



Conservation Crier

Newsletter of the LANCASTER COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREE SALE 2015

ADMINISTRATOR'S CORNER



6 5 Years ago, a group of local farmers and concerned citizens gathered to formally organize and establish the Lancaster County Soil and Water Conservation District. The year was 1950, and the individuals who stepped forward were motivated by an appreciation for the value of soil conservation. The devastating stories and images of

the Dust Bowl, when winds blew soil from the central United States to the east coast, were fresh in their memories and underscored the need to be proactive about protecting the soil. Those early conservationists began a legacy of conservation stewardship that is still present in today's Lancaster County Conservation District.

In the early years, volunteer board of directors led education and outreach efforts along with a small staff of District employees. Today, the Board of Directors guide a professional staff of 29 to accomplish the District's mission of providing conservation education, technical services, and financial assistance, to enable the citizens of Lancaster County to be good stewards of our natural resources.

At the January 2015 Planning Meeting, Board members, district staff, and partner agency representatives reviewed the final phase of the District's five year Strategic Plan. Staff reported on the many objectives that were completed and the remaining few that will be pursued through 2015. Also, unveiled at the meeting was the "Get Out The Red" campaign. Over the next year, the District will be planning a comprehensive effort to get some of Lancaster's more than 700 miles of impaired streams off of Pennsylvania's DEP Impaired Streams List. Many details still need to be worked out, but beginning in 2016 the District will engage in a campaign using LCCD staff and partner agency resources to conduct a targeted watershed approach to help farms, municipalities, and home owners clean up their local streams. Please contact the District office if you would like to participate in the effort.

Also in January, retiring Chairman Frank Burkhart stepped back from the responsibilities of a full director. However, after more than five years as Board Chair and twenty years as a Director we were not ready to let him go completely. Frank agreed to stay on a little longer and assume the valuable role of an associate director. In the photo above, I'm pictured with Ken Meck, a director with 17 years on the Board. Ken is accepting the office of Board Chair and thanking Frank for his 20 years of dedicated service.

The cumulative years of service among the volunteer board of directors is priceless. We are thankful for each and every one of them as they continue to faithfully ensure that the legacy of conservation stewardship remains strong in Lancaster County.

—Chris Thompson, Administrator

New Features and Species to Tree Sale

New to this year's tree sale are trees and shrubs that like similar growing conditions: wet or semi-wet soil conditions. We'd like to highlight these species that you might want to consider if you are planting a rain garden area to control stormwater runoff or adjacent to a wetland or in a streamside property that might get flooded on a regular basis. The following like wet feet so to speak; **Sycamore, Buttonbush, Winterberry, Swamp White Oak, and Sweetgum.**

In addition, you will notice a new selection in our wildlife species list this year, Paw-paws. Paw-paws have been something folks have been requesting for a number of years, but up until this year it was difficult to find from our suppliers. Paw-paws can be tricky to grow and require multiples to pollinate. To assist with pollination and their ability to bear fruit, we have decided to sell the Paw-paws in bundles of 5. Paw-paws typically need other paw-paws around them to really take off, say within 10 ft. of each other. In addition to full sun and well drained moist soils, try planting your Paw-paws in groves or clumps to further enhance their survival on your property.

We appreciate your support of the Tree Sale and hope you'll find the new additions to the sale helpful.



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 look forward to working together.

— Sallie Gregory,
Matt Kofroth,
Committee Co-Chairs

Tree Sale Pick Up

Thursday, April 16, 2015

8AM – 7 PM

FARM AND HOME
CENTER AUDITORIUM



Board of Directors

Kenneth Meck, *Chairman*
Robert Shearer, *Vice Chairman*
Daniel C. Heller, *Treasurer*
Herb Kreider
Roger Rohrer
Richard Shellenberger
Jay Snyder
Sonia Wasco
Craig Lehman, *County Commissioner*
Donald M. Robinson, *Director Emeritus*

Associate Directors

Darrell Becker
Frank R. Burkhart
Lisa A. Graybeal
Stuart W. Herr
Ernest M. Orr, Jr.
Gregory Strausser
Robert E. Wagner
Kent Weaver

District Advisors

John Beiler
James E. Hershey
Matthew J. Mack
Kenneth M. Rutt
Kathleen V. Schreiber
Deb Seibert
Alfred Wanner Jr.
Gary Willier
Matthew Young
Cynthia Zawrotuk

Staff

Administration

Christopher Thompson, *Administrator*
Gerald Heistand, *Business Manager*
Paula Harnish, *Admin. Secretary*
Roberta Hartz, *Sec./Receptionist*

Erosion and Sedimentation

Nate Kurtz, *Department Manager*
Nevin Greiner, *Resource Conservationist*
Evan Martin, *Erosion Control Tech*
Jenna Mitchell, *Erosion Control Tech*
Carol Harnish, *E & S Secretary*
Suzanne Kopp, *E & S Secretary*

Agriculture

Jeff Hill, *Ag. Program Manager*
Kevin Seibert, *Ag Compliance Coordinator*
James Saltsman, *Ag Eng/Tech Spec. Level II*
Adam Hartz, *Ag Eng/Tech Spec. Level I*
Kent Bitting, *Professional Engineer*
Kate Bresaw, *Ag Conservation Tech*
Justin Furnia, *Ag Conservation Tech*
Andy Hake, *Ag Conservation Tech*
Greg Heigel, *Ag Conservation Tech*
Jenn Ledwich, *Ag Conservation Tech*
Keith Lutz, *Ag Conservation Tech*
Kevin Lutz, *Ag Conservation Tech*
Steven Reiff, *Ag Conservation Tech*
Dennis Eby, *Plain Sect Outreach*

Education and Outreach

Matthew Kofroth, *Watershed Specialist*
Sallie Gregory, *Education Coordinator*
Shelly Dehoff, *Ag/Public Liaison*

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Heather Grove, *District Conservationist*
Gary Ballina, *Civil Engineering Tech*
Omer Brubaker, *Soil Conservationist*
Wendy Coons, *Soil Conservation Tech*
Dayanna Estades, *Soil Conservationist*
Adam Gagne, *Soil Conservation Tech*
Mark Myers, *Soil Conservationist*
Melissa Piper-Nelson, *Program Assistant*
Rob Weaver, *Soil Conservationist*
Ashley Spotts, *Streambuffer Specialist-CBF*

Lancaster Co. Conservation District

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



Apply Now for Youth Conservation School

A rigorous summer field school filled with fresh air and learning is just a few months away. The Lancaster County Youth Conservation School (YCS) will take place July 19-25 celebrating 36 years of education in the great outdoors. Here's your chance to be a part of it.

The Lancaster County Conservation District along with Local Sportsmen's Clubs proudly offers a weeklong summer field school for teens ages 14-16, focusing on outdoor activities and conservation of our natural resources. Students reside at the school where tents and cots demonstrate low impact camping at the Northern Lancaster County Fish and Game Protection Association in West Cocalico Township.

Interested students should apply. There are many study topics to empower students, ensuring a sustained conservation legacy. Topics include water quality, 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 Sportsmen's 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 by June 12.

—Sallie Gregory, Education Coordinator



Senior High Envirothon 2015

The Lancaster County Senior High Envirothon will be held Thursday, April 30. The Envirothon contest emphasizes awareness, knowledge, and application of learning regarding natural resources and environmental sciences.

High Schools from across the county may enter up to three teams made up of five team members to test their knowledge and enjoy the outdoors. Testing stations include soils, wildlife, aquatics, forestry, and the current issue topic: Urban Forestry. The high scoring team will represent Lancaster County at the State Envirothon held May 19 and 20, 2015 at University of Pittsburgh Johnstown and Windber Borough Recreational Park. The high score state team will go on to the North American Envirothon held July 2015 at Springfield, Missouri.

Junior Envirothon 2015

The Lancaster County Junior Envirothon will be held Tuesday, May 5. What is the Lancaster County Junior Envirothon? From elementary/intermediate schools across the county, the Junior Envirothon involves Lancaster County students in grades 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th competing as a team made up of 5 students to demonstrate their nature knowledge at 4 testing stations: mammals, birds, trees, and invasive species. While building mastery level learning, students also develop strengths in communications, reading, writing, listening, and problem solving skills.

For more information regarding both programs or to register teams contact Sallie Gregory, Education Coordinator at 299-5361 x.117 by March 20.

—Sallie Gregory, Education Coordinator



How Do Trees Contribute to Streambank Stability?

Many of us have noticed the beautiful white boughs and limbs of sycamore trees that line rivers and streams, now leafless in the wintertime. The majestic white bark is known by many to signify the presence of water. But have you considered the concealed part of the sycamore tree—its root system—and its interaction with the meandering stream where it is often found growing?

When growing next to a stream, the sycamore's roots often function to provide support and stabilization to the bank of the stream. Soil is weak without reinforcement. It crumbles and breaks apart easily when exposed to pressure. Much like mesh fiberglass reinforces plaster in a cast, roots reinforce the stream banks by providing internal structure.

We have many bare stream banks in Lancaster County that are continuously eroding masses of soil and polluting our streams. This soil loss can occur during large storms or during a freeze/thaw cycle. Roots strengthen soil against these natural forces. An extensive streamside tree root system supports the soil and defends against the collapsing and crumbling of stream banks during flooding events and freezing and thawing. Stream banks that are armored with trees will undergo less sloughing of banks resulting in soil conservation and a reduction of sediment to the stream and ultimately the Chesapeake Bay.

We recognize that trees need soil as a source of nutrients, water and a place from which to grow. However, the next morning that you catch yourself admiring the sunrise glistening on the white boughs and limbs of sycamores along a stream, take a moment to consider how much the soil needs the sycamore as well.

If you would like to reinforce your stream bank with trees from our tree sale, the following species are recommended: paper birch, red maple, sycamore, serviceberry, and arrowwood.

—Jenna Mitchell, Erosion Control Technician

USDA-NRCS:

The People's Department A History of Conservation

Abraham Lincoln created the Department of Agriculture in 1862. He referred to it as the "People's Department". In 1933, newly elected President Franklin Delano Roosevelt named Hugh Hammond Bennett director of a new agency within the Interior Department, the Soil Erosion Service. In 1935 under the Soil Conservation Act, it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and renamed the Soil Conservation Service, a permanent agency to restore and sustain the health of the soil. In 1994 the agency was renamed the Natural Resources Conservation Service, since we as a nation are interested in conserving not just soil, but all of our natural resources, such as water, air, plants, animals, humans and energy.

Hugh Hammond Bennett had a plan, he knew about the benefits of farming to improve soil health back in the 1930s or earlier. He sent the Civilian Conservation Corps to the region of the Dust Bowl to teach farmers to contour plow in order to create level furrows, then plant a mix of drought-tolerant grasses, such as blue grama, bluestem and buffalo grass. They also encouraged crop rotations or permanently seeded grasslands to limit disturbance to the soil. Hugh used the principles of improving soil health that we still recommend today: cover, limit disturbance and diversity. The only farming implement they didn't have back then was a no-till drill!

We must ask ourselves what history lessons we have learned from the Dust Bowl. We should not abuse our soil and the precious vegetation that covers it. The region of the Dust Bowl suffered from wind erosion. Here in Lancaster County we have soil erosion from water. The solution is the same for both types of erosion: maintain protective plant cover on the soil. Farming in a manner to improve the health of the soil includes planting diverse cover crop mixes, rotating crops and limiting the amount of disturbance to the soil with no-till or minimum till planting methods. We must also remember how important animals are to soil health, just like in nature. We need animals to eat and trample the mature grass and plant new seeds with their hooves and then cover it with manure for fertilizer. We must teach each other to be good stewards of the natural resources with which we have been blessed so that those natural resources are conserved for our future generations.

For more information on technical assistance and planning, visit the NRCS Lancaster Field Office in Room 200 of the Lancaster Farm & Home Center or call at (717) 299-5361 x. 3.

—Wendy J. Coons, NRCS Soil Conservation Technician

FREE Compost @ Tree Sale

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 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.



2015 Manure Management Workshops

Wed. February 25 @ Bart Fire Company, Georgetown

Wed. March 4 @ Yoder's, New Holland

Wed. March 11 @ Paradise Community Building

@ Paradise Park, Gordonville

For registration information please contact the Conservation District office at 717-299-5361 x.5



Back By Popular Demand!!

Did you know a horse's heart beats 30-40 times per minute? To learn more about keeping your horse and its environment healthy, contact the Conservation District for a free 2015/16 "Environment of a Healthy Horse" calendar. It includes monthly tips to maintain a horse's health. It also includes monthly tips that prevent hazards to horses. All 24 months include guidance and basic details on topics such as:

- pasture improvement and renovations
- pasture fencing and rotational grazing
- composting manure instructions
- summer and winter coat management
- Manure Management requirements
- Nutrient Management Act requirements
- Animal Concentration Areas (ACAs) management
- and much more!



The PA Ag Ombudsman Program has a supply of these calendars in the Lancaster Conservation District office. Please contact Shelly Dehoff at shelly.dehoff@gmail.com or 717-880-0848 to make arrangements to get one or more.

Conservation Plan ≠ Stormwater Plan

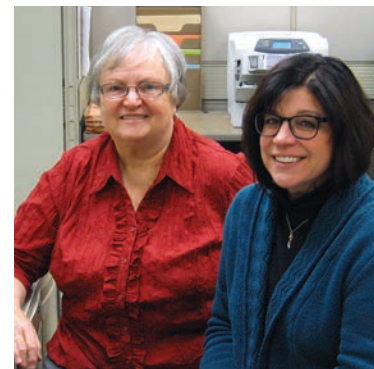
It's common for the Lancaster County Conservation District (LCCD) Agriculture Department to receive calls from agricultural producers as they expand an existing or construct a new agricultural operation. The local municipality issues the building permit, but agricultural operations must often comply with state environmental regulations in addition to local zoning and stormwater ordinances before the building permit is issued. The LCCD Agriculture Department can assist with Conservation, Agriculture Erosion and Sedimentation (Ag E&S), and Manure Management Planning to meet state requirements associated with the management of the farming operation. However, the District does not develop stormwater management plans for new impervious areas (roofs, lanes, walkways, etc.) or call for stormwater best management practices (BMPs) in Conservation, Ag E&S, or Manure Management Plans. Because the stormwater and zoning ordinances are regulated by the local municipality, additional BMPs may be required. Consultation with the local municipality will be necessary to determine the appropriate stormwater controls. For more information about the technical and planning assistance available from LCCD, contact your area agriculture technician at (717)299-5361 x. 5.

—Kate Bresaw, Ag Conservation Technician

Staff Update

Suzanne Kopp joined the District in January, 2015, as our new E&S Secretary. She comes to us from Eastern Lancaster County School District, where she worked for the past 19 years. She is a graduate of Central Pennsylvania College with a degree in Computer Information Systems. She, along with her husband and 2 sons, resides in New Holland. She spends her free time building a dollhouse with her father and swimming with her husband. She also loves spending time with family and friends and traveling to the beach as often as possible.

Suzanne will replace Carol Harnish who will retire from the Conservation District in March. Carol has taken time to introduce Suzanne to the world of Erosion and Sedimentation (E&S). Her knowledge and wisdom regarding District matters and E&S work will be sorely missed. In addition to her role in the E&S Department, Carol has supported the District Tree Sale, Banquet, and Envirothons. The District is grateful for her 24 years of service that have made us all value her contributions to the mission of the District.



Carol Harnish (left)
and Suzanne Kopp

What is an Ag Ombudsman?

What on earth is an Agricultural Ombudsman? Do I need one? The answer can best be found at the recently overhauled PA Agricultural Ombudsman website. www.paagombudsman.com The Agricultural Ombudsman, Shelly Dehoff, is a Lancaster County Conservation District employee, but covers eastern Pennsylvania, acting as a liaison to communities for conflict management on issues affecting agriculture, land use, environment and planning.

The PA Agricultural Ombudsman Program offers educational input, programs or trainings for municipalities, agencies and private sector representatives who work with farmers; and farmers.

Topics could be

- Manure Management Plan requirements
- Nutrient Management Act
- Right to Farm
- Agricultural Communities and Rural Environment (ACRE)
- odor management techniques
- fly minimization techniques
- mortality composting
- good neighbor relations



The Agricultural Ombudsman Program has a special interest in equine operations, because equine owners tend to be a sector of agriculture not familiar with Conservation Districts and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and therefore may not realize:

- there is technical assistance for soil and water runoff and manure concerns available from Districts and NRCS
- there is education and technical assistance available for grazing & pasture management, composting manure, and managing Animal Concentration Areas (ACAs)
- Cost share assistance may be available for equine operations for the installation of some Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- a written Manure Management Plan is required for all equine operations
- a written Agricultural Erosion and Sedimentation (E&S) plan is required on equine operations that have pasture or Animal Concentration Areas (ACAs)

The newly revised Ombudsman website is here to help you, or point you in the right direction. Check it out!

—Shelly Dehoff, Ombudsman



The Value of Tree Maintenance

source: <https://apps.rhs.org.uk>

After every ice storm, wind storm, or even a strong thunderstorm we hear countless stories of trees or branches coming down on power lines, roads, barns, or even worse houses. These types of events are costly in damage and demand even more resources to fix. To say these issues could be prevented or stopped would not be an accurate statement. Mother Nature will do what she wants to. But to say that these issues could be planned for or lessened if proper measures are taken care of through the years is a possibility.

Trees and shrubs like most living things have conditions or a habitat they prefer. To take a tree that likes to grow in a heavy dense forest surrounded by other trees that could protect it during severe weather and plant it by itself in a huge yard with no other “friends” around might not be the best conditions for that tree. Will that tree grow? Yes, with the right care. But to ask that tree to be as strong as his ancestor that lived in Penn’s Woods around a thousand other trees would not be fair. Our yard trees need assistance after we plant them to help them flourish. They need maintenance, continued pruning, protection from pests, and numerous other things. In a natural forest environment, trees have some of these things provided for them by neighboring trees or are protected enough that some of these items might not be needed. Here are some basic backyard tree care tips to consider as your tree matures;

- Proper pruning of dead or weak branches will help extend the life of the tree and protect property below these branches. Make sure a trained professional, ideally a

Certified Arborist, prunes your tree. Inadequate pruning compromises the health of trees. Try to avoid “topping” your tree — this harmful practice ruins the tree’s natural structure, starves the tree by removing a high percentage of food-producing leaves, creates openings for disease, and initiates the tree’s eventual demise.

- Learn about tree pests and diseases that may affect your tree. If you suspect disease, consult a Certified Arborist. The arborist can also inspect the tree for weak branch attachments and periodically check your tree for safety. Watch trees carefully for foliage changes to catch problems early and begin care and treatment.
- If applying fertilizer, remember the 4 “R’s”: Right Amount, Right Place, Right Time, and Right Kind.
- Be sure to remove competing plants, including ivy and lawn sod. These plants can hide defects such as areas of decay and can trap moisture around the root crown, creating the perfect environment for fungus. Ideally all competing plants within the drip line will be removed. Laying mulch around the trunk (but leaving the root crown exposed) can help keep ivy and other plants from returning.
- Remove built-up soil from around the root crown. Root crown fungus growth slows down when the fungus is exposed to air. By ensuring the root crown is dry and exposed to air, you will prolong the life of your tree. Removing dirt until you can see the root crown is called “root crown excavation”. It may expose the fungus and will remove moisture from the area.
- Visual inspections is one of the most beneficial practices in mature tree care. While professional examinations done by a certified arborist should also be performed every year or two, homeowners who inspect their trees regularly will be better aware of any abnormalities in their trees’ annual life cycle. To tell if your tree is healthy, you should check four things: leaf size and appearance, the number of new buds and leaves, twig growth, and the appearance of the uppermost branches of the tree. If there seems to be a dramatic change in any of these from the previous year, it’s likely that the tree is having some health issues, and a professional should be consulted.

—Matt Kofroth, Watershed Specialist

Conservation Foundation Donations Welcome

If you care about developing good stewards of the county’s natural resources; please consider donating to the Conservation Foundation of Lancaster County! The **Conservation Foundation of Lancaster County** was founded in 2007 and is a tax exempt 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. The mission of the Conservation Foundation of Lancaster County is to promote, support, and sustain the stewardship, education and conservation activities undertaken by the Lancaster County Conservation District. The primary goal of the Lancaster County Conservation District is to build a sustainable future for all citizens of Lancaster County.

The programs that are most in need of funding are:

- **Environmental Education** – includes providing lessons to K-12 students, Junior Envirothon, Senior Envirothon and Youth Conservation School
- **Watershed** – includes urban and stormwater related causes, watershed association and volunteer assistance, watershed improvement, and stream and buffer practice implementation
- **Plain Sect Outreach** – includes Plain Sect community assistance
- **Agriculture** –includes technical assistance, design, and implementation of conservation practices for farmers and producers

Mail your tax deductible donation to:

The Conservation Foundation of Lancaster County

Attention: Chris Thompson, 1383 Arcadia Road, Room 200, Lancaster, PA 17601

Checks should be made payable to: **“Conservation Foundation of Lancaster County”**



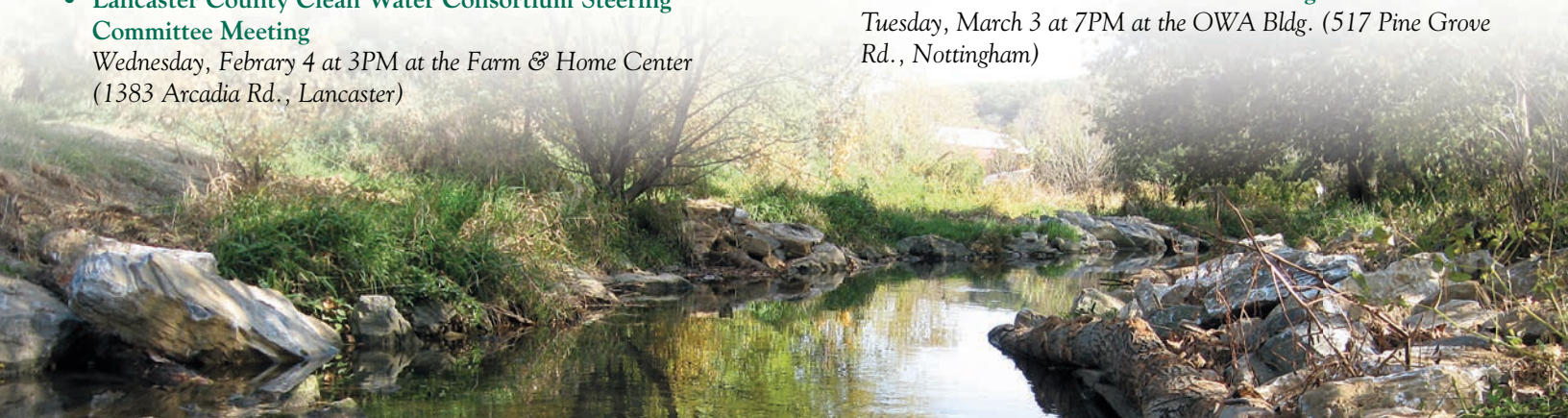
Volunteer Watershed Associations Making a Difference Locally, Creating a Positive Impact Globally

Volunteer Watershed Associations are found throughout Lancaster County. Each of us lives in a watershed, which includes an area of land that drains into a body of water. Whether you live in Lancaster, PA or Lancaster, England; you live in a watershed. The way you care for the land around you directly affects the waterways around you. If you would like to get involved please contact the Conservation District at 299-5361 x.5 to learn more. Watershed volunteers have all types of employment and knowledge backgrounds. Activities include stream clean ups, educational displays and outreach in the community, tree plantings, and landowner stream bank assessments.

A list of active organizations and meeting dates follow.

- **Little Conestoga Watershed Alliance Meeting**
Wednesday, February 18 at 5:30PM at the Farm & Home Center (1383 Arcadia Rd., Lancaster)
- **Tri-County Conewago Creek Association Meeting**
Wednesday, February 25 at 7PM at the Conewago Township Bldg. (Hershey)
- **Cocalico Creek Watershed Association**
Monday, March 2 at 7PM at the Cocalico Sportsman Building (Sportsman Rd., Reinholds)
- **Lancaster County Clean Water Consortium Steering Committee Meeting**
Wednesday, February 4 at 3PM at the Farm & Home Center (1383 Arcadia Rd., Lancaster)

- **Chiques Creek Watershed Alliance Meeting**
Wednesday, February 4 at 7PM at the Rapho Township Bldg. (Colebrook Rd., Manheim)
- **Donegal Fish & Conservation Association Meeting**
Monday, February 16 at 7PM at Donegal Presbyterian Church (Donegal Springs Rd., Mount Joy)
- **Donegal Trout Unlimited Meeting**
Wednesday, February 18 at 7PM at the Farm & Home Center (1383 Arcadia Rd., Lancaster)
- **Lititz Run Watershed Alliance Meeting**
Tuesday, February 24 at 4PM at the Warwick Township Municipal Bldg. (Clay Rd., Lititz)
- **Friends of Fishing Creek Meeting**
Thursday, February 26 at 7PM at the Todd Property (74 Fairview Rd., New Providence)
- **Pequea Creek Watershed Association Meeting**
Tuesday, March 3 at 7PM at the Providence Township Building (Mount Airy Rd.)
- **Water Quality Volunteer Coalition Meeting**
Wednesday, March 11 at 2PM at the Farm & Home Center (1383 Arcadia Rd., Lancaster)
- **Octoraro Watershed Association Meeting**
Tuesday, March 3 at 7PM at the OWA Bldg. (517 Pine Grove Rd., Nottingham)



Conservation District is Able to Assist You

Who cares about soil and water? Today there are about 3,000 Conservation Districts in the United States who do. Conservation District employees coordinate assistance for farmers, building industry, teachers, students, and private landowners. Assistance comes from available funding sources that include public and private, local, state, and federal sources. Every effort of assistance is meant to develop locally driven solutions to concerns about natural resources.

Originally focusing on soil and water, today Conservation Districts realize that conservation tugs on more than just a single strand connecting people to the conservation of land, water, forests, wildlife, and other related natural resources. The Conservation District working in cooperation with local residents, empowering citizens to manage and protect natural resources.

Your local Conservation District helps:

- Implement farm conservation practices to protect soil, water quality, and wildlife habitat.
- Conserve or restore wetlands. Wetlands help to remove impurities from water and build habitat for birds, fish, and many other animals.
- Protect groundwater.
- Assist communities within watersheds to plant trees, stabilize stream banks, and install rain gardens.
- Building industry control soil erosion and protect water during construction.
- Reach teachers and students to encourage the value of natural resources and conservation efforts.

For more information contact the Lancaster County Conservation District at 299-5361 x.5. Office hours 7:30 AM – 4 PM.



Lancaster County Conservation District

**CELEBRATING 65 YEARS OF
CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP**

FRUIT TREE SELECTIONS

R = Rootstock

H = Height at Pickup

BT = Bloom Time

RT = Ripening Time

C = Color

O = Other

Celebrating 65 Years



GALE GALA

Gale Gala (Malaga cltv)

Gala apples were developed from crossing Golden Delicious and Kidd's Orange Red apples, and Gale Gala variety is a mutation from Royal Gala discovered by Wally Gale in Malaga, WA. This is the highest coloring Gala on the market. Apples are good fresh, dried, or for cider. Pollinates early, mid, and late season blooming varieties.

R EMLA 7

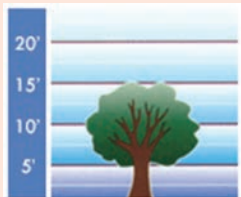
H 4-5 ft

BT Mid-season

RT Early September

C Full red with deep red striping

O Semi-dwarf rootstock that is well anchored and hardy



EMLA 7 size at
Maturity



LIBERTY

Liberty

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 7

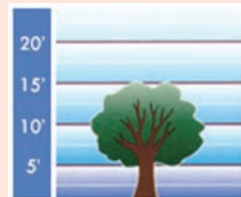
H 4-5 ft

BT Early Season

RT Mid-September

C Red over Yellow background

O Semi-dwarf rootstock that is well anchored and hardy



EMLA 7 size at
Maturity



ROYAL COURT

Royal Court (Hartencourt cltv)

Royal Court is considered a superior Courtland strain. It is a mutation of an original Courtland apple from Nova Scotia found in 1986. Fruit matures a bit later than standard Courtland. Apples have firm flesh and a sweet sub-acid flavor. Pollinates early, mid, and late season blooming varieties.

R EMLA 7

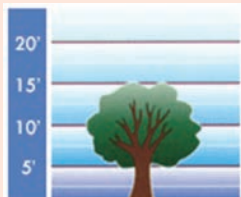
H 4-5 ft

BT Mid-season

RT Mid-September

C Red

O Semi-dwarf rootstock that is well anchored and hardy



EMLA 7 size at
Maturity



CHESTER BLACKBERRY

Considered one of the more winter hardy and productive thornless varieties available, Chester blackberry produces large, high-quality fruit that ripens in early to mid-August. Fruit has good flavor and does not soften or lose its shiny black color in hot weather. Chester plants are vigorous and show resistance to cane blight.

- Blackberries are biennial plants that produce primocanes the first year, which will flower and produce berries the second year
- Recommended soil pH level of 6.5 - 6.8 for blackberry plants.
- Spacing : 3-4 feet in row, 8-12 feet between rows
- Construct a 4-5 wire trellis
- Pruning: Trailing blackberries should be summer tipped at about 6 inches above the top trellis wire and tied to it during the summer months. For dormant pruning, select five to eight of the strongest canes, tying fan shaped to the trellis, removing all laterals originating on the lower 3 feet of the canes, and tip back remaining laterals to 12 - 18 inches.

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

DESCRIPTION OF



CONCOLOR FIR

(Abies concolor)

A/S 4 yrs., 10"-24"

- 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.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

(Picea pungens glauca)

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

- G** Full sun or partial shade, prefers moist soils but very adaptive to any soil type.
- C** Stiff silvery-blue 1" needles, densely foliated. 30'-60' tall & 10'-20' spread. Slow growth rate.



DOUGLAS FIR

(Pseudotsuga menziesii glauca)

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

- 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., 5"-10"

- 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 LOCUST

(Robinia pseudoacacia)

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

- G** Prefers full sun to partial sun. Grows well in most soil conditions.
- C** This fragrant hardwood is a fast grower. Can get up to 75' tall with a spread of 25'. White flowers are a hit for wildlife.



PAPER BIRCH

(Betula papyrifera)

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

- G** Best in full sun. Grows best in well drained moist soils. Easy to grow.
- C** White bark with yellow fall foliage. 50'-70' tall and 35' wide. Some timber value for fast growing species



RED MAPLE

(Acer rubrum)

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

- G** Full sun best but can tolerate partial shade. Prefers moist acidic soils. Tolerates occasional flooding & wet soils.
- C** Spread with age to become more oval shape. 40'-70' tall. Brilliant deep scarlet foliage in autumn. Relatively fast growing.



RED OAK

(Quercus rubra)

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

- G** Full sun & withstands urban conditions best. Well-drained, acidic, sandy loam soils are best.
- C** Long-lived, fast growing tree. Up to 75' tall. Red leaves in fall. Timber and wildlife value.



SYCAMORE

(Platanus occidentalis)

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

- G** Full sun preferred. Moist, deep, rich, well-drained soils. Can tolerate moderate salt & drought conditions.
- C** Massive white branches, mosaic of colored bark. 75'-90' tall & 60'-70' wide. Leaves turn yellow-brown in autumn.



TULIP POPLAR

(Liriodendron tulipifera)

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

- G** Prefers a deep, moist, fertile soil. Full sun and slightly acidic soils are best.
- C** Showy flowers resembling tulips. Wildlife and timber value. Fast growing. 70'-90' tall.

TREE SALE ITEMS

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



SHADBLOW SERVICEBERRY

(Amelanchier canadensis)

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

- G** Does best in partial sun or shade and wet and moist areas of most soils
- C** A small understory tree that can reach 35'-50' tall. Blooms in April to May with white flowers. Fleshy red/purple berries form in June/July. Birds love the berries



ARROWWOOD

(Viburnum dentatum)

A/S 3 yrs., 10"-24"

- 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.



BLACK ELDERBERRY

(Sambucus canadensis)

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

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



BUTTONBUSH

(Cephalanthus occidentalis)

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

- G** Full sun to light shade. Easily grown as long as the site is not dry.
- C** Shape is rounded & spreading. 3'-6' tall. Flowers globular heads, creamy white, about 1" across. Bloom June-August.



REDBUD

(Cercis canadensis)

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

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



PAW PAW

(Asimina triloba)

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

- G** Prefers full sun. Likes deep, rich, moist soils associated with valley bottoms.
- C** Grows best in small groves or bunches. Purple flower in April to June. Yellow edible fruit appears after growing for about 8-10 years in August or September.



WINTERBERRY

(Ilex verticillata)

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

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



ARMERIA

"Joystick Red or Ballerina Red"

A/S Quart pot

- G** Plant in areas of full sun and moist soils for best growth.
- C** Plants form a low mound of evergreen leaves, bearing upright stems of rose to red flowers beginning in late spring. 16"-20" tall and spreads to 12"-18" in width.



COLUMBINE

"Winky Red & White or Rose & White"

A/S Quart pot

- G** Should be planted in full sun to partial shade in fertile, moist well-drained soils.
- C** Produces up facing blooms held just above a bushy, compact mound of lacy leaves. Has deep burgundy-red outer petals surrounding an inner white trumpet, blooming spring to early summer. 12"-14" height and width..



ECHINACEA

"Pow Wow Wildberry"

A/S Quart pot

- G** Prefers full sun to partial shade in normal clay soils.
- C** Blooms in early summer to early fall with a deep **rose-purple** color. Long bloom time and 2' tall plants.

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

DESCRIPTION OF TREE SALE ITEMS



HOLLYHOCKS

"Double or Single Mix"

A/S Quart pot

- G** Does best in full sun and well drained soils.
- C** Double flowers in mix of luscious colors bloom on tall stems. Blooms mid to late summer. Grows up to 60"-80" tall with a 12"-24" spread.



LUPINE

"Blue Gallery or Blue Russel"

A/S Quart pot

- G** Plants grow best in a deep, rich soil, slightly on the acidic side in full sun.
- C** The blueish/purple spikes are an unforgettable sight in the early summer border. Can grow to 18"-23" tall and spread to 12"-18".



MONARDA

"Bee Balm"

A/S Quart pot

- G** Prefer full sun & moist yet well-drained soils.
- C** 1'-3' tall plants with pink/lavender colored flowers. Blooms all summer. Planted along beds or borders to attract hummingbirds & pollinating insects.



SEDUM

"Dragon's Blood"

A/S Quart pot

- G** Grows best in partial to full sun. Once established, needs only occasional watering.
- C** Red margined green leaves become brilliantly red with cool autumn temperatures. Deep red flowers contrast with green leaves. Fast growing, 4"-6" tall.



SWEET WILLIAM

"Dwarf"

A/S Quart pot

- G** Prefers slightly alkaline soils and likes warm sunny growing areas in full sun.
- C** A mixture of pink, red, salmon, and white colored flowers on a dwarf 6" stalk.



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.



LIRIOPE "BIG BLUE"

(Liriope muscari)

A/S 18 4" plants per flat

- G** Tolerates deep shade to full sun. Well drained to moderately drained soils are preferred.
- C** Grass like foliage 3/8"-1/2" wide. Grows by clumping out from the main plant. Flowers late summer, with lavender flower spikes. In fall, black berries appear on spikes.



RED OSIER DOGWOOD

(Cornus sericea)

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

- 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.



SWAMP WHITE OAK

(Quercus bicolor)

A/S Containerized Pot 3"x3"x9"

- G** It is tolerant of poorly drained sites and frequently is found in heavy mucky soils. Prefers full to partial sun
- C** A rapidly growing tree that flowers in spring. The acorns mature and are shed in September or October of the same year. Turning golden in the fall. Has a rounded open form. Can grow to 50-60' tall and spread just as much.



SWEETGUM

(Liquidambar styraciflua)

A/S Containerized Pot 3"x3"x9"

- G** Grows best in full sun in most soil conditions
- C** Deep, glossy green star-shaped leaves. Leaves turn yellow-purple-red in the fall, and stay on the tree quite late. Its shape is pyramidal, becoming more rounded with age. Grows 60'-70', with a 45' spread.



WITCHHAZEL

(Hamamelis virginiana)

A/S Containerized Pot 3"x3"x9"

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



Pickup: THURSDAY April 16, 2015

Name _____ (Mailing) Address _____
 Street City State Zip
 Phone () _____ Email _____

CONIFERS (Sold in Bundles of 10)		# of Bundles	Price/Bundle	Amount
Concolor Fir			\$ 8.00	\$
Colorado Blue Spruce			\$ 8.00	\$
Douglas Fir			\$ 8.00	\$
Eastern White Pine			\$ 8.00	\$

PERENNIAL POTTED STOCK				
Armeria	“Joystick Red or Ballarina Red”		# of Pots	Price/Pot
Columbine	“Winky Red & White or Rose & White”			\$ 3.00
Echinacea	“Pow Wow Wildberry”			\$ 3.00
Hollyhocks	“Double or Single Mix”			\$ 3.00

CONIFERS (Sold in Bundles of 10)		# of Bundles	Price/Bundle	Amount
Concolor Fir			\$ 8.00	\$
Colorado Blue Spruce			\$ 8.00	\$
Douglas Fir			\$ 8.00	\$
Eastern White Pine			\$ 8.00	\$

PERENNIAL POTTED STOCK				
Armeria	“Joystick Red or Ballarina Red”		# of Pots	Price/Pot
Columbine	“Winky Red & White or Rose & White”			\$ 3.00
Echinacea	“Pow Wow Wildberry”			\$ 3.00
Hollyhocks	“Double or Single Mix”			\$ 3.00

CONIFERS (Sold in Bundles of 10)		# of Bundles	Price/Bundle	Amount
Concolor Fir			\$ 8.00	\$
Colorado Blue Spruce			\$ 8.00	\$
Douglas Fir			\$ 8.00	\$
Eastern White Pine			\$ 8.00	\$

PERENNIAL POTTED STOCK				
Armeria	“Joystick Red or Ballarina Red”		# of Pots	Price/Pot
Columbine	“Winky Red & White or Rose & White”			\$ 3.00
Echinacea	“Pow Wow Wildberry”			\$ 3.00
Hollyhocks	“Double or Single Mix”			\$ 3.00

CONIFERS (Sold in Bundles of 10)		# of Bundles	Price/Bundle	Amount
Concolor Fir			\$ 8.00	\$
Colorado Blue Spruce			\$ 8.00	\$
Douglas Fir			\$ 8.00	\$
Eastern White Pine			\$ 8.00	\$

PERENNIAL POTTED STOCK				
		# of Pots	Price/Pot	Amount
Armeria	“Joystick Red or Ballarina Red”		\$ 3.00	\$
Columbine	“Winky Red & White or Rose & White”		\$ 3.00	\$
Echinacea	“Pow Wow Wildberry”		\$ 3.00	\$
Hollyhocks	“Double or Single Mix”		\$ 3.00	\$

Credit Card Number

Plantra	# Protectors	Price Each	Amount
Plantra VENTED 5ft. Tree Protector		\$ 4.25	\$

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 \$ _____

[illegible]



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:

2015 TREE SEEDLING ORDER FORM

Conservation District Annual Banquet

Each year the Conservation District recognizes individuals for their efforts in conservation stewardship. This year, the Conservation District Annual Banquet will be held on Thursday, March 19, at 6:15 PM at Yoder's Restaurant. If you would like to attend please call the District at 299-5361 x.5 to place a reservation by Monday, March 2. Tickets (\$22) include a delicious banquet meal, award presentations, and live auction to benefit the District's Ann Brown Scholarship.



Thinking Green

Please call the Lancaster County
Conservation District at 299-5361 x.5
if you'd like to receive the newsletter by email in the future.