



JANUARY 2001

BRADFORD COUNTY

FARMERS' RESOURCE GUIDE



BRADFORD COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

200 LAKE ROAD, SUITE E
TOWANDA PA 18848
(570) 265-5539 EXT 6

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INTRODUCTION

Each and every farming operation we see as we travel across Bradford County is a reflection of the objectives and management skills of the individuals that are proud to call themselves *farmers*. Farming in today's world encompasses the elements of agronomy, soils science, animal husbandry, fiscal management, personnel management, environmental science, and a host of other disciplines and influences. The farmer must balance his or her values along with the needs of the operation, the family's needs, community's needs and the environment's needs.

There are a host of resources and resource people willing and able to lend their assistance and knowledge to assist the farmer in making some of those critical management decisions. One of the most valuable of these resources are the farmers themselves. The community of farmers that make up the agricultural operations of Bradford County share the common resource base, the climate and the market conditions. Each of them approaches the challenges of farming in their own way to make or break the success of their individual operation.

This guide is a compilation of *farmer resources* that are available to share their experiences in developing and managing *best management practices (bmps)* for addressing environmental issues related to farming operations in Bradford County. It is recognized by the many agencies and individuals that provide technical assistance to farmers that the practices they discuss, plan and eventually implement must fit in with the management time and needs that the farmer has. While those resource agency people can best explain the practice function and design, there is no better source of management information than those that have been working with the practices themselves. The individuals listed here have offered to discuss those operational and management issues with other farmers seeking such information. This publication is meant as a supplement to the planning efforts of those resource people and their efforts.

This guide is meant to be a local supplement to such publications as the *PA Technical Guide* and *A Conservation Catalog* as well as other available publications and guides.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Bradford County Conservation District wishes to gratefully acknowledge the contributions of those farmers featured within this book. They have generously agreed to share their experiences with others to not only help the future of farming in Bradford County, but also maintain and improve the quality of the environment that is shared by all who live, work, and visit.

We also wish to thank Dick Allyn for the work on taking the photographs shown here and all the others that have provided assistance and review of this work.

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Publication layout and design by Danille Turissini, M-BRS Research and Consulting Services, Towanda, PA.

For information and/or assistance, please contact the Bradford County Conservation District by calling (570) 265-5539 ext. 6.

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BARNYARDS

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Barnyards are critical areas for any livestock producer that is not a total confinement system. Providing a stable area that facilitates animal health, ease in maintenance, and avoids water quality impacts is a goal every farmer has.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN GOOD BARNYARD DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION INCLUDE:

1. Keeping clean water clean by eliminating it from entering the barnyard
2. Sizing and adjusting the barnyard for the type and frequency of use
3. Providing a durable, yet livestock friendly, surface for livestock, vehicles and maintenance
4. Directing runoff from the barnyard area to storage or treatment
5. Providing for a maintenance plan

COMPONENTS OF BARNYARD SYSTEMS USUALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. A diversion to direct uphill water from entering the barnyard area
2. Roof runoff collection and diversion from the barnyard area
3. Sizing and reinforcement of the barnyard
4. Collection of runoff from the actual barnyard to a storage or treatment area

THE FOLLOWING FARMS ARE FEATURED IN THIS SECTION:

DAN ABELL

- Screen Residue after Rain

JOHN ALLFORD

- Screen Box

JAMES HEPP

- Barnyard Runoff Control
- Roof Gutters
- Barnyard System

JON and JEFF JENKINS

- Drip Trench/Rock under Roof Eaves

BOB JENNINGS

- Pipe and Grass Filter

MILT SHERMAN

- Gravel Exercise Lot with Cattle Lane

KEN WALTER

- Gravel Barnyard

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[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

**DAN
ABELL**

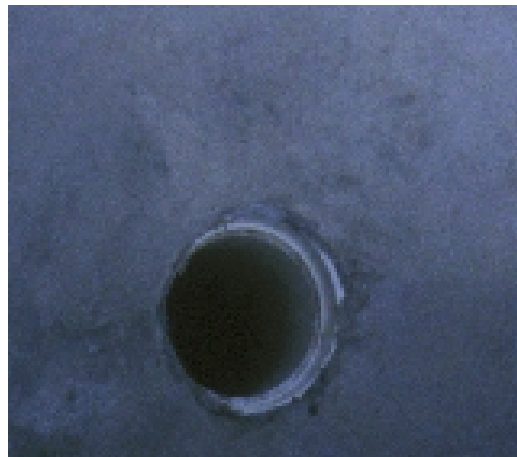
**SCREEN
RESIDUE
AFTER RAIN**



**JOHN
ALLFORD**

**SCREEN BOX AND
OUTLET TO FILTER AREA
(MAGNIFIED BELOW)**

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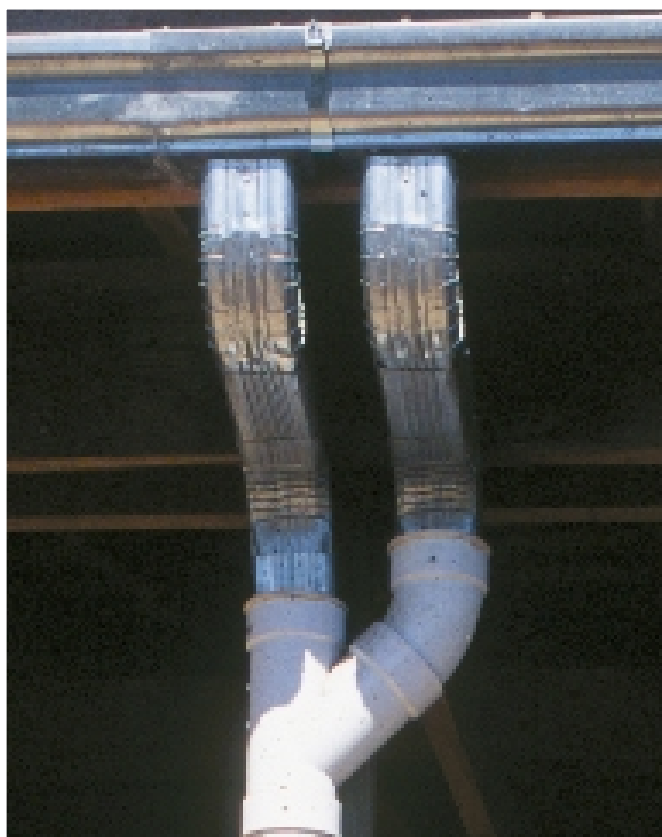
**JAMES
HEPP**

**BARNYARD
SYSTEM
AND
RUNOFF
CONTROL**

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TO TABLE)



ROOF GUTTERS (MAGNIFIED BELOW)





JON AND JEFF
JENKINS

DRIP TRENCH/ROCK
UNDER ROOF EAVES



BOB
JENNINGS

MILT

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

SHERMAN

GRAVEL EXERCISE LOT WITH CATTLE LANE



KEN

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

WALTER

GRAVEL BARNYARD



CONTOUR STRIPS

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Contour farming involves tilling, planting, and harvesting operations around the hill or slope as near to the contour as practical. Tillage crops are interspersed with grass or forage crops. The purpose of this practice is to slow down the water running across the field and to intercept any top soil leaving the row crop areas. This practice reduces runoff, increases soil moisture and decreases soil erosion.

THE PRICIPLES INVOLVED IN CONTOUR STRIP FARMING INCLUDE:

1. Farming as near to the contour of the hill or slope as possible
2. Inter-spacing row crop strips with hay or forage crop strips to minimize runoff

COMPONENTS OF CONTOUR STRIP CROPPING INCLUDE:

1. Design and layout of widths and slopes of strips
2. Crop rotations that alternate to maintain the integrity of the contour strips



CONTOUR STRIPS

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DIVERSIONS

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Diversions are commonly used by many County farmers to help break up the long slopes where crops are raised or to keep water away from high use areas such as farmsteads or animal concentration areas. They reduce the rate of runoff and minimize soil erosion. They are cross slope structures that are permanently vegetated and outlet into a stable area.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSIONS INCLUDE:

1. Sizing and designing a diversion for the amount of water draining into it
2. Constructing and stabilizing the channel to minimize any erosion that may result from the water flow
3. Assuring a stable outlet for the end of the diversion
4. Maintaining the diversion to maximize proper vegetative cover

COMPONENTS OF DIVERSIONS INCLUDE:

1. Proper sizing and design
2. Selection of vegetative cover and its establishment
3. Assuring a stable outlet
4. A maintenance plan

**JON AND JEFF
JENKINS**

DIVERSION

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GRASSED WATERWAYS

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Grassed waterways collect the water from the farm fields and barn areas and convey it to a stable outlet in a way that prevents channel erosion. Such waterways are designed to carry the flows that the areas draining into them create. They help improve water quality, reduce erosion and provide a stable outlet for diversions, terraces and other water collection sources.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF GRASSED WATERWAYS INCLUDE:

1. Sizing and designing a waterway for the amount of water draining into it
2. Constructing and stabilizing the channel to minimize any erosion that may result from the water flows
3. Assuring or establishing a stable outlet
4. Maintaining the waterway to maximize proper vegetative cover

COMPONENTS OF GRASSED WATERWAYS USUALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Proper sizing and design
2. Selection of vegetative cover and its establishment
3. Stable outlet
4. A maintenance plan



JOHN
GEORGE

**GRASSED
WATERWAY**

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A well managed grazing system maximizes forage potential, efficiently utilizes fields where soils may not be suitable for row crops, minimizes soil and nutrient pollution, encourages animal health and can provide good economic return.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE OF A GRAZING SYSTEM INCLUDE:

1. Design and tailor paddock size for the animal types and herd size so that rotations maximize forage health and efficiency and considers water quality
2. Utilizes forage species that meet animal and farm management needs
3. Provides a dependable source of drinking water

COMPONENTS OF A GRAZING SYSTEM INCLUDE:

1. Fencing layout
2. Vegetation selection
3. Watering system
4. Access lane or alleys
5. Maintenance

THE FOLLOWING FARMS ARE FEATURED IN THIS SECTION:

RAYMOND HOPPAUGH

- Grazing System – Paddock Layout

DALE NEUFELD

- Solar Panels for Water Pump

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

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RAYMOND

GRAZING SYSTEM — PADDOCK LAYOUT

HOPPAUGH



[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

**DALE
NEUFELD**



**SOLAR PANELS
FOR WATER
PUMP**

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MANURE STORAGE

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For those farmers that have need to store manure during winter months in order to reduce nutrient discharge into the surrounding water, manure storage is a significant management and financial commitment. Storage structures can be as simple as a stacking area and go on to complexity involving earthen storage, concrete, or steel structures. Storage allows for a more efficient utilization of the manure nutrients for the operator, helps protect water quality, improves animal health and can improve aesthetics of a farming operation. Manure structures should be installed as a component of a comprehensive farm-specific nutrient management plan.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN MANURE STORAGE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT INCLUDE:

1. Matching the site and environmental conditions to the appropriate structure
2. Designing and constructing a storage facility that meets good engineering and environmental standards and matches the farmers management needs
3. Sizing for needed storage duration
4. Eliminating any possible surface or ground water intrusion
5. Providing adequate safety protection
6. Developing a proper maintenance plan

COMPONENTS OF A MANURE STORAGE SYSTEM USUALLY INCLUDES:

1. Site evaluation and selection of structure type
2. Proper sizing and design based on a nutrient/manure management plan
3. Collection and transfer of manure from the livestock areas
4. Surface and groundwater collection and diversion
5. Storage structure
6. Unloading structures
7. Safety facilities and emergency contingency plans

THE FOLLOWING FARMS ARE FEATURED IN THIS SECTION:

JAY GOOD

- Slatted Floor Manure Handling

BEN and DEAN JACKSON

- Manure Agitation Pump

BOB JENNINGS

- Earthen Manure Storage Pond

RON KLINE

- Concrete Manure Storage Tank

JIM MADIGAN

- Barnyard to Concrete and Steel Storage Tanks
- Twin Agitation Pumps

BOB RATHBUN

- Steel Manure Storage Tank

DOUG and VICKIE WILBUR

- Concrete Manure Storage Tank

BOB WOLPERT

- Manure Stacking Pad

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

MANURE STORAGE

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

JAY
GOOD



SLATTED FLOOR
MANURE HANDLING

BEN AND DEAN
JACKSON

MANURE AGITATION PUMP

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)



MANURE STORAGE

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

BOB

EARTHEN MANURE STORAGE POND

JENNINGS



[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)



RON
KLINE

**CONCRETE
DAIRY
MANURE
STORAGE
TANK**

MANURE STORAGE

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

**JIM
MADIGAN**

**BARNYARD TO CONCRETE,
STEEL STORAGE TANKS,
AND TWIN AGITATION PUMPS**

**BOB
RATHBUN**
STEEL VEAL MANURE
STORAGE TANK



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MANURE STORAGE

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CONCRETE VEAL MANURE STORAGE TANK

DOUG AND VICKIE
WILBER



[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

MANURE STACKING PAD

BOB
WOLPERT



MILK HOUSE WASTE

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

Providing a clean environment in and around the milk house is critical. This usually entails a good drainage system in the milk house which drains to some type of collection system for later utilization or disposal. Milk house waste can be legally utilized on cropping areas, either as part of the nutrient management plan disposal strategy or as part of a grass filter system.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN MILK HOUSE WASTE MANAGEMENT DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT INCLUDE:

1. Matching the site conditions and the management styles of the farmer with a collection and storage system as well as a disposal/utilization plan
2. Designing and constructing a collection, transfer and storage system
3. Developing a proper maintenance plan

COMPONENTS OF A MILK HOUSE WASTE SYSTEM INCLUDE:

1. Site evaluation and selection of approach
2. Proper sizing and design
3. Construction

THE FOLLOWING FARMS ARE FEATURED IN THIS SECTION:

BOB TAYLOR

- Milk House Storage Tanks
- Milk House Pipe to Spreader

BOB JENNINGS

- Milk House Waste Distribution Pipe and Grass Filter

BRIAN HARRIS

- Irrigation of Milkhouse Waste and Manure Storage Runoff



MILK HOUSE STORAGE TANKS

BOB

TAYLOR

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

MILK HOUSE WASTE

**BOB
TAYLOR**

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)

MILK HOUSE PIPE TO SPREADER



**BOB
JENNINGS**

**MILK HOUSE WASTE DISTRIBUTION
PIPE AND GRASS FILTER**



**BRIAN
HARRIS**

**IRRIGATION
OF MILKHOUSE
WASTE AND
MANURE
STORAGE
RUNOFF**

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PESTICIDE HANDLING SYSTEMS

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Pesticide handling systems are designed to allow farmers to safely fill and mix agri-chemicals for field application. The system is designed to handle any type of emergency spill or overflow while preparing materials, as well as to recycle rinse water from the handling tanks, thus protecting water quality from contaminated runoff.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A PESTICIDE HANDLING SYSTEM INCLUDE:

1. Sizing and designing a system that takes maximum equipment capacity into consideration
2. Sizing and designing a system that directs all spillage and overflow to a self-contained storage that can easily be pumped
3. Design allows clean rainwater to bypass the system
4. The system considers the safe storage of agri-chemicals

COMPONENTS OF A PESTICIDE HANDLING SYSTEM INCLUDE:

1. Proper sizing and design
2. Proper storage for spills, runoff and for agri-chemicals stored on-site
3. Perimeter controls to divert surface runoff from entering the mixing site
4. Emergency wash facilities
5. Safety controls for access and proper signage

[\(RETURN TO TABLE\)](#)



ROY AND TIM
BEARDSLEE

PESTICIDE
HANDLING SYSTEM



STREAM BANK PROTECTION

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Streams and their banks are critical areas as an interface between the farm and the environment. The proper management of these areas can help protect and enhance water quality, wildlife habitat and the farm's fields. Streams and their immediate borders, called riparian areas, can do much to filter runoff and stabilize banks. In areas where the stream banks are eroding, structural, vegetative or management approaches are used to correct the unstable conditions.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF STREAM STABILITY INCLUDE:

1. Managing riparian areas to avoid disturbance by livestock or tillage
2. Restoring eroding stream banks through vegetative, structural or both approaches
3. Establishing controlled access to streams
4. Maintenance of stream riparian areas

COMPONENTS OF STREAM BANK PROTECTION MAY INCLUDE:

1. Assessment of restoration needs
2. Selection of restoration practices to include but not limited to:
 - Livestock exclusionary fencing
 - Structural bank protection sizing, design and installation
 - Vegetative bank protection design and installation
 - Stabilized stream crossings sizing, design and installation
 - Alternative livestock watering design and installation

THE FOLLOWING FARMS ARE FEATURED IN THIS SECTION:

BENTLEY CREEK

- Rock Structures in Stream Channel

CONRAD CARLSEN

- Stream Bank Fencing

MARK CARTER

- Gravel Stream Crossing

BEN and DEAN JACKSON

- Stream Crossing

RT. 6 BRIDGE OVER SUGAR CREEK (West of Towanda on Route 6)

- Rock Rip-rap on Stream Banks

GERALD TWIGG

- Riparian Forest Buffer

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STREAM BANK PROTECTION

BENTLEY CREEK

ROCK
STRUCTURES
IN STREAM
CHANNEL



CONRAD CARLSEN

STREAM BANK
FENCING

(RETURN TO TABLE)



STREAM BANK PROTECTION



**MARK
CARTER**

**GRAVEL
STREAM
CROSSING**



**BEN and DEAN
JACKSON**

STREAM CROSSING

STREAM BANK PROTECTION

ROUTE 6 BRIDGE OVER SUGAR CREEK

ROCK RIP-RAP ON STREAM BANKS (West of Towanda)



**GERALD
TWIGG**

**RIPARIAN
FOREST
BUFFER**

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WASTE FIELD APPLICATION

Any farmer in the Bradford County area is familiar with the traditional methods of applying the nutrients related to animal manures, wash water and barnyard runoff. There are a number of methods that involve calculating and matching these nutrients to grass and forage filter areas. These areas are sized to assure that any runoff leaving them is clean enough to enter the surrounding environment.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTING THESE AREAS INCLUDE:

1. Determining the amount and nutrient content of the waste being handled
2. Sizing and establishing a vegetative or crop area that would efficiently utilize all available nutrients so as to avoid water quality impacts
3. Sizing and designing a distribution system appropriate to the management needs of the farm

COMPONENTS OF WASTE DISTRIBUTION / FILTRATION SYSTEM INCLUDE:

1. Sizing, design and installation of a temporary storage system that may include solids separation
2. Sizing, designing and construction of a transfer system
3. Sizing, designing of a vegetative area for the receiving of the material
4. Maintenance plan for the system and vegetative area



IRRIGATION OF WASTE WATER

(RETURN TO TABLE)

BRIAN
HARRIS

BRADFORD COUNTY FARMER'S RESOURCE GUIDE

BRADFORD COUNTY FARMER CONTACTS

Abell, Dan - BEEF

RR 1 Box 556
Warren Center, PA 18851
(570) 395-3647

- Screen residue after rain
- Concrete barnyard

Allford, John - DAIRY

RR1 Box 46
Milan, PA 18831
(570) 596-2470

- Screen box
- Concrete barnyard

Barrett, Jim - DAIRY

RR 4 Box 179
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-8887

- Manure irrigation
- Earthen manure storage

Beardslee, Roy and Tim - DAIRY

RD 2 Box 239
Columbia Cross Roads, PA 16914
Roy-(570) 297-2835
Tim-(570) 297-2828

- Pesticide handling system
- Contour Strips

Bradford Co. Conservation District - Bentley Creek

Bradford County Conservation
District
RR 5 Box 5030C
Towanda, PA 18848
265-5539 Ext. 6

- Stream Protection

Carlsen, Conrad - DAIRY

RR 1 Box 108
Rome, PA 18837
(570) 247-2896

- Stream bank fencing
- Concrete barnyard
- Earthen manure storage

Carter, Mark - DAIRY

RR 3 Box 111
Troy, PA 16947
(570) 297-4048

- Stream crossing (gravel)

Ferguson, Bob - BEEF

RR 2 Box 84
Canton, PA 17724
(570) 673-8212

- Concrete barnyard
- Filter channel

George, John

RR 1 Box 200B
Rome, PA 18837
(570) 247-2066

- Grassed waterway
- Diversion

Good, Jay - DAIRY

RD 2 Box 102
Canton, PA 17724
(570) 673-3594

- Slatted floor manure
- Concrete stream crossing

Harris, Brian - DAIRY

195 Locust Dr.
Milan, PA 18831
(570) 596-3077

- Irrigation of waste water
- Manure Storage Run-off

Hepp, James - DAIRY

RR 3 Box 42
Wyalusing, PA 18853
(570) 746-1651

- Waste stacking area
- Barnyard runoff control
- Concrete barnyard
- Roof gutters

Hoppaugh, Raymond - DAIRY

RR 2 Box 165
Columbia Cross Roads, PA 16914
(570) 596-2532

- Stream bank fencing
- Grazing system

Jackson, Ben and Dean - DAIRY

RR 2 Box 241
Columbia Cross Roads, PA 16914
(570) 297-2838

- Culvert stream crossing
- Manure agitation pump
- Diversions
- Contour strips

Jenkins, Jon and Jeff - DAIRY

RD 2 Box 260
Columbia Cross Roads, PA 16914

- Drip trench – rock under roof eaves.

- Gravel barnyard
- Diversions

Jennings, Bob - DAIRY

RR 1 Box 82A
Canton, PA 17724
(570) 673-4350

- Earthen manure storage
- Milk house waste treatment in grass filter
- Pipe and Grass Filter

Kline, Ron - DAIRY

RR 2 Box 341
Troy, PA 16947
(570) 297-3236

- Contour strips
- Concrete manure storage
- Earthen manure storage
- Manure Agitation pump

Madigan, Dean - HEIFERS

RD 3 Box 149
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-3799

- Grazing system

Madigan, Jim - DAIRY

RR 3 Box 140
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-3822

- Concrete and steel manure storage
- Manure agitation pumps

McClelland, Carl - DAIRY

RR 3 Box 266
Columbia Cross Roads, PA 16914
(570) 297-4087

- Slatted floor manure collection
- Earthen manure storage

Neufeld, Dale - DAIRY

Hornbrook Park Road
RR 5
Towanda, PA 18848

- Stream bank fencing
- Grazing system
- Solar powered water pump

Rathbun, Bob - VEAL

RR 1 Box 407
Canton, PA 17724
(570) 673-8834

- Steel manure storage

Robinson, Elton - DAIRY

RR 3 Box 198
Wyalusing, PA 18853
(570) 744-2364

- Earthen manure storage facility
- Waste transfer pump

Russell, Don - DAIRY

RR 1 Box 123
Rome, PA 18837
(570) 247-2900 or 247-7360

- Earthen manure storage
- Manure pump

Saxton, Steve - DAIRY

RR 1 Box 41
Columbia Cross Roads, PA 16914
(570) 297-5118 or 297-5155

- Grazing system
- Earthen manure storage

Sherman, Milt - DAIRY

RR 3 Box 88
Troy, PA 16947
(570) 297-2919

- Gravel exercise lot w/ cattle lane
- Earthen manure storage

Shores, Scott - DAIRY

RR 5 Box 5240
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-9033

- Slatted floor manure collection

Taylor, Bob - DAIRY

RR 1 Box 188
Rome, PA 18837
(570) 247-7551

- Milk house waste to spreader

Twigg, Gerald - DAIRY

RR 1 Box 135
Sayre, PA 18840
(570) 247-7959

- Riparian forest buffer

VanBlarcom, Jim - DAIRY

RR 2
Columbia Cross Roads, PA
(570) 297-3866

- Pesticide handling system
- Slatted floor manure
- Earthen manure storage

Walter, Ken - DAIRY

RD 1 Box 7
Milan, PA 18831
(570) 888-9742

- Gravel barnyard

Wilber, Doug & Vickie - VEAL

RR 1 Box 239
Roaring Branch, PA 17765
(570) 673-3884

- Concrete veal manure storage

Wolpert, Bob - HORSE

RR 1 Box 76
Athens, PA 18810
(570) 888-6959

- Manure stacking pad

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If you would like to have your name added to the Bradford County Farmer-Contact Guide, please contact the Bradford County Conservation District at (570) 265-5539, ext. 6.

LOCAL BRADFORD COUNTY AGENCY CONTACTS

The following is a list of sources for technical, informational, and financial assistance on these and other practices.

Bradford Co. Conservation District - Stoll Natural Resources Center

RR 5 Box 5030C
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-5539 Ext. 6

Farm Service Agency - Stoll Natural Resources Center

RR 5 Box 5030A
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-6969 Ext.2

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Stoll Natural Resources Center

RR 5 Box 5030E
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-6969 Ext. 3

Northern Tier Regional Planning & Development Commission

507 Main St.
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-9103

Pennsylvania Dept. of Ag

2301 N. Cameron St.
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408
(717) 787-4737
pda.state.pa.us

Penn State Extension

PO Box 69
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-2896

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To locate the Bradford County farm of interest to you, please refer to the map located on the back cover of this publication.

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BRADFORD COUNTY FARMER PRACTICES

28 PAGE - JANUARY 2000		FARMERS' RESOURCE GUIDE			
Farmer / Contact Name	Barnyards	Contour Strips	Diversions	Grassed Waterways	Grazing Management
Dan Abell	X (p.3)				
John Allford	X (p.3)				
Jim Barrett					
Roy & Tim Beardslee		X			
BCCD - Bentley Creek					
BCCD - Sugar Creek Bridge					
Conrad Carlson	X				
Mark Carter					
Bob Ferguson	X				
John George			X	X (p.9)	
Jay Good					
Brian Harris					
James Hepp	X (p.4)				
Raymond Hoppaugh					X (p.11)
Ben & Dean Jackson		X	X		
Jon & Jeff Jenkins	X (p.5)		X (p.8)		
Bob Jennings	X (p.5)				
Ron Kline		X (p.7)			
Dean Madigan					X
Jim Madigan					
Carl McClelland					
Dale Neufeld					X (p.12)
Bob Rathburn					
Elton Robinson					
Don Russell					
Steve Saxton					X
Milt Sherman	X (p.6)				
Scott Shores					
Bob Taylor					
Gerald Twigg					
Jim VanBlarcom					
Ken Walter	X (p.6)				
Doug & Vicki Wilber					
Bob Wolpert					

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BRADFORD COUNTY FARMER PRACTICES

FARMERS' RESOURCE GUIDE		JANUARY 2001 - PAGE 29			
Manure Storage	Milk House Waste	Pesticide Handling Systems	Stream Bank Protection	Waste Field Application	
Abell					
Allford					
Barrett	X			X	
Beardslee		X (p.20)			
Bentley Creek			X (p.22)		
Sugar Creek			X (p.24)		
Carlson	X		X (p.22)		
Carter			X (p.23)		
Ferguson				X	
George					
Good	X (p.14)		X		
Harris	X (p.19)	X (p.19)		X (p.25)	
Hepp	X				
Hoppaugh			X		
Jackson			X (p.23)		
Jenkins	X				
Jennings	X (p.15)	X (p.19)			
Kline	X (p.15)				
D. Madigan					
J. Madigan	X (p.16)				
McClelland	X				
Neufeld			X		
Rathburn	X (p.16)				
Robinson	X	X			
Russell	X			X	
Saxton	X				
Sherman	X				
Shores	X				
Taylor		X (p.18)			
Twigg			X (p.24)		
VanBlarcom	X	X			
Walter					
Wilber	X (p.14)				
Wolpert	X (p.17)				

BRADFORD COUNTY FARMER LOCATOR MAP

