low “divorce rates,” and mated pairs can be together for as long as 20 years.

In the spring, pairs break out from flocks and begin defending nesting territories. The female lays and incubates the eggs – usually about 5 in a clutch – while the male guards and defends the nest. The eggs hatch in 24-28 days. Less than 24 hours after hatching, goslings will be led to water by their parents to learn how to swim. The goslings will be able to dive 30-40 feet underwater by the time they are a day old.

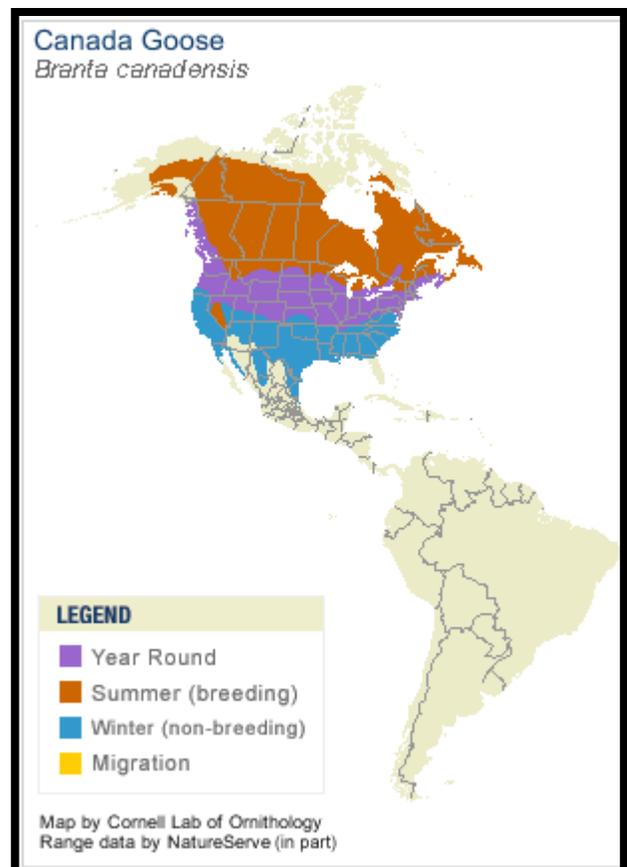
Canada geese will violently attack anything that they sense as a threat to their goslings, including humans and dogs. Young geese often remain with their parents for their entire first year.

Instead of reliably migrating in the fall as they once did, Canada geese have begun to stay here all year around. Abundant lawns, golf courses, parks and farm fields offer ideal habitat. About 2.6 million Canada geese are taken by hunters every year, but this doesn't seem to decrease the population much.

Preventing goose droppings from fouling lawns has turned into a surprisingly common suburban topic of conversation. Government agencies and homeowners have tried plenty of ways to deter geese, including audio repellents that play goose alarm calls or the calls of hawks and eagles.

Replacing Kentucky blue grass with coarser lawn covers that geese don't prefer; scaring them with fireworks, erecting scarecrows (scare-geese?) relocating and culling, and many other approaches have been tried.

What are the best remedies? Installing (or simply allowing to grow) a buffer of tall, natural vegetation such as cattails between the water body and the lawn is often the best approach. Geese won't walk through areas where they can't see predators coming. Stringing invisible fishing line leader as a fence about goose-neck-high along the edge of the lawn and enlisting the chasing instincts of the family dog have also proven successful for some people.



Soil Health & Nutrient Management Workshop

Wednesday, March 7th 2018; 9:00AM to 3:00PM

Jordan Hall, 630 West North Street, Geneva, NY

Lunch included, provided by Kings Catering

8:30-9:00 Registration and Refreshments

9:00-9:05 Welcome and Opening Remarks:

Mark Venuti - Town of Geneva Supervisor, Seneca Watershed Intermunicipal Organization

9:05-10:00 Straight Talk, Crooked Rows, and a Lifetime of No-Till On a Dairy Farm:

John Kemmeren - Angel Rose Dairy Farm, Bainbridge NY

10:00-10:15 Break

10:15-11:15 Doubling Up - Winter Triticale as a Forage:

Tom Kilcer - Advanced Ag Systems

11:15-11:50 Don't Let Slugs Slow You Down in Reduced Tillage:

Mike Stanyard - CCE, NWNYS Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Team

11:50-1:00 Lunch and Exhibitions

1:00-1:45 Agricultural Water Management in Today's Climate:

Tom Eskildsen - Schuyler SWCD, Greg Albrecht - NYS Department of Agriculture & Markets

1:45-2:00 Break

2:00-2:55 Life Between The Rows - Cover Crop Interseeding:

Dave DeGolyer - WNY Crop Management Association, Inc.

2:55-3:00 Closing Remarks

To pre-register, please return this form to: Ontario County Soil & Water Conservation District, 480 N. Main St. Canandaigua, NY 14424, with check made payable to Ontario County SWCD. Pre-registration should be postmarked by February 23rd 2018 Please contact Ontario County SWCD at 585-396-1450 with any questions.

\$20 per participant with pre-registration by FEBRUARY 23rd 2018 (includes lunch)

\$25 per participant for day of event walk-ins (payable by cash or check, includes lunch)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email (Optional): _____

Number of Attendees: _____ Total Amount: _____

DEC Pesticide Applicator Credits and CCA Credits Pending



Workshop held in partnership with the Seneca Watershed Intermunicipal Organization, Cornell CCE, and the 5 Soil & Water Conservation Districts in the Seneca Lake Watershed.

Ontario County SWCD Staff Directory

Senior District Manager:

Megan Webster, CPESC
Ag Environmental Management
Construction Inspection

District Clerk/Treasurer/Secretary

Elaine Borgeest
Fish Stocking Program

Conservation Educator

Edith Davey
Education & Training Programs
Newsletter

Water Resources Technician

Katie Cappiello
Drainage & Farm Assistance
Ag Value Assessments

Water Resources Technician

Tucker Kautz- CCA
Ag Environmental Management
Drainage & Farm Assistance

Conservation District Technician

Tad Gerace
Onsite Wastewater Systems
Tree and Shrub Sale

Canandaigua Lake Watershed Inspector

George Barden - CPESC
Onsite Wastewater Systems

Jamie Noga

Administrative Assistant

Farmers interested in completing an AEM assessment are encouraged to call Tucker Kautz at Ontario County SWCD 585-396-1450 ext. 6324.

The Tier 1 assessment form may be found on our website: www.ontswcd.com or obtained at the SWCD office.



Our Sponsors



Get in Touch!
1-866-547-3954
customerinfo@meadowviewtreefarm.com
Office* 7310 Gulick Rd.
Barn* 7727 State Route 21, Naples NY



CANANDAIGUA
CONTRACTORS

Aaron Shepard
585-269-4865
cdgacontractors@mail.com



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