



# Conservation Crier

Newsletter of the LANCASTER COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## TREE SALE 2012

### ADMINISTRATOR'S CORNER

#### "When It Rains, There Will Be Storm Water"

"We all talk about the weather but no one does anything about it!" So goes the old saying. Well that is unless you're talking about storm water that rolls down the slope from your neighbor's property onto your own property. Then you want someone to DO something about it and NOW!

Recently, I heard a brief conversation between a municipal official and a resident concerned about stormwater that illustrates the feelings of residents looking for support in controlling a natural resource. The resident asked the official, "Don't you have a storm water ordinance to address this"? The official matter of factly replied and said "Yes, when there is a storm there will be water". The resident was not impressed with the answer but the point the township supervisor was making was the failed understanding by many residents that impervious plus more impervious plus more impervious leads to more and more and more storm water.

The focus over the past several years with issues relating to local water quality and the Chesapeake Bay first landed in the lap of the waste water treatment facilities and then it moved to agriculture. Now the third leg of the three legged stool is coming under increased scrutiny and that is storm water. Storm water falls on everyone; therefore we are all part of the solution. In many residential developments the storm water is collected and piped to the local stream without much detention or retention let alone infiltration. This has led to the current realization that storm water is now being viewed by many as the single greatest source of pollution to our local streams. How can clean water be a pollutant? Simple, high volume storm water discharge leads to increased velocity; increased velocity undercuts stream banks moving legacy sediments downstream. This results in a pollution event. If you have any questions about the polluting ability of storm water just ask someone who cleaned up after any one of a half dozen flooding events this past year in Lancaster County!

Can we stop storm water? No. However, we can reduce the volume through infiltration thus reducing both its volume and its velocity which will go a long way in helping your neighbor. Ask yourself, what am I doing to increase the infiltration of the storm water on my property?

—Don McNutt, Administrator

### Choosing the Perfect Plants for Your Garden

Humans have been cultivating plants as early as 15,000 BC. Throughout the 1600s, botanic gardens began to spring up in Europe. Gardens, both edible and ornamental, continue to be a pastime. An estimated 400,000 plant species are known to exist on Earth, with approximately 80,000 plants yet to be discovered. Every year, new and improved plant varieties for your home vegetable or flower garden are developed.



Bee Balm

There are a number of things to keep in mind when planning your garden. First, do you want it to serve a purpose as an edible garden, or one that is considered pollinator or butterfly-friendly? An edible garden can provide fruit and vegetables from early spring through late fall. Most plant species native to Pennsylvania are great for pollinators and are tolerant of this region's climate. Purple Dome - New England Aster and King Edward Yarrow are two butterfly-attracting native plants that we are offering at our Tree Sale this year.

Second, where will the garden be located? Does that area receive morning or afternoon sun (or both) or is it shaded by trees or buildings? Morning sun is not as strong as afternoon

*continued on page 4*



### Tree Sale Pick Up

Thursday, April 12, 2012

8AM – 7 PM

FARM AND HOME  
CENTER AUDITORIUM

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.

—Sallie Gregory, Matt  
Kofroth, Committee  
Co-Chairs



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Steve Ludwig, *Soil Conservation Tech*  
Andy Myers, *Soil Conservation Tech*  
Mark Myers, *Soil Conservationist*  
Ashley Spotts, *Streambuffer Specialist - CBF*  
Rob Weaver, *Soil Conservationist*

## 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)

## Conservation School: A Classroom with a View

No walls in this school; the classroom is filled with lots of fresh air and learning. The Lancaster County Youth Conservation School (YCS) will take place July 22-28 celebrating 33 years of education in the great outdoors. Here's your chance to join in...

The Lancaster County Conservation District along with Local Sportsmen's Clubs proudly offers a weeklong summer adventure for teen's ages 14-16 interested in outdoor



activities and conservation of our natural resources. YCS is a resident school program, where students sleep on cots in tents, held at the Northern Lancaster County Fish and Game Protection Association in West Cocalico Township. Held in a camp like setting, the school provides an opportunity to have fun while learning how to conserve our natural resources. There are many study topics to interest students.

Topics include forestry, canoeing, wildlife management, archery, survival, and firearm safety. Teens will have the opportunity to meet professionals in various environmental related fields and discuss career options with them.

Students benefit from generous County Federated



Sportmens Clubs and Community Organizations who provide 90% of the YCS tuition. Students are responsible for a \$25 registration fee. To receive an application, contact Sallie Gregory at 299-5361 x.117 or click [www.lancasterconservation.org](http://www.lancasterconservation.org) by June 8.

—Sallie Gregory, Education Coordinator



A classroom with a view



## WRP Bog Turtle Initiative



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Pennsylvania is partnering with several agencies and non-governmental organizations to restore and permanently protect habitat for the federally-threatened bog turtle through the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP).

The bog turtle is a small freshwater turtle with a light-brown to black shell, and large reddish-orange or yellow blotches on each side of its head. The turtle lives in spring-fed wetlands with clear, slow-moving water, soft mud, and grasses and sedges. They are the smallest turtles found in North America with adults being 4 inches in length. They were listed as a Pennsylvania state endangered species in 1974. In 1997, the US Fish and Wildlife service listed the bog turtle as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

Through WRP, NRCS and their partners offer landowners the means and opportunity to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property for the long term with both technical and financial support. The Bog Turtle Initiative area includes eligible sites in Adams, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Schuylkill, and York Counties.

To be eligible for the program, you need to have a wetland on your property that could support bog turtles and have owned your property for longer than one year. Additionally, your land may not already have a conservation easement on it. In Lancaster this easement



PHOTO BY MARK TEGGES

purchase could mean a one-time payment of around \$11,500.00 per acre for a life time easement plus the restoration costs of the wetland paid up to 100%. Not a bad deal for marginal land and also the opportunity to provide habitat for the bog turtle.

For more information on the NRCS WRP Bog Turtle Initiative, visit the NRCS office in Room 200 of the Lancaster Farm & Home Center or call (717) 299-5361 x. 3.

—Robert Weaver, NRCS Soil Conservationist



## Restoring a Watershed One Community at a Time: “The Mill Creek Story”

“It takes a whole village to raise a child.” This ancient African proverb can be transposed today for our local use in conservation efforts in that, “It takes a whole community to improve a watershed and water quality.” This is what is happening in the Mill Creek Watershed. This 56 square mile watershed is seeing a transformation of sorts through community, agency, municipal, and nonprofit involvement. A community of support, funding, education, and partnerships is assisting an impaired watershed regain its former glory as a diverse spring fed stream ecosystem flowing through the heart of Lancaster County’s agricultural heritage.

In 2006, the Lancaster County Conservation District completed a detailed Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) of the Mill Creek Watershed. The plan was meant to be a blueprint of conservation projects that could be implemented in the watershed. If these conservation practices, around 200 projects total, were to be implemented, computer models would indicate that the Mill Creek watershed could be removed from the State’s impaired waters list.

This WIP was an innovative concept and one that seemed to fit the bill for this particular watershed. Through a local nonprofit watershed group that formed during the creation of the WIP, the Millcreek Preservation Association (MPA), conservation practices highlighted in the plan have been implemented gradually over time. Not all the conservation projects in the WIP were installed by the MPA but their involvement in the projects added creditability to the projects. Groups like the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Isaac Walton League, Chesapeake Bay Foundation, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Habitat Forever, Partners for Fish & Wildlife, and the Lancaster County Conservation District have assisted in this rebirth of a watershed.

The story of the Mill Creek Watershed can be told throughout Lancaster County and the Bay watershed as an example of collaborative cooperation involving a host of entities. The community as a whole in the Mill Creek Watershed has



*Photo Above: Mill Creek Phase II Stream Restoration Project before picture  
Photo Below: Mill Creek Phase II Stream Restoration Project after picture*

pulled together to make significant improvements throughout the watershed. Are the efforts of the Millcreek Preservation Association and its partners over? Not by a long shot. The foundation, the association and their partners have forged is moving forward with this community wide watershed improvement project idea. Recent projects in the watershed have fueled even further efforts not only in the Mill Creek Watershed but throughout the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Let’s take this new Lancaster County inspired proverb and spread it watershed by watershed, community by community, and improve stream by stream. It will only be through combined efforts of everyone (i.e. a community) that the Chesapeake Bay and more importantly our local streams and creeks will show improved water quality. We have the beginning of this new proverb in our own backyard with the efforts ongoing in the Mill Creek Watershed.

–Matt Kofroth, Watershed Specialist

## Manure Management Plans

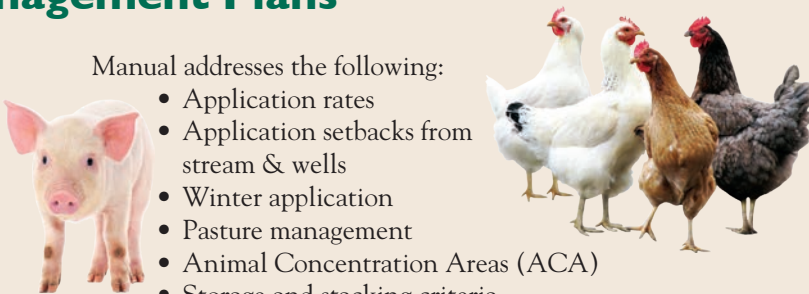
For more than a year many of you have heard about Manure Management Plans and that PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) was in the process of making a manure manual/ workbook for farmers to use for their Manure Management Plans. DEP released the new manual/workbook the end of October and has made it available to farmers.

All farms in PA that produce or use manure, regardless of size, are required to have and implement a written Manure Management Plan. The new manual/workbook is the format to be used and once the workbook is completed it becomes your Manure Management Plan. It can be prepared by you, the farmer, without any type of certification. The plan does not have to be reviewed by any authority, but the plan needs to be available at the farm for DEP or Conservation District staff to see when they visit your farm.

The new manual puts a lot of the rumors and incorrect information to rest and spells out how much manure can be applied, when, and where. More specifically, the Manure Management

Manual addresses the following:

- Application rates
- Application setbacks from stream & wells
- Winter application
- Pasture management
- Animal Concentration Areas (ACA)
- Storage and stacking criteria



The manual/workbooks are available from the Lancaster County Conservation District (LCCD) or by attending one of the special Manure Management Plan meetings LCCD will sponsor this winter. LCCD is also looking for farmers, who after receiving more training could then help their neighbors complete the workbook. Don’t forget, in addition to a Manure Management Plan all farms are also required to have a Conservation/Ag E&S Plan. For more information or a manual/workbook call Dennis Eby at 299-5361 x.5.

–Dennis Eby, Plain Sect Outreach Coordinator

## A River Runs Through.....My Backyard

Being a person who enjoys the sport of fly fishing; spring thaws and long summer evenings are often enjoyed under the shade of tree canopy, casting dry flies to hungry trout or catching a cat-nap with the sound of the water rolling over the rocks nearby. I can appreciate good streambank buffers and the habitat they provide for my challenging subjects. Trees and shrubs along streambanks do not only provide good habitat for fish, they also help stabilize streambanks throughout changing weather and land-use conditions.

Heavy rains in 2011 brought many phone calls to the Lancaster County Conservation District office with questions on streambank erosion and property protection. Many residents who called had similar explanations, "The creek has moved and I'm losing my land" or "My streambanks don't look the same as they used to, what can I do?"

After visiting several of the properties, similar patterns started to emerge. The lawns were mowed right to the edge of the water, little, if any vegetation (other than lawn) was present around the stream corridor and the property owners all wanted to "hear and see the water" so they kept things "neat and tidy." I can relate to loving the sound of a bubbling brook, but nothing speaks mother-nature about a mowed, manicured lawn and it certainly does little to protect the streambank.

Root structure networks provided by native trees and shrubs along a streambank can help protect the stream from erosion. The roots will hold soil in place and make the soil less erodible during storm events. Trees and shrubs also help improve water

quality by proving nutrient uptake and slowing stormwater runoff. Habitat is also created for wildlife, through both food sources and shelter. A well-managed riparian buffer can look just as beautiful as a well-manicured lawn but provide better benefits to your property and the environment.

Recently, the Lancaster County Conservation District released an educational booklet for homeowners entitled Backyard Conservation: What I Can Do to Protect Water Quality. In the booklet, you'll find information on yard fertilizers, septic systems, water quality improvement tips, and information on riparian buffers. A list of popular native tree and shrub species is also provided. The booklet is available through the Lancaster County Conservation District at 299-5361 x.5.

The next time you think about mowing your lawn or looking at that wonderful bubbling brook, think about how nice it would be to protect that stream for years to come and enjoy the view and the sounds under a nice, shade tree.

—Rebecca Buchanan, *Erosion Control Program Manager*

### BACKYARD CONSERVATION

*What I can do to protect water quality.*



*continued from page 1*

sun and some plants will perform best in one or the other. A "full sun" area receives 6 or more hours of direct sunlight per day, a "partial sun" area receives 4 hours of direct sunlight per day, a "partial shade" area receives 1 to 3 hours of direct sunlight per day, and a "full shade" area never receives any direct sunlight. Most plants that grow best in full to partial sun will also grow in shade areas, but may not flower. However, most plants that grow in full shade will not perform well—and may even perish—in full to partial sun.

Third, do you want to plant annuals (plants that only last one year) or perennials (plants that will come up multiple years)? Annuals are inexpensive compared to perennials; however they must be bought and planted every year. A mixture of annuals and perennials will fill in spaces in the perennials' early years and will provide pops of color throughout your garden.

Finally, imagine how formal or informal you want your garden to look. Take height and growing season into account; try to place tall plants toward the back of the garden and short, creeping plants at the front. Also, remember that plants not only grow up, but they grow out too, so do not crowd plants together closer than what is recommended.

Gardening is supposed to be fun and relaxing, so consider drought-tolerant plants that can go without scheduled watering. Also, plants that are deer and pest resistant will need less maintenance and will offer more enjoyment. If you have any questions concerning which plants will be the best suited for your garden and for your needs, ask greenhouse staff or contact a Master Gardener at Penn State Extension or a Certified Landscape Architect. The internet is also a great resource for finding information on specific plants and even garden designs. The following site provides designs for sun and shade gardens for our region: [www.lowimpactdevelopment.org/raingarden\\_design/templates](http://www.lowimpactdevelopment.org/raingarden_design/templates)

—Jill Whitcomb, *Grants Coord./ Nutrient Management Technician*

*Black and White Coreopsis. Article Photos by Christopher Whitcomb*



## Preparing for Fruit Tree Production

Only two minutes flipping through the glossy pages of this issue of the *Conservation Crier*, and my taste buds are eagerly anticipating warmer months. The Lancaster County Conservation District is offering Ginger Gold Apples, Pink Lady Apples, Messina Peaches, and Prelude Red Raspberries as part of the 2012 annual Tree Sale. The sale this year offers many prospects of mouth-watering creations of the summer season including peach cobbler, fresh raspberries, and home-made apple sauce.

Unfortunately, the journey from glossy page to dessert plate is not always smooth and not ever effortless. Important considerations when raising fruit trees and brambles (red raspberries) are planting; pruning; fertilization; fruit thinning; insect, wildlife, weed, and disease control; and harvest and post-harvest care. Penn State Extension publications, *Agriculture Alternatives: Red Raspberry Production*, (<http://agalternatives.aers.psu.edu/Publications/RedRaspberry.pdf>), *Fruit Production for the Home Gardener*, (<http://agsci.psu.edu/fphg>), and *Pennsylvania Tree Fruit Production Guide*, (<http://agsci.psu.edu/tfpg>), are great resources for the home and commercial producer. They offer a variety of management recommendations so that you may choose the best option for your production philosophies and site-specific limitations. A care guide accompanies each of the fruit trees and brambles in the District Tree Sale at the time of pick-up; however, I recommend keeping these materials on hand and referencing them when additional questions arise.

—Kate Bresaw, Ag Conservation Technician



### New this Year! Prelude, Red Raspberries

The red raspberry variety, Prelude, is a summer bearing raspberry for harvest approximately the first of July. Red raspberries will spread, and the newly emerged shoots can be cut underground with a sharp shovel and planted as new plants. To prepare a plot, soil pH should be 5.5 - 6.8 and well-drained, with good sun and air drainage. For spring fertilizer, over a 6 foot row 1 foot wide, spread 1 handful of 10-10-10. If plants look weak in late July, spread 1 handful of urea over the same area. Red raspberries are perishable, and if not harvested daily, they will mold after 2 days without spraying, especially in a wet year.

Penn State Extension has a detailed program for larger raspberry production that has excellent overall information at: <http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/freepubs/pdfs/AGRS097i.pdf>.

—Greg Heigel, Ag Conservation Technician

## FRUIT TREE SELECTIONS

**R = Rootstock**

**H = Height**

**BT = Bloom Time**

**RT = Ripening Time**

**C = Color**

**O = Other**



### GINGER GOLD (Mountain Cove)

Ginger Gold was discovered by Clyde & Ginger Harvey in Lovington, VA. This variety is considered an “early season yellow dessert apple”. It is a golden delicious-type apple, but ripens 6 weeks earlier than that well known variety.

**R** EMLA 7

**H** 4-5 ft

**BT** Mid-season

**RT** Early August

**C** Yellow/Gold

**O** Semi-dwarf that exhibits fall variety qualities. Good pollinator due to mid-season blooming.



### PINK LADY (Cripps Pink)

This variety is a result of a Golden Delicious X Lady Williams cross. Pink Lady produces a medium-large crisp fruit with a sweet/tart flavor. These apples are also known to have a long storage life.

**R** EMLA 7

**H** 4-5 ft

**BT** Early Season

**RT** Mid-November

**C** Pink/Red

**O** Semi-dwarf; Able to be planted in a wide range of sites, including warm climates and poor soils. Able to pollinate early & mid-season blooming varieties.



**APPROXIMATE HEIGHT AT MATURITY**  
for both Ginger Gold  
and Pink Lady



### MESSINA (NJ352)

This variety was developed relatively recently at New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station at Rutgers University. Messina is becoming very popular in the Mid-Atlantic Region. 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** Bailey

**H** 4 ft

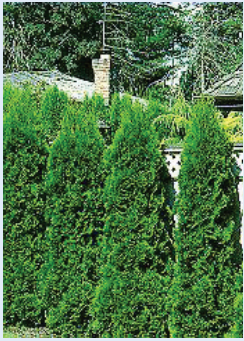
**RT** Late August

**C** Yellow Freestone

**O** Medium-Large, firm fruit; Keeps well; Productive and fairly hardy, resistant to bacterial spot. Bailey rootstock results in medium-large, uniform trees. Considered one of the hardiest peach rootstocks.

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

# DESCRIPTION OF



## AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

(Thuja occidentalis)

**A/S** 3 yrs. old, 8"-16"+ tall

- G** Sun or partial shade. Adapted 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** 3 yrs. old, 8"-16" tall

- 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

(Abies concolor)

**A/S** 3 yrs old, 10"-24" tall

- 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

(Pseudotsuga menziesii glauca)

**A/S** 3 yrs. old, 10"-16" tall

- 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** 3 yrs. old, 10"-16" tall

- G** 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 old, 12"-18" tall

- 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.

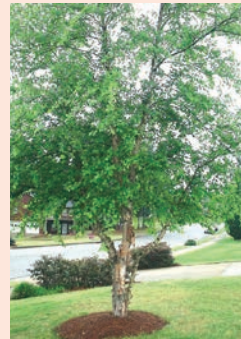


## RED OAK

(Quercus rubra)

**A/S** 2 yrs old, 12"-24"+ tall

- 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.



## RIVER BIRCH

(Betula nigra)

**A/S** 3 yrs old, 24"-44"+ tall

- G** Tolerates heavy, poorly drained soils 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 yrs. old, 12"-18" tall

- 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



## SYCAMORE

(Plantus occidentalis)

**A/S** 2 yrs old, 12"-18" tall

- 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.



# TREE SALE ITEMS

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



## TULIP POPLAR

(Liriodendron tulipifera)

**A/S** 3 yrs old, 18"-24" tall

**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.



## RED OSIER DOGWOOD

(Cornus stolonifera)

**A/S** 2 yrs old, 15"-30"+ tall

**G** Full sun to light shade. Quite adaptable to many soils, but likes moisture.

**C** Deep red stems & white flowers. 6'-10' tall. Many wildlife benefits. Easily grown.



## AMERICAN ELDERBERRY

(Sambucus canadensis)

**A/S** 2 yrs old, 12-18" tall

**G** Prefers moist soils and full sun.

**C** A fast grower it can reach heights of 12 ft. tall. Produces attractive white flowers and black/purple berries all season long. Berries are great for wildlife, jams and jellies.



## WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD

(Cornus florida)

**A/S** 2 yrs old, 12"-18" tall

**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.



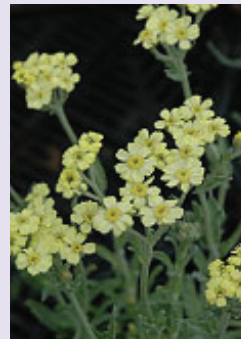
## ARROWWOOD

(Viburnum dentatum)

**A/S** 3 yrs old, 10"-24"+ tall

**G** Tolerant of a wide range of soil, light, and moisture conditions. Easy to grow.

**C** A dense multi-stem shrub. Typically 5'-9' tall and wide. Fleshy blue fruit with a single seed. Very durable shrub.



## ACHILLEA – Yarrow

"King Edward"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun preferred. Good drainage needed for prime growth.

**C** Low carpet-forming species off fuzzy olive-green leaves, producing small clusters of primrose-yellow flowers on taller stems(10") in early summer.



## REDBUD

(Cercis canadensis)

**A/S** 2 yrs old, 10"-24"+ tall

**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.



## ASTER

"Purple Dome"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Grows best in well-drained soils with full sun.

**C** An array of perfect bright purple blossoms in 1" flowers blooming in September (18" tall). Grows in a compact mound and can spread up to 30".



## RED CHOKEBERRY

(Aronia arbutifolia)

**A/S** 2 yrs old, 12"-18" tall

**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



## DELOSPERMA – Ice Plant

"Cooperi"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun. Demands good drainage. Drought tolerant once established.

**C** Rose-pink flowers from summer through fall over mats of succulent jelly-bean leaves. 3" tall.



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

# DESCRIPTION OF TREE SALE ITEMS



**GLORIOSA DAISY - Rudbeckia**  
 "Cherry Brandy"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun to partial shade. Drought tolerant. Average water needs.

**C** Plant is attractive to bees, birds and butterflies. Flowers **red or scarlet** color. 12"-24" tall and 12"-18" wide.



**HOSTA**  
 "Undulata Variegata"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Does best in rich, moist, organic soils in light, sun-dappled shade.

**C** **White** centered leaves with broad margins streaked in dark and pale green. Leaves are twisted especially near the tip. Pale lavender flowers in mid-summer.



**POPPY**  
 "Oriental Red"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Require full sun and very well-drained soils to flourish.

**C** Long-lived perennial that bloom in late spring and early summer. Flower has an intense double **scarlet** color bloom with a **black** spot in center. Will reach a height of 36"



**SWEET WILLIAM**  
 "Dwarf Double"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Prefers slightly alkaline soils and likes warm sunny growing areas.

**C** A mixture of **pink, red, salmon, and white** colored flowers on a dwarf 6" stalk. 18" tall and wide.



**TRITOMA**  
 "Red Hot Poker"

**A/S** Quart pot

**G** Full sun to partial shade in well-drained soils. Tolerates short periods of drought.

**C** Produces brightly **red** colored rocket shaped tubular flowers. Blooms from May through October if flowers removed. Great for butterflies and hummingbirds. Can reach 30" tall.



**MYRTLE**  
 (Vinca minor)

**A/S** 50 plants per 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.



**PACHYSANDRA**  
 (Spurge)

**A/S** 100 plants per flat

**G** Avoid direct sun. Plant 1' x 1'.

**C** Evergreen spreading groundcover. 9"-12" high. Blooms clusters of tiny, off-white flowers.



**BLACK GUM**  
 (Nyssa sylvatica)

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

**G** Prefers well-drained, acidic soils, and full sun to partial shade.

**C** Dark green leaves with high gloss appearance. Spectacular fall colors of yellow, orange, red, purple or scarlet. Fruit is bluish-black and loved by birds. 30'-50' tall & 20'-30' spread.



**BLACK HAW**  
 (Viburnum prunifolium)

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

**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



**CHESTNUT OAK**  
 (Quercus prinus)

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

**G** Likes moist, well-drained and acidic soils and full sun.

**C** Great shade tree for large areas. Fall leaf colors of orange-yellow & yellow brown. Deep-toned brown acorns favored by wildlife. 60'-70' height & spread.



**SASSAFRAS**  
 (Sassafras albidum)

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

**G** Does well in full sun to light shade in moist, loamy, well-drained soils

**C** Leaves 3"-7" long. Enchanting fall colors of deep orange, purple and yellow. Aromatic yellow flowers in spring, followed by round blue fruit. 30'-60' high & 25'-40' wide





# Lancaster County Conservation District 2012 Tree Seedling Order Form

**Order Deadline:** March 12, 2012

**Pickup:** THURSDAY, April 12, 2012

Name \_\_\_\_\_

(Mailing) Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

CONIFERS (Sold in Bundles of 10)	No. of Bundles	Price/Bundle	Amount
American Arborvitae		\$ 7.00	\$
Colorado Blue Spruce		\$ 7.00	\$
Concolor Fir		\$ 7.00	\$
Douglas Fir		\$ 7.00	\$
Eastern White Pine		\$ 7.00	\$

FRUIT TREES & SHRUBS (Sold Individually)	No. of Trees	Price/Tree	Amount
Ginger Gold (Apple)		\$ 11.00	\$
Pink Lady (Apple)		\$ 11.00	\$
Messina (Peach)		\$ 11.00	\$
Prelude (Red Raspberry) Seedling		\$ 2.75	\$

HARDWOODS	No. of Trees	Price/Tree	Amount
Black Cherry		\$ 1.25	\$
Red Oak		\$ 1.25	\$
River Birch		\$ 1.25	\$
Sugar Maple		\$ 1.25	\$
Sycamore		\$ 1.25	\$
Tulip Poplar		\$ 1.25	\$

WILDLIFE SPECIES	No. of Trees	Price/Tree	Amount
American Elderberry		\$ 1.25	\$
Arrowwood		\$ 1.25	\$
Redbud		\$ 1.25	\$
Red Chokeberry		\$ 1.25	\$
Red Osier Dogwood		\$ 1.25	\$
White Flowering Dogwood		\$ 1.25	\$

PERENNIAL POTTED STOCK	No. of Pots	Price/Pot	Amount
Achillea (Yarrow) "King Edward"		\$ 2.75	\$
Aster (Purple Dome)		\$ 2.75	\$
Delosperma (Ice Plant) "Cooperi"		\$ 2.75	\$
Gloriosa Daisy (Rudbeckia) "Cherry Brandy"		\$ 2.75	\$
Hosta "Undulata Variegata"		\$ 2.75	\$
Poppy "Oriental Red"		\$ 2.75	\$
Sweet William "Dwarf Double"		\$ 2.75	\$
Tritoma "Red Hot Poker"		\$ 2.75	\$

GROUND COVER	No. of Flats	Price/Flat	Amount
Myrtle		\$ 16.50	\$
Pachysandra		\$ 14.50	\$

CONTAINERIZED SEEDLINGS	No. of Pots	Price/Pot	Amount
Black Gum		\$4.00	\$
Black Haw		\$4.00	\$
Chestnut Oak		\$4.00	\$
Sassafras		\$4.00	\$

	No. Protectors	Price Ea.	Amount
Plantra VENTED 5ft. Tree Protector		\$ 4.25	\$

**Deadline March 12 TOTAL AMOUNT DUE \$** \_\_\_\_\_

For Office Use Only

Order No. \_\_\_\_\_

Contact No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date Rec'd \_\_\_\_\_

Check No. \_\_\_\_\_

Payment \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**NEW FRUIT  
TREES &  
RASPBERRIES!**



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Lancaster, PA 17601





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## IN THIS ISSUE: 2012 TREE SEEDLING ORDER FORM

### Email Address Changes

Agriculture Conservation Technicians and program managers in the Education Department have been given new email addresses. These addresses now match staff in Administration and the Erosion and Sedimentation Department. Please visit the Conservation District website at [www.lancasterconservation.org](http://www.lancasterconservation.org) to find updated contact information. Click the 'about us' tab and then 'staff directory' tab.



### Green Outlook

With a few clicks on the keyboard, the future outlook turns greener. Please send an email to [rebeccabuchanan@lancasterconservation.org](mailto:rebeccabuchanan@lancasterconservation.org) if you'd like to receive the Conservation Crier online. We'll add your name to our email list and reduce publication costs.

### FREE 2012 Watershed Calendar

The Conewago Creek Watershed is featured in this FREE calendar filled with beautiful local pictures. The calendar highlights the benefits of conservation around the home and in agriculture that can improve an impaired watershed.



Please contact the Conservation District if you would like to receive a 2012 Watershed Calendar, 299-5361 x.5.

### FREE Compost @ 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 a bucket or container to fill.

