Vol. 32, No. 1
Spring 2023

# Conservation Crier

Newsletter of the Lancaster County Conservation District
www.lancasterconservation.org

## Agriculture Conservation Assistance Program (ACAP)

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Conservation Assistance Program (ACAP) was created as a part of the FY 2022-23 General Fund State Budget. The purpose of the ACAP is to assist farmers and landowners in designing and installing agricultural conservation best management practices (BMPs) that will reduce or prevent nutrient and sediment losses from their farms and improve water quality and soil health across the Commonwealth. The enabling legislation charges the State Conservation Commission with the administration of the ACAP. Of the $154 million dedicated to ACAP, SCC is required to allocate $141 million to participating county conservation districts based on written apportionment criteria developed by the SCC that are focused on preventing nutrient and sediment pollution.

With the success of the Conservation Excellence Program (CEG), the SCC created the initial ACAP draft documents to emulate the CEG program documents. On November 15, the SCC formally approved the documents and apportionment pending legal review. The Lancaster County Conservation District's share of the apportionment is $15,524,729.60. Funds will be divided into three equal installments and allocated each year for 3 years. Each allocation must be spent within two years, with the final allocation spent by 12-31-26. The maximum grant is $500,000 with a cost share percentage of 90%.

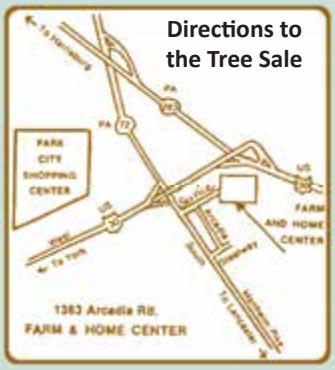
*–Kent Bitting*

## 49TH ANNUAL TREE SEEDLING SALE

### Tree Sale Order Pick Up

Thursday, April 13, 2023
8 AM – 5 PM
Drive Thru Pick Up at the Farm and Home Center
1383 Arcadia Rd, Lancaster
**Order Due: March 10, 2023**

Your investment in the Tree Sale allows the Conservation District to continue valuable education programs relating to watersheds, wetlands, and conservation practices. Thank you, we appreciate your support.


### Compost Available

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

FREE compost will be available to all Tree Sale customers. Please bring 1-3 buckets to fill.

## What's on the List?

This Tree Sale list of species has some flavor to it; apples, peaches, and for the first time strawberries. The jewel strawberry plant is on the list and after the first year could produce a large tasty berry for midseason summer desserts and preservation.

Paw Paw and Winterberry bare root stock are on the list. It's best to plant two of each to ensure cross-pollination.

What's not on the list? There will be several types of perennials and some trees available for sale on April 13 only, cash or check. Perhaps there's something you'd like to add when you arrive. Check out the *For Sale* tent open throughout the day. Quantity and varieties will vary throughout the day.

The last item on the list is a Tree Protector. Its role is to protect seedlings from deer browse and root damage from rodents just below the surface who like to nibble on root structures. The bundle of supplies includes a tree protector, stake, zip ties, and bird net to keep birds from sheltering in the tube protector without a way out.

The Conservation District looks forward to working with you to add more shoots, leaves, and roots in Lancaster County.

# Conservation District New Staff


*Ryan Riebling*

**Ryan Riebling** is a Resource Conservationist in the E&S Department. He is from Hanover, PA, but currently resides in Hallam. He graduated from McDaniel College with a Bachelor of Arts majoring in Environmental Studies with concentrations in Biology and Earth Systems Science. Ryan previously worked for a geotechnical firm in the York area. In his free time, he likes to fish, mostly for bass, and watch sports like football and lacrosse.


*Noelle LaFaver*

**Noelle LaFaver** is the Data Coordinator for the Conservation District. She is from Hanover, PA but currently resides in Dallastown, PA with her fiancé and adorable pitbull named Maple. She graduated from SUNY: College of Environmental Science and Forestry with a BS in Conservation Biology and a minor in Environmental Health. She also completed an Honor's Thesis on mercury concentrations in small mustelids which further highlights her interest in how impactful data can be. When she's not busy crunching numbers or creating maps displaying visual data, she enjoys hiking, camping, riding horses, gardening, reading, and crocheting.


*Brady Bosworth*

**Brady Bosworth** is an Agriculture Conservation Technician covering Lancaster, Manheim, Warwick, Elizabeth, and Clay townships. While Brady grew up in Maryland he is excited to bring his experience and education to the District to help support the Lancaster community. Brady graduated with his ungraduated degree in Environmental Studies from Washington College and his Master's in Environmental Management from the University of Maryland Global campus. Before joining the Conservation District he worked as an environmental educator and spent time working for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. In his free time, he enjoys kayaking, fishing, and spending time with his four cats and Australian Shepard Tallulah.


*Matt Schavnis*

**Matt Schavnis** is an Agriculture Conservation Technician at the Conservation District. He will be covering Conoy, East and West Donegal, and Mount Joy townships. Matt grew up in East Earl Lancaster County and currently resides in Landisville. He graduated from the Pennsylvania State University with a bachelor's degree in Wildlife and Fisheries Science. He most recently worked at the Masonic Village in Elizabethtown, and previously supervised the field operations at LandStudies Inc. Matt enjoys any outdoor activity including hiking, fishing, hunting, and helping coach his son's baseball and football teams.


*Liz Martin*

**Liz Martin** is an Agricultural Engineering Technician for the Conservation District. She is a recent graduate from Millersville University with a bachelor's in Earth Science and a minor in GIS. Liz currently resides in Reinholds, West Cocalico Township. Her free time usually consists of taking care of and enjoying her many pets. She also enjoys hiking, fishing, and traveling with her fiancé and friends.

welcome

A B O A R D

# New Staff at NRCS


*Joel Alicea-Hernandez*

**Joel Alicea-Hernandez** is from San German, Puerto Rico. He received a bachelor's degree in Agronomy and Soils with a minor in Ag. Education from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Campus. While in college, he had the opportunity to work in the summer with NRCS through the STEP program in Wahpeton, North Dakota. In November 2016 he joined the NRCS Minnesota Team. In October 2022, he took an acting position as the Customer Service Team Lead for the Mankato team and served from October until mid-December 2022. This is a career that he really enjoys because it has given him the opportunity to get involved directly with farmers and producers.


*Camila A. Martînez-Sânchez*

**Camila A. Martínez Sánchez** joined the NRCS Lancaster team as a Soil Conservationist in January. Camila was born and raised in San Juan, Puerto Rico. She is a 2022 graduate from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, where she received a Bachelor of Agricultural Sciences in Horticulture and a minor in Natural Resources Conservation. During her time at college, she worked as a research assistant for an investigation sponsored by the Yale Sustainable Food Program. Also, she volunteered at the demonstrative garden of the Agricultural Extension Service of Puerto Rico and at various agroecological farms across the island. Now, she is excited and grateful for this new opportunity in USDA-NRCS Lancaster County.

# Manure Injection


*A manure tank injector*

Manure injection, as the term implies, is a form of manure application in which liquid manure is pressure-injected into farm fields via specialized equipment, approximately 4 to 6 inches below the surface. There are many benefits to manure injection. Not only are there benefits to farmers and their crop health but also to community members, neighbors, and the environment.

Manure injection increases the amount of nitrogen that your crops can use. Injecting manure limits the amount of ammonia that escapes into the air which allows your crops to use this extra nitrogen, potentially increasing the yields. Injecting manure places the nutrients closer to the roots, helping plants obtain phosphorus and other nutrients quicker than when surface applied. There is also less soil erosion when surface applying manure and then incorporating it with a disk or similar equipment. Risk of soil compaction is limited with manure injection, especially if using a dragline, and not relying on nurse trucks or tankers behind the injection unit.

In addition to the above-mentioned benefits, injection benefits your neighbors. Injecting manure into your fields drastically cuts down on odors that leave the property. Your neighbors will appreciate this significantly. The injection practice can also help limit manure runoff into waterways. By injecting the manure under the surface, manure stays within the soil rather than being prone to runoff. An injection practice is compatible with many different row crops and hay fields. Manure injection may take more time to cover the same amount of acreage as broadcasting manure, depending on if you utilize dragline or not, but there is a significant amount of nitrogen that can be retained through injecting manure, therefore, reducing the commercial fertilizer to purchase.

Manure injection has many benefits not only to farmers but also to the environment and to surrounding neighbors. Crops retain more nitrogen for crop growth. Fewer odors escape the fields. Limiting soil erosion and nutrient runoff. If you have questions about manure injection please speak with your crop consultant, NRCS, or a local Penn State Extension Agronomist.

*–Emma Findeisen*

***Manure injected into a field***

***A manure injection dragline unit***

## DIRT & GRAVEL & LOW-VOLUME ROAD MAINTENANCE PROGRAM LANCASTER COUNTY QUALITY ASSURANCE BOARD

The Lancaster County Conservation District Quality Assurance Board (QAB) is now accepting applications for both "**Dirt & Gravel and Low Volume Road Environmental Maintenance**" projects. Low Volume Roads are classified as those with less than 500 vehicles a day traveling on that road. Municipalities interested in applying for Dirt & Gravel/Low Volume Road funding should fill out the application form available at www.lancasterconservation.org by **FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2023.** Reminder: All applicants are required to contact the Lancaster County Conservation District to discuss any projects they are applying for so District staff can assist in putting together the best application possible.

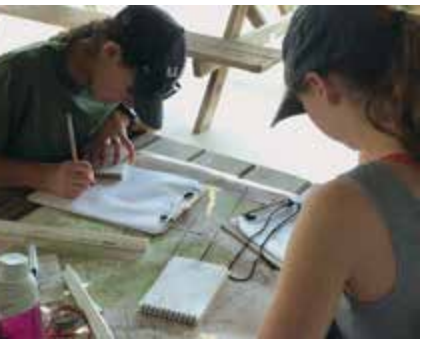
The Quality Assurance Board will review all applications received on Wednesday, March 1, 2023, at 5:30 PM at the Farm & Home Center and present the selected projects to the Lancaster County Conservation District Board of Directors that same evening.

Any questions please contact:

Tyler Keefer - (717) 299-5361, Ext. 2550 or tylerkeefer@lancasterconservation.org

# Youth Conservation School: Summer Field School
# High School Students May Apply Today

The Lancaster County Youth Conservation School will take place July 23-28 celebrating 45 years of education beyond the backyard. 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 the conservation of our natural resources. Students reside at the school with tents and cots to demonstrate low-impact camping Sunday through Friday at the Northern Lancaster County Fish and Game Protection Association in West Cocalico Township.

Motivated students should apply. Students gain knowledge about wildlife and conservation, leadership experience, and communication skills. 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 that provide 90% of the student's tuition. Students are responsible for a $25 registration fee upon acceptance to the program. To receive an application, contact the Conservation District at 717-299-5361 x.5 or click www.lancasterconservation.org by June 2.

*–Sallie Gregory*

# Flies

House flies exist in the world around us, usually in a tolerable amount. We swat at them periodically and move on. Vegetation harbors flies, such as trees in your backyard, the forest down the road, hay fields around you, or natural areas which aren't mowed regularly. Water attracts flies, such as in creeks, streams, ponds, and poorly drained areas. Exceptionally rainy years provide wetter areas, potentially moving closer to your house. Sometimes people experience a "perfect storm" of living in an area with many trees, a large water body, farm fields around them, and tall grasses outside of their control.

Occasionally, people will experience an outbreak of flies, related to agriculture. Overall, farmers do a good job of minimizing flies around their farms. Basic principles for minimizing flies include keeping things as clean, dry, and sanitized as possible. But sometimes, a wet situation (weather-related or a broken water source) can cause an outbreak. Flies that are already in the area, can congregate in the new wet area, seeking lunch. The longer an area stays wet, the longer the flies hang out. Usually, this is not an ongoing situation and will resolve itself in a few weeks.

A fly's life cycle is approximately 2 weeks, but many factors can affect that length. I know it seems very obvious, but killing as many flies as possible to shorten their life span and reduce their reproduction ability, is critical. Residences can use fly strips, attractant bottles, and bag traps, fly zappers, and baits to kill flies. Be careful with children and pets when using baits. Sprays and foggers are effective to kill flies but should be used sparingly because flies can become resistant to them with overuse.

Manure is also a source of flies. When manure is stored in liquid form, flies cannot lay eggs in it. Once spread on a field, it may attract flies that are already in the area, but it generally won't cause an outbreak of new flies. Manure that is stored in a drier form, especially poultry litter from egg-laying operations, does provide an ideal medium for flies to hatch. Farmers are encouraged to keep their barns as dry as possible. Poultry farms also have an option of using specialty parasites, fungi, and wasps that eat or kill fly larvae inside the poultry house, but this is an ongoing management technique, not a once-and-done treatment.

The PA Agricultural Ombudsman Program coordinates fly complaint response. I cover eastern PA and will log in the complaints, provide basic education about fly control options in the short term, and will try to contact the farmer if contact information can be provided. The Ombudsman Program does not have enforcement authority regarding flies. I work with Penn State Extension, to offer a non-regulatory program to farmers to minimize flies on an ongoing, long-term basis.

If you have a fly concern, you may contact Shelly Dehoff at shellydehoff@lancasterconservation.org or 717-880-0848.

*–Shelly Dehoff*

# Return to Your Roots: The Benefits of Native Vegetation

There is a growing trend in the scientific and regulated communities to promote the reintroduction of native species. In terms of civil engineering, this often means using native seed mixes in stormwater management facilities such as infiltration basins and rain gardens as opposed to non-native turf grasses. Here are a few facts in favor of native vegetation:

- **Benefits for wildlife:** Pollinators such as birds, bees, and butterflies, as well as and small mammals and beneficial insects are just a few examples of wildlife that benefit from native vegetation. Think about your meals. You likely enjoy some variety, including different flavors for different meals of the day and varied options depending on the season. Now imagine that you have to eat beans on toast for every meal. For most of us, that would be a foreign meal that we haven't eaten before. You can eat it, sure, but eating the same foreign food for every meal will not only be strange to you but leave you malnourished as well. That is what is happening to our wildlife. Their habitats once full of native grasses and wildflowers are being replaced by expanses of turf grass. Animals and insects disappear from these man-made food deserts in search of sustenance elsewhere. The effects of pollinator loss can be especially devastating, ranging from lackluster flower gardens to serious impacts on the global food supply.
- **Enhanced aesthetic appeal:** Like our sense of taste, our sense of sight also enjoys variety. Short turf grass as far as the eye can see is monotonous and boring. Native wildflower species are diverse and attractive, and the pop of color they bring can add an accent to landscaping. Native rushes, sedges, and other tall grasses provide a mosaic of heights, densities, and colors to a patch of vegetation.

- **Deeper roots reduce ponding water:** Evapotranspiration is a plant's process of water uptake (transpiration) and releases back into the atmosphere (evaporation). Evapotranspiration can be accelerated by plants with more extensive root systems. The bigger the root, the more water it can take up. This becomes important when thinking about lawns and stormwater infiltration basins because water is less likely to pond around an area of native vegetation as opposed to an area of turf grass with shallow roots.
- **Increased resiliency:** Because they are specifically adapted to grow in our unique climate, native species are much hardier and more resilient to cold fronts, heatwaves, droughts, and floods. Native vegetation doesn't depend on fertilizer or pesticides to thrive, whereas turf grass lawns require frequent costly treatments to look their best.

- **Less maintenance required:** In the midst of the growing season, turf grass needs to be mowed weekly and possibly even irrigated during periods of dry weather. Native vegetation, however, flourishes with minimal maintenance required. No mowing is necessary, and typically a trim just once or twice a year is recommended. Hardy, low-maintenance plants mean less time and money spent in the long run.

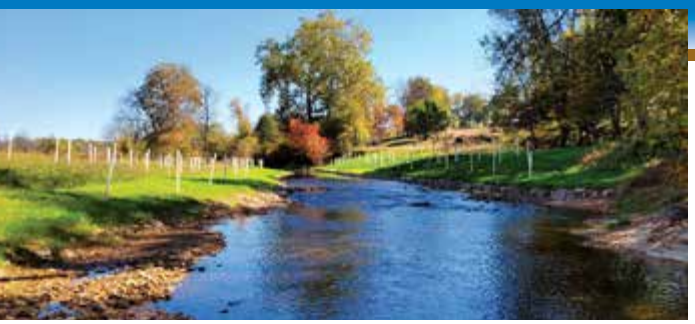
As you now know, there are many benefits to native vegetation. No matter your original intention for planting, be it to save money, reduce maintenance, or add beauty, environmental restoration is an added bonus when you plant native

*–Ryan Riebling & Alex Flurry*

# District Receives Funding to Verify the Good Work of BMPs

There is no doubt that the Conservation District and partnering organizations have been doing great work to advance clean water in Lancaster County. The sheer number of projects can present a challenge, though – How can the County count and receive credit for all of the work we have done and the progress we have made? In answer to this question, the Conservation District recently applied for and received a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), with funding support from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for tracking this good work. The grant will allow District staff to gather information about existing best management practices (BMPs) in the County and record it in a central database. This information will allow the Conservation District and partners to see how far we have come in our clean water journey and plot our next steps. The District thanks NFWF and EPA for their support.

*–Andrew Pauls-Thomas*



*Big Beaver Creek Project*

## Hundreds of Trees Planted by Students

In October 2022, a stream bank restoration project along Big Beaver Creek was completed and ready to have a riparian forest buffer planted to protect the creek. Students from Pequea Valley High School's CORE academy took on nearly 2 acres of stream-side planting. Along with their teachers, the students planted almost 400 trees and shrubs along the freshly restored banks. Some of the species planted include maples, redbud, swamp rose, white pine, and fragrant sumac. The students worked efficiently and in groups to get nearly the entire property planted in just 5 hours. The trees planted here are estimated to sequester 1.1 million pounds of CO2 and soak up 3.7 million gallons of rainfall over 40 years. This buffer is expected to intercept over 450,000 gallons of stormwater runoff in the same time frame. This project benefits Lancaster County watersheds and downstream neighbors.

November 2022 was a big month for the watershed department at the Conservation District as the fall planting season was quickly coming to a close. With stream work being finished elsewhere near Big Beaver Creek, a 1.5-acre area on private property was ready to be planted in the Mill Creek watershed along an unnamed tributary to Mill Creek. On November 1, students from Lampeter-Strasburg High School's life skills class came together to plant over 300 trees and shrubs. Teachers and students worked together in small groups, each learning the steps necessary to dig, plant, and protect the plants. Within just five hours, the students had planted nearly 300 trees, which shakes out to a balmy pace of about one tree fully planted and protected every minute! Some of the species planted include sweetgum, American beech, spicebush, winterberry, sycamore, chokeberry, and maples. Over a period of 40 years, this project is estimated to sequester over 775,000 pounds of C02, and soak up over 3.7 million gallons of rainfall!

*Mill Creek Project*

On behalf of the Lancaster County Conservation District, and all of our neighbors downstream, we would like to thank the landowners for allowing these projects to be implemented. We would also like to thank the students of Lampeter Strasburg High School and Pequea Valley High School for volunteering their time and effort to these projects, they wouldn't have been possible without you!

If you're interested in volunteering, check out www.lancasterwatersheds.org to find volunteer events and watershed associations near you! Unsure which watershed you live in? Use the interactive map at the website to find out what your watershed address is!

*–Tyler Keefer*

## Keep Poultry Indoors

As many of you are aware, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) returned to Pennsylvania in 2022 for the first time since the 1980s. HPAI cases in 2022 were detrimental to the poultry industry in general, and to farm families specifically. When HPAI is confirmed or even suspected, the poultry, wild birds, or waterfowl must be depopulated immediately, as a precaution against additional spreading locally.

The PA Department of Agriculture is leading the efforts in PA, in cooperation with other agencies, to minimize the spread. PA State Veterinarian, Kevin D. Brightbill, DVM, issued a recommendation on January 9, 2023, about limiting poultry exposure to the outside where airborne or contact transmission can happen, and includes the following narrative.

"HPAI (H5 strain) has been circulating in the wild bird population in the United States and was identified in commercial poultry in early 2022. On April 14, 2022, the first case of HPAI H5 was detected in a commercial layer flock in Pennsylvania. Since then, the virus has continued to spread into backyard flocks and commercial poultry facilities across the U.S., affecting 47 states to date. More than 57 million birds have been lost due to HPAI. More than 4.5 million birds have been lost in PA, and a total of 38 Pennsylvania flocks have been affected."

"The most recent case of HPAI has been reported in the U.S. as recently as January 4th, 2023. Wild bird detections continue in multiple states. These recent cases should act as a reminder that a virulent strain of Avian Influenza virus continues to circulate in the wild bird population and still threatens commercial and backyard poultry."

"At this time, (the PA Department of Agriculture) recommends that all poultry be maintained indoors. Producers are also encouraged to implement strict biosecurity practices, monitor bird health, and report any unexplained mortality to the Department at 717-772-2852 (24/7)."

# 2023 Annual Banquet & Scholarship Fundraiser Auction

## March 30, 2023 – 6:15 PM
## Social Gathering Starting at 5:30 PM
## Farm & Home Center, Lancaster

Lancaster County Conservation District will recognize individuals and organizations that have contributed to natural resource conservation within the county at the District's 70th annual banquet on Thursday, March 30, 2023.

The evening program will also include the 16th Annual Scholarship Fundraiser Auction, benefiting the District's collegiate scholarship program.

Contact 717-299-5361, ext. 2512, to make banquet reservations or to donate an item to the scholarship auction.

# Fruit Tree/Plant Selections

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

### HONEYCRISP *(bareroot)*

This popular variety tested #1 in taste, and is known for being a very crisp and juicy apple. A large fruit that averages over 3 inches, it has excellent keeping qualities allowing it to store up to 6 months in a normal refrigerator. Honeycrisp was developed in 1960 by crossing Macoun & Honeygold varieties. It exhibits great winter hardiness making it ideal for northern regions. The tree shows moderate resistance to apple scab and fire blight, and will pollinate all other apple varieties.

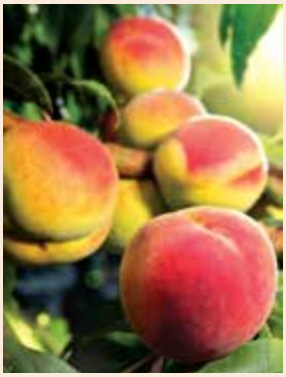
**R** G.969
**H** 4-5 ft
**BT** Mid-season
**RT** Mid-September
**C** Orange-Red on Yellow background
**O** Semi-dwarf rootstock produces a free-standing tree that shows resistance to fire blight, crown rot, and wooly apple aphid

### FUJI *(bareroot)*

This well-known apple is a Japanese cultivar developed in the 1930's, and released commercially in the 1960's. Trees produce moderate size apples, but should be grown in full sun to ensure proper ripening. Apples have a sweet-tart flavor, and are good for both raw and cooked uses. If stored properly, Fuji apples will keep for 4 to 6 months or longer..

**R** G.890
**H** 4-5 ft
**BT** Mid-season
**RT** Mid-October
**C** Yellow-green base with Red-pink striping
**O** Semi-dwarf rootstock that shows resistance to fire blight, crown rot, and wooly apple aphid

APPLE



### JULY PRINCE *(bareroot)*

A yellow free stone peach, July Prince produces a medium to large fruit. Peaches are juicy, sweet, with a mild tartness. This variety is a fast-growing tree. 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 ft
**BT** April
**RT** Early to Mid August
**C** Yellow freestone
**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.

PEACH

### JEWEL STRAWBERRY
*(bundle of 25 plants)*
*Fragaria ananassa*

Berry Size: Large
Best in Zones: 4-8
Firmness: Firm
Freezing Quality: Excellent
Bare Root
A soil pH level of 6.5 - 6.8 for strawberry plants. This June Bearing Strawberry Plant bears fruit 1 year after planting. Easy to grow! Consistent plants with large berries, ready for midseason after first year.

STRAWBERRY

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

# Description of Tree Sale Items

FS = Full Sun
PS = Partial Shade
S = Shade

## COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

*(bundle of 10 trees)*

*Picea pungens*

**A/S** 2 yrs. / 9-15"

**G** FS, best in most soils, moderate tolerance to flooding/drought.

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

## CONCOLOR FIR

*(bundle of 10 trees)*

*Abies concolor*

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

**G** FS, best in well drained soils, drought resistant.

**C** Needles silvery blue-green, 2-3 inches long. Pyramidal shape, holding a dense,formal shape with age. Matures 50'-75' tall & 20'-30' wide. Slow to medium growth rate.

## EASTERN WHITE PINE

*(bundle of 10 trees)*

*Pinus strobus*

**A/S** 2 yrs. / 7-10"

**G** FS/PS, best in acidic, moist, well drained, or dry soils, sensitive to salt.

**C** Hardy, valuable tree. Clustered soft blue-green needles. Ideal screen or windbreak. Likes moist/well drained soils. Matures 50-80 feet with a 20-40 foot spread.

## AMERICAN BEECH

*Fagus grandifolia*

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

**G** FS, best in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, silty loam, well drained, or clay soils. Drought sensitive!

**C** Wide spreading canopy provides great shade, bronze color in fall, smooth bark through adulthood. Medium growth speed, prefers full sun. Matures 50'-75'.

## RED MAPLE

*Acer rubrum*

**A/S** 3 yrs. / 12-18"

**G** FS, best inacidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, or clay soils. Prefers wet conditions but has slight drought tolerance.

**C** Year round color. Fast growing and tolerant, matures 40 to 60 feet tall. Not for use around horses.

## RED OAK

*Quercus rubra*

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

**G** FS, best in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained, or clay soils. Drought tolerant.

**C** Versitile and hardy, fast growing with excellent fall color. Excellent value for wildlife. Matures to 75' tall.

## RIVER BIRCH

*Betula nigra*

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

**G** FS/PS, best in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, or clay soils. Flood/Drought tolerant.

**C** Reddish brown exfoliating bark provides ornamental value. Often grows along streams. 50'-70' tall at maturity with medium to fast growth rate.

## SHAGBARK HICKORY

*Carya ovata*

**A/S** 3 yrs. / 6-12"

**G** FS, best in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy wet, or clay soils. Drought tolerant.

**C** Long lived and straight growing, provides excellent shade, and is named for its bark which peels away in large curving plates, giving a shaggy appearance. Produces edible nuts. Matures 60-80 feet tall.

## SYCAMORE

*Platanus occidentalis*

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

**G** FS/PS best in acidic, moist, well drained, or wet soils. Drought tolerant.

**C** Rapidly growing, up to 100 feet tall with a 40 to 70 foot spread. Has white patchy bark and is excellent near water. Excellent for providing shade

## BUTTONBUSH

*Cephalanthus occidentalis*

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

**G** FS/PS, best in moist/wet soils.

**C** Multistemmed shrub grows 6-12 ft. Bladed leaves with a glossy surface. Flowers are a distincive sphere growing in cluster, generally white or pale pink.

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

# Description of Tree Sale Items

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PS = Partial Shade
S = Shade

## DOWNY SERVICEBERRY

*Amelanchier arborea*

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

**G** FS/PS, best in moist, well drained, or acidic soils.

**C** All year color, excellent for for native birds in the summer. White flowers in spring, excellent fall color. Grows 15-25 feet tall at a moderate speed.

## PAW PAW

*Asimina triloba*

**A/S** 2 yrs. / 6-12"

**G** FS/PS, Shade young trees 1-2 years. Best in acidic, fertile, well drained soils. Flood sensitive.

**C** Dark purple flowers in spring, large edible fruit in summer, yellow/green foliage in fall. Good for full sun or part shade, grows 15-20 feet tall at a slow speed. Usually hard to find in nurseries!

## REDBUD

*Cercis canadensis*

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

**G** FS/PS, best in moist, well drained soils. Drought tolerant.

**C** Shape is rounded to broad & flat-topped. Matures 20'-30' tall & 25'-35' wide. Lavender pink colored buds in early spring.

## SPICEBUSH

*Lindera benzoin*

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

**G** FS/PS, best in moist, well drained soils. Drought tolerant.

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

## WINTERBERRY

*Ilex verticillata*

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

**G** FS/PS, best in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, or well drained soils.

**C** Bright red fruit persists in the winter, glossy dark green foliage in summer, yellow in fall. Both male and female plants needed for fruit. Grows 3-8 feet tall, and is excellent for wet areas.

## WITCHHAZEL

*Hamamelix virginiana*

**A/S** 2 yrs. / 6-12"

**G** FS, best in loamy, silty, or well drained soil.

**C** Large shrub with irregular branching habits. Large rounded leaves with yellow flowers blooming in late fall. Attractive to native birds, tolerant of road salt and clay soil. Grows 8-15 feet tall at moderate speed.

## ACHILLEA "Desert Eve Red"

*Achillea millefolium*

**S** 1 qt pot

**G** FS/PS, best in average garden soil, well drained. Sensitive to water-logging.

**C** Masses of long-lasting clusters of red flowers with gold centers. Aromatic, green foliage. Blooms early/late summer. Grows 2ft tall, 2ft wide.

## AGASTACHE "Arizona Series"

*Agastache aurantiaca*

**S** 1 qt pot

**G** FS, best in average garden soil, well drained.

**C** Produces an abundance of spikes packed with flowers, requires little care, and is excellent for hummingbirds. Grows 8-10" tall, 8-10" wide. Blooms early summer to late summer.

## COLUMBINE "Winky" Series

*Aquilegia vulgaris*

**S** 1 qt pot

**G** FS, best in moist but well drained soils. Prefers sandier/lomier soils. Clay not tolerated.

**C** Many upward facing bi-color flowers, including blue, white, red, purple, and rose. Grow to 16-18 in. tall, and 12-18 in. spread. Bloom in spring to early summer.

## LAVENDER "Munsted & Phenomenal"

*Lavandula angustifolia*

**S** 1 qt pot

**G** FS, best in low/moderately fertile soils, well drained, neutral to slightly alkaline soil.

**C** Tall green stems ending with a purple cluster of flowers, cold hardy and heat/drought tolerant. Pollinator friendly, deer resistant, blooms in mid-summer.

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

# Description of Tree Sale Items

FS = Full Sun
PS = Partial Shade
S = Shade

## LUPINE "Mini Gallery Mix"

*Lupine polyphyllus*

**S** 1 qt pot

**G** FS, best in rich, fertile, slightly acidic, well drained soils.

**C** Tall flowers shoot up from spear-shaped leaves. Gallery mix can include red, yellow, or purple. Improve fertility of soils. Grow 14-16" tall. Blooms late spring through July.

## SEDUM "Autumn Joy"

*Hylotelephium telephium*

**S** 1 qt pot

**G** FS/PS, grows well in poor/sandy soils, but must be well drained.

**C** Gray/Green succulent-like leaves blooming in late summer to fall with small, pink, star-shaped flowers growing in clusters along the stems. 1-2 ft tall, 1-2 ft wide.

## VERONICA "Royal Candles"

*Veronica spicata*

**S** 1 qt pot

**G** FS, grows best in moderately fertile, well drained soil.

**C** Upright growing with large spikes of purple-blue flowers. Blooms in summer to a height of 10-12 in. and 12-15 in. wide.

## LITTLE BLUESTEM "The Blues"

*Schizachyrium scoparium*

**S** 2-4" barefoot

**G** FS, best in moist, well drained soils. Will clump in dry soil.

**C** Prairie grass with blue foliage accented by red stems. Other colors appear in fall, including purple, orange, and many shades of blue. Grows upuright, clumping. Easy care.

## ARROWWOOD

*Viburnum dentatum*

**A/S** Containerized seedling

**G** FS/PS, tolerates most soils/pHs, prefers moist, well drained soils.

**C** Grow from six to as much as 10-15 feet tall and wide. Large, coarsely toothed leaves are usually glossy with flat-topped, four inch wide clusters of tiny white flowers that appear from late spring to early summer. The flowers are followed by blue-black fruit. In fall, the leaves turn yellow, red, or purple-red.

## HONEY LOCUST

*Gleditsia triacanthos*

**A/S** Containerized seedling

**G** FS, best in deep, moist, fertle and neutral soils. Moderately tolerant of drought/flooding.

**C** Fast growing tree with fragrant spring flowers. Matures 30'-70' tall. Honey locust is used extensively by wildlife. The bean pods are a favorite food of the white-tailed deer, squirrels, rabbits, hogs, opossums, and raccoons.

## HORNBEAM

*Carpinus*

**A/S** Containerized seedling

**G** PS, best in deep, fertile, moist, acidic soils. Will not tolerate compacted soils.

**C** Small/Medium tree with smooth gray bark, drooping flower clusters which form in autumn but open in spring. Matures 30'-40' tall.

## RED OSIER DOGWOOD

*Cornus sericea*

**A/S** Containerized seedling

**G** FS/PS, best in moist to wet soils.

**C** Multistemmed shrub, 6-12 ft tall, with bright red twigs. Dense clusterred blossoms followed by pea-sized white berries. Colorful foliage in autumn, red branches offer significant winter color.

## LIRIOPE Groundcover

*(18 plants/flat)*

**G** FS/PS/S, best in moist, well drained soils. Will endure heat, drought, salt, sand or clay. Will not grow well in wet conditions.

**C** Short evergreen perennial ground cover. Grows to 6" tall and 3' diameter. Small blue-purple flowers.

## CAREX PENNSYLVANICA Groundcover

*(15 plants/flat)*

**G** PS, best in moist, well drained soils.

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

LANCASTER COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

# Tree Seedling Sale

## pre-paid order form

***Order Forms Due:*** **Friday, March 10, 2023**

***Order Pickup:*** **Thursday, April 13, 2023**

**Indicates required field*

***Name** _____
First Last

***Mailing Address**

**Street** _____

_____

**City, State, Zip** _____

***Phone:** ***Circle*** **home / cell**

( ) _____

**Email** _____

**FFA Chapter or Watershed Association if applicable:**

_____

***Mail order form WITH payment to:***

ATTN: Tree Sale
Lancaster County Conservation District
1383 Arcadia Rd. , Rm 200
Lancaster, PA 17601

For Office Use Only

Order No. _____

Contact No. _____

Date Rec'd _____

Check No. _____

Payment $ _____

| CONIFERS *(Bareroot Bundles of 10 Trees)* | # of Bundles | Price/Bundle | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado Blue Spruce | | $ 11.00 | $ |
| Concolor Fir | | $ 11.00 | $ |
| Eastern White Pine | | $ 11.00 | $ |

| HARDWOODS *(Bareroot)* | # of Trees | Price/Tree | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Beech | | $2.00 | $ |
| Red Maple | | $ 2.00 | $ |
| Red Oak | | $ 2.00 | $ |
| River Birch | | $ 2.00 | $ |
| Shagbark Hickory | | $ 2.00 | $ |
| Sycamore | | $ 2.00 | $ |

| WILDLIFE SPECIES *(Bareroot)* | # of Trees | Price/Tree | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buttonbush | | $ 2.00 | $ |
| Downy Serviceberry | | $ 2.00 | $ |
| Paw Paw | | $2.00 | $ |
| Redbud | | $ 2.00 | $ |
| Spicebush | | $ 2.00 | $ |
| Winterberry | | $ 2.00 | $ |
| Witchhazel | | $ 2.00 | $ |

| PERENNIAL *(Quart Pot)* | # of Pots | Price/Pot | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Achillea | | $ 5.25 | $ |
| Agastache | | $ 5.25 | $ |
| Columbine | | $ 5.25 | $ |
| Lavender | | $ 5.25 | $ |
| Lupine | | $ 5.25 | $ |
| Sedum | | $ 5.25 | $ |
| Veronica | | $ 5.25 | $ |

| PERENNIAL GRASS *(Bareroot)* | # of Plants | Price/Plant | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Little Bluestem | | $4.50 | $ |

| FRUIT TREES *(Sold Individually - Barefoot)* | # of Trees | Price/Tree | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Honeycrisp Apple | | $ 19.00 | $ |
| Fuji Apple | | $ 19.00 | $ |
| July Prince Peach | | $ 19.00 | $ |

| FRUIT PLANTS *(Bareroot bundle of 25)* | # of Bundles | Price/Bundle | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jewel Strawberry | | $ 12.00 | $ |

| CONTAINERIZED SEEDLINGS | # of Pots | Price/Pot | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrowwood | | $ 6.00 | $ |
| Honey Locust | | $ 6.00 | $ |
| Hornbeam | | $ 6.00 | $ |
| Red Osier Dogwood | | $ 6.00 | $ |

| GROUNDCOVER | # of Flats | Price/Flat | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liriope (18/flat) | | $ 24.00 | $ |
| Carex Pennsylvania (15/flat) | | $ 35.00 | $ |

| | # Protectors | Price Each | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tree Protector with stake, birdnet and zip ties | | $ 8.00 | $ |

**TOTAL AMOUNT DUE $** _____

**Round up the final amount and donate the difference to the Lancaster County Youth Conservation School program. Summer field school for teens 14-16 years old.** **$** _____

**NO REFUNDS AFTER**

The District is not responsible for seedlings not picked up by 5:00 p.m. Thursday, April 13. Call before April 1 if you have a problem with pickup. We reserve the right to substitute a different variety seedling for any species pending availability. If any one species is sold out, the District will refund payment for those not available.

**ONLINE ORDERS AVAILABLE**

www.lancasterconservation.org

***PRE-PAID PAYMENT:** ◯ Cash

◯ Check *Please make checks payable to the Lancaster County Conservation District*

◯ VISA ◯ MasterCard ◯ Discover

*Signature _____

*Name As It Appears On Card _____

*Credit Card Number ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ *Exp Date _____ *Sec# _____

Lancaster County
Conservation District
1383 Arcadia Rd Rm 200
Lancaster PA 17601-3149

NONPROFIT ORG.
U S POSTAGE
**PAID**
LANCASTER PA
PERMIT NO 409

**IN THIS ISSUE:**

**2023 TREE SEEDLING ORDER FORM**

**Order Forms Due: Friday, March 10, 2023**

**Order Pickup: Thursday, April 13, 2023**

## $1,000 Collegiate Scholarship

The Lancaster County Conservation District will offer a $1,000 scholarship to two Lancaster County high school seniors. Applications will be accepted from students continuing their education in the 2023/2024 school year to major in a curriculum that focuses on natural resources and/or conservation. Examples of acceptable programs of study include Environmental Sciences; Wildlife and/or Fisheries Biology; Environmental Resource Management; or other related programs, leading to an advanced degree (2 yr. Associate Degree or 4 yr. Baccalaureate Degree). Completed applications must be received in the Conservation District office by March 29, 2023.

The scholarship committee of the Conservation District will conduct a review of the applicants. The basis for the selection will be determined by the applicant's past academic performance and activities, current school and community involvement, future purpose and direction, and communication skills. The scholarship committee, before final selection, will interview top candidates. The successful candidates will be announced by May 15, 2023.

The scholarships are made possible by a bequest to the Conservation District by Ann Brown, an individual concerned that we maintain and protect our natural resources. Additional information and scholarship applications are available on the Conservation District's website: www.lancasterconservation.org.

## NRCS Programs Available

Do you have erosion on your cropland field that you would like to address? Have you been thinking of improving soil health by implementing no-till or cover crops in your cropping system? Are you interested in adding a high tunnel to your produce operation? Have you been thinking of improving your pasture by adding a watering system, animal trails or maybe converting cropland to allow for a rotational grazing system? Is your manure storage inadequate or lacking storage duration and your barnyard needs improvement? Do you have forestland on your operation that you would like to improve?

NRCS has program funding that can potentially assist with all of these activities. Contact the Lancaster Field Office at 717-874-2558 to speak with a conservationist for further details.

*–Mark Myers*