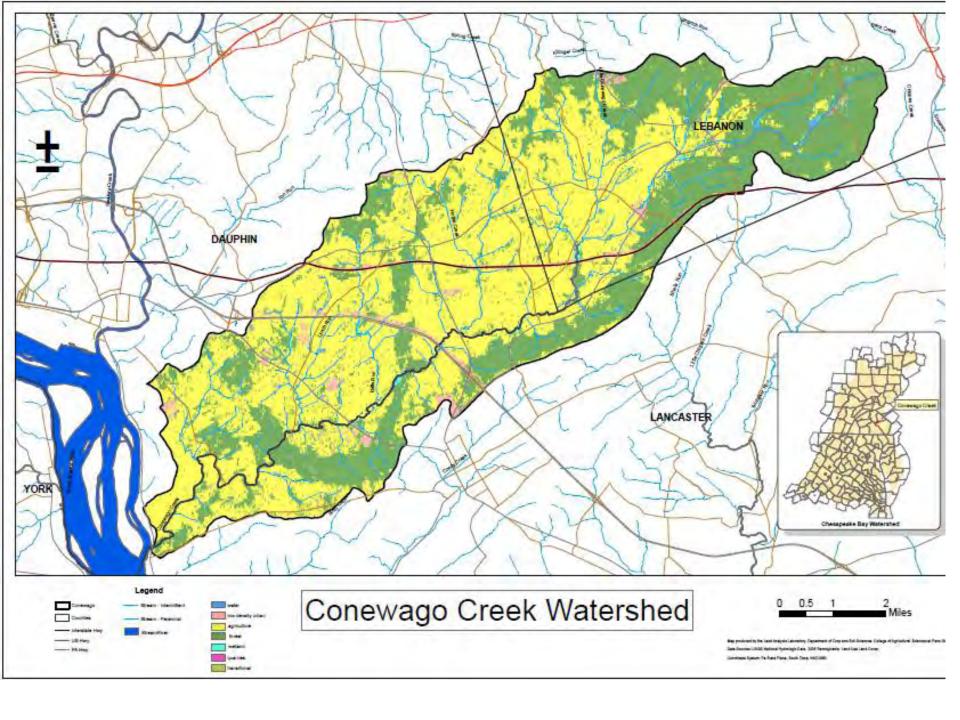


THE CONEWAGO CREEK INITIATIVE Community working together for a restored Conewago.

A Retrospective: 2009 - 2013

Matt Royer
Director, Agriculture & Environment Center
Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences



Conewago Creek Timeline "The Stars Align" (M Hubler)





TCCCA Founded



DCCD's First 319 Grant



Conewago Initiative NFWF Grant to PSU













Conewago WIP Finalized



TCCCA Hershey Meadows 319 Grant



USDA Showcase Watershed Designation



Conewago Creek Initiative The Partnership



Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay **Aquatic Resource Restoration Co.** Capital Area RC&D **Chesapeake Bay Foundation Chesapeake Commons Dauphin County Conservation District Elizabethtown Area Water Authority** Elizabethtown College **Lancaster County Conservation District** LandStudies, Inc. **Lebanon County Conservation District Londonderry Township Lower Dauphin High School Milton Hershey School** PA DEP Penn State Public Media

Penn State University

Red Barn Consulting
RGS Associates
South Londonderry Township
Stroud Water Research Center
Susquehanna River Basin Commission
Tetra Tech
Tri-County Conewago Creek Association
USDA Agriculture Research Service
USDA NRCS
US Fish and Wildlife Service
US Geologic Survey
Viable Industries, LLC
Wild Resources, Inc.
ZedX, Inc.

Conewago Creek Initiative Organizational Structure



Project Advisory Team (PAT)

Stewardship Development Team

BMP Team

Non Ag Team

Envt'l Markets Team Monitoring Team

Staff support provided by Penn State Agriculture and Environment Center

- Project Coordinator (M. Royer)
- Assistant Project Coordinator (K. Kyler)
- Student Interns





- Over 100 residents engaged to create a vision for the watershed
- Over 40 community events engaging 1,300 participants



- 135 "Stream Team" volunteers trained, 3,400 youth involved
- Website (conewagoinitiative.net), e-newsletter, Facebook





 Communicating value of ecosystem services: Stories from the Conewago

 Identifying environmental market opportunities (12 nutrient trading assessments)



Nan Harson learned about conservation just as he learned farming — as a child from his father, who first established conservation practices on the Harson Farm because they "made sense." Ivan's father planted more than 3,000 evergreens on the family daily farm.

In the 1940s, ivan worked alongside his father to "create less work and take care of the land" by strip cropping, maintaining grassed waterways and building terraces.



Before farming equipment had hydraulios, herrows had to be picked up manually when crossing over disches. The Hansons decided to avoid the consistently wet

took to prepare the fields, while also allowing grass to grow and reducing the soil runoff into the Little Conewago Creek.

Even when the technology was available to put those ditches back into production, the Hamsons kept them as grassed waterways because they saw the benefit to water quality and decided that was more important to the long-term health of the farm.

Today, on the \$14-acro Hanson Farm, Ivan and the farmers who lease his land to grow crops still practice those traditional practices plus conservation tillage, ferroing that excludes fivestock from the creak, riparian buffers and crop rotation. Conservation practices like no-till require careful watching of the weather and waiting to apply. amune until the forecast is clear of rain that will each the nutrients away. On the other hand, nol creates less soil nunoff and reduces the time it kes to propere a field for planting, saving gas and bor costs.

The Hansons
in 2007 planted
a riparian
buffer through
the USDA's
Conservation



Conservation

Resource Simpresement Program, adding 7.7 more acres of vivocalized to their property To leave access nativisties in own resulters from entering the others, now are for record away from the stream, own are for record away from the stream. When the wearther showing should be prevent a rainful from wealthing this of the stream When the wearther showing should be prevent an inful from wealthing this of the stream When the wealther showing show in part of the stream When the wealther showing showing the stream of the fields to result in the crops, leaves some into the profession showing assessment only the stream of the fields to result in the crops, addition a small stated by the such to their broads. All of these practices and management decisions work together to create a productive form and ecopystem.

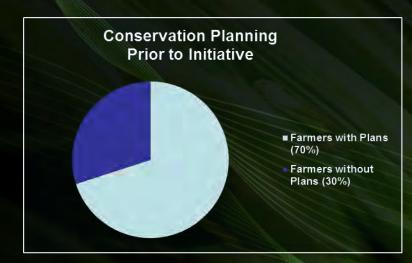
lvan understands that conservation practices, while benefiting soil and water health also have the potential to improve farming productivity. He is pleased with his decisions and every year adds

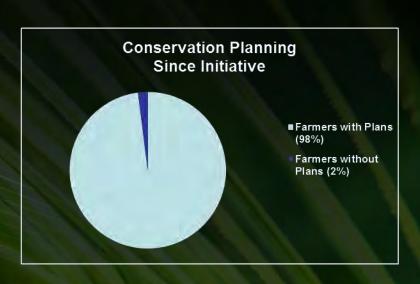






Conservation Planning







BMP Implementation

- Over 7,000 trees planted
- 60 acres riparian buffers restored
- 1,920 acres of conservation tillage
- 183 acres of cover crops
- 26,000 feet of fencing
- 4,700 feet of stream bank restoration
- 31,850 feet of terraces
- 5,475 feet of diversions





Practices

0

Conservation Tillage

(ac/yr)

BMP Implementation Rates

Terraces

(ft/yr)

Initiative

0

Diversions

(ft/yr)

Initiative



Initiative

0

Cover Crops

(ac/yr)



Stormwater Program

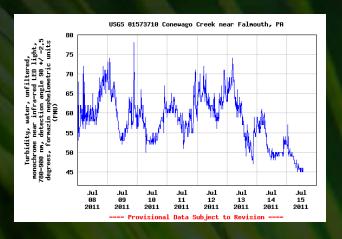
- 22 stormwater plans created
- 14 stormwater BMPs implemented
- Conservation Toolbox for Municipalities created





- Comprehensive monitoring plan
- Two USGS gage stations

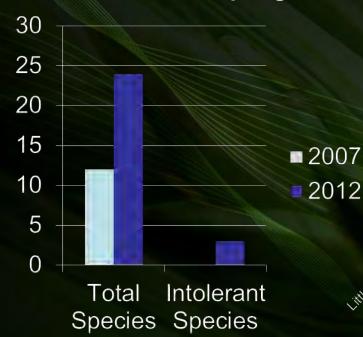




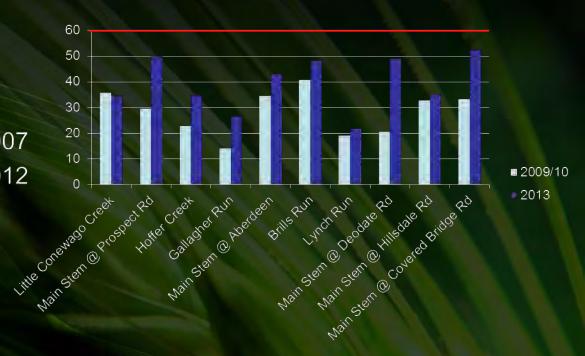








Macroinvertebrate Sampling (IBI Scores)





Visit us on the web at:

www.conewagoinitiative.net

Watch A Conewago Story at:

www.conewagoinitiative.net

Funding for the Conewago Creek Initiative provided by: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Foundation for Pennsylvania Watersheds, and our many Initiative partners