

OSWCC 2012/13 Nutrient Reduction Outreach Grant
Final Report Form

District: Vinton

Date: 9/16/2014

This Reporting Form and the requested supporting documentation should be completed and returned to the OSWCC in care of Clark Hutson by **July 31, 2014**

Grant funds received: \$ 300.00

Grant funds expended: \$ 300.00

Grant funds on hand: \$ 0

Estimated local match listed on application \$ 400.00

Local match funds received \$ 400.00

Local match funds on hand \$ 0

Amount of unspent Grant Funds you wish to return to the OSWCC: \$ 0

PROJECT SUMMARY (Look back at the grant description that you provided on your original application. Please summarize the most important results of this grant in 250 words or less)

The goal of the grant application was to begin a series of brochures to address common resource concerns that landowners, producers and homeowners encounter. The brochures were designed to provide solution ideas as well as a guide to where further information could be found. The grant allowed for the printing of the first 3 brochures in the series. These brochures will be able to be distributed at various SWCD functions to help provide information to landowners.

Did you meet your objectives as stated in your original application? Yes or No

LESSONS LEARNED:

a) Briefly describe the key challenges you faced and, if applicable, how you adjusted your project including any approved changes to your grant application. (Maximum 250 words)

The biggest challenge was formatting the brochure to provide the most information as possible and keeping it in an easy to use format.

b) Describe any unanticipated benefits to your district or to participants, beyond the original goals or planned activities. (Maximum 250 words)

It allowed a few districts to work together to provide a more unified source of information to interested individuals.

c) Looking back, what would you have done differently? (good and bad)

Not sure, the process went very well.

d) Please provide any suggestions for improving this program.

Open the grant opportunity to more conservation ideas.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION:

1) Attach a summary of the number of; meetings held, participants, samples taken, plans completed, etc.

2) Attach a financial summary (spreadsheet, Peachtree report, etc.) to document your income and expenditures on this grant

3) Attach copies of any news releases, newsletters, brochures, etc. used to publicize this grant or any publicity the district received from another source.

Stream Crossings

- Avoid when possible
- Cross streams as far up the watershed as possible
- Crossings should be 90 degrees
- Break grade as soon as possible on both sides of crossing
- Armor stream bottom and protect banks



Mulching/Seeding

- Protects areas of bare soil
- Success rate of seeding can vary greatly based on amount of sunlight, quality of soil, amount of traffic and moisture.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FACTSHEETS & INFORMATION

naturalresources.msstate.edu/business-resources.html

woodlandstewardship.org

americantrails.org/resources/trailbuilding

ces.ncsu.edu/forestry

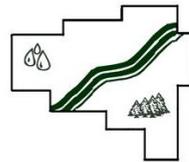
callb4ucut.com

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/oh/home

CONTACTS

ohiodnr.com/tabid/21817/default.aspx



Vinton SWCD



Athens SWCD



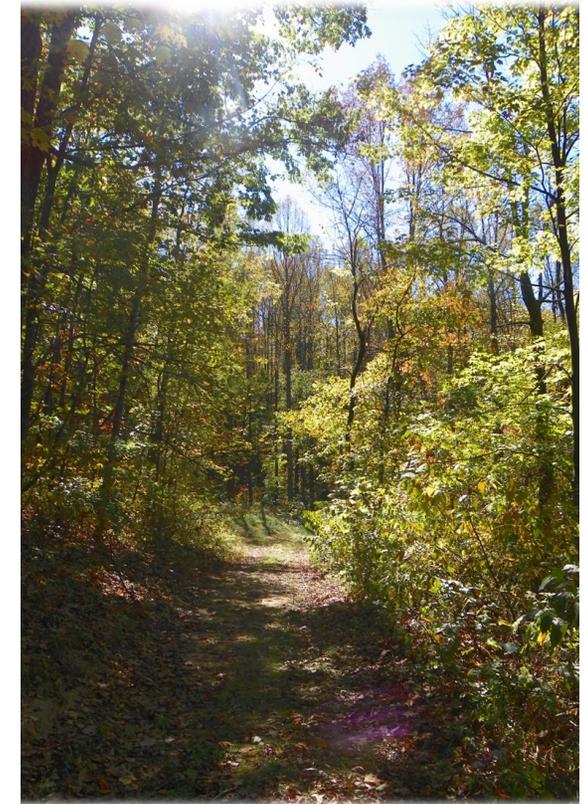
This brochure was created by the staffs of the Athens and Vinton Soil and Water Conservation Districts under the authority of their Boards of Supervisors and with assistance from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Soil and Water Resources.

All services are provided without regard to race, religion, gender, age, physical or mental handicap, national origin or politics.

Original Brochure Printed 2014

Best Management Practices To Address Common Resource Concerns:

Developing Woodland Trails & Access Roads



Pre-Construction Planning

- Layout trail on map
- Identify areas of concern (stream crossings, slopes, property boundaries etc...)
- What/who is the trail designed for
- Water should flow across the trail not follow it—volume and velocity should be kept to a



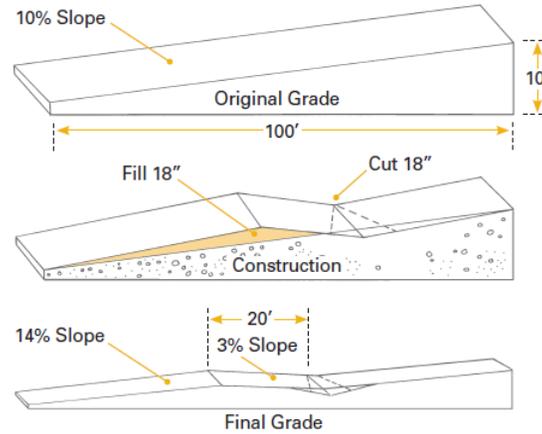
Slope

- Minimize slope on trail as much as possible
- Follow contour
- When trail is steep do so in short distances
- Avoid long straight trails up a slope



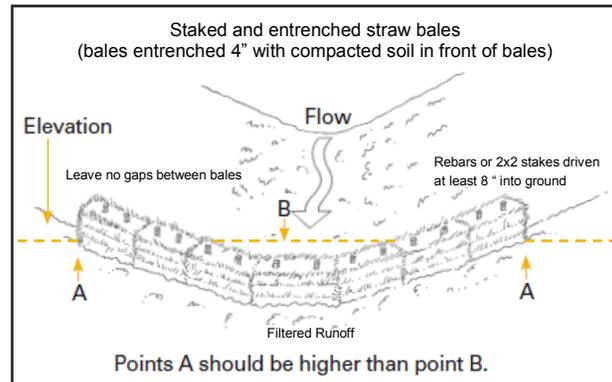
Broad Based/Rolling Dips

- Low out sloped diversions in a road designed to catch water and drain it
- Rolling dips are shorter in length and deeper than a broad based dip



Sediment Barriers

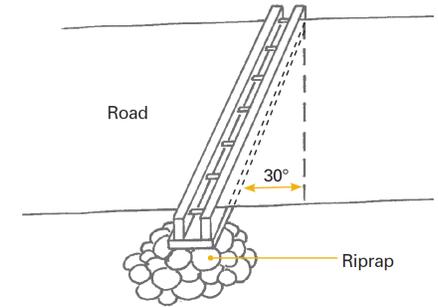
- May need to be installed where concentrated water flow is occurring
- Straw/hay bales work well



Culverts

- Open top or pipe
- Used to divert water across road in controlled fashion

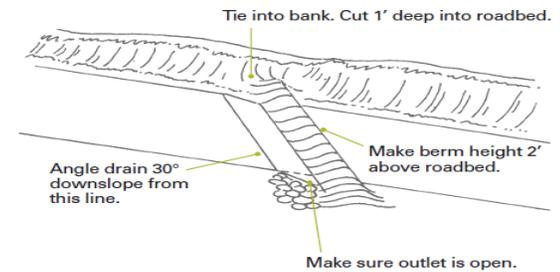
OPEN-TOP CULVERT LAYOUT



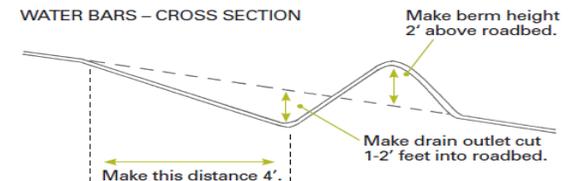
Water Bars

- Intercept water traveling down footpaths, trails and other areas diverting it into stable vegetated areas
- Should have an angle to the road of 30 degrees and have an outslope of 2 to 3 degrees

WATER BARS – TOP VIEW



WATER BARS – CROSS SECTION



Native Planting

- Often require less fertilizer and fewer pesticides
- Helps slow the spread of non-native invasive species
- Attract native birds and butterflies
- Less maintenance



Mulching

- Protects soil from erosion
- Cools and enriches soil
- Reduces weed growth and compaction



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

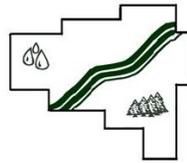
FACTSHEETS & INFORMATION

ohioline.osu.edu
 mdc.itap.purdue.edu
 4rtomorrow.org
 ofswcd.org/backyardconservation.org
 tn.gov/twra/pdfs/backyardbooklet.pdf

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

NRCS Backyard Conservation
 nrcs.usda.gov/wps/.../newsroom/?
 cid=nrcs143_023574

ODNR/DOW Backyards for Wildlife
 ohiodnr.com/backyardforwildlife



Vinton SWCD



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TOMORROW



SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES
 Ohio Department of Natural Resources

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Best Management Practices To Address Common Resource Concerns:

Around the Home



Rain Barrels

- Reduce run off
- Water can be stored until needed
- Erosion prevention
- Control moisture around foundation of home



Composting

- Turn waste into valuable fertilizer
- Grass clippings, straw, leaves, brush, fruit & vegetable scraps are some materials that can be used
- Cold Composting—less maintenance, more composting time
- Hot Composting—more work, less composting



Lawn Care

- Use a mulching mower
- Mow high—healthier roots, slow run off
- Do not over water
- Allow buffer area around surface water



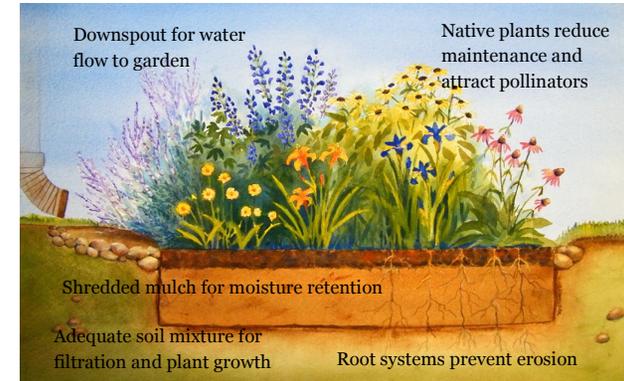
Fertilizer Application

- Soil test and apply only what is needed
- Follow the 4R Nutrient Stewardship Principles
- Fertilize when grass is actively growing (Spring & Fall)
- Use drop or rotary spreader with shield to keep fertilizer on grass
- Don't allow fertilizer to get into storm sewer
- Do not apply when rain and/or wind are forecast



Rain Garden/Wetland

- Low areas or depressions with permeable soils are excellent areas
- Low maintenance
- Allows water to filter rather than run off
- Increase diversity



Drip Irrigation

- Can utilize water collected run off
- Can be done with an elaborate or simple system
- Uses less water with better distribution



Waste Water Irrigation

- Allows nutrient rich waste water to be applied to areas where nutrients can be utilized
- Reduces opportunity for nutrient rich run off to enter natural drainages



Limited Access to Surface Water

- Reduces opportunities for nutrients to enter waterway
- Reduces stream/pond bank erosion
- Wildlife habitat improvement



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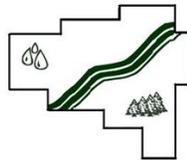
ohioline.osu.edu
mdc.itap.purdue.edu
4rtomorrow.org
efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/treemenuFS.aspx

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Best Management Practices To Address Common Resource Concerns:

Around the Farm



Adjust Lot Size and Location

- Reduce lot size to minimize disturbance area
- Create dry lot for use when field conditions are unfavorable
- Maintain buffer areas around sacrifice area
- Well drained site with good accessibility



Gutters & Diversions

- 1" of rain on a 100 sq. ft. roof produces approximately 60 gallons of water
- Reducing the amount of surface water entering an area reduces the likelihood of nutrient run off
- Captured roof run off can be utilized as supplementary source of water



Manure Tarps

- Keeps rain water from leaching through stockpiled manure and picking up and moving nutrients from the pile
- Makes manure pile less inviting to flies



Install Heavy Use Pad and Access Road

- Gravel or concrete pad to contain livestock on when conditions are poor
- Nutrients deposited on pad can be spread on field when conditions improve
- Minimizes compactions and soil disturbance



Conservation Buffers

- Act as natural filters to reduce pollutants from entering waterways
- Reduce velocity of run off
- Can be created using trees, shrubs, grasses, or a combination



Tile Plugs & Stops

- Utilized to control drainage pattern of an area
- Tiles are used only when necessary
- Tiles can carry pollutants directly to waterway

