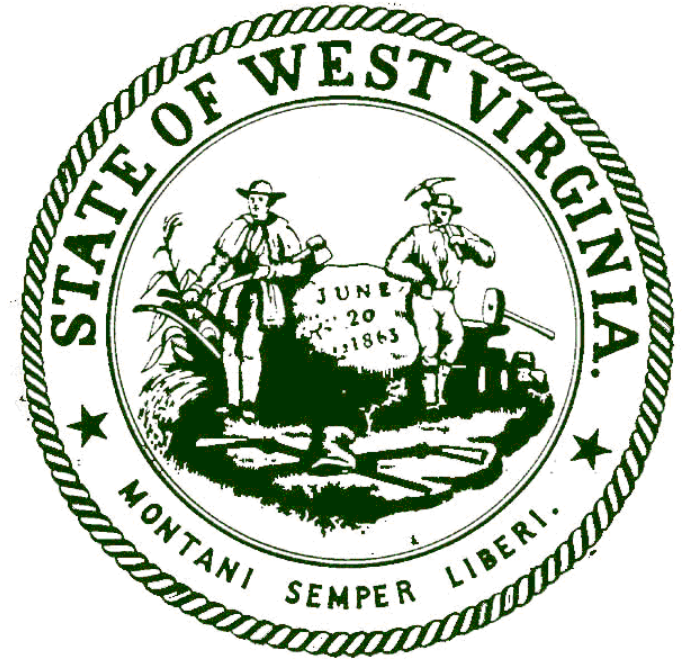




WVCA Team Greenbrier 319 Programs



Where we are at?

Where we are going?

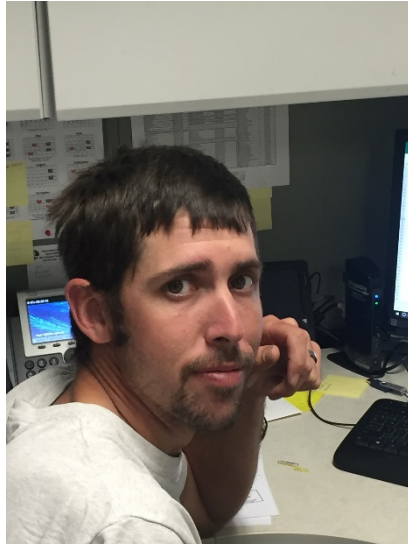
How we plan to get there?

Our Team



Dennis Burns

- B.S. Environmental Science
- Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
- Licensed Pesticide Applicator
- Agricultural Producer



Matt Morgan

- B.S. Agriculture Business Management
- Former Agricultural Commodity Logistics Specialists
- Agricultural Producer



John Nelson

- B.S. Agriculture
- Rosgen Trained Stream Specialists
- Agricultural Producer



Jacob Lavender

- Intern
- Wildlife & Fisheries Major at WVU

Our Partners



Barry Level

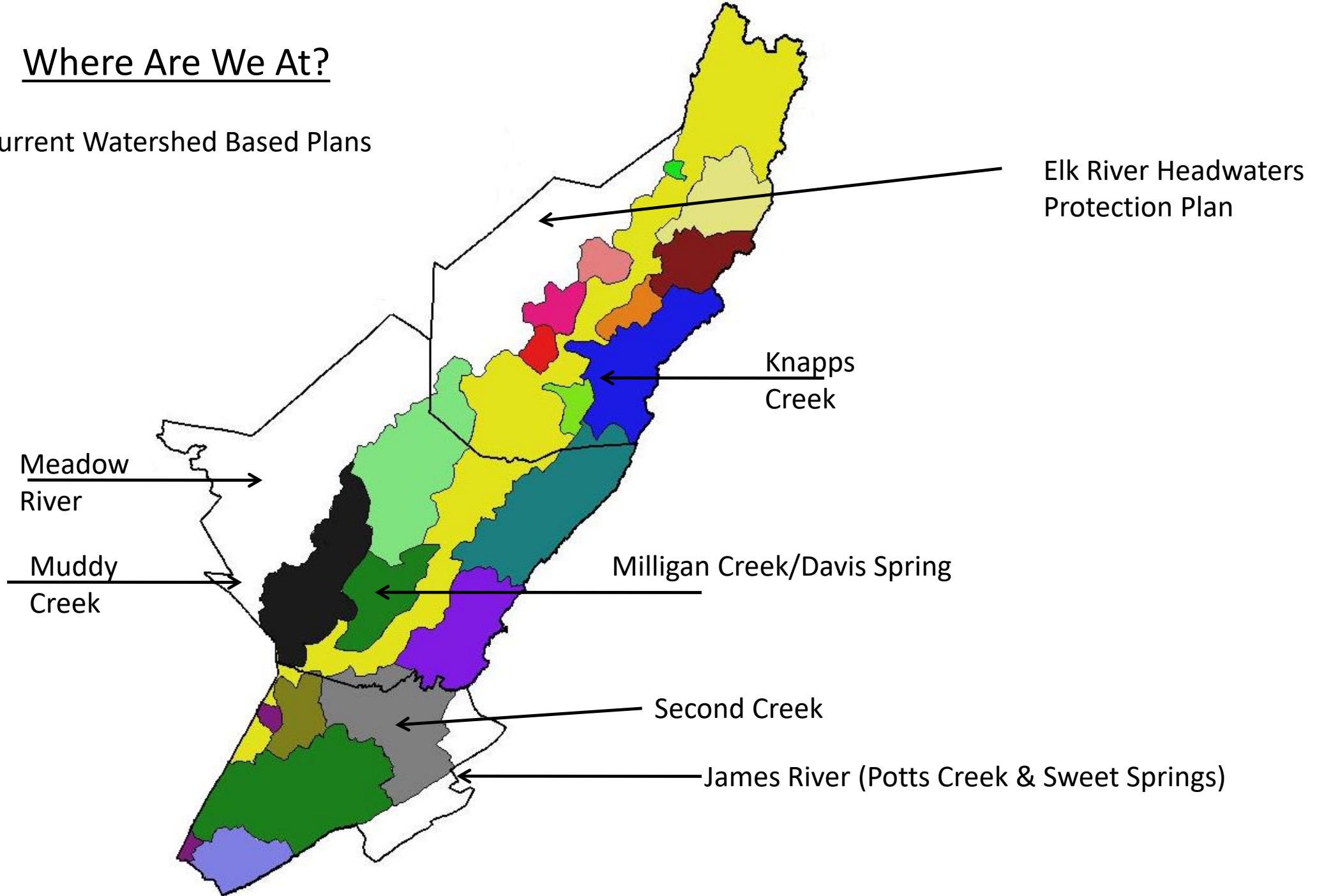
Greenbrier Valley Conservation District

- B.S. Agriculture
- M.S. Strategic Leadership
- Former U.S. Army Strategist

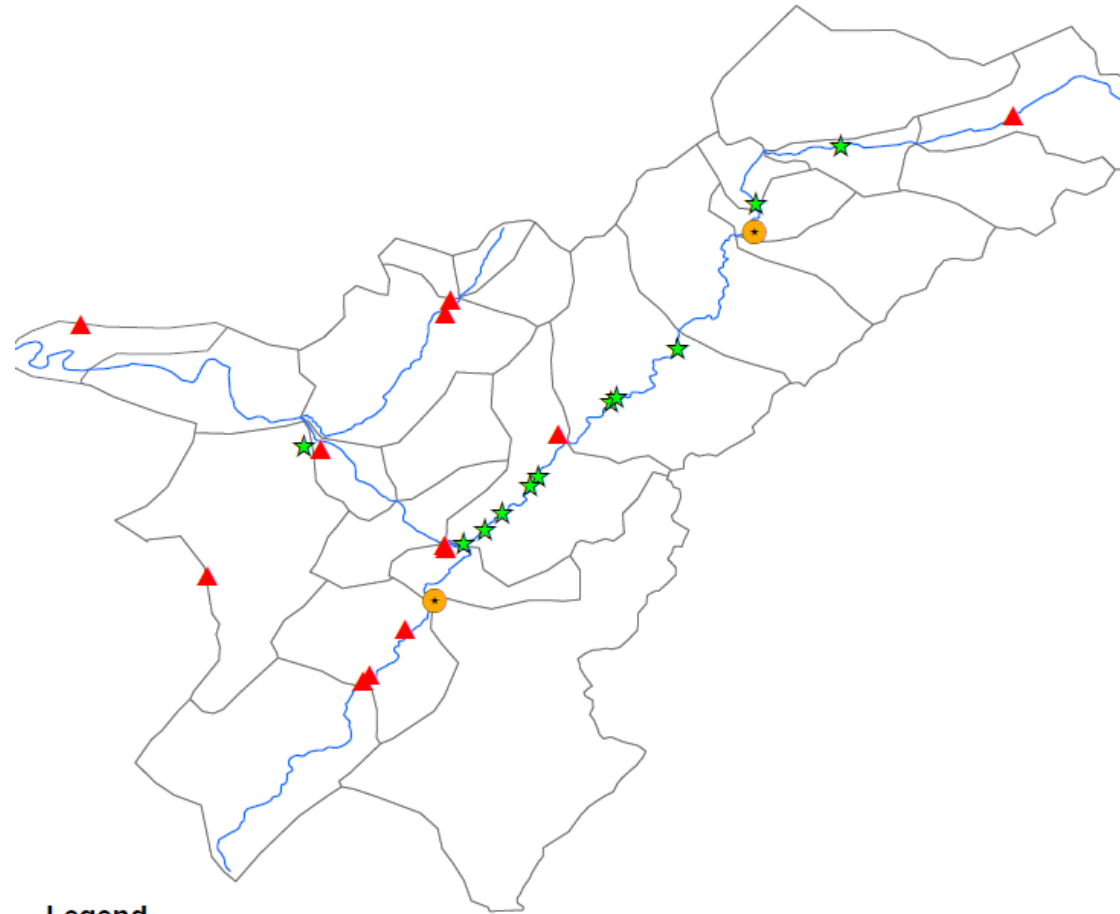


Where Are We At?

Current Watershed Based Plans

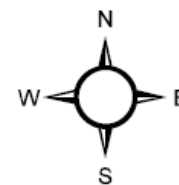


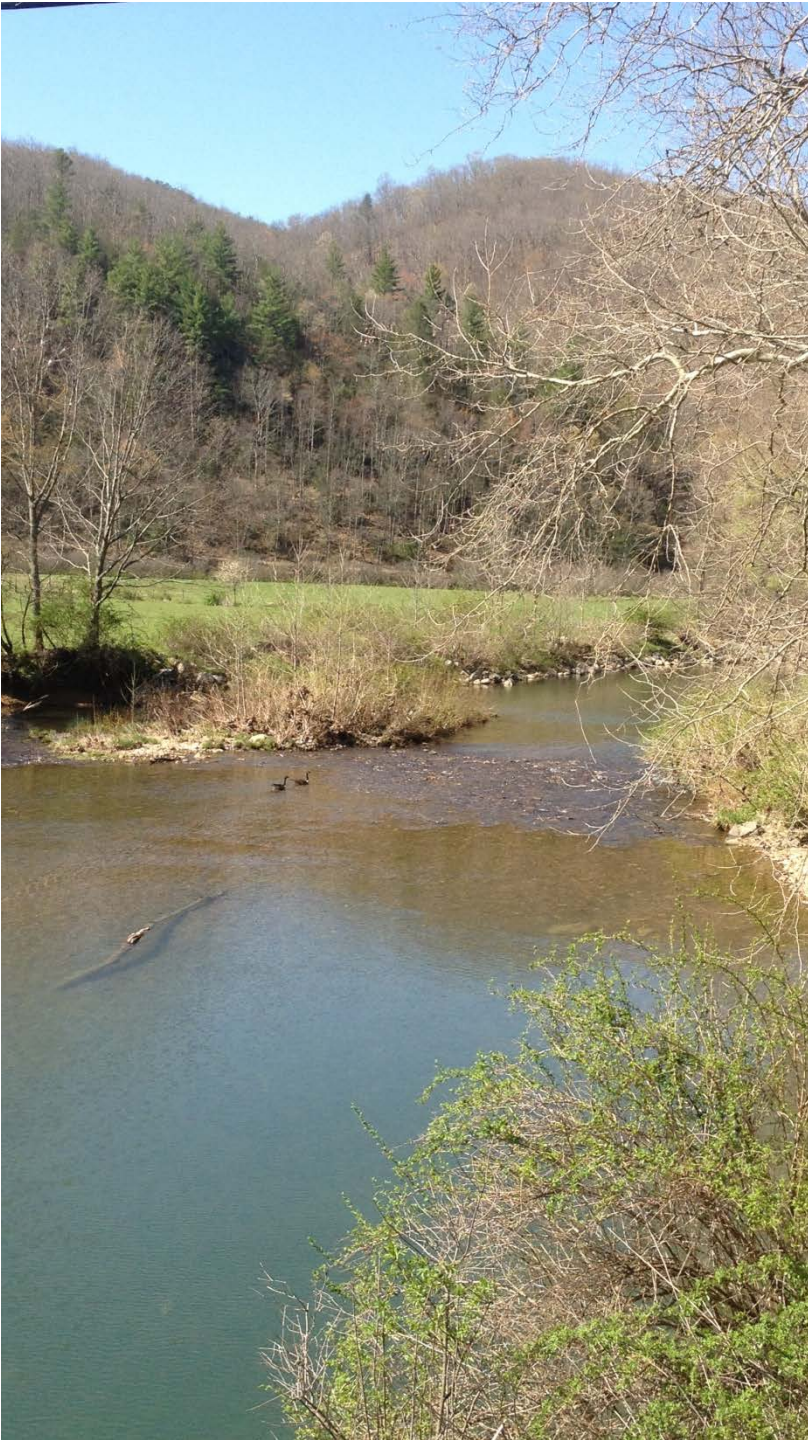
Knapp Creek NWQI Project Sites



Legend

-  Buffer Development
-  Stream Restoration Points
-  Septic Projects 10_1_2015
-  Impaired Reaches
-  Sub-Watersheds
-  Knapps Creek Watershed Outline

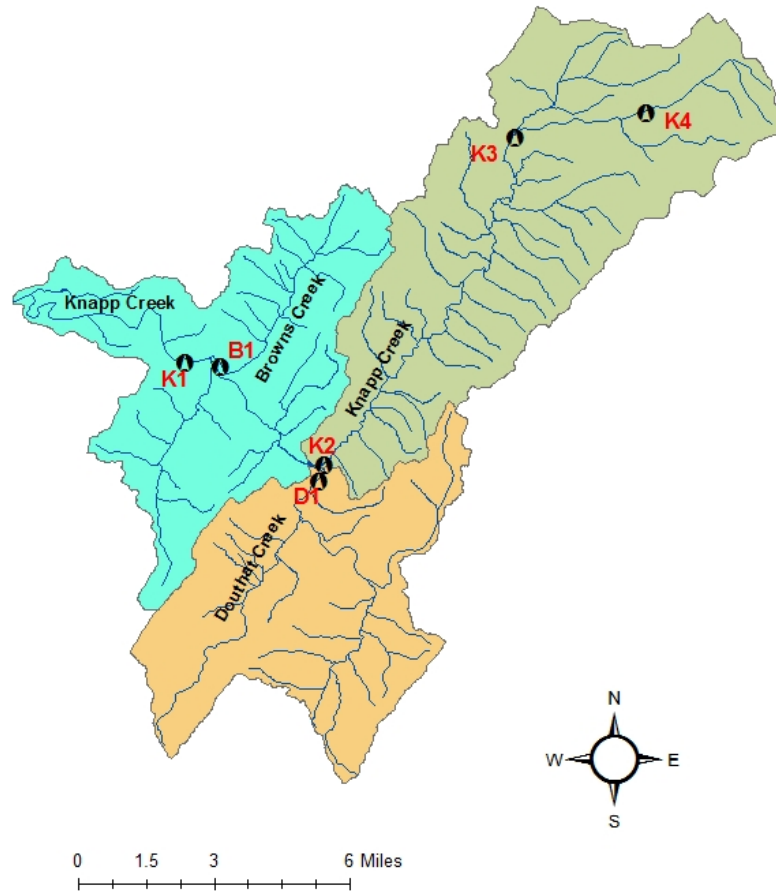




Knapp Creek Project Timeline

- 1999 – 2000 Development of natural streambank restoration plan for Upper Knapp Creek. First such plan developed in WV.
- 2004 First streambank restoration project installed
- 2006 Knapp and 2 tributaries (Browns and Douthat) placed on 303(d) list for fecal coliform
- 2008 Included in Greenbrier TMDL
- 2012 Development of the watershed based plan
- 2013 Selected as NWQI stream and first application for a 319 grant
- 2014 Development of QAPP and the start of baseline monitoring
- 2015 Completion of baseline monitoring and first 319 funded projects.

Knapp Creek Monitoring Stations



Monitoring Strategy

Station K1: below all anticipated projects and measure overall success

Station K2: is at the lowest point of the upper Knapp Creek subwatershed where most of the BMP installations will occur

Station K3: below an area of concern where BMP projects are expected

Station K4: above most impairments should represent an unimpaired reference

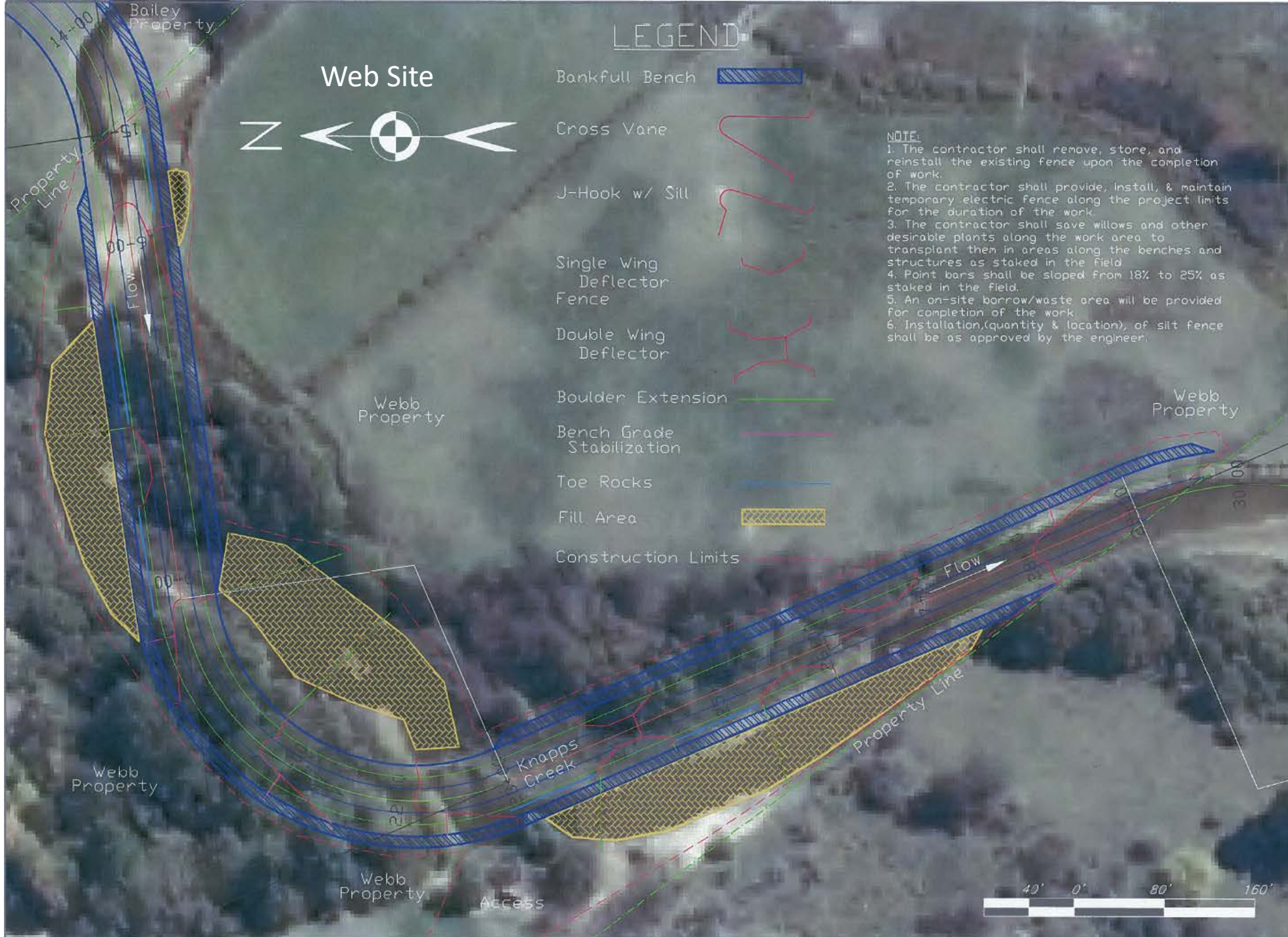
Stations D1 & B1: are located at the mouths of Douthett and Browns Creeks respectively and will measure overall compliance of those tributaries

General Results of Baseline Monitoring

- Fecal coliform levels are higher in warmer months
- DNA testing was inconclusive and probably not worth the expense
- K4 (reference site) violated standards twice indicating sources from inadequate sewage treatment from residences and camps upstream
- Douthat Creek had significant agricultural sources, TMDL listed no reductions necessary from agriculture

Davis Site





LEGEND

- Bankfull Bench
- Cross Vane
- J-Hook w/ Sill
- Single Wing Deflector Fence
- Double Wing Deflector
- Boulder Extension
- Bench Grade Stabilization
- Toe Rocks
- Fill Area
- Construction Limits

NOTE:
1. The contractor shall remove, store, and reinstall the existing fence upon the completion of work.
2. The contractor shall provide, install, & maintain temporary electric fence along the project limits for the duration of the work.
3. The contractor shall save willows and other desirable plants along the work area to transplant them in areas along the benches and structures as staked in the field.
4. Point bars shall be sloped from 18% to 25% as staked in the field.
5. An on-site borrow/waste area will be provided for completion of the work.
6. Installation (quantity & location) of silt fence shall be as approved by the engineer.

Date	5/14
Designed	D.L.D.
Drawn	D.L.D.
Checked	L.V.S.
Approved	7/14

DOSHIA WEBB SITE ON KNAPPS CREEK
POCAHONTAS COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA
NATURAL STREAM RESTORATION
PLAN VIEW



File No.
Drawing No.
Sheet 2 of 9

Web Site





Web Site

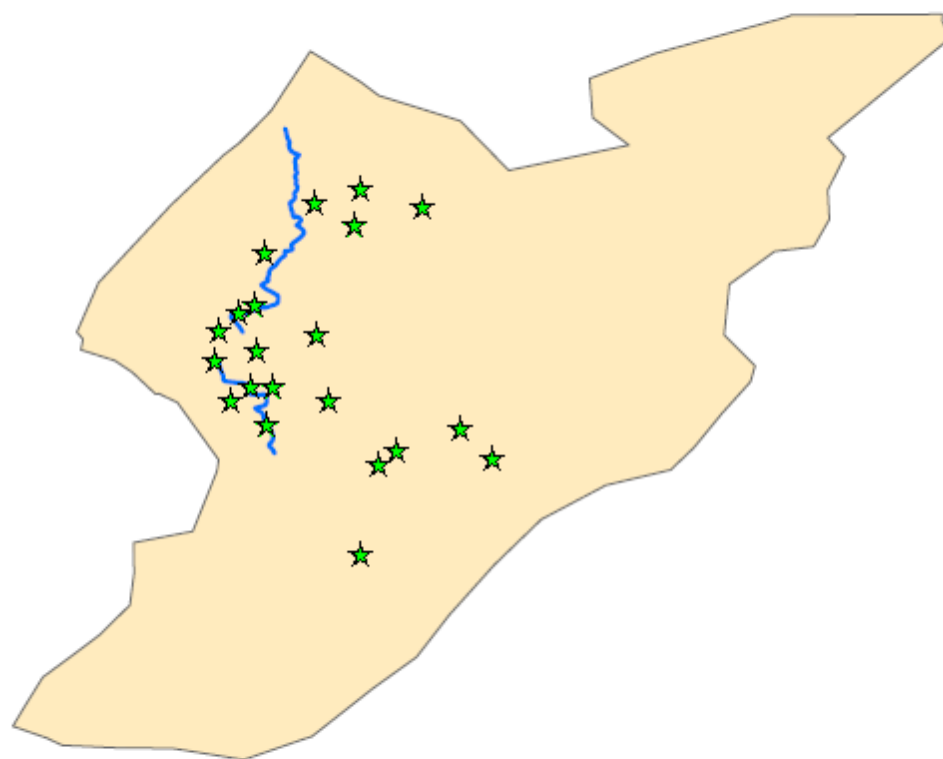


Bailey Site



Milligan Creek Watershed

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



Legend

- ★ Milligan Creek Projects
- Milligan Creek
- Milligan Creek Watershed





Protection of Karst window before and after, Johnson Site



Goodwin Site

0 Days Spring (1 Hay Crop)

54 Days Extended Winter Grazing

6 Days Summer

0 Days Fall

6 Days

5 Days

6 Days

7 Days

3 Days

6 Days

Trough

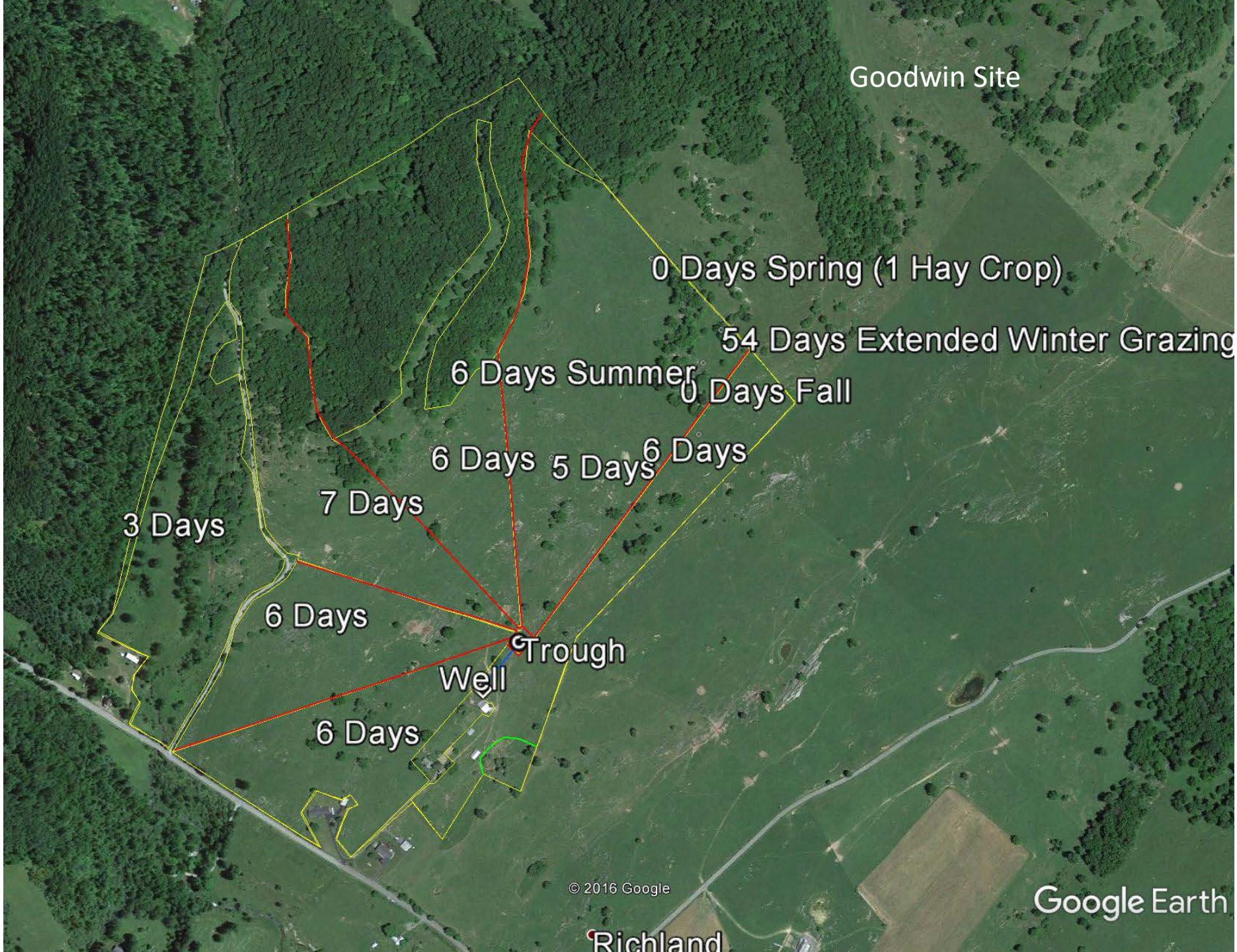
Well

6 Days

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Richland



Tuckwiller Brothers Site

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S. Tuckwiller Site



M. Tuckwiller Site

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Google Earth



Kesner Site

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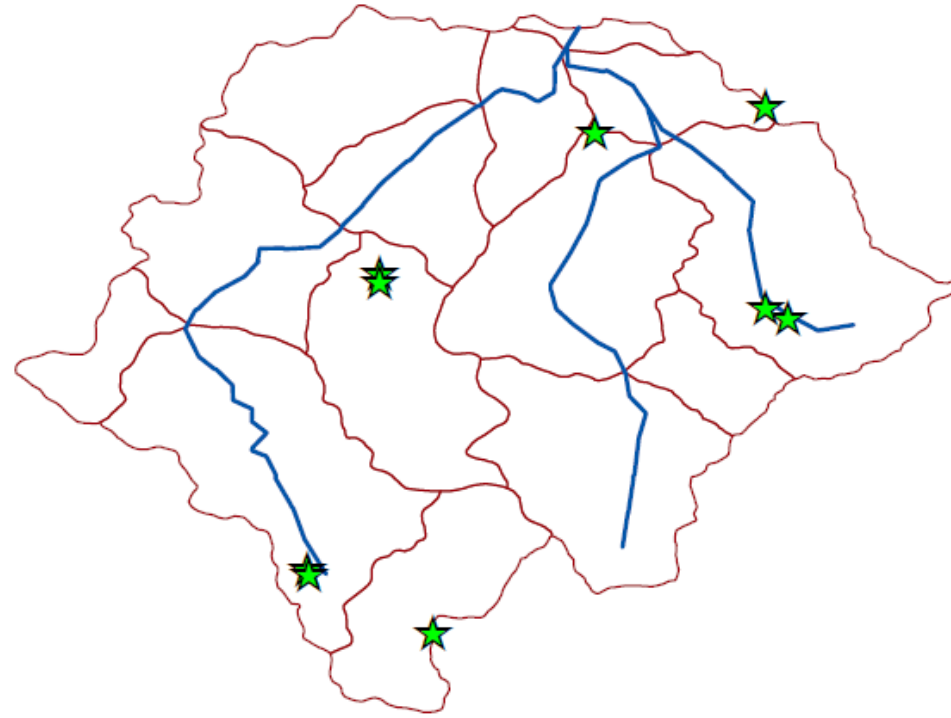
Google Earth



Mann Site

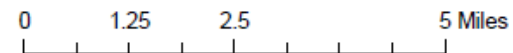


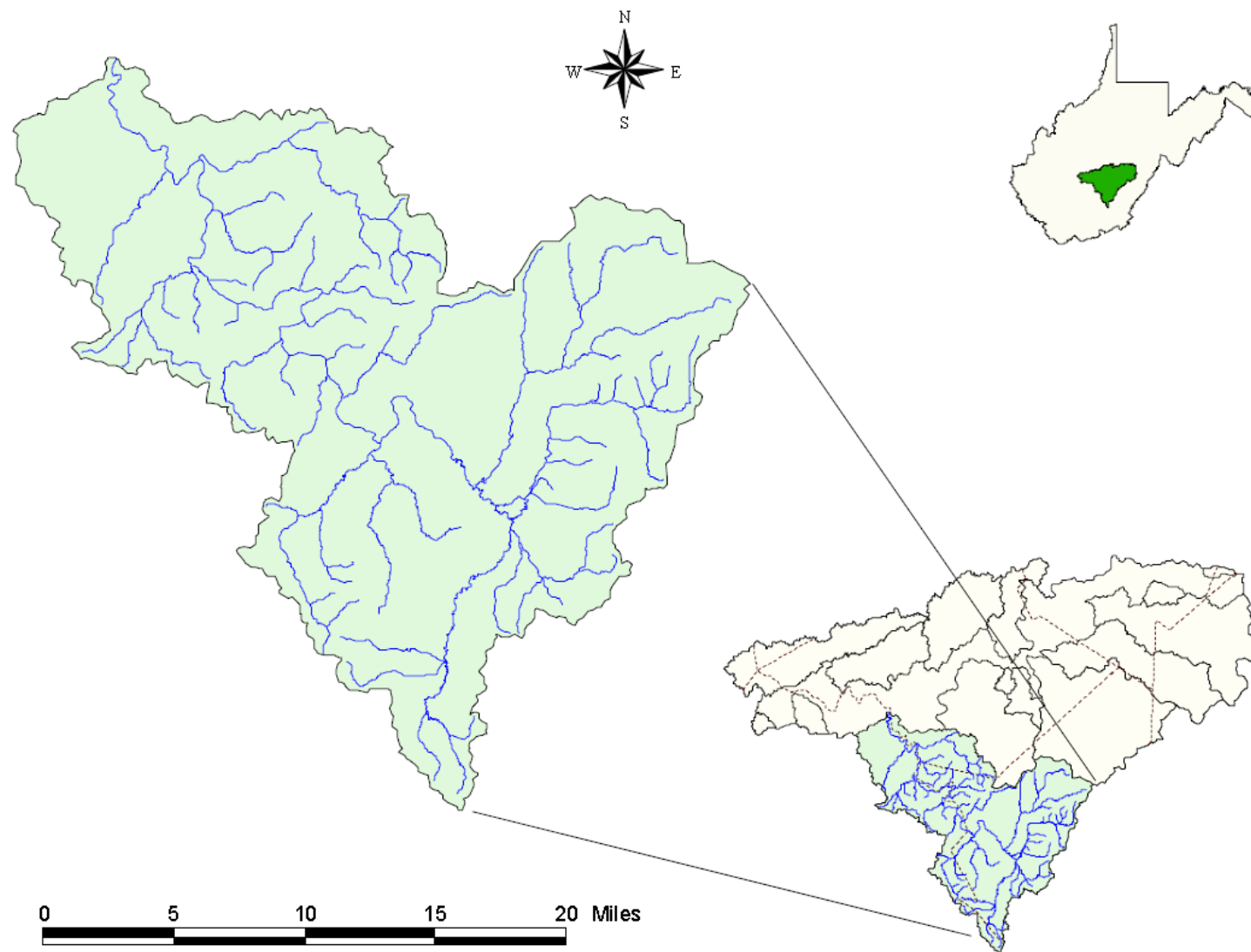
Sewell Creek Septic Projects

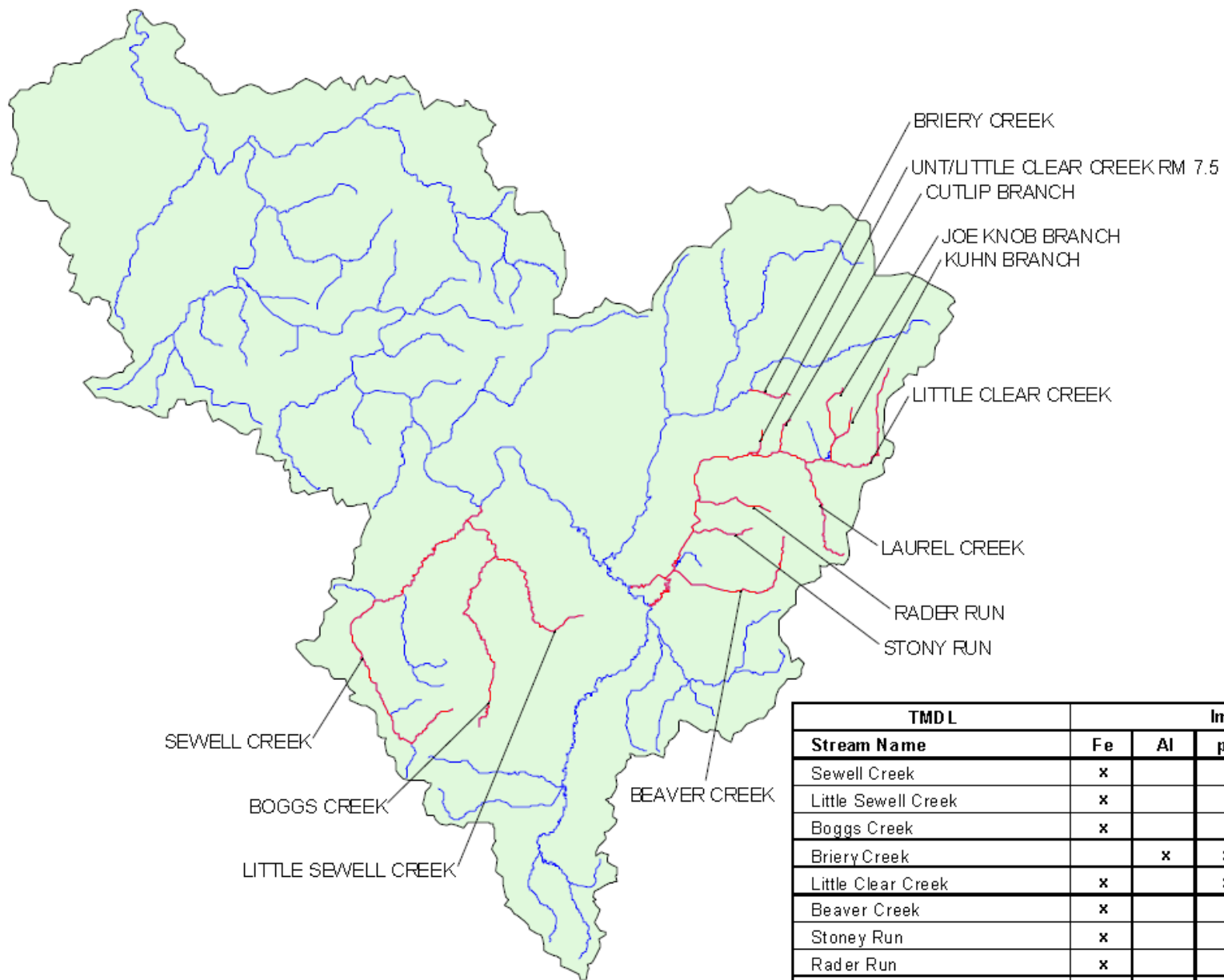


Legend

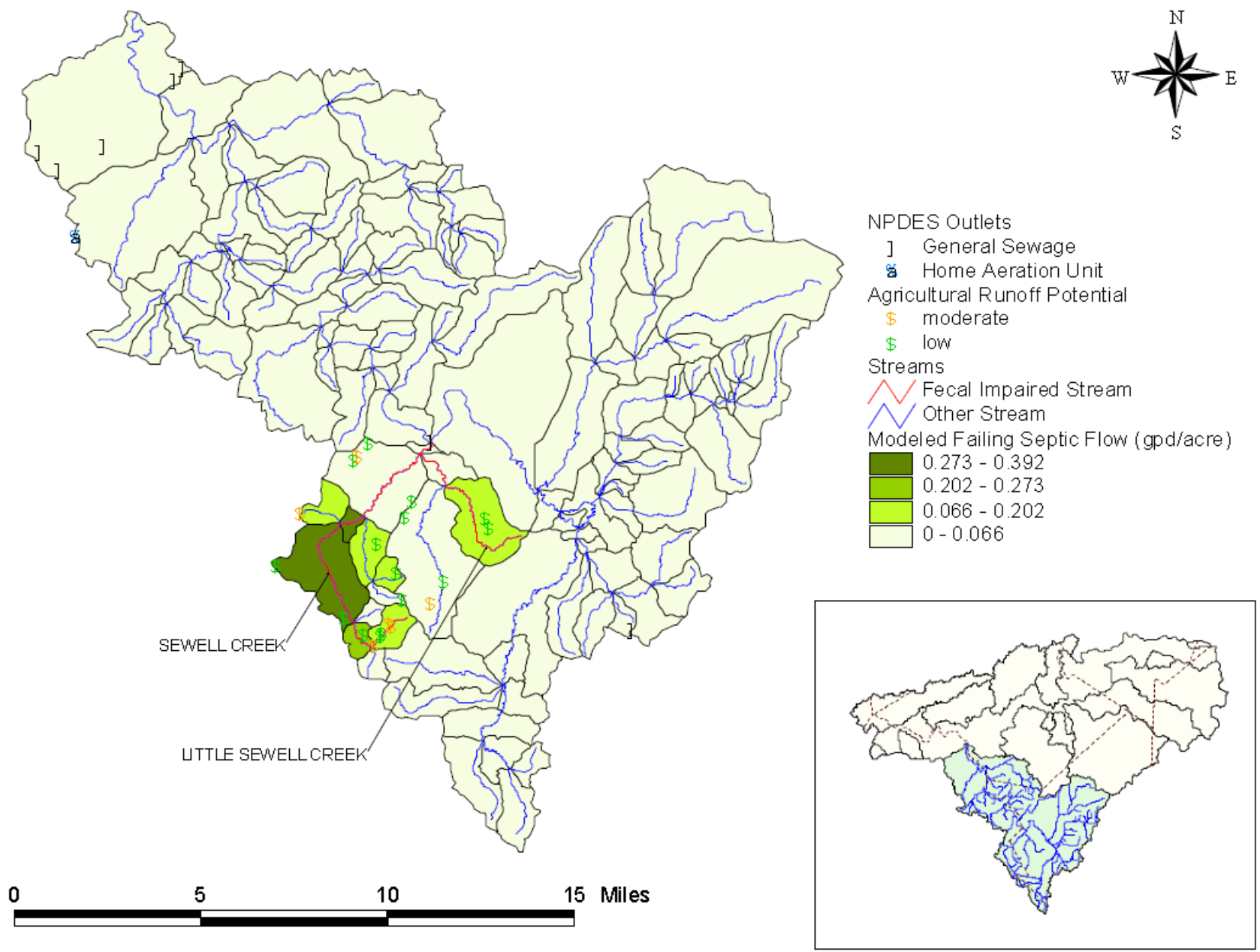
- ★ Septic Projects
- Creek
- Watershed







TMDL	Impairment					
Stream Name	Fe	Al	pH	Se	FC	BIO
Sewell Creek	x				x	
Little Sewell Creek	x				x	
Boggs Creek	x					
Briery Creek		x	x			
Little Clear Creek	x		x			
Beaver Creek	x					
Stoney Run	x					
Rader Run	x					
UNT/Little Clear Creek RM 7.5	x					
Cutlip Branch	x					
Laurel Creek	x		x			
Kuhn Branch	x					
Joe Knob Branch	x					



NOTE: Some mapped features in close proximity to each other may plot as one location on the map.

A-8.6 TMDL Tables: Metals and pH

Table A-8-2. Iron TMDLs for the Meadow River watershed

Major Watershed	Stream Code	Stream Name	Metal	Load Allocation (lbs/day)	Wasteload Allocation (lbs/day)	Margin of Safety (lbs/day)	TMDL (lbs/day)
Meadow River	WVKG-19-Q	Sewell Creek	Iron	173.9	4.3	9.4	187.5
Meadow River	WVKG-19-Q-1	Little Sewell Creek	Iron	80.6	2.5	4.4	87.5
Meadow River	WVKG-19-Q-1-A	Boggs Creek	Iron	45.2	1.2	2.4	48.9
Meadow River	WVKG-19-V	Little Clear Creek	Iron	269.6	27.4	15.6	312.6
Meadow River	WVKG-19-V-1	Beaver Creek	Iron	50.8	11.5	3.3	65.6
Meadow River	WVKG-19-V-2	Stoney Run	Iron	9.5	0.7	0.5	10.8
Meadow River	WVKG-19-V-3	Rader Run	Iron	7.8	5.2	0.7	13.7
Meadow River	WVKG-19-V-3.8	UNT/Little Clear Creek RM 7.5	Iron	3.9	NA	0.2	4.1
Meadow River	WVKG-19-V-4	Cutlip Branch	Iron	5.8	0.1	0.3	6.3
Meadow River	WVKG-19-V-5	Laurel Creek	Iron	39.5	1.3	2.1	42.9
Meadow River	WVKG-19-V-7	Kuhn Branch	Iron	20.5	2.5	1.2	24.2
Meadow River	WVKG-19-V-7-A	Joe Knob Branch	Iron	8.5	0.2	0.5	9.2
UNT = unnamed tributary; RM = river mile; NA = not applicable							

Table A-8-3. Aluminum TMDLs for the Meadow River watershed

Major Watershed	Stream Code	Stream Name	Metal	Load Allocation (lbs/day)	Wasteload Allocation (lbs/day)	Margin of Safety (lbs/day)	TMDL (lbs/day)
Meadow River	WVKG-19-U-2-A	Briery Creek	Aluminum	14.1	NA	0.7	14.9

Table A-8-4. pH TMDLs for the Meadow River watershed

Major Watershed	Stream Code	Stream Name	Parameter	pH* (Under TMDL conditions)
Meadow River	WVKG-19-U-2-A	Briery Creek	pH	7.87

UNT = unnamed tributary; RM = river mile

*Predicted pH assumes that all metals (aluminum, iron) meet TMDL endpoints.

Table A-8-5. Acid deposition TMDLs for the Meadow River watershed

Major Watershed	Stream Name	Stream Code	Baseline Average Annual Net Acidity Load (ton/yr)	Allocated Average Annual Net Acidity Load (ton/yr)
Meadow River	Laurel Creek	WVKG-19-V-5	3.49	2.39
Meadow River	Little Clear Creek upstream of Kuhn Branch	WVKG-19-V	3.33	1.99

A-8.5 TMDL Tables: Fecal Coliform Bacteria

Table A-8-6. Fecal coliform bacteria TMDLs for the Meadow River watershed

Major Watershed	Stream Code	Stream Name	Parameter	Load Allocation (counts/day)	Wasteload Allocation (counts/day)	Margin of Safety (counts/day)	TMDL (counts/day)
Meadow River	WVKG-19-Q	Sewell Creek	Fecal coliform	1.06E+11	2.95E+10	7.14E+09	1.43E+11
Meadow River	WVKG-19-Q-1	Little Sewell Creek	Fecal coliform	3.79E+10	NA	2.00E+09	3.99E+10

Hunter Site

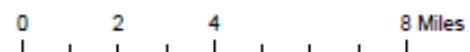
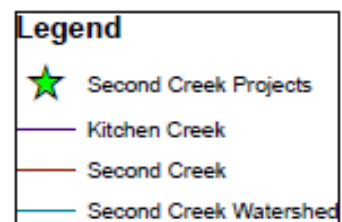
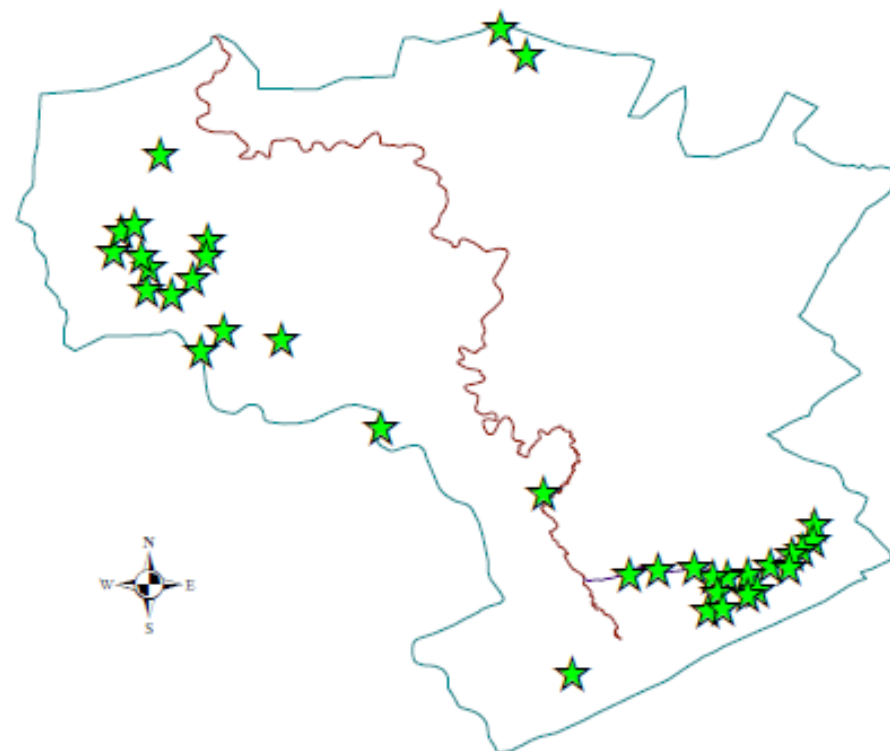




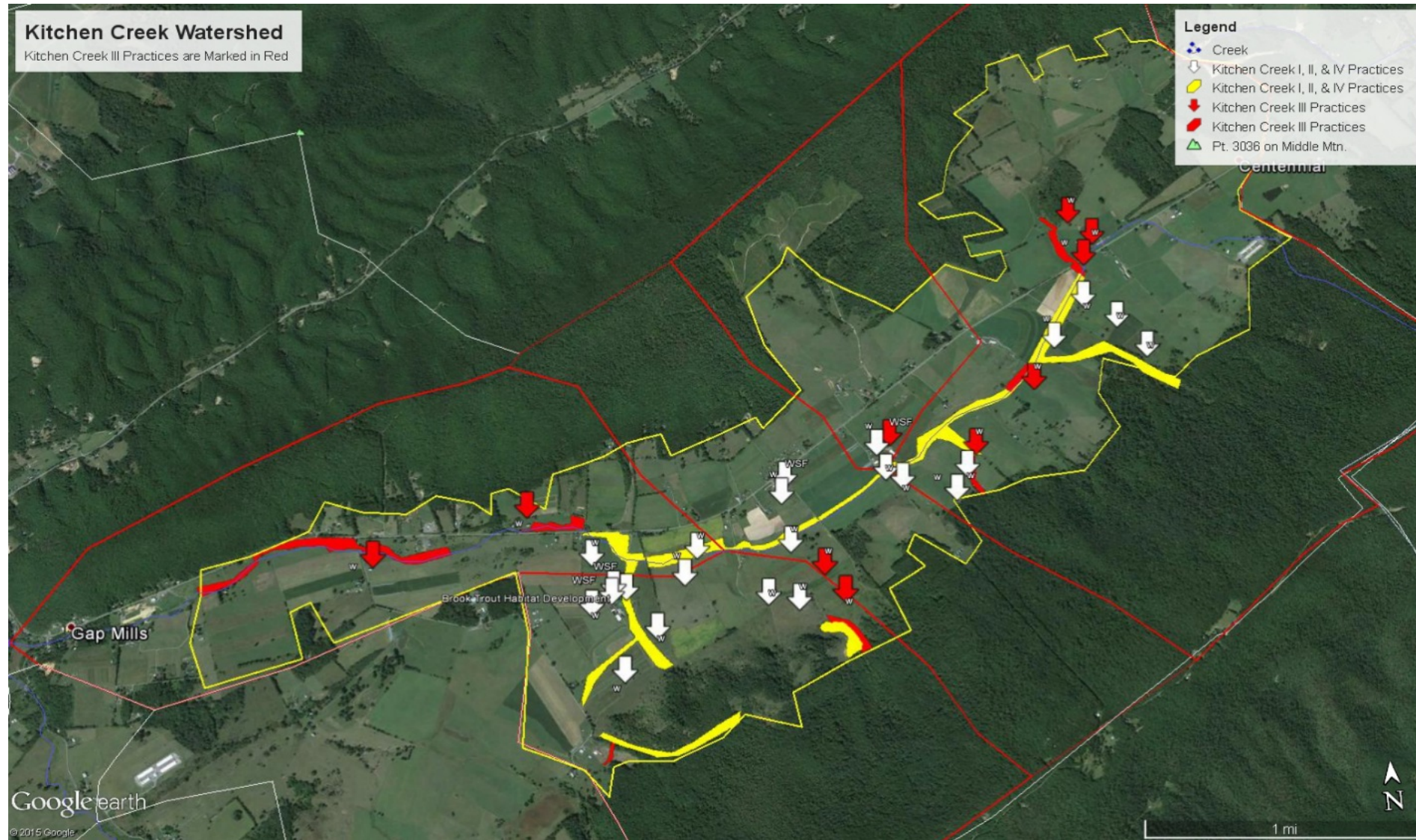


Google Earth

Second Creek Projects



Second/kitchen map



Waste Storage Facilities on Kitchen Creek



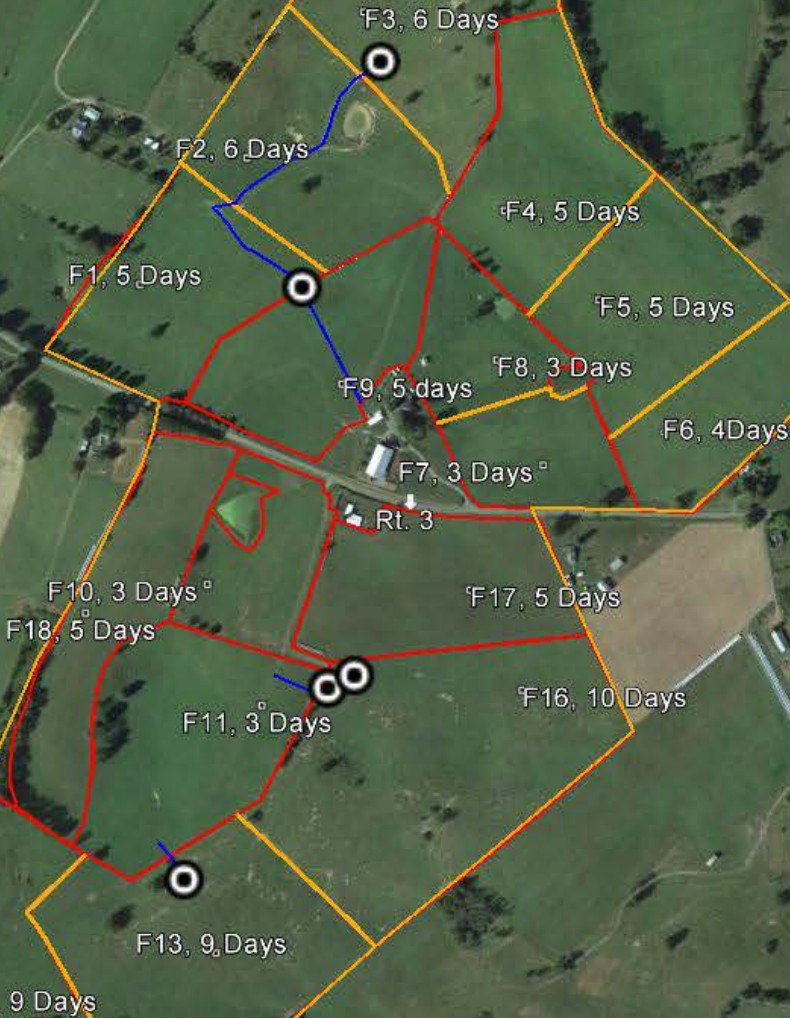
Masters Site

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Canterbury Site

Sinks Grove



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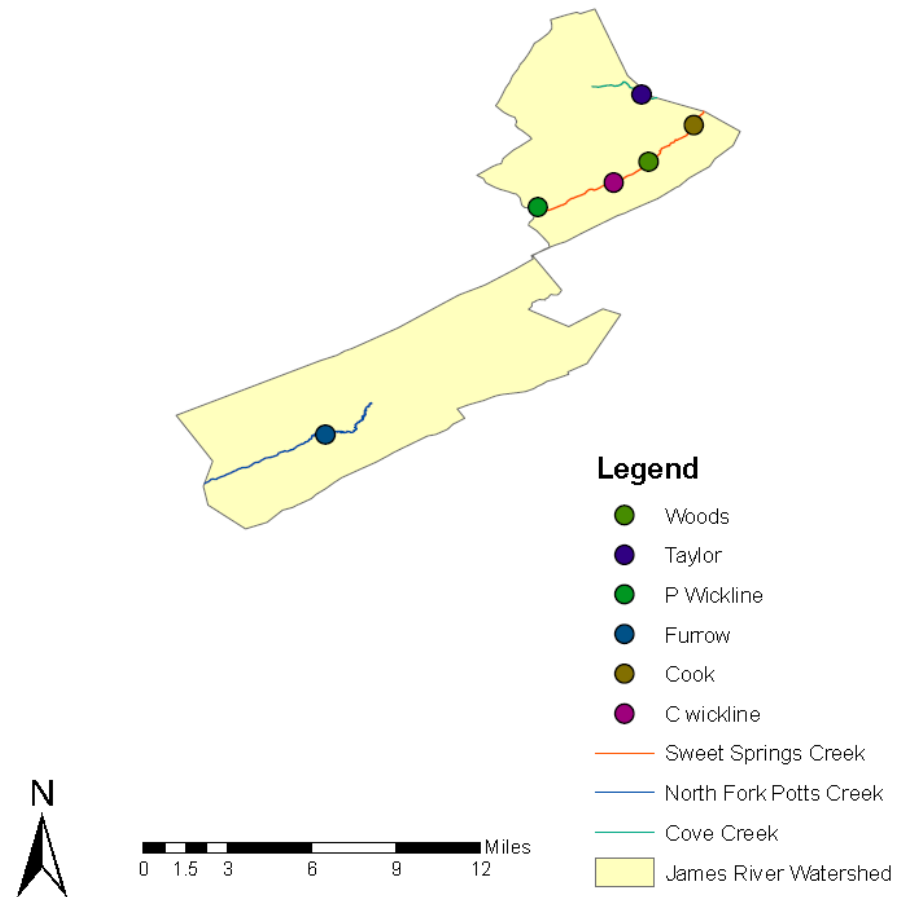
Google Earth





Project Site Map

James River Watershed 319 Project



Furrow Site

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Former Pasture Converted to Cornfield

Waiteville

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Google Earth

Former Overgrazed, Now Under Utilized Pasture



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Waiteville

Hull Site, Pasture Converted to Cropland and Lightly Grazed Riparian Area

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P. Wickline Site

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C. Wickline Site

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Woods Site

Cook Site

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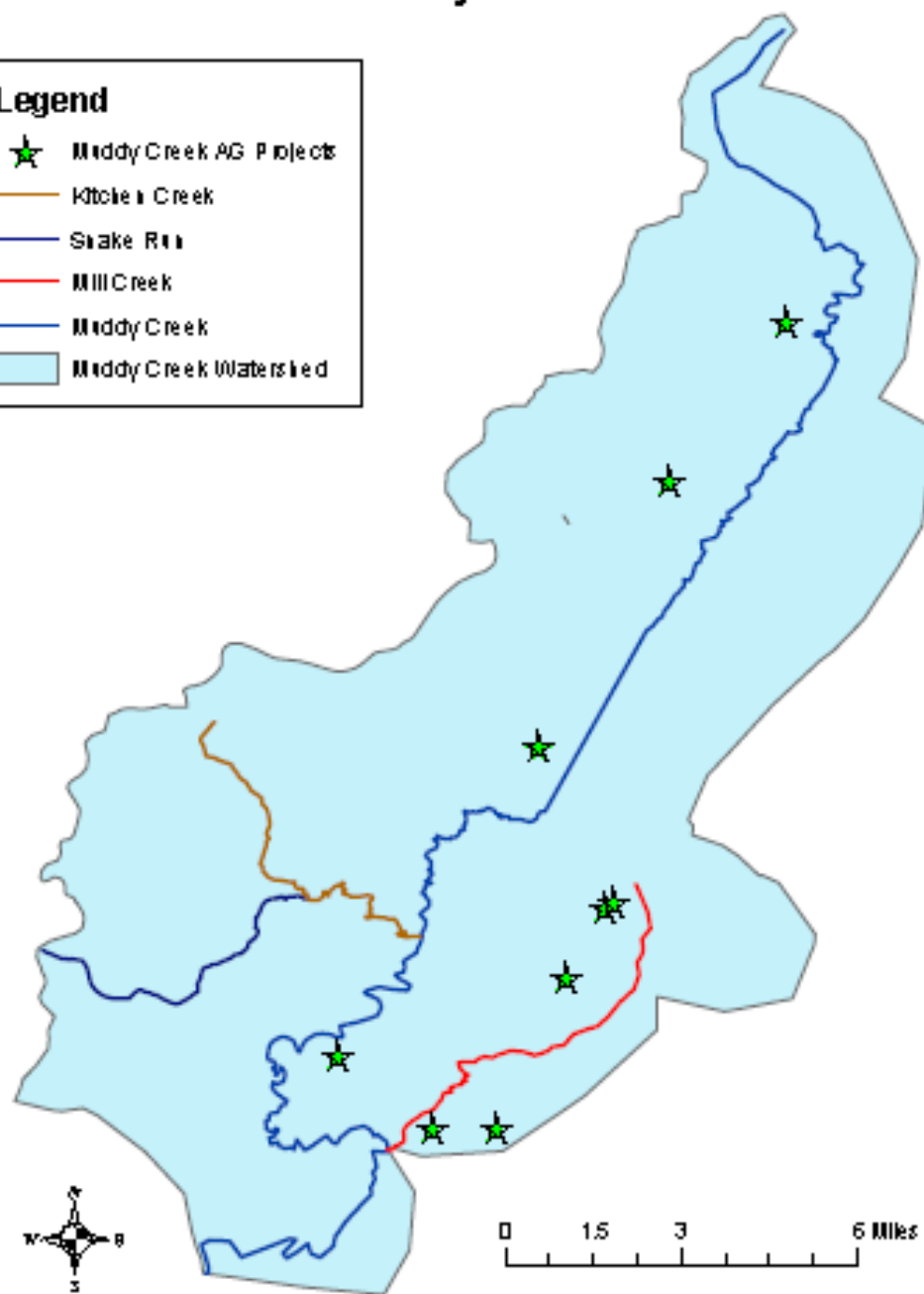
Google Earth



Muddy Creek

Legend

- ★ Muddy Creek AG Projects
- Kitoke Creek
- Snake River
- Mill Creek
- Muddy Creek
- Muddy Creek Watershed



Nichols Site

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Google Earth
Griffith



Griffith Site



Snyder Site

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McClung Site

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E. Tuckwiller Site

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Wiley Site

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Hedrick Site

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Kirk Site



Anthony Creek ARVS Demonstration



White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery







Outreach



Where Are We Going?

Watershed Based Plans
In Development

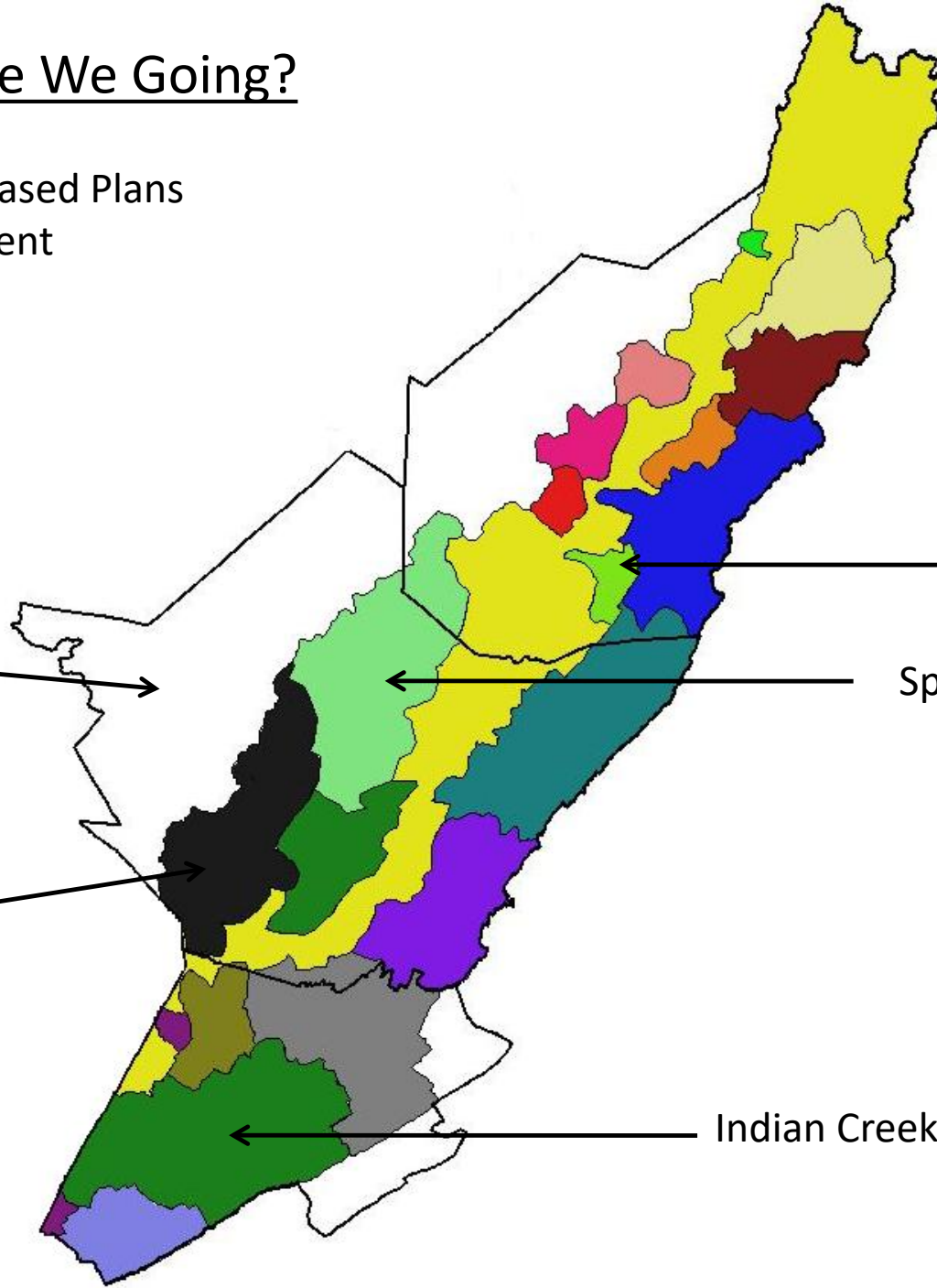
Meadow River
Needs Revised

Muddy Creek
Needs Revised

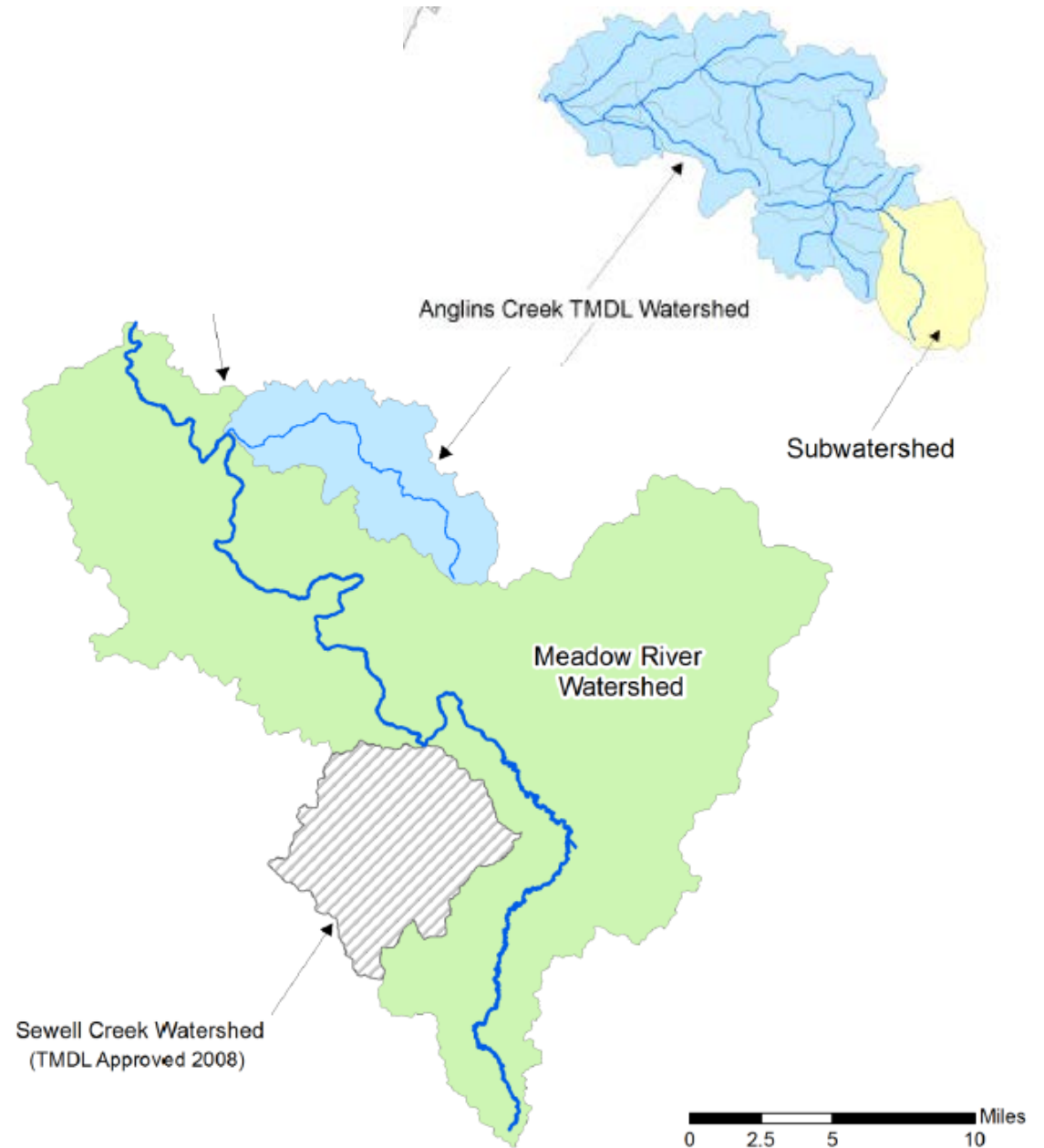
Beaver Creek

Spring Creek

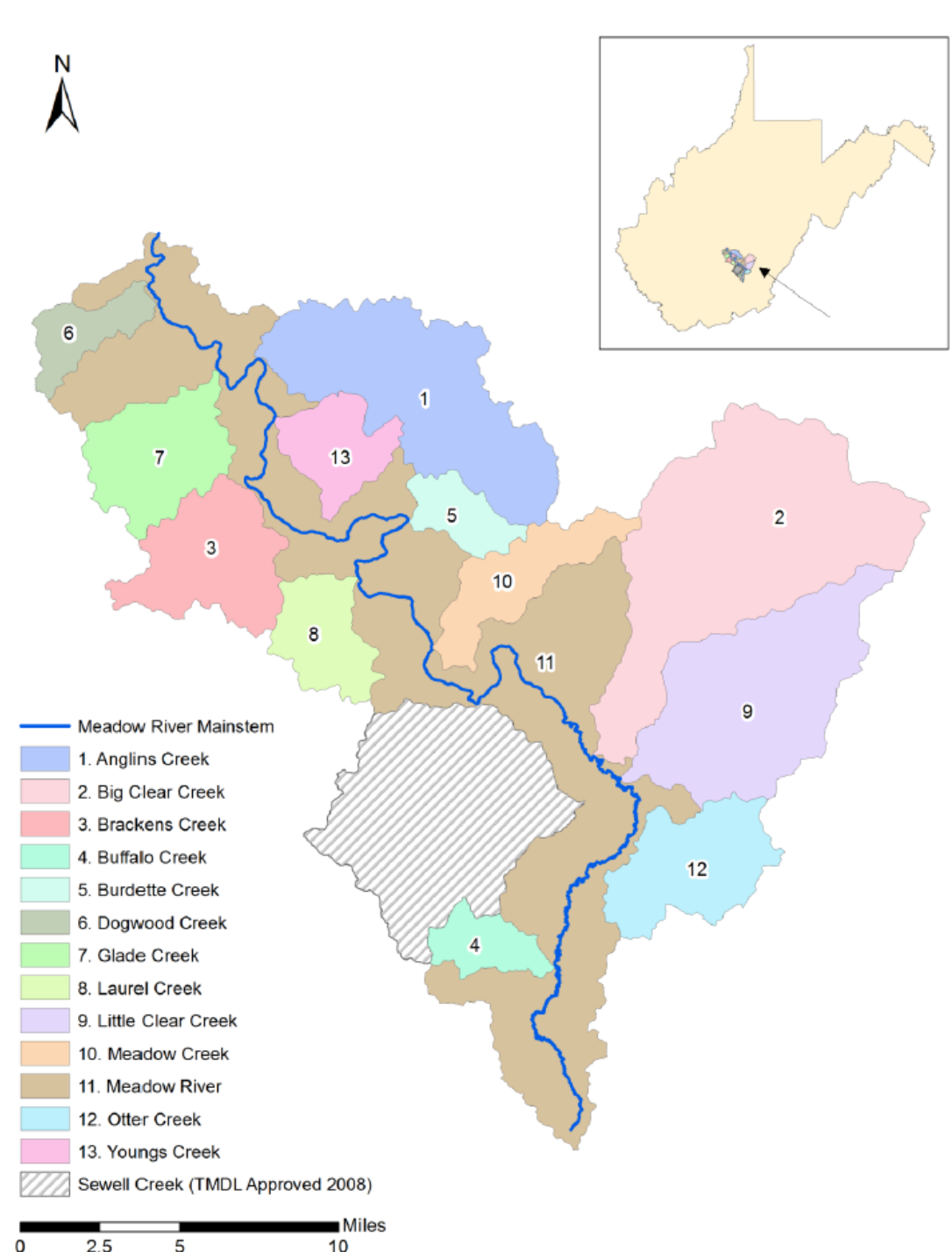
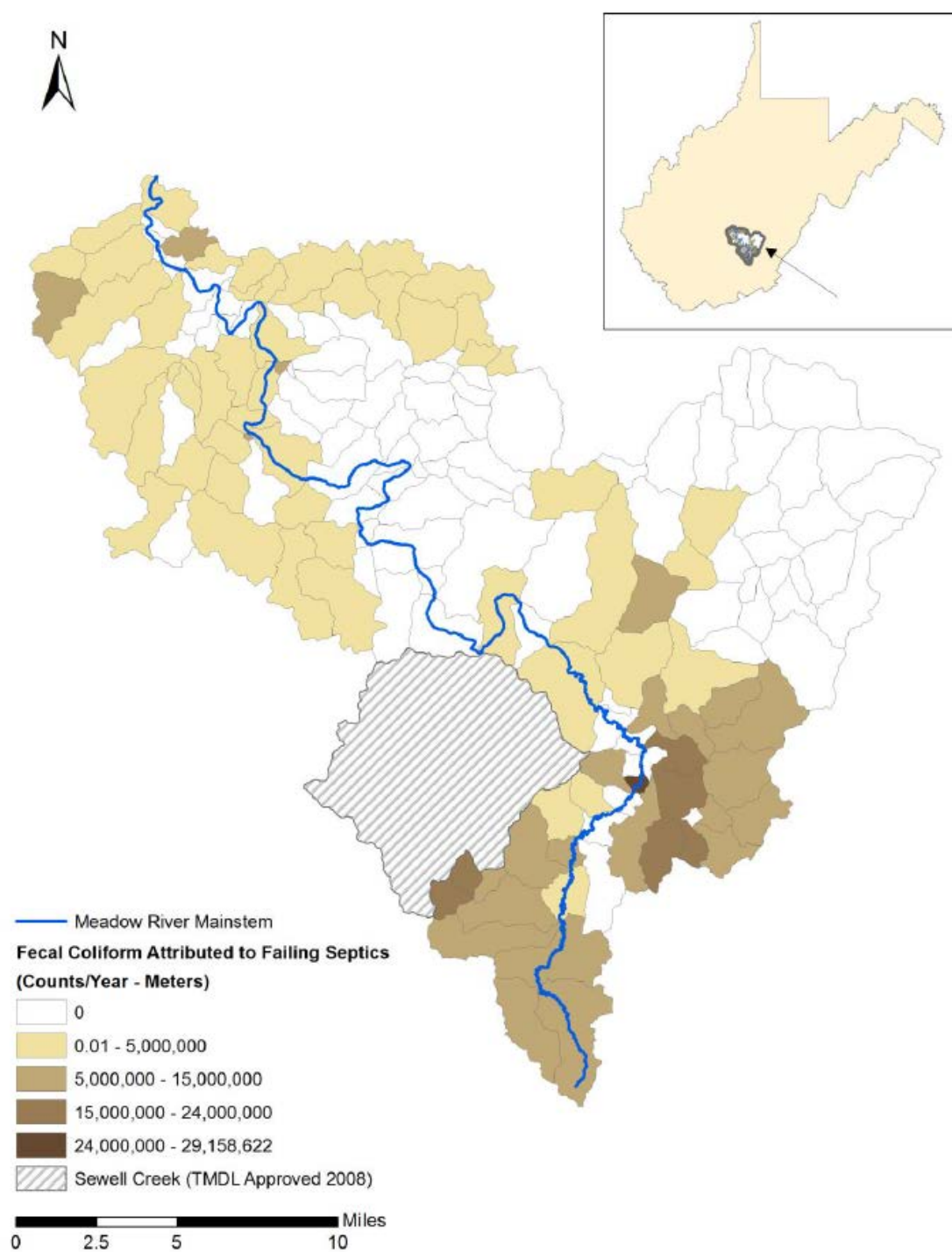
Indian Creek



Meadow River







Landuse Type	Area of Watershed		
	Acres	Square Miles	Percentage
Barren	2,717.4	4.2	1.3
Cropland	1,095.1	1.7	0.5
Forest	179,073.1	279.8	86.2
Grassland	9,006.8	14.1	4.3
Pasture	5,764.2	9.0	2.8
Paved Road	1,516.6	2.4	0.7
Urban/Residential	4,358.7	6.8	2.1
Riparian Pasture	233.2	0.4	0.1
Water	981.0	1.5	0.5
Wetland	2,890.5	4.5	1.4
Total	207,636.6	324.4	100.0

Subwater shed	Stream Name	NHD Code	pH	FC
Meadow River	Meadow River	WV-KG-55		X
Burdette Creek	Piney Creek	WV-KG-55-AF-1	X	
Meadow River	Toms Creek	WV-KG-55-AG	X	
Meadow River	Kates Creek	WV-KG-55-AM	X	
Meadow River	Surbaugh Creek	WV-KG-55-AT	X	
Meadow Creek	Meadow Creek	WV-KG-55-AU		X
Big Clear Creek	Big Clear Creek	WV-KG-55-BS		X
Big Clear Creek	Old Field Branch	WV-KG-55-BS-16-G	X	
Little Clear Creek	Little Clear Creek	WV-KG-55-CA		X
Little Clear Creek	Beaver Creek	WV-KG-55-CA-3		X
Otter Creek	Otter Creek	WV-KG-55-CH		X
Otter Creek	UNT/Otter Creek RM 2.81	WV-KG-55-CH-10		X
Otter Creek	UNT/Otter Creek RM 4.03	WV-KG-55-CH-11		X
Otter Creek	Methodist Branch	WV-KG-55-CH-4		X
Otter Creek	Smoot Branch	WV-KG-55-CH-8		X
Meadow River	Callahan Branch	WV-KG-55-CM		X
Buffalo Creek	Buffalo Creek	WV-KG-55-CU		X
Meadow River	Morris Fork	WV-KG-55-CV		X
Meadow River	Arrowwood Creek	WV-KG-55-G	X	
Anglins Creek	Sugargrove Creek	WV-KG-55-N-6	X	

7.0 TMDL RESULTS

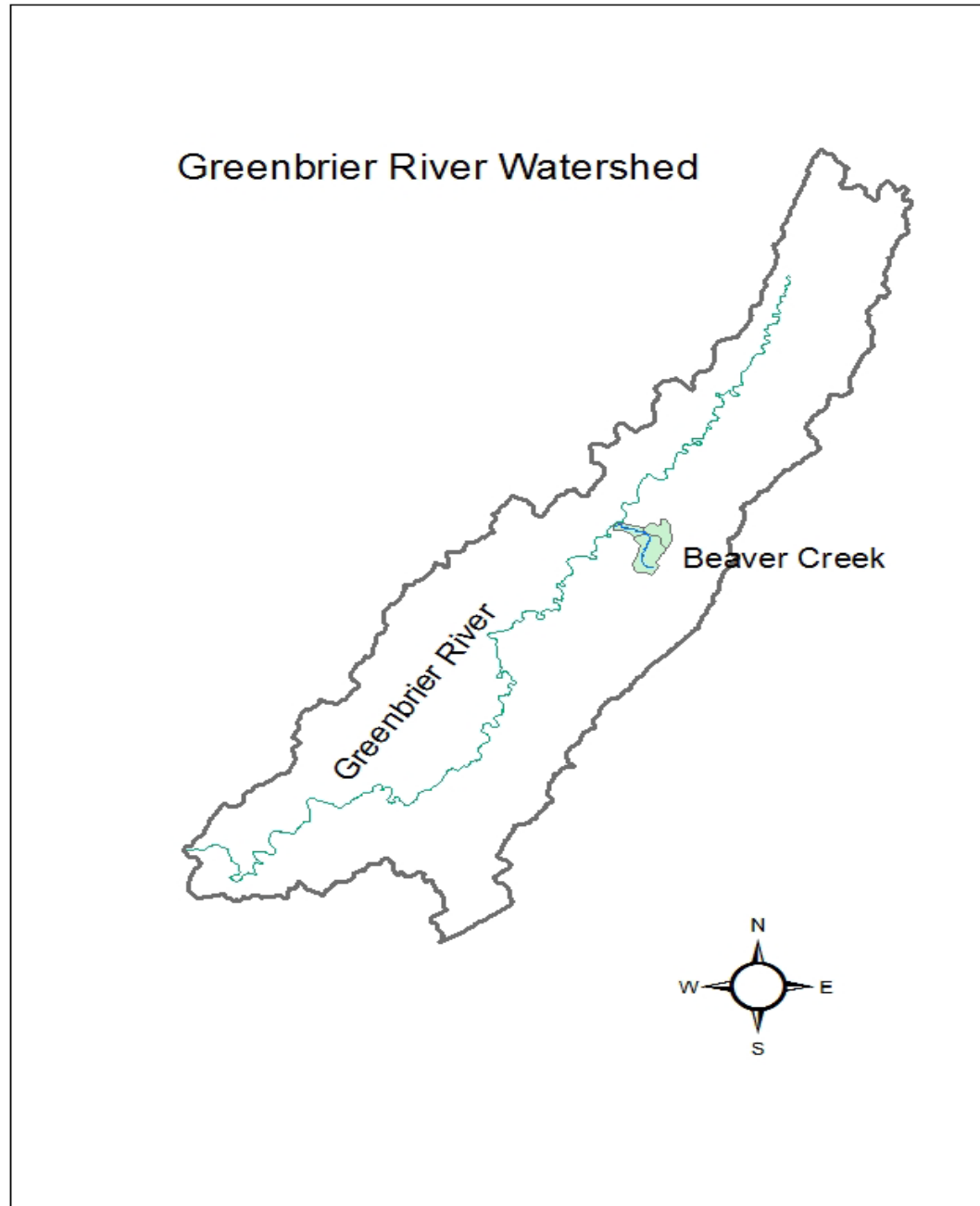
Table 7-1. pH TMDLs

TMDL Watershed	Stream Code	Stream Name	LA Average Daily Net Acidity Load (lbs as CaCO3/day)	WLA Average Daily Net Acidity Load (lbs as CaCO3/day)	MOS Average Daily Net Acidity Load (lbs as CaCO3/day)	TMDL Average Daily Net Acidity Load (lbs as CaCO3/day)
Meadow River	WV-KG-55-G	Arrowwood Creek	-78.90	0.00	-4.15	-83.06
Anglins Creek	WV-KG-55-N-6	Sugargrove Creek	-47.67	0.00	-2.51	-50.18
Burdette Creek	WV-KG-55-AF-1	Piney Creek	-61.37	0.00	-3.23	-64.60
Meadow River	WV-KG-55-AG	Toms Creek	-43.84	0.00	-2.31	-46.14
Meadow River	WV-KG-55-AM	Kates Creek	-36.16	0.00	-1.90	-38.07
Meadow River	WV-KG-55-AT	Surbaugh Creek	-82.19	0.00	-4.33	-86.52
Big Clear Creek	WV-KG-55-BS-16-G	Old Field Branch	-114.52	0.00	-6.03	-120.55

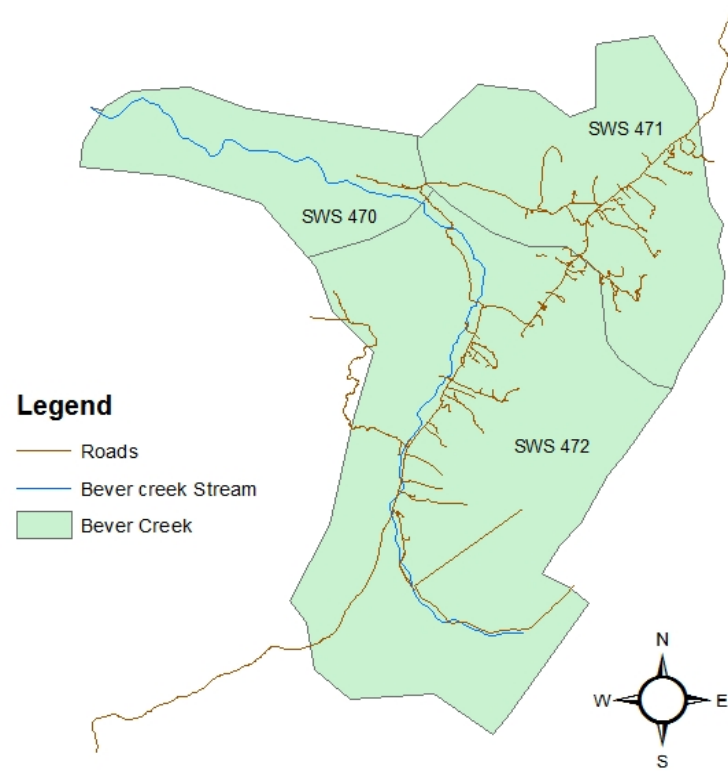
Table 7-2. Fecal Coliform Bacteria TMDLs

TMDL Watershed	Stream Code	Stream Name	Load Allocations (counts/day)	Wasteload Allocation (counts/day)	Margin of Safety (counts/day)	TMDL (counts/day)
Meadow River	WV-KG-55	Meadow River	1.04E+12	2.99E+10	5.64E+10	1.13E+12
Meadow Creek	WV-KG-55-AU	Meadow Creek	3.03E+10	0.00E+00	1.60E+09	3.19E+10
Big Clear Creek	WV-KG-55-BS	Big Clear Creek	1.26E+11	3.18E+07	6.62E+09	1.32E+11
Little Clear Creek	WV-KG-55-CA	Little Clear Creek	7.79E+10	0.00E+00	4.10E+09	8.20E+10
Little Clear Creek	WV-KG-55-CA-3	Beaver Creek	2.11E+10	0.00E+00	1.11E+09	2.22E+10
Otter Creek	WV-KG-55-CH	Otter Creek	5.00E+10	1.14E+07	2.63E+09	5.27E+10
Otter Creek	WV-KG-55-CH-4	Methodist Branch	8.93E+09	0.00E+00	4.70E+08	9.40E+09
Otter Creek	WV-KG-55-CH-8	Smoot Branch	7.56E+09	0.00E+00	3.98E+08	7.96E+09
Otter Creek	WV-KG-55-CH-10	UNT/Otter Creek RM 2.81	5.58E+09	0.00E+00	2.94E+08	5.88E+09
TMDL Watershed	Stream Code	Stream Name	Load Allocations (counts/day)	Wasteload Allocation (counts/day)	Margin of Safety (counts/day)	TMDL (counts/day)
Otter Creek	WV-KG-55-CH-11	UNT/Otter Creek RM 4.03	7.60E+09	0.00E+00	4.00E+08	8.00E+09
Meadow River	WV-KG-55-CM	Callahan Branch	1.20E+10	0.00E+00	6.30E+08	1.26E+10
Buffalo Creek	WV-KG-55-CU	Buffalo Creek	1.42E+10	0.00E+00	7.46E+08	1.49E+10
Meadow River	WV-KG-55-CV	Morris Fork	1.29E+10	0.00E+00	6.80E+08	1.36E+10

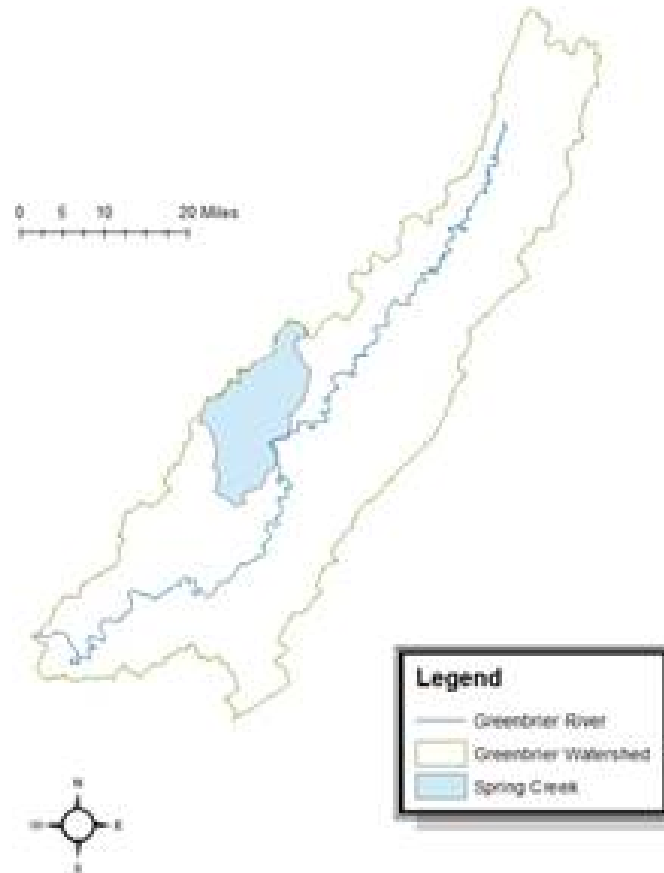
Beaver Creek



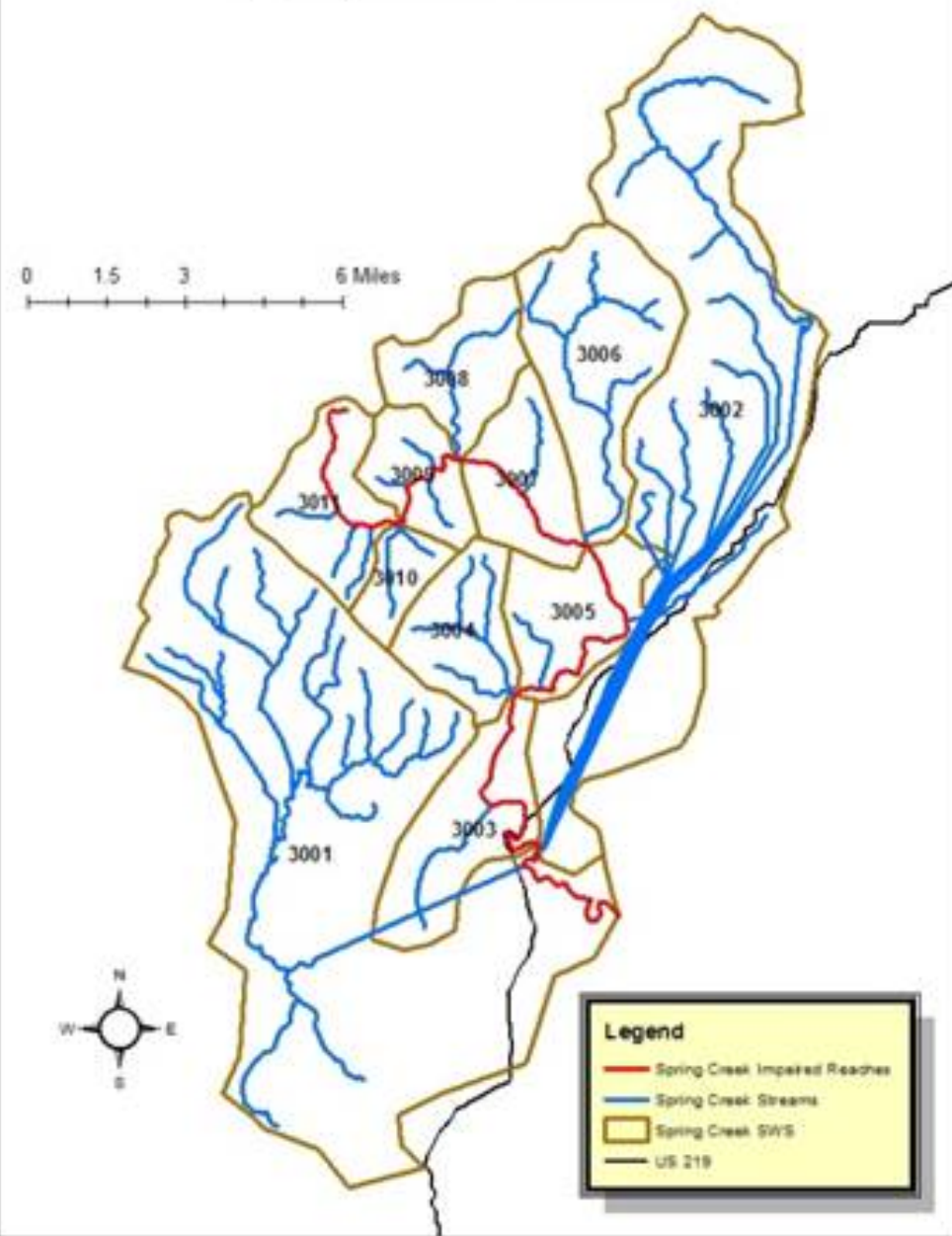
Beaver Creek



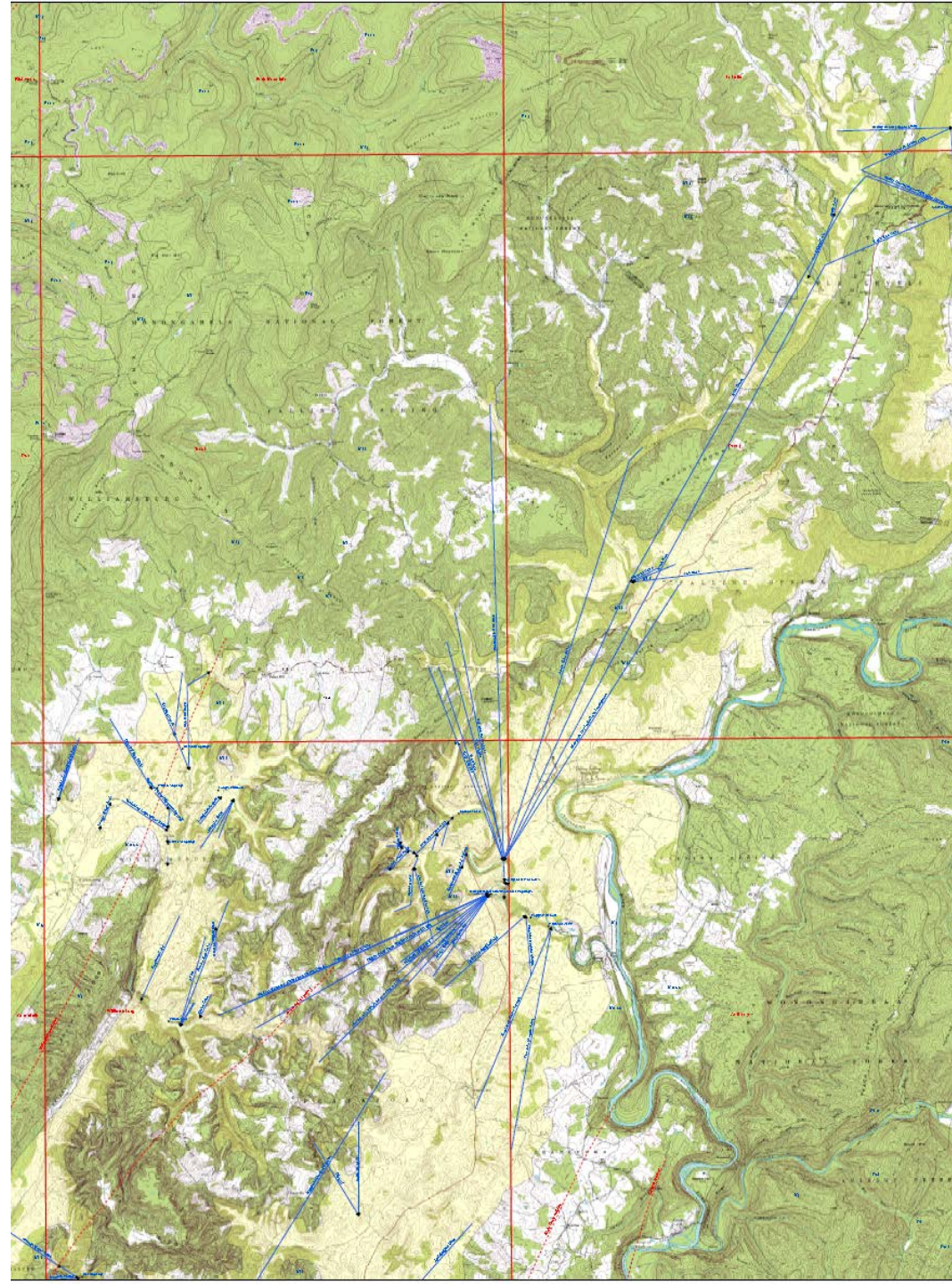
Spring Creek in the Greenbrier River Watershed



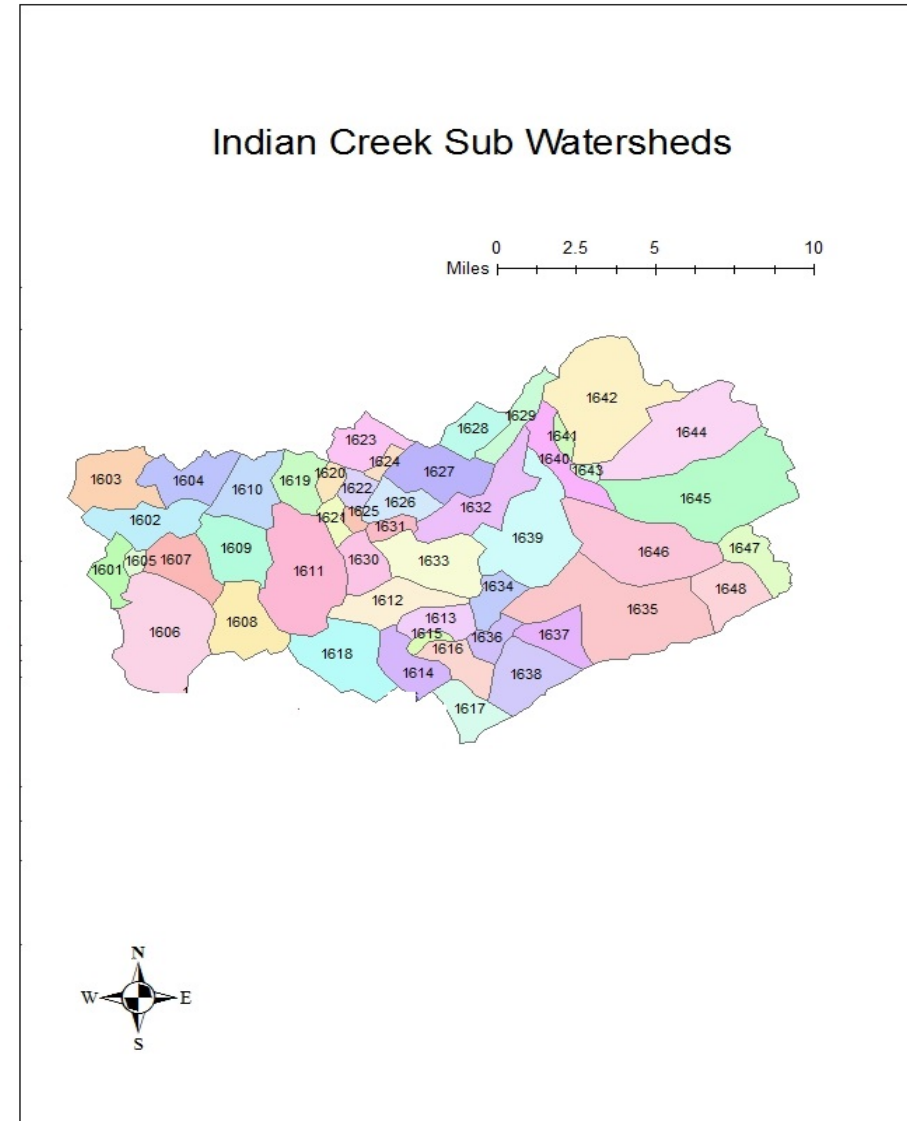
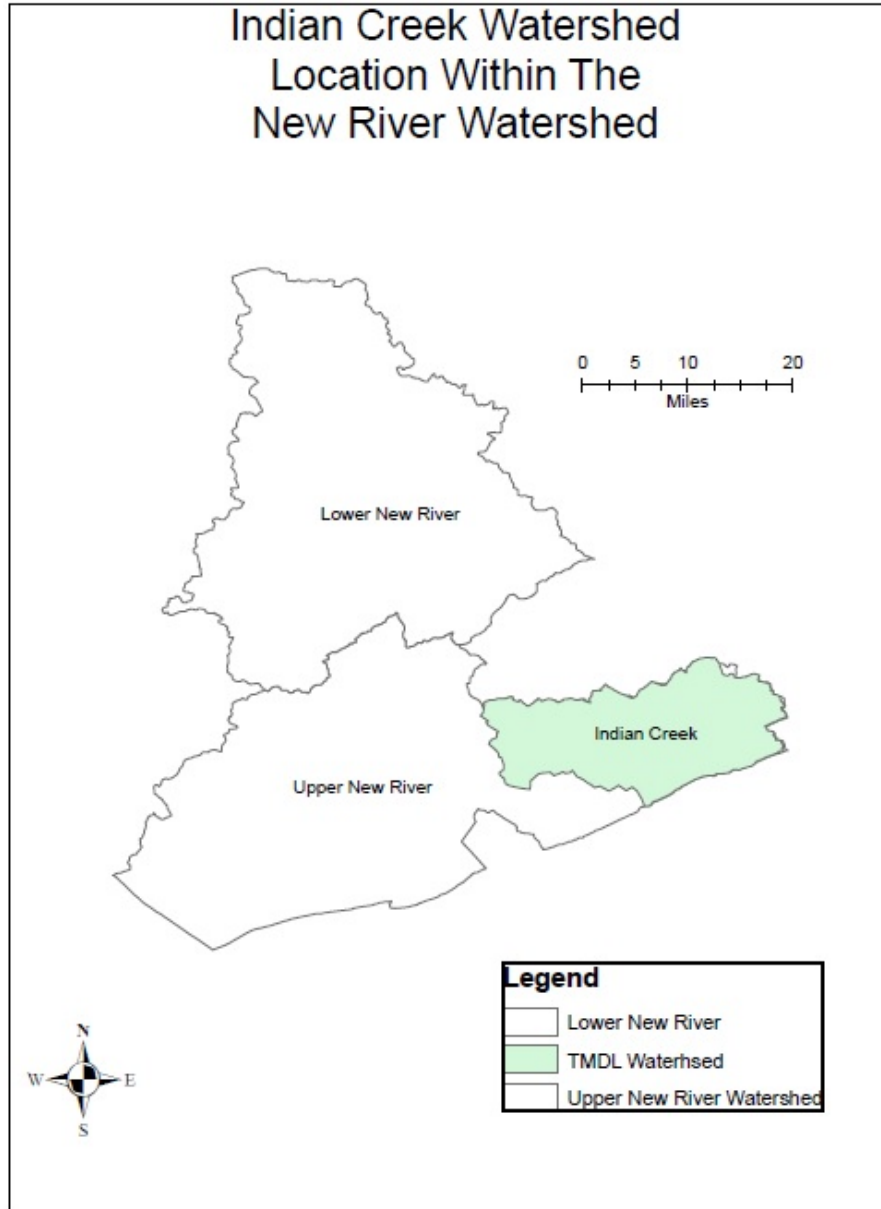
Spring Creek Watershed



Spring Creek Die Trace Map



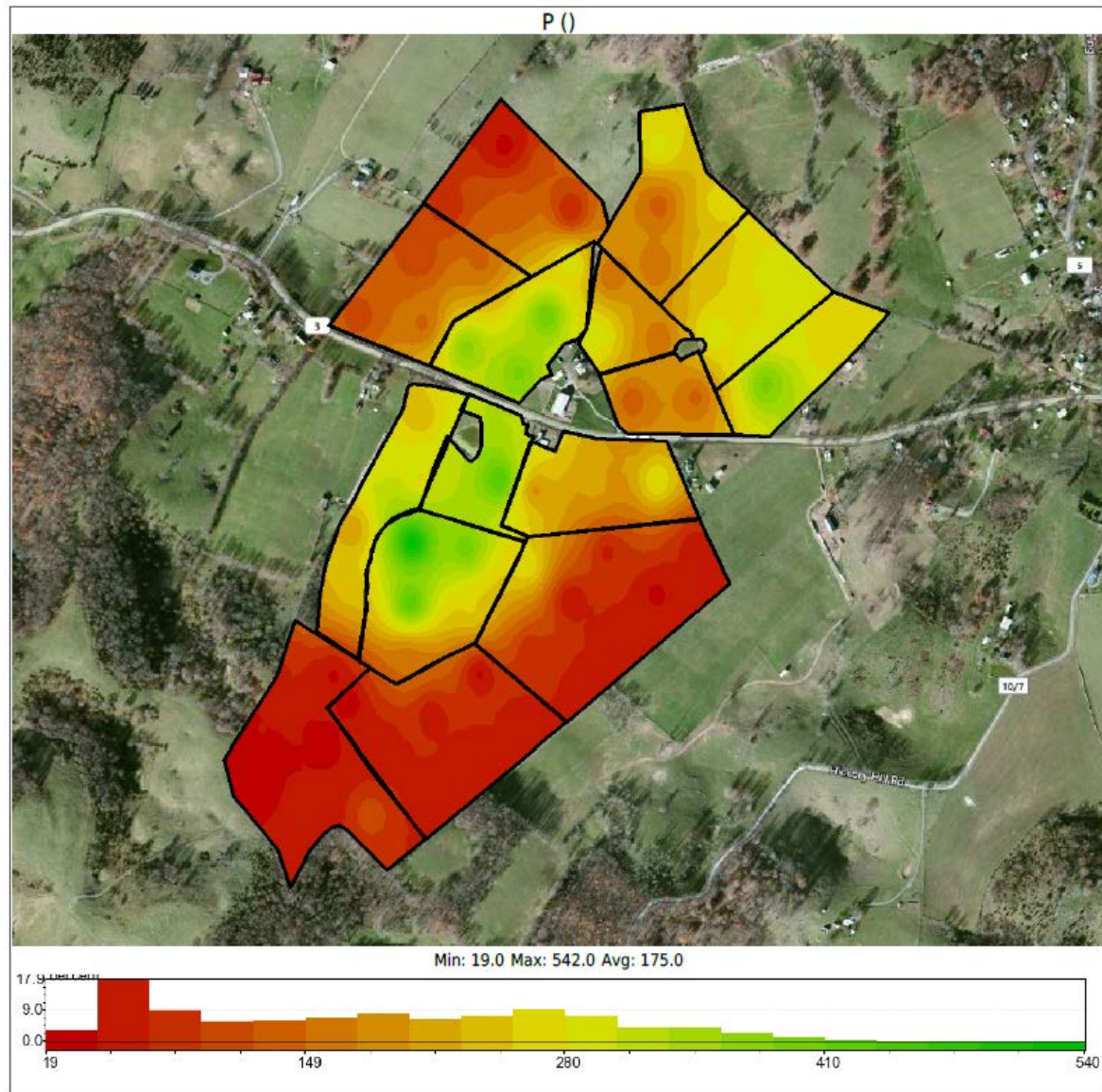
Indian Creek



How Are We Going To Get There?

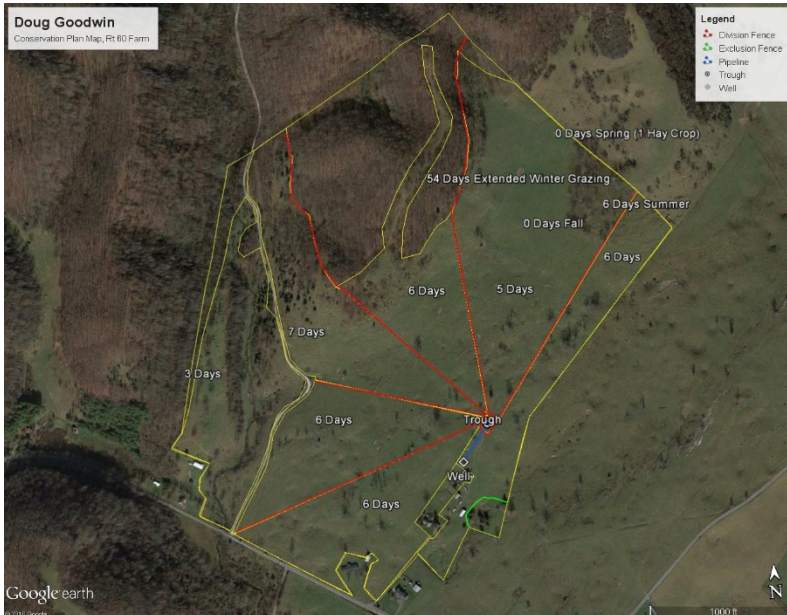
- Outreach, Outreach, Outreach
- Focus on Quality Instillation of BMP's
- Technology

Nutrient Management Planning



Grazing Plan Development

- Our Pastures Yield on Average 300 lbs. forage per acre/inch
- Utilization Rates Will Vary Depending on Frequency of Rotation
- Livestock Must Consume 2-4% of their Body Weight Per Day of Forage.
- 2-4 Inches of Ground Cover are Required to Maintain a Healthy Forage Stand to Prevent Runoff



• Example:

200 head @1010lb consuming 3% require 6060 lbs. forage per day

If rotating every 7 days the livestock will utilize 55% of the available forage @300 lbs. per acre in and a turn height of 8 inches then there would be approximately 2400 lbs. forage per acre.

2400 lbs. forage X %55 = 1320 lbs. Available Forage Per Acre

Giving consideration for drought, we require 40 days of forage regrowth before grazing again.

40 days regrowth/7 days per rotation = 6.71 grazing units

6060 lbs. forage required per day X 7 days per rotation

1320 lbs. Available Forage Per Acre = 32.14 acres per Grazing Unit

32.14 acres per GU X 6.71 GU's = 215.77 acres total required

*Note: The farm in this example could only support 130 Animal Units in a Continuous Grazing Situation

Economics of Conservation Management

Number of Animal Units	Days of Winter Feeding	Number of Bales Needed 25 AU per Bale	Hay Cost \$30/Bale 25 AU per Bale	Number of Calves to Sell With 5% Death	2016 Revenue from calf sale AVG \$575/hd	2016 Gross Income After Feed Costs	2014 Revenue from calf sale AVG \$1150/hd	2014 Gross Income After Feed Costs
130	150	750	\$22,500	123	\$70,725	\$48,225	\$141,450	\$118,950
130	90	450	\$12,500	123	\$70,725	\$57,225	\$141,450	\$127,950
165	126	882	\$26,460	156	\$89,700	\$63,240	\$179,400	\$152,940
200	150	1200	\$36,000	190	\$109,250	\$73,250	\$218,500	\$182,500

Grazing Spreadsheets

FILE		HOME		INSERT		PAGE LAYOUT		FORMULAS		DATA		REVIEW		VIEW		DYMOLabel	
Clipboard		Font		Alignment		Number											
C41																	
=C39*F37																	

Assuring Funds are Spent Wisely

$((\text{Soil Value}) + (\text{Nutrient \& Bacteria Value})) \times \text{Contract Length} = \text{Value of Benefit from BMP's}$

- Value of a ton of soil is based on the local value of a truckload of topsoil
- Values of a pound of N and P are based on the local cost of 46-0-0 and 0-46-0 fertilizer
- Nutrient production per AU/day is based on Ag Engineering Research from North Carolina State University 1990 (40.15 lbs. N per year and 9.12 Lbs. P per year)
- Value of bacteria is expressed as twice the value of P (Chesapeake bay model)
- Our spreadsheet includes a BMP adjustment factor to take into account for the efficiency's of different practices or overall conservation plans.
- 1 animal unit = 1000 lbs. of live weight
- Tons of soil saved is calculated utilizing the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation
- Mass Soil erosion is calculated utilizing the Bank Erosion Hazard Index or Other Physical Measurements

Examples:

If you have a 250 acre farm and 200 animal units, and you can save 3 tons of soil per acre by implementing BMP's, then how much is appropriate to spend on BMP's?

$$[(\text{Ton of topsoil cost } \$35 \times 250 \text{ acres} \times 3 \text{ tons per acre}) + (\text{A cow will produce } \$10.04 \text{ of N and } \$2.74 \text{ of P} + \text{Bacteria Value @ } 2 \times \text{P } \$5.47(200 \text{ Animals}))] \times 5 \text{ year contract} = \$149,495.50$$

Likewise: If you have a 40 acre farm and 35 animal units, and you can save 3 tons of soil per acre by implementing BMP's, then how much is appropriate to spend on BMP's?

$$[(\$35 \times 40 \text{ acres} \times 3 \text{ tons per acre}) + (\$10.04 + \$2.74 + \$5.47(35 \text{ Animals}))] \times 5 \text{ year contract} = \$10,192.96$$

If this same farm requires stream restoration to save an additional 500 tons of soil from mass erosion then
[[$(\$35 \times 40 \text{ acres} \times 3 \text{ tons per acre}) + 500$] + $(\$10.04 + \$2.74 + \$5.47(35 \text{ Animals}))$] $\times 5 \text{ year contract} = \$97,692.96$

Microsoft Excel interface showing a spreadsheet titled "Soil Sample Results" (part of a "Conservation Plan" workbook). The ribbon includes FILE, HOME, INSERT, PAGE LAYOUT, FORMULAS, DATA, REVIEW, VIEW, and DYMO Label. The HOME ribbon is active, showing options for Clipboard, Font, Alignment, and Number.

The spreadsheet displays a "Cost to Benefit Ratio Calculator" starting at row 1, column A. The data is organized into columns A through H.

Cost to Benefit Ratio Calculator Data:

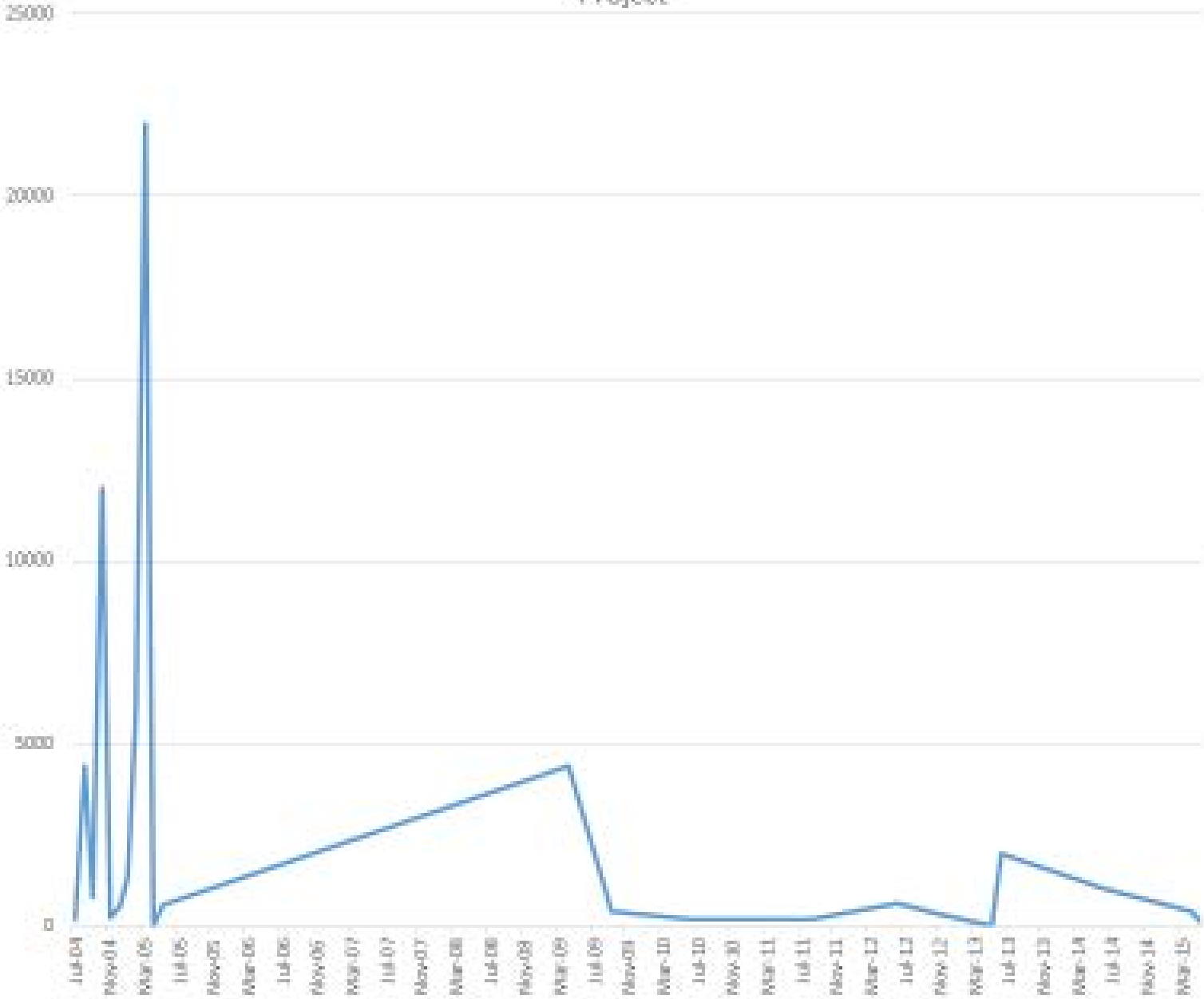
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1		Cost to Benefit Ratio Calculator						
2								
3		Value						
4	Ton of soil	\$35.00						
5	Lb of N	\$0.25						
6	Lb of P	\$0.30						
7								
8		Value			BMP Adjustment			
9	1 AU lb N per Year	40.15	\$10.04		Factor			
10	1 AU lb P Per Year	9.12	\$2.74	Nutrient	100.00%			
11	1 AU Bacteria Production	2.10E+10	\$5.47	Bacteria	100.00%			
12			\$18.25					
13								
14		Sheet Erosion	Mass Erosion					
15	Total Animal Units	Tons of Soil	Tons of Soil	Total Acres	Length of			
16	Affected	Saved per AC	Saved	of Farm	Contract			
17	35	1	500.00	40	5			
18								
19					Cost to Benefit			
20	Anticipated Contract Value			0.00	Ratio			
21	Value of Benefit from BMP's			\$97,692.96	0.00			
22	P Load Reduction			319.2 Lbs per Year				
23	N Load reduction			1405.25 Lbs Per Year				
24	Sediment Reduction			501 Tons Per Year				
25	Bacteria Load Reuctions			7.35E+11 Counts Per Year				
26								
27	*Values expressed in yellow varyables and should be changed to express local information							
28	*Values expressed in Gray are calculated and should not be altered							
29								
30	*Value of a ton of soil is based on the local value of a truck load of topsoil							
31	*Value of a pound of N and P are based on the local cost of 46-0-0 and 0-46-0 fertilizer							
32	*Nutrient production per AU per day is based on: Baker J. 1990 Unpublished manure							
33	nutrient data. Department of Biological and Agricultural Engineering, North Carolina							
34	State Univeristy, Raleigh, NC.							
35	*Value of bacteria is experssed as twice value of N and P produced annually							
36	*BMP adjustment factor should only be used if a BMP will not achieve the maximum							
37	possible load reduction for bacteria and/or nutrients, i.e. utilizing a creek buffer that							
38	is more narrow than necessary.							
39	*1 animal unit = 1000 lbs of live weight							
40	*Tons of soil saved per acre from sheet erosion should be calculated using the Revised							
41	Universal Soil Loss Equation							
42	*Tons of soil saved by mass erosion should be calculated by physical measurments of							
43	eroded area or the Bank erosion Hazard Index							
44	*Value of Benefit from BMP's is calculated as the sum of the value of the total soil saved and							
45	the total value of nutrients and bacteria load reduced times the length of the contract.							
46								
47	(Soil Value)+(Nutrient & Bacteria Value)*Contract Length = Value of Benefit from BMP's							
48								
49								
50								

The bottom of the spreadsheet shows a navigation bar with tabs: "Soil Sample Results" (active), "Planning Assistance Notes", "Survey Notes", "Engineering", and "Conservation Plan". The status bar at the bottom indicates "READY".

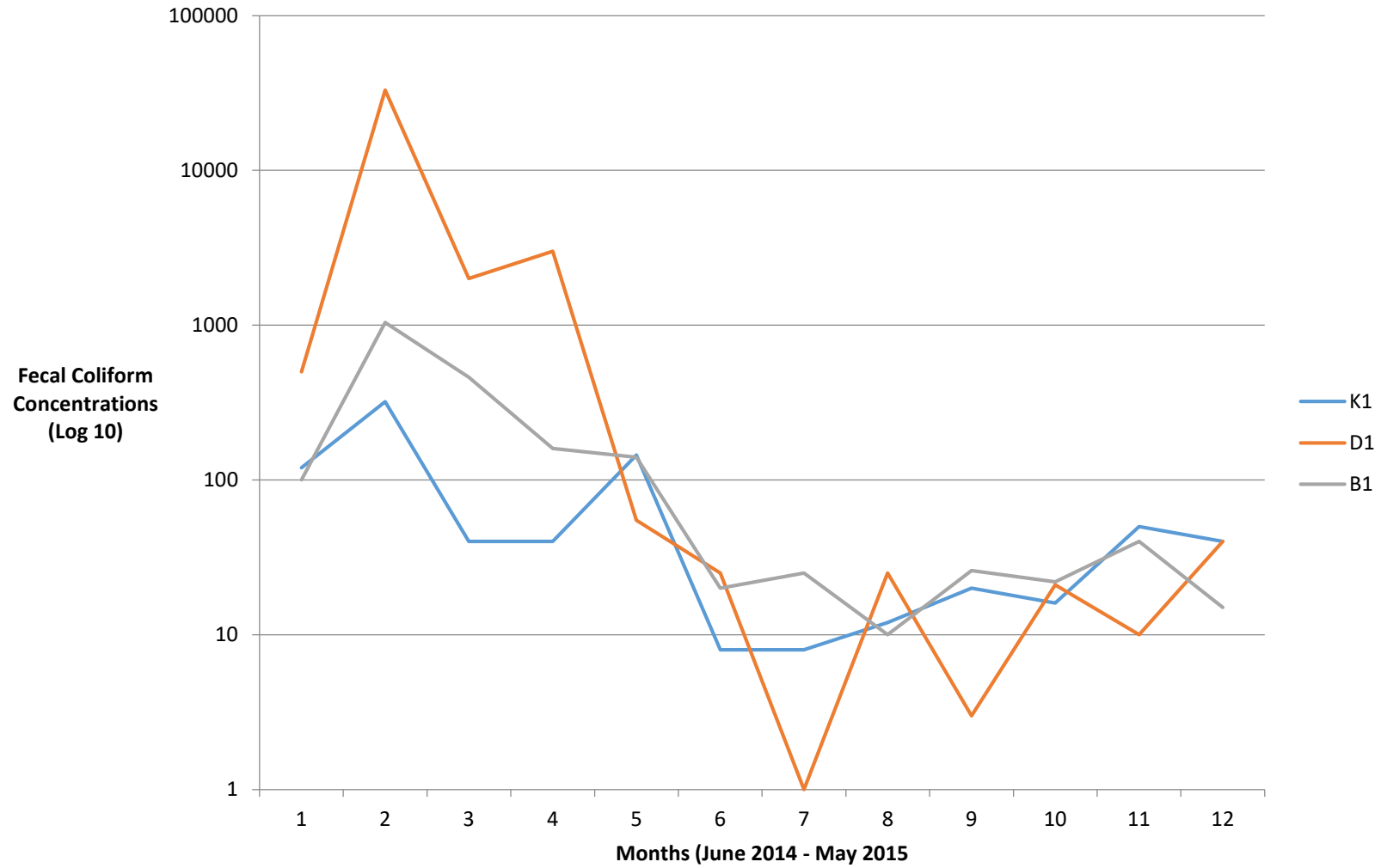
Results



Fecal Coliform Levels (Counts Per Year) Over the Course of the Kitchen Creek 319 Project



Knapp Creek Baseline Monitoring



Finally: The Fruit of Our Labor



2016 319 Tour

Agenda

8:30 - 9:30 Presentation at GVCD Office
9:50 Arrive @ National Fish Hatchery
10:15 Leave Hatchery
10:50 Arrive Sweet Springs and Drive By
Kitchen Creek Projects
12:00 -1:00 Lunch
1:15 Arrive at the Canterbury Farm
2:50 Arrive at the Morgan Farm
3:15 Leave Second Creek for Milligan
Creek Watershed
3:40 Arrive in Milligan Creek Watershed
and visit Goodwin Farm and others
5:00 Return to GVCD Office

