

Contacts

Agriculture

Mountain Castles Soil & Water Conservation District

36 Executive Circle, Suite 1
Roanoke, VA 24012-8939
Phone: (540) 977-2698
www.soil-water.org

Natural Resources Conservation Service and Farm Service Agency

36 Executive Circle, Suite 1
Roanoke, VA 24012-8939
Phone: (540) 977-2698
www.nrcs.usda.gov

Virginia Cooperative Extension Botetourt County Office

9 West Main Street
P.O. Box 217
Fincastle, VA 24090-0217
Phone: (540) 473-8260
www.ext.vt.edu

Craig County Office

P.O. Box 267
New Castle, VA 24127-0267
Phone: (540) 864-5812

Forestry

Virginia Department of Forestry

P.O. Box 1126
Buchanan, VA 24066
Phone: (540) 254-2831
www.dof.virginia.gov

Construction

Botetourt County Public Works

Erosion and Sediment Control
30 West Back Street #4
Fincastle, VA 24090
Phone: (540) 473-8316
www.botetourt.org/government/env_mgmt.php

Department of Conservation and Recreation

44 Sangers Lane, Suite 102
Staunton, VA 24401
Phone: (540) 332-9991
www.dcr.virginia.gov

Contacts Cont.

Residential

Botetourt County Landfill

259 Landfill Road
Troutville, VA 24175
Phone: (540) 992-5111
www.botetourt.org

Health Department

P.O. Box 220
21 Academy Street
Fincastle, VA 24090
Phone: (540) 473-8240
www.vdh.state.va.us

Western Virginia Water Authority

2012 South Jefferson Street
Roanoke, VA 24014
Phone: (540) 853-1315
www.westernvawater.org

Other Contacts of Interest

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

1132 Thomas Jefferson Road
Forest, VA 24551
Phone: (434) 525-7522
www.dgif.virginia.gov

Army Corps of Engineers

209 Roanoke Street, Suite 8
Christiansburg, VA 24073
Phone: (540) 382-6740
www.usace.army.mil

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

3019 Peters Creek Road
Roanoke, VA 24019
Phone: (540) 562-6700
www.deq.virginia.gov

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All programs and services are offered on a non-discriminatory basis without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, gender, age, marital status or handicap.

Botetourt County Environmental Stewardship



And YOU



Virginia Cooperative Extension
Knowledge for the Commonwealth

AGRICULTURE

Introduction:

Farmers were some of the earliest conservationists and stewards of the land. They realized that protecting the land was essential for their livelihood. Lack of vegetation on streambanks can lead to erosion. Overgrazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for human contact.



Management Practices:

- Keep livestock away from streambanks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies.
- Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient plan.
- Vegetate riparian areas along waterways.
- Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields.
- Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.

FORESTRY

Introduction:

Improperly managed logging operations can result in erosion and sedimentation.



Management Practices:

- Conduct preharvest planning to prevent erosion and lower costs.
- Use logging methods and equipment that minimize soil disturbance.
- Plan and design skid trails, yard areas, and truck access roads to minimize stream crossings and avoid disturbing the forest floor.
- Construct stream crossings so that they minimize erosion and physical changes to streams.
- Expedite revegetation of cleared areas.

CONSTRUCTION

Introduction:

Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies.



Management Practices:

- Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.

RESIDENTIAL

Introduction:

The environment is an important part of our world to protect. You can help every day by making small changes to your daily habits. Maintaining your practices is also of utmost importance.

Management Practices:

Lawn Care

- Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streams.
- Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

Septic Systems

- Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).
- Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Auto Care

- Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground.
- Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

Recycling

- Use the local drop-off centers to properly dispose of house hold waste.
- Have your company, school, office or other institution contact a local waste company to start a recycling program.