

# Conservation Crier

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Spring 2018

Newsletter of the  LANCASTER COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## TREE SALE 2018

### ADMINISTRATOR'S CORNER

In 2015 at a Lancaster County Conservation District Planning Meeting an initiative entitled "Get the Red Out" (referencing impaired waterways) sparked a trend to coordinate the many internal and external efforts intended to help improve nearly 700 miles of impaired local waterways. The development of a clean water collaborative group grew from this and has now been undertaken by several partners within the county who have the shared vision for a proactive approach to addressing clean water issues. This group has taken numerous steps forward over the past year, and has been recently identified as the Lancaster Clean Water Partners (LCWP). LCWP's vision is to make Lancaster County's streams clean and clear within our generation and plans to accomplish this mission by coordinating efforts and expanding the impact of partners working to improve the health and viability of local streams.

In 2017, the Conservation Foundation of Lancaster County secured grant funding for LCWP in support of project coordinator, Allyson Ladley Gibson. Allyson will be facilitating the initiative to compliment the good work Matt Kofroth, Conservation District Watershed Specialist, the Clean Water Consortium and many others are already doing in the County. To learn more about this exciting initiative please contact Allyson directly at [agibson@lancastercleanwaterpartners.com](mailto:agibson@lancastercleanwaterpartners.com) or plan to attend the next Stakeholders Meeting on January 30, 2-4 pm at the Farm and Home Center.

—Chris Thompson, Administrator

Conservation District staff and NRCS staff install riparian buffer along Mill Creek.



### Trees: Growing a New Perspective

The Lancaster County Conservation District is ready to host a signature event of spring, the 44<sup>th</sup> Annual Tree Seedling Sale. The sale distribution will take place April 12 (8 AM - 7 PM) at the Farm and Home Center Auditorium. Just like those delicious Girl Scout cookie orders, the trees and perennials are pre-ordered and then picked up April 12 and ready to plant.

Planting a tree, a shrub, or a perennial will offer a new perspective to your backyard, field edges, or stream side. The conifers on the list can establish a windbreak or grow to be a Christmas tree. The hardwoods and shrubs can create a riparian buffer, shade a stream, and add flowers and foliage to the seasons. The sale also includes a selection of trees providing wildlife food sources and perennials with color and nectar which just might attract a butterfly or two.

Double Gold Everbearing Yellow Raspberry plants join the sale this year. With a golden blush color these cone shaped raspberries are known for a sweet flavor and a plant with steady growth. For the first time asparagus is also on the order form. This healthy addition to your dinner plate may be ordered in a bundle of 25 plants which is the ideal amount to plant for spring and summer meals. Asparagus is a plant that progresses in production as it returns each year. For example, after the first year of planting the plant may produce for about two weeks. The following year three weeks, and a healthy planting will continue in years with production 4-6 weeks.

The Tree Seedling Sale is meant to benefit our customers, protect our natural resources, boost wildlife conservation, and create a world of difference for future generations.

—Matt Kofroth/Sallie Gregory, Co-chairs

### Tree Sale Pick Up

Thursday, April 12, 2018 • 8AM – 7 PM  
FARM AND HOME CENTER AUDITORIUM  
1383 Arcadia Rd, Lancaster PA

Your investment in the Tree Sale also allows the Conservation District to continue valuable education programs relating to watersheds, wetlands, and conservation practices. Thank you, we look forward to working together.

—Sallie Gregory, Matt Kofroth,  
Committee Co-chairs



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Samantha Gordon, *Erosion Control Tech*  
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Emily Broich, *Erosion Control Tech*  
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Dennis Eby, *Plain Sect Outreach*

### Watershed and Education

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Sallie Gregory, *Education Coordinator*  
Matthew Kofroth, *Watershed Specialist*

## USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Heather Grove, *District Conservationist*  
Kefeni Kejela, *Soil Conservation/District Conservationist*  
Axel Morales, *Soil Conservation Tech*  
Gary Ballina, *Civil Engineering Tech*  
Dayanna Estades, *Soil Conservationist*  
Mark Myers, *Soil Conservationist*  
Sally Barnes, *Soil Conservation Tech*  
Josef Corso, *Soil Conservation Trainee*  
Ashley Spotts, *Streambuffer Specialist-CBF*  
Jeff Sholly, *TAG Engineer*  
Jenna Emore, *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](http://www.lancasterconservation.org)

# Youth Conservation School 40<sup>th</sup> Celebration APPLY TODAY



The Lancaster County Youth Conservation School will take place July 22-28 celebrating 40 years of education in the great outdoors. Open to students ages 14-16; this is a summer adventure worth taking.

The Lancaster County Conservation District along with local Sportsmen's Clubs proudly offers a weeklong summer field school focusing on outdoor activities and conservation of our natural resources. Students reside at the school with tents and cots to demonstrate low impact camping at the Northern Lancaster County Fish and Game Protection Association in West Cocalico Township.

Motivated students should apply. Students gain leadership experience, communication skills, and extensive knowledge about wildlife and conservation. There are many study topics to empower students, ensuring a sustained conservation legacy. Topics include stream restoration, forestry, canoeing, wildlife management, archery, survival, and firearm safety. Students will have the opportunity to meet professionals in various environmental and conservation related fields and discuss career options with them.

Students benefit from generous County Federated Sportsmen Clubs and Community Organizations who provide 90% of the YCS tuition. Students are responsible for a \$25 registration fee. To receive an application, contact the Conservation District at 717-299-5361 x.5, click [www.lancasterconservation.org](http://www.lancasterconservation.org), or contact your local sportsmen club by June 15.

—Sallie Gregory, *Education Coordinator*



## Omer Brubaker Retires

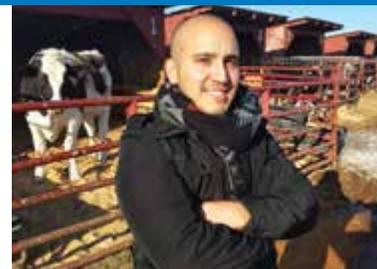
Following many years of service to the United States Department of Agriculture, Omer Brubaker retired at the end of 2017. Omer first worked for the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) as an intermittent, part-time employee in 1976 in Lebanon, PA, later in 1991, again as an intermittent employee, working at the Pequea-Mill Creek Project Office in Smoketown, PA. SCS became the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in 1994 and Omer continued in his position with

NRCS until January, 1999, when he accepted a permanent part-time position as a Natural Resource Specialist. As a conservation planner, Omer worked hard for the farmers and landowners of Lancaster County to find practical solutions in the ever changing landscape of environmental regulation. He offered sound advice to those around him. Omer will be missed, but in his retirement he will have more time for his sheep farm, tennis, and family, including his grandchildren. We wish him well.

## New Staff Working for Conservation in Lancaster County

On January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018, the Lancaster NRCS Field Office welcomed new Soil Conservation Technician, Axel Acevedo Morales. A brief introduction has been provided by Axel:

*I completed a B.S. in Agronomy from the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez (UPRM) and an M.S. in Forest Resources from Clemson University (CU). During my time at UPRM and CU, I actively participated in multiple research projects and internships in areas such as soil conservation, plant breeding, pest management, wetland and marsh restoration, wildlife conservation, temperate coastal forest management and tropical forest management. Improving my knowledge of agriculture and forest management will make it possible to achieve my goal of being at the forefront of promoting nature and agriculture conservation within our society.*





*Peter's Creek Rd. project in Fulton Township*

## **Dirt & Gravel/Low Volume Road Program Changes/Updates**

Recently several changes and/or updates have taken place within the Dirt & Gravel/Low Volume Road Program that all applicants should be aware of. Applicants in this case are those entities that own a public Dirt & Gravel Road or Low Volume Road (less than 500 vehicles a day) and conduct maintenance on these roads. In most cases these applicants are townships, boroughs, cities, state agencies, county government, or PENNDOT. Applicants take note;

- If you are considering applying for either a Dirt & Gravel or Low Volume Rd. grant for a local road project you **MUST** contact the Conservation District before submitting your application. All applicants are required to have a pre-application meeting with the District to insure the best possible funding application is submitted to the program.
- Traffic Counts are required for all Low Volume Rd. project applications. Traffic Counts can only be conducted between March 1<sup>st</sup> and Thanksgiving, and only on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, or Thursdays. Traffic Counts must also be recorded on the Low Volume Rd. Program's Traffic Count Validation Form which can be found on the District's website [www.lancasterconservation.org](http://www.lancasterconservation.org).
- If an applicant would like to work Off Right-of-Way to solve a water quality/quantity issue affecting their road, this **CAN** be done with program funds. For these projects an Off Right-of-Way form must be completed by the applicant and signed by the landowner. Examples can be found on the District's website [www.lancasterconservation.org](http://www.lancasterconservation.org).
- Looking at using the Dirt & Gravel or Low Volume Rd. Program funds to replace a culvert or stream crossing pipe please contact District staff to review the Program's new and revised Stream Crossing Policy. This is where a pre-application meeting with District staff is required to discuss program policies. The Policy can be found on the District's website [www.lancasterconservation.org](http://www.lancasterconservation.org).
- Finally, if an applicant would like to become eligible for Dirt & Gravel or Low Volume Rd. Program funding for local road projects the applicant must have taken the required 2-day Environmentally Sensitive Maintenance (ESM) training class offered by the Center for Dirt & Gravel Road Studies within the last 5 years. For those that would like to become certified or for those whose certification is running out there will be an ESM training held in Lancaster County, April 17-18 at the Double Tree Resort in Willow Street. More information on how to register for this FREE two day training can be found on the District's website [www.lancasterconservation.org](http://www.lancasterconservation.org).

*-Matt Kofroth, Dirt & Gravel Rd/  
Low Vol. Rd. Program Administrator*

## **Now Accepting Dirt and Gravel Road Applications!**

The Lancaster County Conservation District's Dirt & Gravel/Low Volume Road Quality Assurance Board (QAB) is now accepting applications for Dirt & Gravel Road maintenance projects. Municipalities interested in applying for Dirt & Gravel Road funding should submit applications to the Lancaster County Conservation District no later than Friday, February 16, 2018. The QAB will review all applications and present the selected projects to the Lancaster County Conservation District Board of Directors at their March 7 meeting. Applicants will be notified the week of March 12 if their project has been funded. To be eligible for funding someone from the municipality must have taken the required Environmentally Sensitive Maintenance (ESM) training session offered by the Center for Dirt & Gravel Roads within the last 5 years. As a reminder, a separate application round for Low Volume Roads will occur later this summer. Questions regarding applications can be sent to Matthew Kofroth - 717-299-5361 Ext. 2523 [mattkofroth@lancasterconservation.org](mailto:mattkofroth@lancasterconservation.org) or Evan Martin - 717-299-5361 Ext. 2528 [evanmartin@lancasterconservation.org](mailto:evanmartin@lancasterconservation.org)

*-Evan Martin, Dirt & Gravel/Low Vol. Rd Program Assistant*



## **Announcing: No-till Tobacco Incentive Program**

The planting of no-till tobacco in Lancaster County has greatly increased the last several years as more improved no-till transplanter are available. No-till tobacco is a great fit for a farmer who is already doing no-till corn and alfalfa. It is not necessary to interrupt the no-till system to plow for tobacco. To further increase the no-till tobacco acres in the county, the Lancaster County Conservation District is administering a No-till Tobacco Incentive Program for the 2018 growing season.

Thanks to a National Fish & Wildlife Foundation grant, funded by the Altria Group, Inc., the program will offer an incentive payment of \$100 per acre and pay the no-till transplanter rental cost for a maximum three acres of no-till tobacco. In addition the program will pay the cost to transport the planter.

The program is open for new no-till tobacco growers or those who have not grown no-till tobacco since 2014 and is limited to the first 15 growers that sign up by the April 30, 2018 deadline. The program will also provide an Ag Erosion and Sedimentation Plan and a Manure Management Plan for the farm at no cost if the farm does not have them.

For more information or sign up, please contact Dennis Eby, Outreach Coordinator, at the Lancaster County Conservation District. His office phone is: (717) 874-2552.

*-Dennis Eby, Plain Sect Outreach*

## Wise Use of Penn's Woods

Pennsylvania is the only state in the nation named for its forests. Translated from Latin, Pennsylvania means "Penn's Woods". Approximately 60% of the state's ground is forested (17 million acres out of 28.6 million total acres). Locally, in Lancaster County that figure is approximately 103,000 acres, amounting to 16% of the county's total 627,043 acres of land. Forests come in all shapes and sizes, from the deep forests of the northern tier "big woods," to the forested ridges of the south, and to the woodlots and urban and community forests scattered in between.

Due to the largely disjointed tracts in Lancaster County it is common to find that our forest land is subject to deer browsing and the pressure from invasive species. Who hasn't seen large stands of *Ailanthus* (tree of heaven) or multiflora rose alongside highways or in hedgerows? Did you know that NRCS offers funding, through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), to develop forest management plans? These are often referred to as Conservation Activity Plans, or CAPs, and they help landowners to manage their woodlands. Applications are ranked, and if yours is funded, NRCS will offer you an EQIP contract to receive financial assistance for the cost of developing a plan and implementing practices.

Where to start...

1. Get a plan. Working closely with a private forestry consultant, selected through NRCS's TechReg, a plan will be developed that meets your objectives, whether it's managing the area for wildlife or maximizing timber harvest (or both). Once developed, NRCS and the regional service forester will ensure the plan is adequate and complete. (NOTE: Harvesting timber on your property without a plan from a reputable forester can lead to issues such as timber stealing, high-grading, poor logging trails and excessive erosion from un-stabilized areas after timbering. High-grading is a practice where the best of the best are taken from the property. This tends to lead to a less diverse forest stand with weaker, inferior trees remaining. Be cautious, high-grading can be described as "selective cutting" and sometimes "diameter limit cutting", which sounds environmentally friendly but can have disastrous effects in the long run. Be cautious if your consulting forester is the same person that is logging your property or affiliated with the company that is logging your property.)



2. Implement the plan. Typical practices that may be included in a forest management plan are thinning dense stands of trees, controlling invasive and noxious vegetation and planting trees and shrubs. Your specific objectives for your property will determine which practices you will want to implement. For example, if your primary objective is to increase wildlife habitat, you might first consider creating more diverse habitat on your property by establishing open grassy/shrubby areas for ground nesting birds like quail. On the other hand, if your long-term objective is to increase timber harvest production, you may consider managing the area to increase growth of more marketable tree species. Your regional service forester and/or consulting forester will be available to answer any technical questions you have during the implementation process. So if you have forestland on your property, why not consider managing it to provide wildlife benefits and possibly put some extra cash in your pocket.

For more information about these CAPs and using TechReg, as well as other technical and financial assistance opportunities offered by NRCS, visit our Field Office in Room 200 of the Lancaster Farm & Home Centre or call 717-299-5361 Ext. 3.

—Sally Barnes, USDA-NRCS Soil Conservation Technician

## FREE Compost at Tree Sale



Nearly all Pennsylvania soils are low in organic matter. An increase of only 1 to 1.5% organic matters will greatly improve the physical quality of soil and result in better root penetration. Composted organic matter can be a very effective addition to soil which, in time, will decompose to enhance the quality of soil. Source: Penn State University, College of Agricultural Sciences.

**FREE compost will be available to all Tree Sale customers. Please bring 1-2 buckets to fill.**





## PLANNING FOR A TIMBER HARVEST

Did you know that Pennsylvania is the leading state in hardwood production? While PA boasts millions of acres of state forest, the majority of forest products are generated from private lands. In Lancaster County, 16% of its land cover is comprised of woodlands. The majority of this woodland has been left undeveloped because it does not serve as prime agricultural land or land suitable for residential or commercial development. Therefore, timber harvesting has become an option for landowners to extract value from their forests.

Forests provide many ecosystem services including: offering habitat for wildlife, intercepting rainfall, reducing thermal impacts to waterways, as well as providing economic benefit in the form of lumber and forest products. In order to allow for long term economic benefit, forest stewardship is key. Implementing best management practices or BMPs, while performing responsible timber harvesting techniques can help conserve Lancaster's remaining forests and minimize impacts to nearby water resources.

There are many methods and techniques for timber harvesting, however, it is important to note that all timber harvest operations disturb the soil. A timber operation that disturbs 25 acres or more is required to obtain an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Permit. This acreage threshold does not refer to the forested land tract, but rather the cumulative disturbance associated with the creation of skid trails, haul roads, and log landing areas. Generally in Lancaster, this permit is not applicable.

While the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Permit may not apply, all timber harvesting operations under the 25 acre threshold are still required to have a written erosion and sediment control plan or Erosion and Sedimentation (E&S) plan. An E&S plan identifies BMPs, such as rock construction entrances, waterbars, silt fence, filter strips, and seeding specifications that are designed to be installed before, during, and after the timber harvest operation. Because a majority of the woodlands in Lancaster contain steep slopes and soils that are prone to erosion, the implementation of BMPs is essential for minimizing the potential for sediment laden runoff to enter nearby streams. Harvesting over the winter months when the ground is frozen can also help reduce the potential for sediment pollution.

Occasionally equipment will need to cross streams and wetlands to access valuable timber. If water bodies exist within the timber harvest area, refer to the Conservation District to see if a stream crossing permit is required. Additionally, it's important to contact the township to verify if there are local ordinances and requirements specific to timber harvesting. Several townships in Lancaster require that a timber harvest E&S plan be reviewed and approved by the Conservation District prior to the start of the timber harvest operation.

For more information regarding timber harvest requirements and best management practices outlined in the Timber Harvest Action Packet, visit the Timber Harvest page on the Lancaster County Conservation District website, [www.lancasterconservation.org](http://www.lancasterconservation.org).

–Samantha Gordon & Emily Broich, Erosion Control Technicians

## Agroforestry: Integrating Trees into Farming

Agroforestry has been around since the early 1930's and is in a current revival throughout the United States. In a nut shell, problem solving soil loss solutions during the time of the Dust Bowl, developed conservation practices to integrate roots systems and shade capacity trees and shrubs in agricultural systems. Today research and scientific trials have led to several types of Agroforestry Farming Systems available to producers in Lancaster County.

In designing a plan for the resources on a farm, a farmer can comele agriculture with forestry growing stewardship along with profitability and productivity. The blend of agriculture and forestry provides benefits to the wider community and watershed through the conservation of natural resources and strategies to sustain agriculture in these areas. Agroforestry should be intentional, intensive, and integrated.

Just as a homeowner considers where to plant a tree before digging, farmers who manage for agroforestry choose working trees to be planted in the right place for the right purpose. Blending trees and agriculture can enrich food production, stabilize soil, cool water temperatures, cultivate aquatic habitat, and boost wildlife habitat.

Take a look at the 5 agroforestry categories below and see if you could add some working trees to your property.

**Silvopasture** mixes trees with pasture land where livestock would forage. These working trees drop fruits and nuts along with shading and sheltering animals using the pasture. Placement of trees is critical as they are also managed for timber.

**Alley cropping** includes trees planted in rows in between crops to deliver revenue during growth. Plants or trees for biomass, herbs, pollinators, and fruits can fill in the alley space.

**Forest farming** happens beneath forest canopies. Trees are managed for varied shade levels producing herbs or ornamental crops.

**Windbreaks** protect fields, buildings, or pastured animals from not only wind but also soil loss and snow. These trees planted in managed rows create hedgerows, snow fences, or shelterbelts.

**Riparian Buffers** are well known in Lancaster County. Riparian (meaning near water) buffers involve trees, shrubs, grasses, or perennials planted on streambanks in an organized method to stabilize soil and allow flood waters to escape and recede naturally. The variety of plant material selected for planting can serve wildlife and in some cases produce revenue.

The science of agroforestry is an intriguing integration worth a second look even as some may say 'tis something old that's new again. For more information contact the Lancaster County Conservation District at 717-299-5361 x.5.

–Sallie Gregory, Education Coordinator

Windbreaks. ©NRCS



## Be a Sensible Neighbor: Plan before You Plant Trees

*(What to avoid when planting)*

Every spring, many homeowners run out to the local tree sale or nursery and pick up an assortment of trees and shrubs to add curb appeal or privacy to their home, but may not have planned ahead. Planning before purchasing and planting not only saves you hassle in the long run but can also help you be a better neighbor.

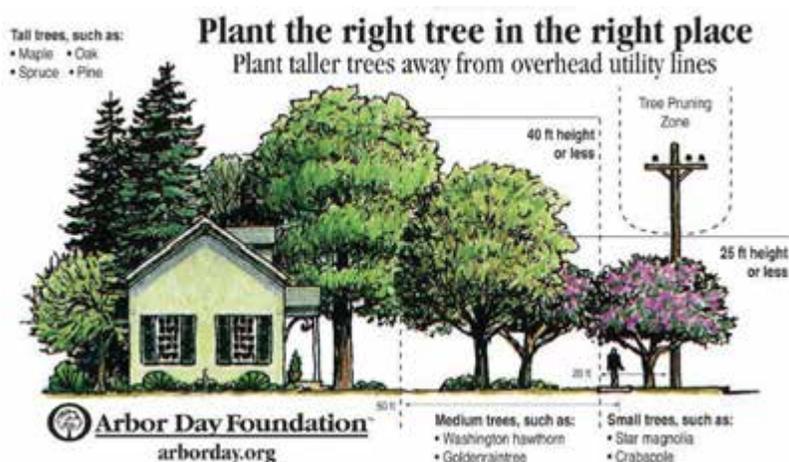
A great way to add privacy or curb appeal to your house is to plant trees along your property line. But you need to be mindful of what you want to plant and when you are planting near a property line; it is always a good idea to have a discussion with your neighbor. Although you are not required to talk with your neighbors about the trees you plant, it is important to talk with them early on to help minimize issues that could arise in the future. You may think you're planting a good distance from your property line but some trees grow and reach their branches across your property line. Oaks and Maples for example can have a spread of over 40 feet and Sycamores can spread out up to 70 feet wide, if branches break off they can do damage. Trees like Colorado Blue Spruce, an evergreen, or small shrubs, like Silky Dogwood and Northern Bayberry, work well; they are smaller trees but still provide much needed privacy and curb appeal.

Items to be mindful of when planning include power lines or other overhead utility lines. It is important to treat the overhead utility lines running through your property like another neighbor. Be aware of what trees you plant under or around the lines, selecting those that won't grow too big or deep, and cause damage or other issues. According to the Arbor Day Foundation, plant small trees, White Flowering Dogwood or Red Chokeberry, that have a mature height of 25 ft. or less within 20 ft. of a utility line. Medium sized trees like Redbud or Sweetbay Magnolia,

should be planted about 20 ft. to 50 ft. from the utility line and should have a mature height of less than 40 ft. Larger trees such as Oaks, Maples, Spruces, and Pines should be planted further than 50 ft. from utility lines. When you plan what trees to plant near utility lines you can avoid damage to your trees and the lines as well as avoiding unsightly tree trimming.

For more than 40 years, the Lancaster County Conservation District has held a tree seedling sale every spring. The tree sale not only benefits the educational programs relating to watershed, wetlands, and conservation practices but as well as a way to get trees out into the community. Whether this is your first time buying trees at the Tree Sale or your 40th, it is always important to plan before you plant!

*—Eric Knoll, Ag Conservation Technician*



Source: Arbor Day Foundation – arborday.org

### JERSEY KNIGHT ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is sold in bundles of 25 plants. Asparagus likes higher pH 7.0. Plant asparagus after April 1<sup>st</sup> in rows spacing at 12" and between rows 4 ft. Dig trench 7" deep and apply triple super phosphate (0-45-0)200 #/A, approx. ¼ pound over 55 ft of row. Cover with 1" of soil and lay roots "crown up" every 12". Cover with 1" of soil, and every 2-3 weeks add 1-2" of soil until level, and add a 2" ridge. Do not harvest the first year. The second year harvest 2 weeks. The third year start full season harvest, from approximately April 23 until June 21. Fertilize after harvest with 2 pounds of 10-10-10 along 100 feet of row. Ferns die back in fall. In February burn or mow dried ferns.



# ASPARAGUS

### DOUBLE GOLD EVERBEARING YELLOW RASPBERRY

Double Gold is a recent release by Dr. Courtney Weber from Cornell University. The deep blush, golden champagne color berries are medium in size and have a conic shape with a sweet flavor. The plant grows vigorously, suckers freely, and shows tolerance to diseases. Raspberries grow best at pH 6.5 - 6.8.

For fall harvest only, mow the plants off at 2-4 inches in spring, or, prune canes in spring to 44 inches and allow the plants to bear fruit summer and fall, thinning out dead canes late fall after fruiting, or early spring the following year. At planting, fertilize with miracle grow and water, or 1 Tbsp. 10-10-10 per plant mixed with transplant soil. After the first year, add approx. 1 Tbsp. urea or calcium nitrate per plant mid-April and again mid-July.



Raspberries are perishable, they may mold after 2 days without spraying, especially in a wet year. A detailed program for raspberry production that has excellent overall information:

<https://extension.psu.edu/red-raspberry-production>



# FRUIT TREE SELECTIONS

**R = Rootstock**      **RT = Ripening Time**  
**H = Height at Pickup**      **C = Color**  
**BT = Bloom Time**      **O = Other**

**5' PLANTRA VENTED TREE TUBE**  
**AVAILABLE WITH**

- **Bird Netting**
- **6' Fiberglass Stake**
- **Zip Ties**



## ENTERPRISE

First introduced in 1994, this red apple is similar to McIntosh in appearance. A very versatile apple, this variety tastes similar to Fuji. Enterprise exhibits good disease resistance, especially to scab and fire blight. A late season harvest of apples that keep over 3 months, up to 5-6 months when refrigerated!

- R** EMLA 7
- H** 4-5 ft
- BT** Mid-late season
- RT** Mid October
- C** Red
- O** Semi-dwarf rootstock that is well anchored and hardy



## STARFIRE®

This peach is red with yellow flesh, and ripens at the same time as Redhaven peaches. It is a firm fruit that stores well. This winter hardy tree offers heavy, consistent fruiting, and is resistant to bacterial spot. Peaches self-pollinate, and do not generally require staking. Prune trees to have a base, or open center, which allows all work to be done from ground level. Peaches prefer well drained, sandy loam soils, and are intolerant of wet, poorly drained conditions.

- R** Lovell
- H** 4-5 ft
- RT** Mid-August
- C** Red with yellow flesh
- O** Lovell rootstocks result in 15-25 ft. trees, if unpruned. This standard rootstock provides good anchorage and high disease resistance to trees. Lovell is more tolerant of wet soils than some other peach rootstocks.



## GRANNY SMITH

Discovered in Australia in 1868 by Maria Ann "Granny" Smith, and has become one of the best known apples since! A white fleshed apple with bright green skin that can develop into a red blush in the Northeast, is a late season ripening variety. Granny Smith has a taste that's both tart and sweet, making it one of the best apples for pie baking. These apples are also high in antioxidants!

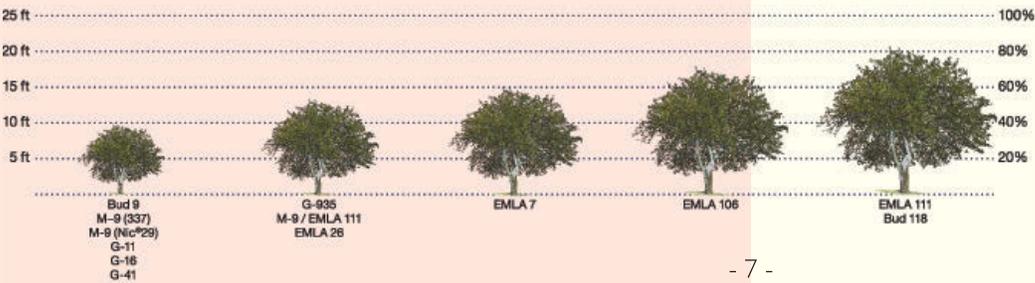
- R** EMLA 111
- H** 4-5 ft
- BT** Late season
- RT** Early November
- C** Green
- O** Semi-dwarf rootstock that is well anchored and hardy



## SUGAR GIANT

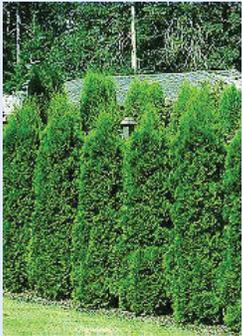
A white peach variety that produces large, firm fruit, this variety was developed in Modesto, California. Sugar Giant peaches are freestone and super sweet! A mid-season harvest from a vigorous tree with medium resistance to bacterial spot. Peaches self-pollinate, and do not generally require staking. Prune trees to have a base, or open center, which allows all work to be done from ground level. Peaches prefer well drained, sandy loam soils, and are intolerant of wet, poorly drained conditions.

- R** Lovell
- H** 4-5 ft
- RT** Late August to Early September
- C** Red with white flesh
- O** Lovell rootstocks result in 15-25 ft. trees, if unpruned. This standard rootstock provides good anchorage and high disease resistance to trees. Lovell is more tolerant of wet soils than some other peach rootstocks.



**A/S = Age/Size**  
**G = Growing Conditions**  
**C = Characteristics**

# DESCRIPTION OF



## AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

(Thuja occidentalis)

**A/S** 3 yrs., 5-10"

**G** Sun or partial shade. Adapts to many soil types, even wet soil.

**C** Pyramidal shape. 12'-14' tall & 3'-4' width. Can be used as a screen or windbreak.



## COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

(Picea pungens glauca)

**A/S** 4 yrs., 8-16"

**G** Full sun or partial shade, prefers moist soils but very adaptive to any soil type.

**C** Stiff silvery-blue 1" needles, densely foliated. 30'-60' tall & 10'-20' spread. Slow growth rate.



## DOUGLAS FIR

(Pseudotsuga menziesii glauca)

**A/S** 3 yrs., 7-14"

**G** Full sun but will tolerate some shade. Moist, well-drained soil preferred. Dislikes hot, dry sites.

**C** Blue-green 1" needles. 60'-80' tall & 15'-20' spread. A desired Christmas tree.



## EASTERN WHITE PINE

(Pinus strobus)

**A/S** 2 yrs., 5-10"

**G** Best in full sun although young trees tolerate light shade. Prefers moist, well-drained soils.

**C** Soft needles. 50'-80' tall & 30'-50' wide. Conical form young, losing a defined shape with age (open form). Fast growing.



## BLACK CHERRY

(Prunus serotina)

**A/S** 2 yrs., 10-20"

**G** Full to partial sun. Avoid poorly drained soil.

**C** Fast growing & valuable timber tree with multiple wildlife benefits. 50'-80' tall & 20'-50' spread.



## RED OAK

(Quercus rubra)

**A/S** 1 yr., 12-18"

**G** Full sun & withstands urban conditions best. Well-drained, acidic, sandy loam soils are best.

**C** Long-lived, fast growing tree. Up to 75' tall. Red leaves in fall. Timber and wildlife value.



## SWEETBAY MAGNOLA

(Magnolia virginiana)

**A/S** 2 yrs., 12-18"

**G** Tolerant of wet soils but must be acidic. Full sun is best, but tolerant of partial shade.

**C** Small native tree planted as an ornamental, leathery leaf, large white fragrant flowers. Blooms in Mid-June. 10'-30' tall.



## SYCAMORE

(Platanus occidentalis)

**A/S** 1 yr., 12-18"

**G** Full sun preferred. Moist, deep, rich, well-drained soils. Can tolerate moderate salt & drought conditions.

**C** Massive white branches, mosaic of colored bark. 75'-90' tall & 60'-70' wide. Leaves turn yellow-brown in autumn.



## SUGAR MAPLE

(Acer saccharum)

**A/S** 2 yrs., 12-18"

**G** Prefers rich soil, good drainage and can tolerate shade.

**C** Valued timber tree with wildlife value. Elliptical crown with dark green leaves turning yellow, orange or red in fall. 60'-75' tall & 40'-50' wide.



## TULIP POPLAR

(Liriodendron tulipifera)

**A/S** 1 yr., 12-18"

**G** Prefers a deep, moist, fertile soil. Full sun and slightly acidic soils are best.

**C** Showy flowers resembling tulips. Wildlife and timber value. Fast growing. 70'-90' tall.

# TREE SALE ITEMS

**A/S = Age/Size**  
**G = Growing Conditions**  
**C = Characteristics**



## BLACK ELDERBERRY

(Sambucus canadensis)

**A/S** 1 yr., 12-18"

- G** Prefers moist soils and full sun.
- C** A fast grower it can reach heights of 12' tall. Produces attractive white flowers and black/purple berries all season long. Berries are great for wildlife, jams and jellies.



## NORTHERN BAYBERRY

(Myrica pensylvanica)

**A/S** 1 yr., 12-18"

- G** Partial to full sun adaptable to heavy clay soils, light sandy soils, poor soils, dry or wet soils.
- C** Grows to 9' tall and same width - fragrant, dense foliage on a compact form makes this shrub useful for hedges and screens.



## REDBUD

(Cercis canadensis)

**A/S** 1 yr., 12-18"

- G** Full sun to light shade. Likes moist, well-drained soils. Avoid permanently wet soils.
- C** Shape is rounded to broad & flat-topped. 20'-30' tall & 25'-35' wide. Lavender colored buds in early spring.



## RED CHOKEBERRY

(Aronia arbutifolia)

**A/S** 1 yr., 12-18"

- G** Tolerates wet soil. Full sun to part shade.
- C** A native shrub 6'-10' for individual or mass plantings. Brilliant red fall foliage and fruit.



## SILKY DOGWOOD

(Cornus amomum)

**A/S** 3 yrs., 15-30"

- G** Performs best in moist soils, somewhat poorly drained. Full sun to partial shade.
- C** Shrub 6'-10' tall. Brown to maroon bark, yellowish-white flowers in late Spring. Bluish fruit in Fall. Fast growth rate.



## WINTERBERRY

(Ilex verticillata)

**A/S** 1 yr., 12-18"

- G** Full sun to partial shade; more sun means more fruit on females. Prefers moist, acidic soils.
- C** Oval to rounded form with dense branches. 6'-10' tall. Small yellowish-white flowers in Spring. Females will develop orange fruit through winter months. (3 years old)



## WITCHHAZEL

(Hamamelis virginiana)

**A/S** 1 yr., 6-12"

- G** Prefer full sun to partial shade and moist, well-drained soils in rich organic matter.
- C** Grows up to 12' tall with a spread of 12' as well. Fantastic fall color in shades of gold, orange and red. Bloom in later fall and winter.



## BLACK HAW

(Viburnum prunifolium)

**A/S** 3"x3"x9" Containerized seedling

- G** Very hardy and easy to grow. Adapts to many soils and does well in sun or shade.
- C** Large tree or multi-stemmed shrub. Fall colors of purple or rich red burgundy. White creamy flowers in early May. Blue-black edible fruit. 12'-15' tall & 8'-12' wide.



## WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD

(Cornus florida)

**A/S** 3"x3"x9" Containerized seedling

- G** Partial shade, average soil & moisture conditions.
- C** Showy white flowers in early spring. Red fruit eaten by birds. Crimson fall foliage. 25' tall & 25' spread.



## SCARLET OAK

(Quercus coccinea)

**A/S** 3"x3"x9" Containerized seedling

- G** Full direct sun 6 hours per day, Acid soil, Moist and well-drained soil.
- C** Moderate growth rate to 40-70'. Glossy green leaves turn scarlet red in autumn.

A/S = Age/Size

G = Growing Conditions

C = Characteristics

# DESCRIPTION OF TREE SALE ITEMS



## SPICEBUSH

(Lindera benzoin)

**A/S** 3"x3"x9" Containerized seedling

**G** Fast-growing shrub, best in moist, shady places. More sun yields better form and more berries.

**C** Single or few-stemmed shrub, 6'-12' tall, with glossy leaves and slender light green branches. Dense clusters of tiny, pale yellow flowers. Golden-yellow leaves in fall.



## ACHILLEA

"Summer Pastels"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun, sandy or clay soil, dry moisture.

**C** Grows up to 18"-27" tall with similar spread, **yellows, pinks, white and lilac colors.**



## ASTER

"Wood's Pink"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun, sandy or clay soil, like well-drained soil.

**C** Grows 1' to 2' and spreads equally, **pink rays with yellow centers.**



## CAMPANULA

"Glomerata Blue"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun or partial shade, sandy or clay soil.

**C** Medium growth rate, 8" to 18" high with a spread of 8" to 12", **violet-blue or purplish-blue petals.**



## DIGITALIS

"Dalmation Peach"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun or partial shade, sandy or clay soil.

**C** Medium growth rate, 18" to 23" high with spread of 10" to 12", **gentle peach color.**



## GRASSES

"Juncus Big Twister"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun, partial sun, partial shade, clay, loam or sand.

**C** Fast growing, 1' to 2' high, 2' to 3' wide, **medium green corkscrew foliage.**



## POPPY ICELAND

"Gnome Mix"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun, partial sun, chalky, loamy, sandy soil.

**C** Fast growing **bright red, yellow, orange and salmon** flowers, 1' to 2' foot high, 2' to 3' wide.



## SHASTA DAISY

"Snow Cap"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun or partial shade, sandy or clay soil.

**C** Medium growth rate, 12" to 18" high with spread of 12" to 14", **white rays with yellow centers.**



## VERBENA

"Homestead Purple"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun, sandy soil, well drained, dry to moist soil.

**C** Fast growing, 8" to 12" high, 12" to 18" spread, large rich **velvety purple** flowers.



## MYRTLE

(Vinca minor)

**A/S** 50 Plants/ flat

**G** Partial sun to full shade. Performs best in well-drained soils. Plant 1' x 1' spacing.

**C** Short evergreen perennial groundcover. Grows to 6" tall & 3' diameter. Small **blue-purple** flowers.



## LIRIOPE VARIGATED

(Liriope muscari)

**A/S** 18 4" Plants/flat

**G** Tolerates shade to full sun. Well drained to moderately drained soils are preferred.

**C** A tufted, tuberous-rooted, grass-like perennial growing 12"-18" tall. Showy flowers spikes with **purple** flowers in late summer and blackish berries.



## CAREX

(Carex Pennsylvania)

**A/S** 18 4" Plants/flat

**G** Known as Pennsylvania sedge or oak sedge. Shade tolerant perennial groundcover for well drained soils.

**C** Sedges have edges. Grows in small clumps up to about 8". Late spring flowers bloom followed by very small fruits in bracts.





# LANCASTER COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

1383 Arcadia Rd Rm 200  
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## IN THIS ISSUE: 2018 TREE SEEDLING ORDER FORM

### Recognizing Conservation Efforts

You're invited to join in the 67th Conservation District Annual Banquet recognizing individuals for outstanding efforts in conservation stewardship. The Annual Banquet will be held Thursday, March 15 at 6:15 PM at Yoder's Restaurant. Please call the Conservation District at 717-299-5361 x.5 to place a reservation by Friday, March 2. Tickets (\$23) include a delicious banquet meal, award presentations, and live auction with unique items to benefit the Conservation District's Ann Brown Scholarship.



### Care Considerations for Seedlings

Webster's dictionary defines a seedling as a young tree not yet a sapling. The best chance for seedling survival is to plant it soon after picking it up from the Tree Sale. Each tree will be dipped in a root gel preservative (a starch mixture) prior to leaving the sale. Once home keep seedlings with gel in the bag provided in a cool dark spot and plant within a few days. A young seedling's growth may be slower in the first couple of years as the tree is focusing all of its energy on developing roots. Weather and water are additional factors that will impact its growth.

