Vol. 31, No. 1
Spring 2022

Conservation Crier

Newsletter of the Lancaster County Conservation District

TREE SALE 2022

DATES TO REMEMBER:

Orders Due to Lancaster County Conservation District
– Monday, March 14, 2022 by 4 pm

Order Pick Up by Drive Thru @ Farm and Home Center
– Wednesday, April 13, 2022 from 8 am – 5 pm

Everyone can do something. That something might include planting a tree. For 48 years, the Conservation District board of directors and staff have advocated planting trees to benefit conservation and communities throughout Lancaster County and Pennsylvania.

Conifers were the first type of tree sold as part of this annual fundraiser. They remain a true-blue conservation benefit providing wind breaks, wildlife habitat, and even Christmas trees. Hardwoods and wildlife species offer variety in height, fruits, branching, fall foliage, and bark textures and colors. Befriend a pollinator and add color around your home with some perennials. Looking for potted stock of trees, check out the four varieties of simple leaved shrubs and trees. Two species of apple trees join a peach tree and two varieties of blueberries that could flourish into a harvest of fruit for canning, freezing, and just plain snacking. Three types of groundcover are part of the event. Last but not least, if you'd like to give a seedling extra security in its growth, there are tree protectors for sale with stakes.

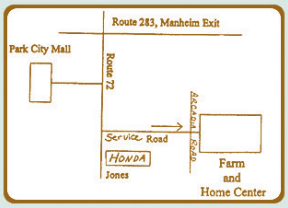
Your support of the 48th Annual Tree Seedling Sale sustains Conservation District watershed and educational programming in 2022 and beyond. We thank you.

Your seedling order will be packed and ready for pick up…

Wednesday, April 13, 2022
8 AM - 5 PM
(Orders picked up via Drive Thru)
Farm & Home Center • 1383 Arcadia Road, Lancaster
Building is not open to the public. Your order will be brought out to your vehicle. Questions, 717-299-5361 x. 5.

West of Lancaster
Rt 30 East to Rt 72 (1st Exit Past Park city)
Turn right at ramp stop sign.
Turn left at Jones Honda dealership.
(Service Rd.)
Go straight at stop sign to enter
Farm and Home parking lot.

East Of Lancaster
Rt 30 West to Rt 283 West to Rt. 72.
Turn left on Rt. 72 going South under the Rt. 30 bypass.
Turn left at Jones Honda dealership.
(Service Rd.)
Go straight at stop sign to enter Farm and Home parking lot.



-Sallie Gregory, Matt Kofroth, Committee Co-chairs

Lancaster County Envirothons 2022
A Natural Challenge for Students

Envirothons are back in 2022! Envirothons are annual competitions in which elementary, middle school, and high school teams compete for recognition by demonstrating their knowledge of environmental science and natural resource management. The teams, each consisting of five students from participating schools, exercise their critical thinking and problem-solving skills in a competition centered on testing categories: soils/land use, aquatic ecology, forestry, wildlife and current environmental issues.

Study materials are provided at all levels. Teachers interested in registering their students in this unique academic competition may contact the Conservation District at 717-299-5361 x.5 by February 25, 2022. Visit www.lancasterconservation.org for more information.

Lancaster County Senior High Envirothon – Thursday, April 28, 2022 - Grades 9 - 12
Lancaster County Junior Envirothon – Wednesday, May 18, 2022 - Grades 3, 4, 5, and 6
Lancaster County Middle School Envirothon – Thursday, May 19, 2022 - Grades 7 and 8

- Sallie Gregory, Education Coordinator

Lancaster Co. Conservation District

1383 Arcadia Rd., Room 200
Lancaster, PA 17601
Phone: 717-299-5361 **Fax:** 717-299-9459
www.lancasterconservation.org

Remembering Greg Wilson

Lancaster County Conservation District, Associate Director, Greg Wilson passed away January 20, 2022. Greg volunteered as an associate director on the board since 2020. While an associate director for a short time, his collaboration with the Conservation District had a connection of more than 20 years. We share our deepest sympathy with his family. Saddened by his loss, we remember his generous spirit of dedication to improve water quality in Lancaster County that has left a legacy of work that will go on for generations.

Greg's first passion for fishing cultivated a curiosity for ways to better local water quality. That curiosity bloomed into active membership in Donegal Trout Unlimited with cooperative projects of which the Conservation District has been a part of to restore natural flood plains, stabilize stream banks, create aquatic habitat, and incorporate tree plantings in riparian buffers for long term success. Greg was the epitome of the phrase, "Everyone can do something". Bringing hands and minds to the task, Greg led by example and made a difference that we are all thankful for.

Water Monitoring

The Lancaster County Conservation District recently received funding to purchase and implement 8 continuous instream monitoring units to assist in local water quality data collection. These units have been placed in 3 different watersheds of interest around Lancaster County so far. One of the watersheds identified is the Mill Creek watershed which has had numerous sections of its stream banks restored in combination with riparian buffers and other agricultural best management practices implemented. This watershed has a total of 4 monitoring units spaced out from its upper reaches to the lower most reach near its confluence with the Conestoga River. The other 4 units are installed in the Conowingo and Conewago watersheds in areas where stream bank restoration projects are scheduled to take place in the near future. Data collected from these two sites will hopefully provide insight about the important role of stream bank restoration in reaching the nutrient reduction goals within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

In field calibration of a Sonde unit located within the Mill Creek watershed.

The monitoring units that the Conservation District purchased are the YSI EXO2 Sonde. These are the same units that other organizations within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed are using, which will make the data that is collected easier to share and analyze. There are 7 ports on each unit where probes can be attached to sample various parameters. The water quality parameters being monitored are ph, Conductivity, Turbidity, Dissolved Oxygen, and Temperature. The monitoring units are programmed to collect data once every 15 minutes throughout the day and store the data within the unit itself. Conservation District staff usually go into the field every 7-8 weeks to download the data, check the units, and confirm all probes are fully calibrated to ensure that accurate data is being recorded.

- Bryce Workman
Watershed Resource Technician

Planting a Small Seed in Conservation

Conservation is defined as the act of protecting Earth's natural resources for current and future generations. Homeowners and farmers each can make a difference! The things we do now may seem small, but each step ultimately has an impact on the future of our environment. When you think of conservation work, you may think of things like waterways, terraces, stream crossings or even riparian buffers. However, not all conservation practices involve design work and construction. There are many things we can do in our everyday lives that can be considered conservation work. Think of a seed or a seedling that is being freshly planted; you may not see that tree become full grown in your life time, but someday that tree will grow tall and its benefits will be significant to an even larger community of the environment. It will generate oxygen, establish roots to hold the soil in place and create abundant habitat for wildlife. Whether you're walking down the streets of your neighborhood or working around your farmstead, you may notice opportunities for conservation. Below are some easy things that can be done today that would benefit our environment for the long term.

Homeowners:

- By planting native species, you help local birds and pollinators, and conserve water as these plants are accustomed to local rainfall and don't require much additional watering.
- Be mindful of lawn fertilization. Over fertilization of your lawn can have a negative effect on the environment around you. Many fertilizers use nitrogen and phosphorus which are naturally occurring nutrients in the soil but when/if over application occurs, nutrients cannot be absorbed and are washed away to local streams and rivers.
- Properly disposing of grass clippings is important. Though it's easy to dump grass clippings at the corner of your lot, maybe next to the stream to be washed away, or in the woods, that is not environmentally responsible. When this organic material, full of nitrogen and phosphorus starts to break down and compact, it depletes the oxygen within the pile, essentially turning it into a large pile of slimy grass, smelling of ammonia. Excessive nutrients are washed away to our local waterways, negatively effecting aquatic life. Feed your lawn by leaving grass clippings where they lie after mowing.
- Help conserve water by using rain barrels. Connect rain barrels to your gutters and downspouts, collecting clean water from your roof. This water can then be used for things around the house such as watering your flowers in the summer or washing your car.
- Leave the leaves! Fallen leaves in the fall give winter cover to so many of our important pollinator species and other invertebrates like moths, butterflies, beetles, bees, snails and spiders. Think of fallen leaves as free mulch to feed your lawn. The layer of mowed over or chopped up leaves left on the lawn will provide valuable organic matter to help build a healthy soil and act as a natural weed suppressor.

Farmers:

Though the early spring chore list for a farmer is long, here are some efficient/low cost practices you could also do around your property to benefit your property and the community environment for the long term.

- Are your roof gutters missing or damaged? Gutters are a great and easy way to help keep clean water clean. Transporting water around any harmful nutrients or manure will eliminate the nutrient load entering our waterbodies.
- If mortality composting is done on your operation, take some time to educate yourself that its being done properly and is in a good location. Ideally 'high and dry' is a good motto to go by. Having the mortality compost pile at a high point on your property and away from low/wet areas close to stream corridors is recommended to allow contaminates to be filtered out before reaching streams/waterbodies.
- Tired of field edges competing with shade, overgrowth and wildlife damage? Consider converting a few feet of the field edge to established grasses and habitat. Not only will this act as a built-in filter from any potential pollutants coming off of that farm field, but this will also give wildlife a place to graze outside of the crop field.
- Before the spring grazing season starts, reseed pastures in any areas that may be bare or are a concern. Having a thick grass stand in your pasture not only gives more forage to your animals but will also help your pasture from becoming degraded and prevent run off of sediment and nutrients.
- Be mindful of where agrichemicals and fertilizers are stored. Be sure to store containers out of the sun and weather. If large containers must be stored outside, be sure they are crack free and in a safe location away from direct contact to a stream, waterbody or well.

'Conservation' may seem like a complicated concept, but as you can see, there are many small things that we all can do to contribute to enhancing and conserving natural resources. Challenge yourself this year to 'plant the seed in conservation' within your daily lives. When each of us does a small part, together we'll help to conserve our natural resources for generations to come.

- Samantha Adams
Ag Conservation Technician

Downspout and gutter installed on farm buildings.

Conservation Foundation of Lancaster County
Conservation Projects Making Strides Towards Clean Water

Clean water is a priority for partners across Lancaster County, especially since over half of Lancaster's streams and much of its groundwater are unhealthy. The Lancaster County Conservation District has been a leader in generating countywide water quality improvements for many years. More recently, its work is growing successful collaborations at an unprecedented scale. As collaboration grows, so does the need for increased water quality resources–one of which is the Lancaster Clean Water Fund.

The Clean Water Fund, in partnership with the Lancaster County Community Foundation, serves as a simple, local option for diverse funding sources to be distributed under the guidance of local experts to accomplish the Lancaster Countywide Action Plan (CAP). The CAP lays out how the county will collectively reduce 11.7 million lbs. of nitrogen and 524,000 lbs. of phosphorus entering Lancaster waterways by 2025. The fund addresses the immense need for clean water work throughout the county, and provides financial support to bring ideas to life.

As of September 2021, the fund has awarded $2,051,560 to 15 projects. Projects range from conservation practice implementation in urban and rural areas to educational outreach, signage, and events. These projects will reduce approximately 14,629.36 lbs of nitrogen, 1,884.44 lbs of phosphorus, and 4,523,379.24 lbs of sediment from local waterways and the Chesapeake Bay annually.

If you're a landowner with a stream on your property, or know of a project, consider applying to the Lancaster Clean Water Fund! The 2022 grant round will kick-off in March. For large-scale projects, applications to a special grant round are due on February 18. More information on the Clean Water Fund, including descriptions of previous grantee projects and applications, is available at https://lancastercleanwaterpartners.com/clean-water-fund/.

- Emily Smedley, Communications & Program Manager for the Lancaster Clean Water Partners

Examples of Clean Water Fund Projects

Megan Blackmon
Grants and Projects Coordinator

Megan is the Grants and Projects Coordinator for the Lancaster Clean Water Partners. There, she serves as the project lead for a unique and collaborative Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) project that addresses conservation practices to meet agricultural priorities and improve stream health in Lancaster County. She also strengthens and coordinates the tracking, management, and reporting aspects of multiple grants that support the Partners.

For the past seven years, Megan has been the Grant Administrator for the City of Lancaster where she worked with city departments and community organizations to successfully obtain and manage over $25 million for an array of projects. She also worked on City initiatives such as the Welcoming City designation and the Municipal Climate Action Plan.

Before that, she was the Watershed Specialist for the Dauphin County Conservation District and worked on projects and outreach for the Schuylkill Headwaters Association. She served two terms as an AmeriCorps VISTA with the Schuylkill Conservation District to build the capacity of watershed groups in the county.

She has a B.S. in Environmental Studies from UNC Asheville and a Masters of Environmental Pollution Control from Penn State Harrisburg.

Megan lives in Lancaster City with her husband, two little kids, and two dogs. For fun, she likes to hike, camp, kayak, or splash in creeks.

You can reach Megan at mblackmon@lancastercleanwaterpartners.com.

Dirt & Gravel & Low Volume Road Program Update/Changes

As much as we want things to stay the same, unfortunately, things also need to change and progress to grow and that is what we are seeing within the Dirt & Gravel/ Low Volume Road Program in 2022. Several major changes are happening statewide to this program and also locally that we would like everyone to be aware of.

First, statewide the program is adding quite a bit to their stream crossing policy and standards. Everything from detailed surveys, increased size requirements for new structures, additional engineering needs, new bidding requirements, and a host of other changes for these types of projects. For this reason, the Lancaster Dirt & Gravel/Low Volume Rd. Quality Assurance Board (QAB) has decided to hold off on funding any stream crossing projects for 2022. With the new requirements and policies, the QAB would like to have their staff updated and trained before any new stream crossing projects would be funded with this program. They hope to add stream crossing projects in the future but for now they are not eligible for funding in 2022.

In addition, the QAB has decided to have only one application round this year for both Dirt & Gravel and Low Volume Rd. projects. This round, which will be in September 2022, and will assist staff with ranking, assessing and working with project partners in a more efficient manner and hopefully assist applicants with only one application for both types of projects. Once again trying to streamline a process for all involved in the program.

If you have any questions about the Dirt & Gravel/Low Volume Rd. Program please feel free to contact us here at the Conservation District to answer your Dirt & Gravel and/or Low Volume Road questions. We hope to have a workshop for those interested in these funds this winter or early spring, stay tuned.

Matt Kofroth, *Watershed Specialist*
Email: mattkofroth@lancasterconservation.org
Phone # (717) 299-5361 ext. 2523

Example of completed Dirt and Gravel Road Project

Manure Injection Incentive Program Update

The Conservation District is actively promoting manure injection instead of surface application, when possible. Injection allows farmers to harness nitrogen which may reduce the need for additional fertilizer, and greatly reduces manure odors, which your neighbors may appreciate. Manure injection reduces compaction if using a dragline, and eliminates concentrated layers of phosphorus near the soil surface, reducing the threat of phosphorus runoff. LCCD stresses the need for written manure management or Nutrient Management plans to be updated to reflect any changes in the nitrogen retained compared to volatilized when surface applying.

Just as no-till equipment has improved greatly over the years, manure injection equipment has made great strides too. Today's equipment enables injection of manure 3 to 6 inches below the surface with minimal surface disturbance. Despite the benefits, and the improved equipment, there are still many farmers who have not tried it, often due to uncertainty about impacts on yields. In order to encourage more people to try it, the Lancaster County Conservation District has a grant from the Campbell Foundation. We are currently in year 2 of a 3-year grant. This grant, using private funds, offers incentive payments to farmers who choose to hire a custom applicator, or to those who choose to rent a horse-drawn, dragline injection unit from ELS Manufacturing in Kinzers. Farmers using a custom applicator can be eligible for reimbursement of $40/ac, up to 200 acres per operation, for a maximum of $8000/grant year. The grant year runs from July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023. Farmers renting the horse drawn unit from ELS, can receive reimbursement of $50/acre per operation per grant year.

To apply for the incentive programs, complete a simple application which can be obtained by contacting Shelly Dehoff at shellydehoff@lancasterconservation.org or phone, 717-880-0848. Upon completion, the application can be scanned/emailed to shellydehoff@lancasterconservation.org or returned by mail to 1383 Arcadia Road, Room 200, Lancaster PA 17601. A written Conservation Plan (or Ag E&S Plan) and a Nutrient Management Plan or a Manure Management Plan, as required by law, are also required for participation in this program. The money is available on a first come, first served basis. Please contact Shelly for additional information.

- Shelly Dehoff, PA Ombudsman

Examples of manure injection equipment.

Benefits of Post Construction Buffer Installation

Do you know a way to reduce water pollution, create and restore wildlife habitats, and improve the quality of life for people all in one fell swoop? It almost seems to good to be true, but something as simple as planting vegetation along a streambank can provide all of these benefits! Vegetated areas adjacent to watercourses, such as rivers, creeks, and tributaries, are known as riparian buffers. Most commonly comprised of trees, riparian buffers can also include a variety of vegetation such as grasses, shrubs, and perennials. They can be planted along all types of water bodies including streams, ponds, lakes, and wetlands. Among the host of benefits buffers provide, they are one of the most important restoration practices for improving the health of watersheds, from small, local tributaries and streams to watercourses as large as the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean.

Riparian buffers play a vital role in pollutant reduction, especially in the diverse landscapes of Lancaster County. Sediment-laden runoff from land development and excess fertilizers and pesticides from agricultural activities pose a daily threat of pollution to our waterways, but a healthy and established riparian buffer serves as a line of defense. Without a buffer, polluted overland flow empties straight into stream channels. With a buffer, sediment pollution becomes trapped by the structure of vegetation and organic litter, enabling particulates to settle before reaching the watercourse. An established root system also contributes to sediment load reduction by reducing erosion holding the soil along stream banks in place. Plant root systems also take up excess nutrients from fertilizers in runoff, prevent potential pollutants from entering waterways and promote further growth of the buffer. Additionally, anaerobic conditions present in surface soil layers and leaf litter can remove nitrogen and pesticides by transforming them into gases.

Buffers can provide substantial benefits to residential landowners seeking to enhance the natural beauty of their property by adding shade, increasing privacy, and potentially raising property values. For agricultural landowners, streamside buffers are part of a sustainably managed farm operation. When established as an agricultural Best Management Practice (BMP), riparian buffers can reduce crop loss from flooding due to increased water uptake by the vegetation and reduce topsoil loss via discharge to watercourses during rain events when fields are in a tilled condition. When paired with exclusion fencing, they can also help protect livestock from an array of hazards from unstable banks to waterborne diseases.

Examples of riparian buffer plantings.

Not only do riparian buffers clean our waters; they also create better natural conditions for the all of the inhabitants of the ecosystems they occupy. The shade created by vegetation on a stream channel regulates the temperature of the water, which provides a significant benefit to the animals and organisms that evolved for life in naturally cooler, shaded waters. Leaf litter fallen from the vegetation above supplies a vital resource to aquatic life. On land buffers planted with native species provide habitat for indigenous insects and wildlife that are beneficial for the control of invasive pests. They create food and shelter for various game and non-game animals and double as an aesthetic benefit for people too. Simply planting a forest or meadow buffer of any size is an excellent way to start.

- Ryan Weck, Resource Conservationist

Chapter 105 Program Alert

On December 1, 2021, after months of analysis, consideration, and discussions, the Lancaster County Conservation District's Board of Directors voted to cease administering the Chapter 105 Program for the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). On December 6, 2021, LCCD submitted written notification informing PADEP of LCCD's intent to terminate the Delegation Agreement for Administration of the Chapter 105 Program, effective the close-of-business February 18, 2022. The Conservation District will continue to manage the 105 permits and complaints we have until that time, but per a PADEP directive dated December 21, 2021, all new Chapter 105 General Permit Registrations and all new Chapter 105 complaints must be submitted / forwarded to PADEP South Central Regional Office, effective immediately. For assistance with submitting a new Chapter 105 General Permit Registration, please contact Ed Muzic (emuzic@pa.gov) at 717-705-4765. For assistance with forwarding a new Chapter 105 complaint, please contact Valerie Marx (vmarx@pa.gov) at 717-705-4709. For any questions or comments, please feel free to contact either the District Administrator (Chris Thompson) or myself at your convenience, 717-299-5361 x.5.

-Richard L. Snyder, E&S Control Department Manager

Fruit Tree/Shrub Selections

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

APPLE

GOLDRUSH APPLE

Introduced in 1994, GoldRush is good for organic growers due to its resistance to scab and mildew. This apple has a tart taste when eaten off of the tree, but it sweetens with storage. Apples keep in cold storage for 10-11 months! Trees typically start bearing fruit in the 2nd year. GoldRush apples resist browning when cut, making them good for sauce, baking, and cider.

R EMLA 111
H 4-5 ft
BT Late season
RT Mid-late Oct.
C Green-yellow with red blush

LIBERTY APPLE

Liberty is a vigorous, spreading tree that produces medium sized, yellow fleshed fruit. This variety is an annual bearer that requires thinning from heavy fruiting. Apples are good fresh, cooked, canned, or in desserts. Liberty is known as the most disease resistant variety ever developed. This variety is resistant to fire blight, apple scab, cedar apple rust, and mildew. Pollinates early and mid-season blooming varieties.

R EMLA 111
H 4-5 ft
BT Early Spring
RT Mid-September
C Red over Yellow background

PEACH

JOHN BOY PEACH

This variety was first discovered in 1981, and has since become a popular commercial peach. It ripens 10-14 days before the better-known Loring. This mid-season freestone yellow peach produces large and firm fruit. It exhibits good bacterial leaf spot resistance. John Boy's qualities make it good for eating, baking, and canning.

R Controller 6
H 4-5 ft
RT August
C Red with deep veining over yellow flesh

BLUEBERRY

BLUERAY BLUEBERRY

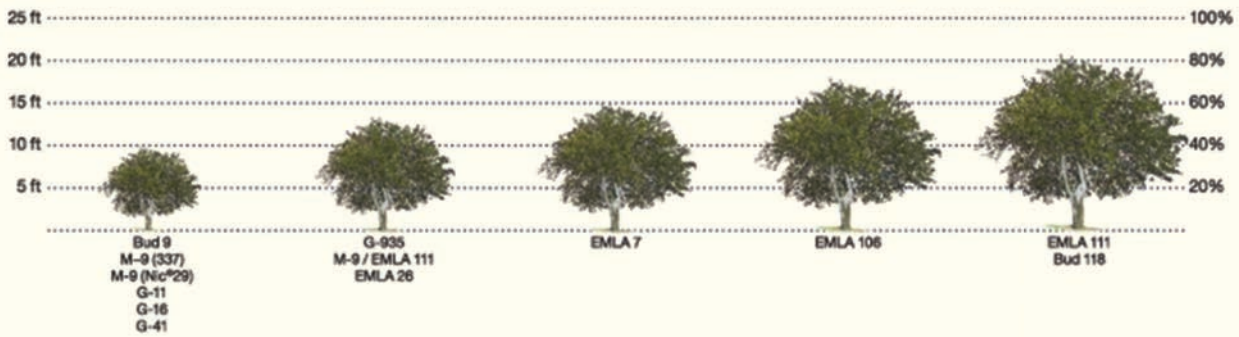
Produces high yields of slightly tart good quality medium sized berries. Good winter hardiness, very firm, excellent freezing quality. Tolerates a bit higher pH than some varieties. Plants sold as large 7" x 3" plugs with 12-14" cane growth.

H 4-6 ft

DUKE BLUEBERRY

An early season mid-season blueberry plant that has large berries with extreme winter hardiness and high quality taste. Firm berries with excellent freezing quality. Plants sold as large 7" x 3" plugs with 12-14" cane growth.

H 4-6 ft



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

Description of

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE
(bundle/10)

Picea pungens glauca

A/S 3-0 yrs., 10-16"

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.

CONCOLOR FIR (bundle/10)

Abies concolr

A/S 2-0 yrs., 5-11"

G Full sun & easily transplanted. Prefers a deep, well-drained soil with adequate moisture.

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

DOUGLAS FIR (bundle/10)

Pseudotsuga menziesii glauca

A/S 3-0 yrs., 10-20"

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
(bundle/10)

Pinus strobus

A/S 3-0 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.

THORNLESS HONEY LOCUST

Gleditsia triacanthos

A/S 1-0 yrs., 2-0 yrs., 12-18"

G Moist, well-drained soil
Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily)
Tolerant of poor soils.

C Fast growing tree with fragrant spring flowers. 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.

PERSIMMON

Diospyros virginiana

A/S 1-0 yr., 12-18"

G Prefers full sun to partial sun and well drained soils.

C Canopy tree 50'-70' tall with 35' -50' spread. Blooms in June and gets a orange/purple berry from September to November. Edible fruit after hard frost.

RIVER BIRCH

Betula nigra

A/S 1-0 yrs., 12-18"

G Tolerates heavy, poorly drained areas but widely adapted to varying soils. Full sun.

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

SUGAR MAPLE

Acer saccharum

A/S 2-0 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

SWAMP WHITE OAK

Quercus bicolor

A/S 1-0, 2-0 yrs., 12-18"

G Tolerant of poorly drained sites and frequently found in mucky soils. Prefers full to partial sun.

C A rapidly growing tree that flowers in spring. Turning golden in the fall. Has a rounded open form. Can grow to 50'-60' tall and spread just as much.

TULIP POPLAR

Liriodendron tulipifera

A/S 1-0 yrs, -1 yrs., 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

ARROWOOD VIBURNUM

Viburnum dentatum

A/S 1-0 yrs., 12-18"

G Full sun or partial shade. Plants thrive in most well-drained soils and will grow in a wide variety of soils.

C Grow from six to as much as 10 to15 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.

ELDERBERRY

Sambucus canadensis

A/S 1-0 yrs., 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 1-0 yrs., 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 1-0 yrs., 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.

SARGENT CRABAPPLE

Malus sargentii

A/S 2-0 yrs., 12-18"

G Full sun, prefers an acid soil rich in organic matter but will adapt to most soil types. Although it grows best in a well-drained soil, it tolerates soils that are occasionally wet. Does not tolerate drought.

C No more than 8 feet tall with a rounded canopy that spreads 10 feet or more. In spring, the tree features clusters of deep pink buds that open into fragrant, white flowers. The flowers are followed by deep red, shiny fruit. In the fall dark green leaves fade to yellow.

SERVICEBERRY

Amelanchier laevis

A/S 1-0 yrs., 6-12"

G Plant in moist well-drained soils. Prefers partial sun and shade mix.

C A small understory tree with early white spring flowers, orange-red fall color, and striking grey bark. Produces edible purplish-black fruit in late summer for birds.

SILKY DOGWOOD

Cornus amomum

A/S 1-0 yrs., 18-24"

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.

ASTER

"Purple Dome"

A/S 1 qt pot

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

C Compact heavy blooms of purple/yellow centers and gets 18" tall

ECHINACEA

"White Swan"

A/S 1 qt pot

G Prefers full sun in normal clay soils.

C Coneflower with white petals. 36" tall with a spread of 25"-30".

HOLLYHOCKS

"Double Mix"

G Prefers full sun and well drained soils.

C A mix of luscious colors, on strong, tall stems. Commonly planted in the garden's back row to add another level of color. Blooms appear in mid-summer and last through fall. 48-72" tall.

JACOBS LADDER

"Heavenly Habit"

G Best in full to partial sun, neutral and moist but well drained soils

C Features fragrant, star-shaped violet-blue flowers blooming above a loose clump of ferny green foliage. Cut back by half in the summer to rejuvenate plant and encourage late blooms. 12" tall.

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

Description of Tree Sale Items

MONARDA
"Bee Balm"

A/S 1 qt pot

G Full Sun, heat loving, drought tolerant.

C Grow to 20 to 24 inches tall and wide. Highly fragrant with essential oils, Fragrant blue blooms and silvery foliage appear earlier than other varieties—late spring to early summer.

POPPY
"Gnome Mix"

A/S 1 qt 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.

SALVIA
"Maynight"

A/S 1 qt pot

G Thrive in full sun or bright dappled shade.

C Grow to 18 inches tall without flowers; add another 6 to 8 inches when plants are in bloom.

VERBENA
"Homestead Purple"

A/S 1 qt 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.

BLACK CHERRY (containerized)
Prunus serontina

A/S 3"x3"x9" pot

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 CHOKEBERRY (containerized)
Photinia pyrifolia

A/S Containerized seedling

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

SPICEBUSH (containerized)
Lindera benzoin

A/S 3"x3"x9" pot

G Fast-growing shrub, useful 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 pale yellow flowers.

SWEET BAY MAGNOLIA (containerized)
Magnolia virginiana

A/S 3"x3"x9" pot

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.

CAREX Groundcover
Carex Pennsylvanica

A/S 15 per 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.

LIRIOPE VARIGATED Groundcover
Liriope muscari

A/S 18 4" plants per flat

G Partial sun to full shade. Performs best in well drained soils.

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

MYRTLE Groundcover
Vinca minor

A/S 50 plants/flat

G Partial sun to full shade. Performs best in well drained soils.

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

LANCASTER COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREE SEEDLING SALE
PRE-PAID ORDER FORM

Order Forms Due: Monday, March 14, 2022

Order Pickup: Wednesday, April 13, 2022

*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 (Sold in Bundles of 10)	# of Bundles	Price/ Bundle	Amount
Colorado Blue Spruce		$ 10.00	$
Concolor Fir		$ 10.00	$
Douglas Fir		$ 10.00	$
Eastern White Pine		$ 10.00	$

HARDWOODS	# of Trees	Price/Tree	Amount
Persimmon		$2.00	$
River Birch		$ 2.00	$
Sugar Maple		$ 2.00	$
Swamp White Oak		$ 2.00	$
Tulip Poplar		$ 2.00	$

WILDLIFE SPECIES	# of Trees	Price/Tree	Amount
Thornless Honey Locust		$ 2.00	$
Arrowood Viburnum		$ 2.00	$
Elderberry		$ 2.00	$
Northern Bayberry		$ 2.00	$
Redbud		$ 2.00	$
Sargent Crabapple		$ 2.00	$
Serviceberry		$ 2.00	$
Silky Dogwood		$ 2.00	$

PERENNIAL	# of Pots	Price/Pot	Amount
Aster		$ 5.00	$
Echinacea		$ 5.00	$
Hollyhocks		$ 5.00	$
Jacobs Ladder		$ 5.00	$
Monarda		$ 5.00	$
Poppy		$ 5.00	$
Salvia		$ 5.00	$
Verbena		$ 5.00	$

FRUIT TREES & SHRUBS (Sold Individually)	# of Trees	Price/Tree	Amount
Goldrush Apple		$ 18.00	$
Liberty Apple		$ 18.00	$
John Boy Peach		$ 18.00	$
Blueray Blueberry		$ 9.50	$
Duke Blueberry		$ 9.50	$

CONTAINERIZED SEEDLINGS	# of Pots	Price/Pot	Amount
Black Cherry		$ 5.50	$
Red Chokeberry		$ 5.50	$
Spicebush		$ 5.50	$
Sweet Bay Magnolia		$ 5.50	$

GROUNDCOVER	# of Flats	Price/Flat	Amount
Carex (15/flat)		$ 35.00	$
Liriope Variegated (18/flat)		$ 24.00	$
Myrtle (50/flat)		$ 24.00	$

	# Protectors	Price Each	Amount
Tree Protectors (bundle)		$ 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. Wednesday, 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:
2022 TREE SEEDLING ORDER FORM
Order Forms Due: Monday, March 14, 2022
Order Pickup: Wednesday, April 13, 2022

Spotted Lanternfly Update: Scrape Eggs & Take Traps Down!

We are well into winter and spotted lanternflies are in their dormant stage: eggs. Egg masses which contain 30-50 eggs are found on the underside of tree branches, fences, outdoor equipment, and many other locations. By this time, they are a faded gray/brown color and are often cracked. If you see one, scrape it and dispose of the eggs safely in the trash or with an alcoholic solution. Nymphs will be hatching in late April/May so relish the SLF-free time while it lasts!

While egg masses are dormant, now is the time to take down your spotted lanternfly trap. Sticky tape actually loses effectiveness after a few weeks to a month, so you will want to change that out regularly. Circle traps, homemade or store bought, will likely fall down with the snow and other harsh winter weather. Since these traps are reusable, we want to make the most of them for every spotted lanternfly season. Finally, we don't want to capture any unintended wildlife by keeping these traps up. There are no spotted lanternflies out, so we are only capturing other creatures with sticky tape or circle traps. For help on managing SLF, LCCD has trap maintenance and other videos (www.linktr.ee/TreeTraps) as well as Penn State Extension which is a great resource hub (www.extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-management-resources). Keep on squishing Lancaster County!