

# Conservation Crier

Vol. 28, No. 2  
Fall 2019

Newsletter of the  LANCASTER COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## ADMINISTRATOR'S CORNER

### More Than Seasons Change

“But why change, that’s the way we’ve always done it?” A classic phrase, one sometimes hears in the world of conservation. When considering conservation though, it’s a phrase that’s usually answered with facts that will demonstrate that change will help to protect natural resources and sustain the use of natural resources for a longer time.

This edition of the *Conservation Crier* features changes from new staff to life with an invasive species to the Farm Bill.

—Administrator Chris Thompson



### 46th Annual Lancaster County Conservation District Tree Seedling Sale Wednesday, April 8, 2020

Orders form available first week in February 2020.  
Check [www.lancasterconservation.org](http://www.lancasterconservation.org) for more information.

## Changing Landscapes

Many of the effects of the Spotted Lanternfly in Southcentral Pennsylvania are still unknown. One fact we do know is that it has the potential to change the landscape as we see it. We may not be able to stop it completely however, each of us can do something to help slow its population growth. The fall and winter seasons are the best to get a jump on the 2020 population size by destroying as many egg masses as possible.

The egg masses of the bug laid during the fall will have almost a putty affect covering them to protect them from the winter weather and any predators. A healthy female spotted lanternfly could lay 30-50 eggs in a mass with the possibility of laying two egg masses. Simple math puts the potential of 100 eggs per female.

Removing the egg mass from tree bark can be done with *continued on page 3*



Photo credit: Penn State Extension

Support Our Organization During  
**THE EXTRAORDINARY GIVE**  
NOVEMBER 22 EXTRAGIVE.ORG

On November 22, donate online at [ExtraGive.org](http://ExtraGive.org) and your generous gift will be stretched by more than a HALF MILLION DOLLARS in stretch pool and prizes from the Lancaster County Community Foundation and sponsors. Help us go the EXTRA mile together!



## EXTRAORDINARY GIVE Friday, November 22, 2019

### Be a Part of the Lancaster County's Largest Day of Online Giving

Be extraordinary and click the *Conservation Foundation of Lancaster County*.  
<https://www.extragive.org/organizations/conservation-foundation-of-lancaster-county>

Every donation benefits the Lancaster County Envirothons and the Lancaster County Youth Conservation School.



## Women for the Land Conservation Learning Circle

American Farmland Trust has partnered with the Lancaster County Conservation District and invites women who own or work farmland in Lancaster County, PA to participate in a session of engaging discussion focused on accessing programs and information that can help you manage, conserve and preserve your farmland.

Enjoy a free lunch and farm tour of Hershey Farms in Elizabethtown, PA! When: Wed Nov 6, 2019; 8:45 am to 5:15 pm Where: Harvest View Barn at Hershey Farms 338 Sunnyburn Road Elizabethtown, PA 17022 The Learning Circle and lunch are free of charge. Women For The Land

Conservation Learning Circle Questions: Janice at [mid-atlanticoutreach@farmland.org](mailto:mid-atlanticoutreach@farmland.org) or 240-626-5209

Register: <https://farmland.salsalabs.org/midatlanticwomenfortheland> Lancaster County, PA

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Hannah Hunsberger, *Ag Conservation Tech*  
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Sallie Gregory, *Education Coordinator*  
Matthew Kofroth, *Watershed Specialist*  
Nate Straw, *Watershed Assistant*  
Bryce Workman, *Watershed Resource Tech.*  
Allyson Gibson, *Clean Water Partners Coord.*

## USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

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Kefeni Kejela, *Soil Conservation/District Conservationist*  
Gary Ballina, *Civil Engineering Tech*  
Mark Myers, *Soil Conservationist*  
Mark Long, *Soil Conservationist*  
Patricia King, *Soil Conservationist*  
Mick Albert, *Soil Conservationist*  
Meeghan Orr, *Program Assistant*  
Ashley Spotts, *Restoration Specialist-CBF*  
Jeff Sholly, *TAG Engineer*  
Julia Smith, *Wildlife Biologist, Pheasants Forever*

## Lancaster Co. Conservation District

1383 Arcadia Rd., Room 200  
Lancaster, PA 17601

Phone: 717-299-5361 Fax: 717-299-9459  
www.lancasterconservation.org

## New Staff



Mark Long

**Mark Long** is a Soil Conservationist with the USDA-NRCS who joined the team in February. No stranger to conservation work in the lower Susquehanna valley, Mark began his career as an intern in 2012 with the Lancaster County Conservation District. Shortly after his internship, from 2012 to 2015, he worked in York County as a Soil Conservation Technician for NRCS under a bridge agreement with Capital RC&D. In the summer of 2015, he became a Soil Conservationist with NRCS in Keyser, West Virginia. While in WV, Mark worked mainly with grazing and poultry producers. Mark is a native of Lancaster County and grew up in Ephrata. He holds degrees from Penn State and Elizabethtown College. In his free time Mark enjoys hunting, hiking, painting, spending time with his family and fly fishing. Mark is excited to be a part of the conservation efforts in the county and enjoys working with Plain Sect farmers of the county.

**Patricia King** joined the NRCS Lancaster team as a Soil Conservationist in May. A native of Maryland, she previously worked for Maryland Extension in the Small Farms Program at University of Maryland, Eastern Shore. She obtained her B.S. in Animal Science from the University of Maryland, College Park and most recently her Master's in Food and Agricultural Science from UMES. Patricia has a lifetime history of equestrian activities, competing through her early teenage years in the hunter jumper ring and has changed to gaited mounts for trail riding/camping. Most recently she has started competing in Cowboy Mounted Shooting with the Mason Dixon Deputies. She is a stout supporter of pollinators having participated in a research study during her undergraduate career with bats and as an active beekeeper.



Patricia King



Mick Albert

**Michael (Mick) Albert** joined the NRCS Lancaster team as a Soil Conservationist in late September. Mick was born and raised in a small town in New Hampshire where his family managed a small farm with a variety of livestock. At 16 he moved to York, PA and graduated from Central York High School. Mick attended Penn State and graduated in 2013 with a degree in Agricultural Sciences and dual minored in Environmental Resource Management and Environmental Inquiry. He began his career in May 2013 when he was hired by Capital RC&D under an agreement working directly with NRCS to manage the easement monitoring program out of the NRCS State Office in Harrisburg. In 2016, he was hired full time by NRCS and continued to assist with all easement management activities for PA. Mick enjoys being outdoors and is excited to become part of the Lancaster team. In his free time he golfs and never misses a Penn State football game.

**Julia Smith** is the new Pheasants Forever Farm Bill Biologist that will be assisting landowners in both York & Lancaster counties with wildlife conservation activities, primarily through the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). She grew up in York County before receiving a B.S. in Biology from Penn State University in 2007 and an M.S. in Wildlife Fisheries Science in 2010 from Frostburg State University. Julia has worked on various research projects throughout California and the mid-Atlantic, primarily with small mammals and forest carnivores. In her free time, she can usually be found whitewater kayaking or hiking with her dog Juno.



Julia Smith



Derrick Fidler

**Derrick Fidler** grew up in Manheim, Lancaster County, and has always been involved in the Ag industry in some way, whether it was just helping out on his uncle's beef farm, or milking cows for local dairy farms. In 2013, his family moved to a farm in Lititz, where they man 2 poultry broiler houses, and one hog barn, as well as having some beef cows on the side. In January, they moved back to Manheim, and are raising a few laying hens and a couple dogs. Previously, Derrick worked for a local agronomy consulting company, where he did seed sales, and crop scouting, in addition to writing Act 38 nutrient management plans, and Ag E&S plans. In his spare time, he enjoys fishing, hunting, hockey, and generally spending time outdoors and being active.

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**Emily Corkhill** is a new Agriculture Conservation Technician covering Lancaster, Manheim, Warwick, Elizabeth, and Clay townships. Emily grew up in Paoli and has been living in Lancaster for about 2 years. She graduated from St. Joseph's University with a degree in Environmental Science. Before joining the Lancaster County Conservation District she was a professional equestrian coach and managed equine facilities. In her free time she continues to enjoy horseback riding and hiking new trails around PA and NY.

*Emily Corkhill*

**Hannah Hunsberger** is a new Agriculture Conservation Technician covering West Lampeter, Strasburg, Paradise, Leacock, and Salisbury Townships. She was raised on her family's dairy farm in Juniata County where she developed a soft spot for collies and cows. In the spring of 2019, Hannah completed a B.S. degree in Plant Science Agroecology, with minors in Agronomy, Horticulture and International Agriculture at Penn State University. Her passion for agriculture is born from her love of food, appreciation of family and community, and curiosity of her environment. Besides her fascination with plants, Hannah also enjoys dabbling in creative venues such as painting, ceramics, knitting, and trying new recipes.



*Hannah Hunsberger*



**Stacey Meyer** is a new Finance Manager for the Conservation District. She has been a resident of Lancaster County all her life. She graduated from Hempfield High School in 1985 and attended YTI where she graduated in 2007 with her Associates Degree in Business Accounting. Prior to working for the Conservation District she worked at a pre-school center as the Financial Manager. She has two adult daughters and one granddaughter. In her free time she enjoys spending time with her fiancé at their cabin in Huntingdon, PA, hunting, crafts and the outdoors. Her favorite vacation spots are Gatlinburg, TN and the Smoky Mountains.

*Stacey Meyer*

*continued from page 1*



Old egg masses, which have the putty or mud-like covering worn off. Here, you can see each individual seed-like egg. Image by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

a scraping card, simply by hand, a stick, or plastic knife. Scrape the mass into a bucket or baggy (avoid letting the eggs drop to the ground). Soak the mass in hand sanitizer and allow it to remain in the hand sanitizer as you zip the baggy close and place in the garbage.

Click Penn State Extension to learn more about egg mass removal: <https://extension.psu.edu/how-to-remove-spotted-lanternfly-eggs>

Take the Squisher Challenge; download the Squisher App to slow the bug's population: <https://www.inquirer.com/news/pennsylvania/spotted-lanternfly-squisher-app-brad-line-20190925.html>



**Dave Bednar** is a newer Resource Conservationist in the E&S Department at the District. He joins us after moving from the Pittsburgh area where he worked as a Conservation Technician for the Lawrence County Conservation District. Dave currently covers Bart, Caernarvon, Colerain, Conestoga, Earl, East Earl, East Lampeter, Eden, Martic, Providence, Sadsbury, Salisbury and West Earl Townships. He also covers Christiana, New Holland and Terre Hill Boroughs. Dave grew up in the Coatesville area and is very knowledgeable about the eastern portion of the county. He graduated from Slippery Rock University with a degree in Park and Resource Management where he spent his summers working as a Park Patrol Officer at Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware. Dave's free time generally consists of mountain bikes and coffee along with spending time attending various events around the county.

*Dave Bednar*

**Bryce Workman** is the newest member of the Watershed Department at the Conservation District. He will serve as a Watershed Resource Technician and will be assisting in riparian buffer planting, maintenance, and education, along with other duties within the department. He is a Lancaster County native and graduated from Juniata College with a B.S. in Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences. He is also a graduate of the 2013 Lancaster County Youth Conservation School and has returned every year since as a counselor. Bryce previously spent his summers working for Flyway Excavating where he gained valuable experience on a wide variety of projects including implementing stream restoration designs. In his free time he enjoys fishing, hunting, hiking, and spending time with family.

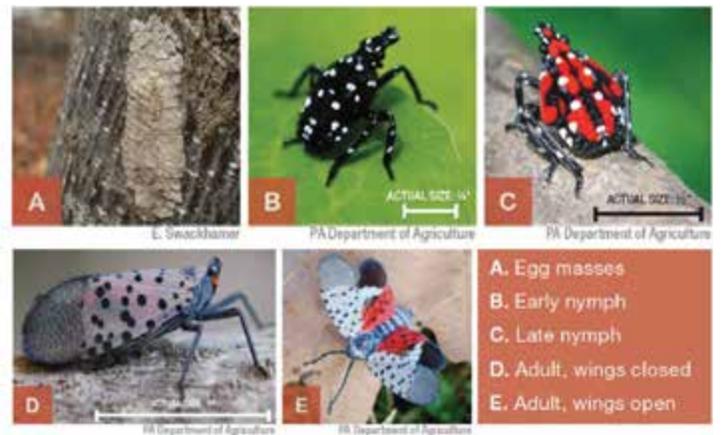


*Bryce Workman*

Make a plan for your property to manage nymphs that will begin to hatch in the warm weather of spring. Winter is a perfect season to explore materials available through Penn State Extension to find out what homeowners can do and get the latest news on the bug research currently underway.

Get the jump on this leaf hopper before the adults emerge in the summer.

*—Education Coordinator Sallie Gregory*



**Life Stages of Spotted Lanternfly** All life stages of the spotted lanternfly, from egg to adult. Taken from Penn State Extension "Spotted Lanternfly: what to Look For" document.



Failing filter fence



Inlet filter bag in need of maintenance



Inlet filter bag in need of maintenance

## Is Your Filter Bag Half Empty Or Half Full?

Erosion and sedimentation controls are only as good as their maintenance routine. A filter sock can't filter if it's already full! As the nights turn cooler and the leaves start falling, make inspection of erosion and sediment controls on your project site part of your preparation for winter readiness. Erosion and sedimentation (E&S) controls are usually one of the first things installed on an earth disturbance site. After the site has been under construction for a while, it is easy to forget about them when the focus is getting the structure up before cold weather arrives. For common E&S controls like silt fence and compost filter sock, sediment should be removed once it reaches half the height of the fence or sock.

When an E&S control lacks maintenance, the facility may fail and release accumulated sediment all at once. This creates a greater potential for sediment pollution to receiving waters.

It's even easier to forget about an E&S control like inlet filter bag protection that is hidden out of site. A filter bag overloaded with sediment is especially bad news in areas with a combined sewer system like Lancaster City. During heavy precipitation, an overflow from the combined sewer may discharge extra sediment from a failing, torn inlet bag directly to the Conestoga River. Inlet filter bags overloaded with sediment may also create ponding conditions that are dangerous for vehicle traffic. Filter bags should be cleaned out when the bag is half full.

Before construction on your project site may remain dormant during cold weather months, check the status of your E&S controls and address any maintenance issues ahead of time.

—Resource Conservationist Emily Broich

Inlet needing maintenance



## Dirt & Gravel & Low Volume Road Program Update

### 2019 Dirt & Gravel Road Funded Projects

| Municipality       | Road Name              | Awarded Amount |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Elizabeth Township | Segloch Road           | \$ 3,187.00    |
| Strasburg Township | Sides Mill Road        | \$ 18,079.00   |
| Elizabeth Township | Pumping Station Road   | \$ 3,747.00    |
| Fulton Township    | Brabson Road           | \$ 1,767.00    |
| Rapho Township     | Johnson Mill Road      | \$ 22,109.00   |
| Fulton Township    | Peters Creek Road      | \$ 5,676.00    |
| Drumore Township   | Bald Eagle Road        | \$ 18,617.00   |
| Conestoga Township | Green Hill Road        | \$ 10,668.00   |
| Clay Township      | Camp Road & Stony Lane | \$ 16,150.00   |

### 2019 Low Volume Road Funded Projects

| Municipality        | Road Name            | Awarded Amount |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Drumore Township    | Susquehannock Drive  | \$ 17,678.00   |
| Fulton Township     | Cherry Hill Road     | \$ 4,420.00    |
| Providence Township | Snyder Hollow Road   | \$ 13,402.00   |
| Eden Township       | Loop Road            | \$ 15,900.00   |
| Christiana Borough  | Dorinda Drive        | \$ 20,000.00   |
| Earl Township       | Snapper Drive        | \$ 71,994.00   |
| Elizabeth Township  | Pumping Station Road | \$ 17,415.00   |
| Penn Township       | Airy Hill Road       | \$ 46,528.00   |

Lancaster County's Dirt & Gravel/Low Volume Road Program has been operating, for over five years, with great success. This past year, there were two funding rounds for local municipalities to participate in this program, one for Dirt & Gravel Roads in the spring, and one for Low Volume Roads in the fall. Lots of great projects that improve local water quality have been funded through this program and many more are still to come. A list of funded projects follows.

If municipalities have any potential Dirt & Gravel Road projects for 2020, funding for these projects will open up in January and be due February 14, 2020. Applicants will be notified of project funding in early March 2020. The next Low Volume Road funding round will take place next June through August 14, 2020. Applicants applying for Low Volume Road funding will be notified of awards in September of 2020. Keep your eyes open for these new grant funding rounds.

If you have any questions about the Dirt & Gravel/Low Volume Rd. Program please feel free to contact the District to answer your Dirt & Gravel or Low Volume Road questions.

—Dirt & Gravel/Low Volume Rd. Program Manager  
Matt Kofroth

## Grain Bin Rescue Kits for This Region

As the PA Agricultural Ombudsman, Shelly Dehoff has been involved with the South Central Task Force's Agricultural Subcommittee for over 10 years. The purpose of all Agricultural Task Forces and their subcommittees in Pennsylvania is to focus on comprehensive and sustainable regional "all-hazards" emergency preparedness addressing planning, prevention, response and recovery for emergency events in South Central PA that exceed local capabilities.

The South Central Task Force Ag Subcommittee covers eight counties in PA. Lancaster is one of those counties. One of the many efforts that the Ag Subcommittee is currently focusing on is procuring grain bin rescue kits for first responders in each of the eight counties. To date, one rescue kit has been purchased for Franklin County and one for Adams County. They will be housed at fire departments or the Emergency Management Agency and deployed where needed. The Ag Subcommittee is working to purchase at least one grain bin rescue kit for each of the counties in this region. Along with the provision of a rescue kit, the Ag Subcommittee is offering training for the first responders who would deploy with it.

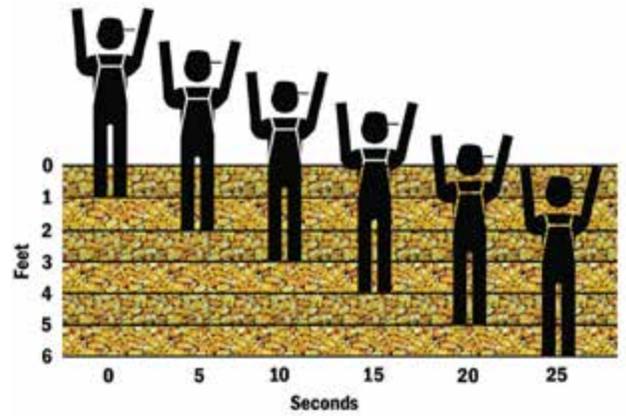
The Ag Subcommittee in collaborations with partners is currently surveying where existing grain bin rescue kits are already located. Grain rescue kits exist at Perdue agribusiness facilities, in Lancaster County, and in at least one fire department within the county. It's anticipated that Lancaster County may potentially receive one or more courtesy of the Ag Subcommittee in the future. When seconds matter while responding to an entrapment, having multiple rescue kits at multiple locations with trained personnel set to deploy, offers better outcomes for adults or children entrapped or buried in grain bins.

Many farms have grain bins or larger silos to hold corn, soybeans, or wheat. Extreme caution needs to be exercised when being inside a bin. According to an article written by Penn State Extension in June 2014, "entrapment is the most often identified hazard and cause of injury when working with flowing grain."

The graphics in this article are provided by Penn State University. The graphics illustrate the dangers of grain bins, and how quickly a farmer can be engulfed.

The South Central Task Force Ag Subcommittee is always working to build bridges between the agricultural community and first responders and law enforcement. If there is a way that you think the Ag Subcommittee can assist you, please reach out to Shelly Dehoff at [shellydehoff@lancasterconservation.org](mailto:shellydehoff@lancasterconservation.org).

—Ombudsman Shelly Dehoff



*How deeply and quickly a person can be engulfed.*



*A false sense of security can arise, when a person thinks there is solid grain that actually is just a narrow "bridge" without a secure base.*



*Collapses can happen quickly and tragically too.*

### ***DID YOU KNOW...***

The reintroduction of native American eels to freshwater systems of southeast Pennsylvania has been taking place over the past few years. Scientists hope that the American eel could help control populations of the invasive Rusty crayfish. The American eel can coexist with native crayfish found in rivers and streams. Able to live 5-20 years, the American eel lives in fresh water and travels to the Sargasso Sea to reproduce. This incredible migration journey has been impacted by human activity. Recent reintroduction projects may turn the tale of the American eel around.





## NRCS Assistance Opportunities

Since its formation in 1935 as the Soil Conservation Service, the mission of NRCS has been simple and unwavering: provide educational, technical and financial resources to farmers and private landowners to aid them with conservation efforts on their land. We work with customers to provide one-on-one, voluntary, and flexible assistance to manage the natural resources on their land and to ensure productive lands in harmony with a healthy environment.

What types of assistance can NRCS provide?

- Conservation Planning
- Conservation Practice Survey, Design & Implementation
  - Cropland erosion practices (Waterways, Diversions, Terraces, Contour Strips)
  - Grazing system practices (Paddock Fencing, Watering Systems, Livestock Trails)
  - Ag Waste handling systems (Manure Storages, Manure Transfers, Barnyard Improvements, Silage Leachate Collection, Mortality Composting)
- Soil Health Improvements
  - Transition to No-Till, Cover Crops
- Stream Restoration & Management
  - Riparian Buffer Plantings, Streambank Stabilization, Fencing & Livestock Crossings
- Forest Management Assistance
  - Invasive Weed Control, Tree Planting, Forest Stand Improvement
- Vegetable & Fruit Production
  - High Tunnels, Irrigation System Improvements, Pollinator Plantings
- Financial Assistance Programs to assist with conservation practice implementation

### **EQIP** Environmental Quality Incentives Program

Provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits, such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, reduced soil erosion and sedimentation, and improved or created wildlife habitat.

### **CSP** Conservation Stewardship Program

Helps agricultural producers maintain and improve their existing conservation systems and adopt additional conservation activities to address priority natural resource concerns. Participants earn CSP payments for conservation performance—the higher the performance, the higher the payment.

### **CREP** Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

Provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural landowners to protect soil, water quality, and wildlife habitat by removing highly erodible or environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production through long-term rental agreements.

### **WRE** Wetland Reserve Easement Program

Provides financial and technical assistance to private landowners to restore, protect and enhance wetlands through the purchase of a wetland reserve easement and wetland restoration plan.



## Steps to a Conservation Plan

It's not like the pain associated with getting a tooth pulled, as much as some people may think. Actually it's painless, exciting, and worthwhile. Starting a conservation plan takes just a phone call to the Lancaster County Conservation District or the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). When a producer calls, he/she will be asked which township he/she resides in, making sure the correct technician is matched with the right area. The technician will ask a few basic questions; the most important is the address at the farm's location. This will enable the technician to locate the farm on aerial maps and complete a Highly Erodible Land (HEL) Determination.

The HEL determination has its roots in the 1985 Farm Bill and involves aerial maps, slope percentage, slope length, and soil types from across the crop fields, to determine the field's soil erodibility. If the slope percentage is found to be 4% or greater on 2/3 of a given field, that field is considered highly erodible. In addition to the 1985 Farm Bill, Chapter 102 of the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law requires all agricultural plowing and tilling operations to have a conservation plan on all fields. This includes no-till and grazing operations.

After the determination is finished, the technician will need to set-up a meeting where the majority of the plan's information will be gathered. Information collected for the plan includes tillage methods, crop rotation, manure application, and livestock information. The technician will also need to walk the fields, gaining a better visual understanding of what farming practices the producer is using. Possible areas of erosion, existing waterways, terraces/diversions, and barnyards are a few key areas the technician will observe. The mental snapshot and notes the technician obtains while on the farm, need to be as detailed and descriptive as possible, enabling the technician to write a plan the producer will be happy with, and more importantly willing to follow. Make the call today 717-299-5361 x.5.

—Ag Program Manager Jeff Hill

## Increase Productivity and Profit

Believe it or not, no-till systems are an effective means to save both time and money. As fuel, machinery, and labor costs continue to increase, it is possible to reduce these costs, improve soil quality, and reduce soil loss all at the same time. The no-till system is the way to achieve this.

No-till is more than just planting with a no-till planter. To be successful and profitable, an entire no-till system needs to be adopted. No-till system technology has improved since the early days, and so has the success of the no-till system.

When planning the transition to no-till, consider the benefits of a crop rotation and cover crops. No-till benefits are only realized when the entire system is in place. Corn and soybean with winter grain is a good no-till rotation. When committing to the no-till system, most of the benefits are realized after the first three years, so plan for that transition period. If hay is in the rotation for three or more years, consider starting there, because the first three years of the transition are already completed.

As with all agronomic practices, there are some things to consider such as soil compaction, manure handling, nutrient management, and investment in new equipment. All of these are easily manageable with a little education and careful management.

Transitioning into a no-till system will increase efficiency, profit, and improve environmental stewardship. Do not hesitate to contact the Conservation District or USDA-NRCS (717-299-5361 x.5) to assist you with your transition into the no-till system.



## CALENDAR DATES TO REMEMBER

**2019:**

**November 6 LCCD Board Mtg at 7:30 PM**

**November 11 Office Closed**

**November 28 & 29 Office Closed**

**December 4 LCCD Board Mtg at 7:30 PM**

**December 24 & 25 Office Closed**

**2020:**

**January 1 Office Closed**

**January 8 LCCD Board Mtg at 7:30 PM**



Christmas Tree  
PROMOTION BOARD



## SPOTTED LANTERNFLY FACT SHEET

### About the Spotted Lanternfly

- The spotted lanternfly was initially detected in the United States in Berks County, Pennsylvania in 2014 and has since spread throughout 13 counties in southeastern Pennsylvania. More recently, the spotted lanternfly has also been found in Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Virginia.
- The spotted lanternfly is a threat to agriculture, potentially causing serious damage to grapevines, tree fruit and woody ornamentals (i.e. deciduous small trees and shrubs used in landscaping).
- The spotted lanternfly is not a threat to humans, animals or homes.
- To slow or stop the spread, several of the above-mentioned states have imposed quarantines regulating the movement of plants, plant-based materials and outdoor household items out of the quarantine area.
- For specific details on the quarantine areas within these states, please visit: <https://www.northeastipm.org/working-groups/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly-quarantine-and-reporting-information/>

### Spotted Lanternfly and Christmas Trees

- Christmas trees are not a preferred host for spotted lanternflies. It is unlikely that a spotted lanternfly would inhabit or lay eggs on a Christmas tree.
- Although it is unlikely that a spotted lanternfly or its eggs will be on a Christmas tree, if this were to happen it is important to remember that the pest poses no threat to humans, animals or homes and will die quickly.
- Christmas tree growers in the states in which the spotted lanternfly has been detected are working closely with the state departments of agriculture to ensure that spotted lanternfly quarantine requirements are met prior to the sale of Christmas trees, including participating in training sessions designed to educate growers about how to minimize the threat of this pest.
- Christmas tree growers in all states follow integrated pest management practices to minimize such threats.
- If consumers are concerned, they are encouraged to inspect the tree prior to purchase. Spotted lanternfly egg masses are visible on the bark if present and can be [easily removed](#).

### For more information about the spotted lanternfly, please visit the following resources:

- [extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly](http://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly)
- [https://www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants\\_Land\\_Water/PlantIndustry/Entomology/spotted\\_lanternfly/Pages/default.aspx](https://www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/PlantIndustry/Entomology/spotted_lanternfly/Pages/default.aspx)