

Views From The Foothills

A Publication of the Culpeper Soil & Water Conservation District
Serving Culpeper, Greene, Madison, Orange & Rappahannock Counties
www.culpeperswcd.org

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M. Johnson

Inside This Issue

**Cost Share for Septic
System Maintenance
Returns to Most of Culpeper**

2024 Awards Banquet

2024 Tree Seedling Sale!

Meadow Mix Prep

Live Stakes

Backyard Funds Available

0% Interest Loans

**Missouri Grazing Manual
Available**

Road & Driveway Guide

**Woods & Wildlife
Conference**

Welcome!

You are receiving this newsletter because you receive land use tax benefits in our counties.

Please call

540-825-8591 or email

stephanied@culpeperswcd.org to
remove yourself from our mailing
list.

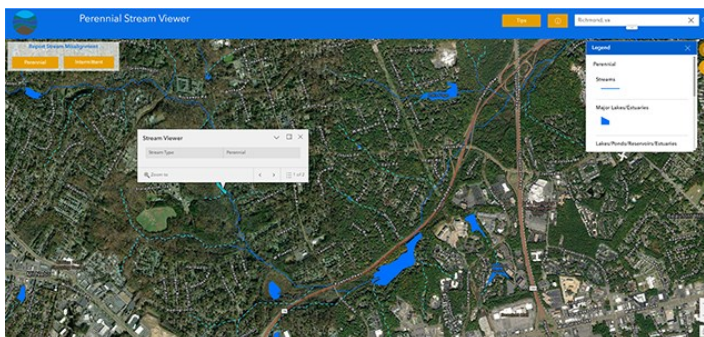
“The Bay Bill” and Perennial Streams

Readers may recall previous editions of this newsletter which featured articles or information about what is commonly referred to as the “Bay Bill” (HB 1422 2020 [here](#)). Highlights in previous articles emphasized the possible requirements for stream exclusion fencing of “20 bovines or more” and fully implemented nutrient management plans on “50 acres or more” of cropland. A further requirement of the original Bay Bill was that the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board create a bonafide process for identification of perennial streams in the Bay watershed region of Virginia; “getting everyone on the same page” regarding what is perennial. That process has been completed and the Department of Conservation and Recreation seeks feedback on the perennial streams map feature. Read on.

The Department of Conservation and Recreation Perennial Stream Viewer dataset has been created in accordance with [§62.1-44.122](#) of the Code of Virginia to determine compliance with [§62.144-123](#) of the Code of Virginia. The dataset adheres to all requirements established by the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board (Board) and the Department of Conservation and Recreation (Department) guidance document entitled [Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board Guidance Document on the Methodology for Identifying Perennial Streams](#). The Board and the Department reserve the right to utilize the data for other purposes as approved by the Board or Department.

The dataset was created utilizing information from the Virginia Information Technology Agency’s (VITA) Virginia LIDAR dataset; SSURGO dataset that includes information about soils as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey; 2002 VGIN-created stream network (derived from digital elevation models (DEMs)); and the United States Geological Survey’s National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). Based on these datasets, the dataset delineates perennial or intermittent stream segments within Virginia’s portion of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

To find your farm — click on map below, zoom in to find your farm and review the stream segments. In the upper left of that screen is the opportunity to report any irregularities or misalignments. Take a look!



Cost Share for Septic System Maintenance Opens to Mountain Run, Muddy Run and Lower Hazel River Watersheds in Culpeper

Many Culpeper County residents are eligible for reimbursement of 50 to 80 percent toward the expense of pumping, maintaining, repairing, or replacing private septic systems. The Mountain Run, Muddy Run and Hazel River watersheds contain nearly all of Culpeper County except lands lying south of State Route 3, which drain directly to the Rapidan River, and areas north of Jeffersonton which drain directly to the Rappahannock River. The Hubbard Run area is also excluded.

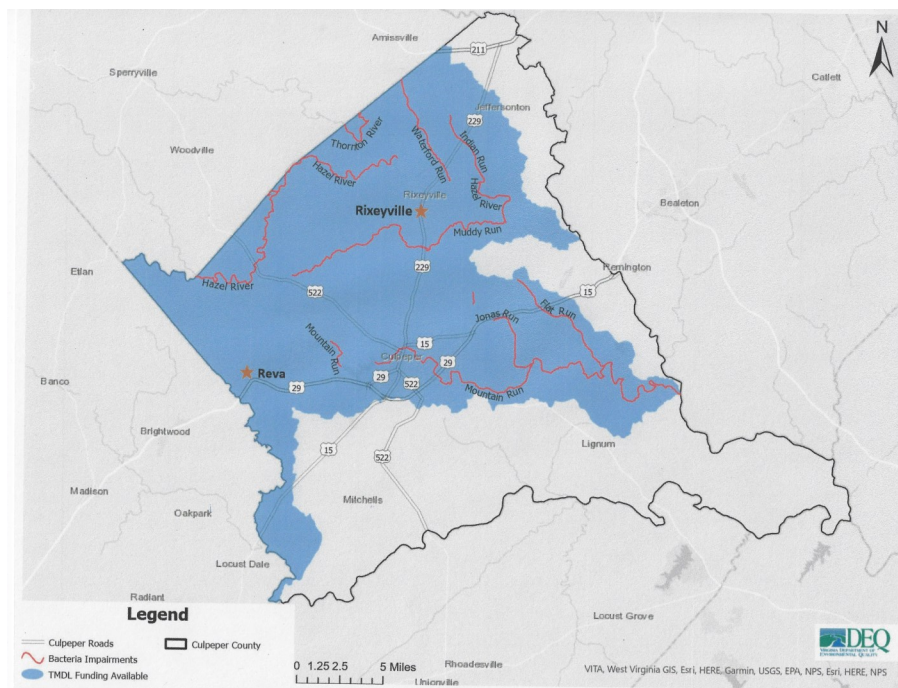
The Culpeper Soil and Water Conservation District (CSWCD) grants program continues to expand its funding to help reduce bacteria pollution in local streams. The series of grants are focused on reducing any existing or potential impacts on local ground and surface water quality. Levels of E. coli bacteria in some local streams have long been identified as being higher than expected by state water quality standards. Repairing or replacing dysfunctional septic systems helps to reduce E. Coli levels. An additional benefit to the property owner is the assurance that their system is up to standard and functioning properly — It's a win-win for both water quality and property value.

Program participants are eligible for several different payments depending on the actual needs of their systems. Options include pump outs, repairs, inspections, and full system replacements. Reimbursements cover 50 percent of costs but can go as high as 80 percent based for low-income status.

Pump outs are recommended every 3-5 years and inspections are encouraged for older systems; such preventative maintenance can extend the life of a system and if repairs are indicated during the inspection, owners are eligible for additional repair payments.

Applications are required and need to be approved prior to the work being started, or funding can be declined. Free assistance with initial assessments of system needs is available from the District. Reimbursement payments are made promptly once the work has been completed. The program is entirely voluntary and assistance from the District is free of charge.

For more information on the program, call the CWSCD at (540) 825-8591. Funding for these projects have been secured but the Culpeper Soil and Water Conservation District from the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Commonwealth of Virginia and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. To learn about additional watersheds eligible for septic cost share, visit [Residential Cost Share Program - Culpeper Soil and Water Conservation District \(culpeperswcd.org\)](#).



Culpeper Soil & Water Conservation District Presents Conservation Programs Update Workshop March 15, 2024 from 9am-1pm at Madison Fire Hall



Come out and hear presentations and testimonials on government conservation programs active in providing on the ground landowner conservation programs in the Culpeper District!

This program is targeted to owners and operators of agricultural and forested land in Culpeper, Madison, Greene, Orange and Rappahannock wishing to understand what the programs have to offer!

Culpeper SWCD, NRCS, Virginia State University Small Farm Program, Virginia Outdoors Foundation, Piedmont Environmental Council and Smithsonian Virginia Working Landscapes

Please RSVP (540)825-8591 or e-mail StevieR@culpeperswcd.org

Lunch will be provided \$15 per person registration required

Limited to 70 attendees.

2023 Conservation Awards

The District's Annual Conservation Awards Dinner was held on November 16, 2023 in Culpeper to honor residents who have demonstrated leadership in the stewardship of local soil and water resources. The Clean Water Farm Awards are awarded to one farm in each county of the Soil and Water Conservation District that is exemplary in its protection of the state's soil and water quality, with particular emphasis on nutrient management. The recipients of the Bay Friendly Farm Awards were:

- Culpeper County, Liberty Hall Plantation
- Greene County, Bobby & John McDaniel
- Madison County, Tatum Farm LLC
- Orange County, The Pace family, Terry's Run Farm
- Rappahannock County, Robert & Debbie Miloslavich, Hard Rock Farm

The Conservationist of the Year Award is given to an individual or individuals who demonstrate outstanding leadership, hard work and investment in conservation practices that protect the quality of soil and water in the Culpeper District and exhibit strong advocacy to others for conservation. This year's award was presented to Calvin Powell for exemplary conservation practices in Greene County and for support to District outreach efforts.

The 2023 Forestry Award was given to Andrew Haley and Suzanne Zylonis of Rappahannock County.

The 2023 Educator of the Year was presented to John Jeffries, of Madison County.

The 2023 Wildlife Habitat Award was given to Smithsonian Virginia Working Landscapes.

The 2023 Business and Industry Award was given to Janet Davis, owner of Hill House Nursery in Rappahannock County.

State Senator Emmett Hanger was recognized for his many years of exemplary commitment to soil & water conservation work. Culpeper SWCD Board member Robert Bradford was recognized with the Chairman's Award for over 25 years of exemplary service.

At the Virginia Association of Soil and Water Conservation District meeting, Madison Extension Agent and Associate Director Brad Jarvis was recognized with the E.C. Compton Award for outstanding Associate Directors. Culpeper SWCD Conservation Specialist Kendall Dellinger was recognized with the Chaffin Award for outstanding employees with under 10 years of service.



Above left: Retiring Senator Emmett Hanger and Culpeper SWCD Chair Lynn Graves

Above center: Conservation Educator of the Year Recipient John Jeffries and Culpeper SWCD Education Coordinator Stephanie DeNicola

Above right: Culpeper SWCD Chair Lynn Graves and Orange Director Robert Bradford

Continued on page 5



Above left: Rappahannock Clean Water Farm Award: Senator Emmett Hanger; Award Recipients Robert & Debbie Miloslavich; Dan and Jennifer Stevens; Division Director of the Soil and Water Division from Virginia Department of Conservation James Martin; Rappahannock Supervisor Keir Whitson; Culpeper SWCD Conservation Specialist David Massie; and Rappahannock Directors Mike Sands & Mike Biniek



Above right: Conservationist of the Year: Award recipients Calvin & Charlotte Powell; Culpeper SWCD Chair Lynn Graves; Greene County Directors Robert Runkle, Sarah Sharpe and Steve Morris



Left: Business & Industry: CSWCD Urban Programs Manager Richard Jacobs; Award recipients Janet Davis, Robert Devening, Olivia Devening and Farm Manager Sterling Askin; Rappahannock Supervisor Keir Whitson; CSWCD Directors Mike Biniek and Mike Sands

Continued on page 11



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Deer scouting

Finding harvested deer (All hunting stops for the day once drone operations begin)

Mapping & Inspections



Back 40 Drone Worx



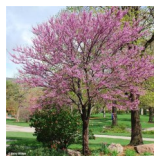
9th Annual Culpeper SWCD Tree Sale

Five of one species for \$5 (except American chestnut)
PICK UP FOR ALL PLANTS IS 3/22/2024 and 3/23/2024



American chestnut hybrid (*Castanea dentata x mollissima x crenata*)

Full Sun to Partial Sun; seedlings from open-pollinated nuts collected from select (blight tolerant with American chestnut form and appearance) trees in the Lesesne State Forest chestnut breeding area. Exact pedigree cannot be guaranteed because they are open-pollinated (male parent unknown), but these likely contain more than 50% American chestnut DNA with the remainder a mix of Chinese and/or Japanese chestnut origin. Should have improved blight resistance and are more likely to survive than wild-type American chestnut, but still are likely to become infected and may not survive to maturity.



Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Full sun to shade tolerant; Eastern redbud reaches a mature size of 15 to 30 feet in height and 6 to 10 inches in diameter. It grows on moist, well-drained woodlands. The wood is heavy, hard, not strong and rich, dark brown in color. Some birds and mammals eat the seeds. Redbud is planted as an ornamental tree suitable for small landscapes.



American elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)

Full sun to shade tolerant; this is a small understory species that grows well in riparian woodlands, but can also grow as individuals in a woodland setting. They grow well on moist, well-drained sites. Elderberry can grow to be 6-14 feet tall and wide. Pollination occurs in the early summer by bees and native pollinators. Flowers will be big, beautiful white clusters in the early summer. In late summer to early fall, the plant will be covered with clusters of black berries that are 4 to 6 mm wide. The fruit is eaten by bear, game birds, small mammals and song birds. The stems and foliage are desired by deer.



Red-osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)

Full sun to shade tolerant; Red-osier dogwood is a large, 7- to 9-foot erect shrub best suited where the background, such as evergreens, will show off the dark red winter stems. Besides attractive, red stems in the winter, red-osier dogwood has yellowish-white flowers that appear in late May to early June, and bluish-white fruit borne in late summer. Fall color is reddish-purple.



Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

Full sun to shade tolerant; Silver Maple is a tall, fast-growing multibranched tree that can reach heights of 50 to 80 feet. It is often planted in hedge rows, wetlands and riparian areas. It flowers in the spring in small, dense reddish clusters. The seed are samaras (winged) and mature in the early summer. The samaras are the biggest of any native maple in Virginia. Wildlife use varies from squirrels eating buds in the early spring; deer eating the bark in the winter, and the trunk tends to make cavities that provide shelter for tree-dwelling mammals, owls and woodpeckers.



Shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*)

Full sun; Shortleaf pine reaches a mature size of 80 to 100 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. It is used largely for interior and exterior finishing, flooring, general construction, veneers, paper pulp and poles. Shortleaf pine produces high-quality lumber. It grows best on deep, well-drained soils, but tolerates nutrient-deficient sites.



Chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*)

Full sun; Chestnut oak reaches a mature size of 50 to 70 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The chestnut oak attains best growth in well-drained coves and stream sides, but is commonly found on dry, rocky slopes and ridges. The wood is similar to, and often marketed as, white oak, and is used for lumber, beams, railroad ties, flooring, furniture and planking. The large acorns are sweet and are eaten by a variety of wildlife.



PICK UP FOR ALL PLANTS

March 22 & 23, 2024



Just clip the order part and send it to our office with a check. Ordering early is important because we usually sell out before the pick up date.

RETURNING: POLLINATOR MEADOW SEED MIX FOR SMALL AREAS OF YOUR YARD!

This meadow seed mix includes an already pre-mixed cover crop and will cover a 1,000 square foot area. The meadow mix does best in sunny areas that receive 6 hours or more of sunlight. See article on page 5: [culp-swcd-letter-09.21.pdf](https://culpeperswcd.org/letter-09.21.pdf) (culpeperswcd.org). The mix is designed for both riparian and upland sites. Detailed instructions will accompany the seed mix at pick up. Anyone willing to plant more than the 1,000 square foot plot should consider contacting a qualified contractor.



Live stakes to address streambank erosion and other uses

Silky dogwood (*Cornaceae cornus amomum*) and Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). These shrub cuttings come in bundles and root readily when planted in moist soils.

Silky picture from Virginia Tech Dendrology
Buttonbush picture from [Penn State Extension](https://pennstate.edu/extension)



Checks payable to CSWCD. Pick up dates are Friday March 22 and Saturday March 23, 2024 at Culpeper office.

Plants not picked up by 12pm on Saturday March 23, 2024 may be forfeited without a refund.

We do our best to insure quality control. ***However, no refunds on trees that do not grow.***

Questions? Contact Stephanie DeNicola at stephanied@culpeperswcd.org or 540-825-8591

Mail order form & payment to ATTN Tree Sale, CSWCD, 351 Lakeside Drive, Culpeper, VA 22701

Species descriptions & pictures from Virginia Tech Dendrology <https://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/factsheets.cfm> & VDOF

Species	Price	Quantity	Species	Price	Quantity
Eastern redbud (5 seedlings)	\$5		Silver maple (5 seedlings)	\$5	
American elderberry (5 seedlings)	\$5		Shortleaf pine (5 seedlings)	\$5	
Red osier dogwood (5 seedlings)	\$5		Chestnut oak (5 seedlings)	\$5	
American chestnut (5 seedlings)	\$30		Meadow mix	\$30	
Silky dogwood (25 live stakes)	\$25		Buttonbush (25 live stakes)	\$25	
TOTAL COST: (check or cash only)					

Name	
Address	
Phone	
E-mail	

Interested in our Meadow Mix? Start Planning and Prepping Now!

By Richard Jacobs, CSWCD Conservation Specialist III

Meadows provide ground cover that protects the soil and habitat for birds and pollinators. These benefits make meadows an important practice to conserve soil and protect clean water and provide wildlife habitat. For the 2022 tree sale, the Culpeper Soil and Water Conservation District is offering a meadow mix sample for small areas of your yard or adjacent areas.

What makes a meadow? Meadows have a mix of warm-season grasses and forbs (i.e. wildflowers). A diverse mix is desired since each site is unique and some species may not grow as abundant as others. Diversity also ensures that something will be growing and blooming throughout the year and over the many stages of the meadow. Meadows do have a life cycle in Virginia. Without periodic mowing or prescribed burns, a meadow will transition into a forest. Forests are the dominate land cover of Virginia, but grassland meadows can occur where there is disturbance such as fire, grazing, wind damage and mowing (once a year). **Choosing your site:** Sunny and dry areas are best. Shady and wet areas require a more diverse seed mix and require additional maintenance to control trees and shrubs. Meadows do well in poor soil as long as there is not excessive erosion or foot traffic. Connecting the meadow with another habitat structure such as a pond, stream, forest, or rock pile will attract more wildlife. Meadows can be any size. Starting from seeds you'll want to start with 1,000 square feet. You could start as small as 100 square feet with seeds or container plants.

Preparing the site: If the site already has a good mix of native plants or you're not sure what lives there, just let it grow for a season or two. You may not need to seed the area. When you have undesirable plants that smother the native plants, you'll want to remove them and prepare a seedbed. Removal methods vary depending on size and type of vegetation.

- Smothering with plastic tarp or cardboard covered with mulch or compost can be effective. Best for small areas covered with annual grasses.
- Using a double treatment of a non-selective herbicide such as Roundup® or Rodeo® is most common for thicker stands of vegetation. Herbicide should be applied following the label's instructions and never applied on a windy or rainy day.
- Tilling every two to four weeks for one to two month is a suitable alternative. Repeated tillage weakens the root systems of perennial plants.

After undesirable plants are controlled, the soil needs to be exposed for good soil/seed contact. Rake the dead thatch and grass clippings and rake to loosen up the soil.

Seeding: The best time to seed the meadow mix is October thru December along with a winter cover crop such as annual rye or a winter grain. This seeding scheme allows for the seeds to stratify over the winter to increase germination rates.

Seeding can also be done from April to July using a summer cover crop such as oats or buckwheat.

Spread seed mixture by hand or with a broadcast spreader at a rate of 1/2 pound per 1,000 square feet evenly over the site. Mix/scratch seed into the soil with the back of a rake, do not turn soil or bury seeds. Press seed into the soil by stomping with feet or rollers. Watering of the seeds is not necessary. Meadow seeds will sprout and grow at their own pace.

Maintenance: Remove invasive and undesirable species by hand or spot herbicide. Mow once a year between November and March. March is preferred to provide winter cover for wildlife. Mow high to leave about 4-6 inches of the plant stem uncut. More specific instructions will accompany your seed order. Our packets will include the cover crop(s).

If you would like to order the meadow mix, email Stephanie DeNicola at stephanied@culpeperswcd.org.

Woods and Wildlife Conference

The 20th Annual Woods and Wildlife Conference returns to the Daniel Technology Center in Culpeper on Saturday February 24, 2024! This all-day conference is for owners of large or small tracts of land and is a one stop/first stop for individuals, families and managers to learn about woods, wildlife and other natural resources. It provides multiple links to information, sources of assistance and a broader community of landowners and professionals and will explore a myriad of forest issues relevant to woodland owners.

Contact Adam Downing at adowning@vt.edu or 540-948-6881 for more info!

It's that time of the Year Again! Live Stakes: Using Live Cuttings to Propagate Shrubby Plants to Stabilize Stream Banks and Wet Areas

NOTE: We are again including live stakes as part of the Culpeper District's Annual Tree Seedling Sale. Orders are being taken during the fall and winter for early Spring 2024 delivery. We include this article as an introduction to live staking. Assuming you know your plant identification you could possibly cut your own. However, in our opinion it is much easier to order professionally cut and stored stakes.

Whether you have an eroding stream bank or want to restore a riparian area, consider planting with live stakes. Live staking is the practice of using unrooted cuttings to propagate shrubs and some trees for establishing vegetation in difficult riparian areas such as stream banks and floodplains. Using cuttings from dormant multi-stem shrubs and trees which have the capacity to grow roots once they are tapped or hammered into the ground.

There are specific species that are particularly well suited for this; these include the silky, gray or red osier dogwoods, various willow cultivars, buttonbush, arrowwood viburnums, elderberries and sycamores. These plants root easily from cuttings. The cuttings should be between 1/2 inch and 1.5 inches in diameter and between 18 and 24 inches long.

Cuttings are taken from the "parent" tree in the dormant season, usually 2 to 3 weeks before planting in the spring (February and March). Use your thumb to gauge the diameter of the cuttings and start at the base of the branch and then cut into shorter lengths of about 24 inches. Keep cuttings cool, moist and covered until planting.

Planting live stakes involves making sure the cutting has a sharp point to help with pushing or tapping into the ground. There needs to be at least one active bud above ground and the stakes need to be planted with the bud facing up. A push rod can be used to aid planting by making a pilot hole for cutting. The live stake needs to be as deep as possible, leaving the active bud near the surface. The bottom of the planted stake should be in the soil that remains constantly wet or nearly so. Space the cuttings about 1 to 2 feet apart, depending on the desired density.

Not all of the live stakes will survive. After 2 to 5 years you can always take more cuttings from the living to replant the bare areas. Good luck planting!

Other Resources:

Fetter, Jennifer & Koch, Kristen. Live Stakes for Stream Restoration. Penn State Extension. March 17, 2015. Accessed September 2023. <https://extension.psu.edu/live-staking-for-stream-restoration>

Davis, Ryan. Live Staking: A Trusty Technique for Planting Trees and Shrubs on the Cheap. Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay. Accessed September 2023. [Live Staking: A Trusty Technique for Planting Trees and Shrubs on the Cheap - Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay \(allianceforthebay.org\)](https://allianceforthebay.org/live-staking-a-trusty-technique-for-planting-trees-and-shrubs-on-the-cheap)



Left: Stream Bank sloped, bench and toe planted with live stakes
Right: 5 years of growth, live stake willows



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Small Farm Outreach

The Small Farm Outreach Program (SFOP), a part of Cooperative Extension at Virginia State University, educates and empowers small, limited-resource, socially disadvantaged and veteran farmers and ranchers to own, operate and sustain farms and ranches independently with agricultural training programs that improve farm management skills and quality of life. For more information, visit <https://www.ext.vsu.edu/small-farm-outreach-program>.

Continued from page 5



Above left: Culpeper Clean Water Farm Award State Senator Emmett Hanger; Award recipients Sarah & Dan Coleman and their children; Division Director of the Soil and Water Division from Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation James Martin; Culpeper SWCD Associate Director Bob Williamson and elected Directors Tom O'Halloran and Dennis Verhoff



Above right: Greene Clean Water Farm Award Award recipient John McDaniel; State Senator Emmett Hanger; Award recipient Bobby McDaniel; Division Director of the Soil and Water Division from Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation James Martin; Greene County Directors Robert Runkle, Steve Morris and Sarah Sharpe.



Above left: Madison Clean Water Farm Award Award Recipient Wayne Tatum, State Senator Emmett Hanger, Award Recipient Terri Tatum, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division Director of the Soil and Water Division James Martin; Culpeper SWCD Director and Chair Lynn Graves and Madison Director Steve Hill



Above right: Orange Clean Water Farm Award State Senator Emmett Hanger; Award recipients Bobby and Terri Pace; Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division Director of the Soil and Water Division James Martin; and Culpeper SWCD Director Robert Bradford



Left :Wildlife Habitat Award: Culpeper SWCD Chair Lynn Graves; Award Recipient Dr. Amy Johnson; Natalie Islar; Erin Shibley; Chris Rademacher and Justin Proctor from the Virginia Working Landscapes Program at Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute in Front Royal

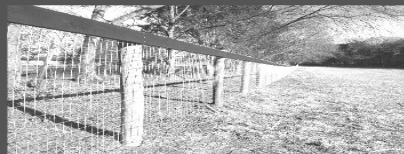
Backyard Conservation Funds Available

By Richard Jacobs, III, PE, CSWCD Conservation Specialist III

Conserving water while using attractive gardening and landscaping practices beautifies your yard, attracts beneficial pollinators, adds curb appeal and also helps improve the environment by reducing the amount of storm water runoff from your property. Creative management of those small areas of your front or backyard to address problem areas (too wet, too dry, doesn't drain, won't grow grass, etc...) now has funding available to support simple, on the ground landscape practices that benefit both you and the local environment. The Virginia Conservation Assistance Program or VCAP provides financial assistance to residential, institutional and commercial property owners to implement such practices. Payment rates vary among the practices but generally are focused on providing up to 80 percent of the cost. The district will provide technical resources for your planning efforts and visit your site to better understand what you hope to achieve. For more information on VCAP visit <http://vaswcd.org/vcap> or contact the District at 540-825-8591 or richardj@culpeperswcd.org

0% Interest Loans Available

Are you interested in conservation practices but do not have the money upfront to fund the project? No worries. Department of Environmental Quality's Ag BMP Loan Program offers funds for you with no money upfront with 0% interest, no long-term requirement, and potential for principal forgiveness. Fortunate for you, projects are accepted year-round and reviewed monthly. Debt repayment begins 6 months after project completion with 1-to-10-year repayment schedules depending on loan amount and asset useful life. DEQ will prioritize applications and tentative authorization will be granted. Contact DEQ at 804-929-5085 to find out if you're eligible..



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Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Treatment Cost-Share Program

Contributed by Virginia Department of Forestry

The hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA), *Adelges tsugae*, is a non-native insect that feeds on sap and stored nutrients of eastern hemlock trees. This species, originally from Asia, has infested hemlocks in the eastern United States since its accidental introduction in the 1950s. The insects are small and settle at the base of hemlock needles where they insert piercing, sucking mouthparts to feed. They cover themselves with a white, waxy secretion giving them the characteristic “cotton ball” appearance on the underside of the needles. Since its introduction, HWA has spread throughout the native range of eastern hemlocks and has altered hemlock ecosystems in the eastern United States. To learn more about this insect pest and control options available, please use the links provided in the resource library below.

Treating hemlock trees for this destructive non-native insect increases the chance of preserving genetic material of hemlock trees throughout the state. The Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Treatment Cost-Share Program can help landowners and organizations offset project costs of the treatment of approved eastern or Carolina hemlock trees. Cost-share payment is a reimbursement up to 100% of direct project costs up to \$500. If the sum of project costs is over \$500, then cost-share payment will be \$500 OR 50% of direct project costs, whichever is higher. Cost-share payment may not exceed \$1,500 per organization or landowner. Treatment of hemlock trees must be one of the approved methods listed below and all trees must be assessed by a DOF forester prior to enrollment.

Eligibility

Eligible applicants include Virginia landowners and organizations (e.g., municipalities, non-profits, educational institutions and homeowner associations).

Eligible treatments include:

- **Trunk injection** of an imidacloprid product
- **Soil drench** of an imidacloprid or dinotefuran product
- **Soil injection** of an imidacloprid or dinotefuran product
- **Basal bark spray** of an imidacloprid or dinotefuran product

All applications not done by landowners on their property must be conducted by a Certified Pesticide Applicator in good standing with VDACS. All treatment applications must be conducted in accordance with the directions for use as they appear on the product label that has been approved by the EPA.

Review publications in the Resource Library for program specifics and additional information on hemlock management.

To Apply

Complete Form 6.7 Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Cost-Share Application. If there are multiple landowners, Form 3.10 Multiple Landowners Supplement will be required.

Apply by contacting your local DOF forester.



New Forester Assignments:

Culpeper & Rappahannock: Peter Schoderbek 434-282-4169


peter.schoderbek@dof.virginia.gov

Greene & Madison: Ed Furlow 540-395-1164 ed.furlow@dof.virginia.gov


Orange: Stuart Baker 434-987-8326 stuart.baker@dof.virginia.gov



FREE LAWN SOIL TESTS ARE STILL AVAILABLE!
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stephanied@culpeperswcd.org for info!



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Habitat Restoration

Pond Restoration

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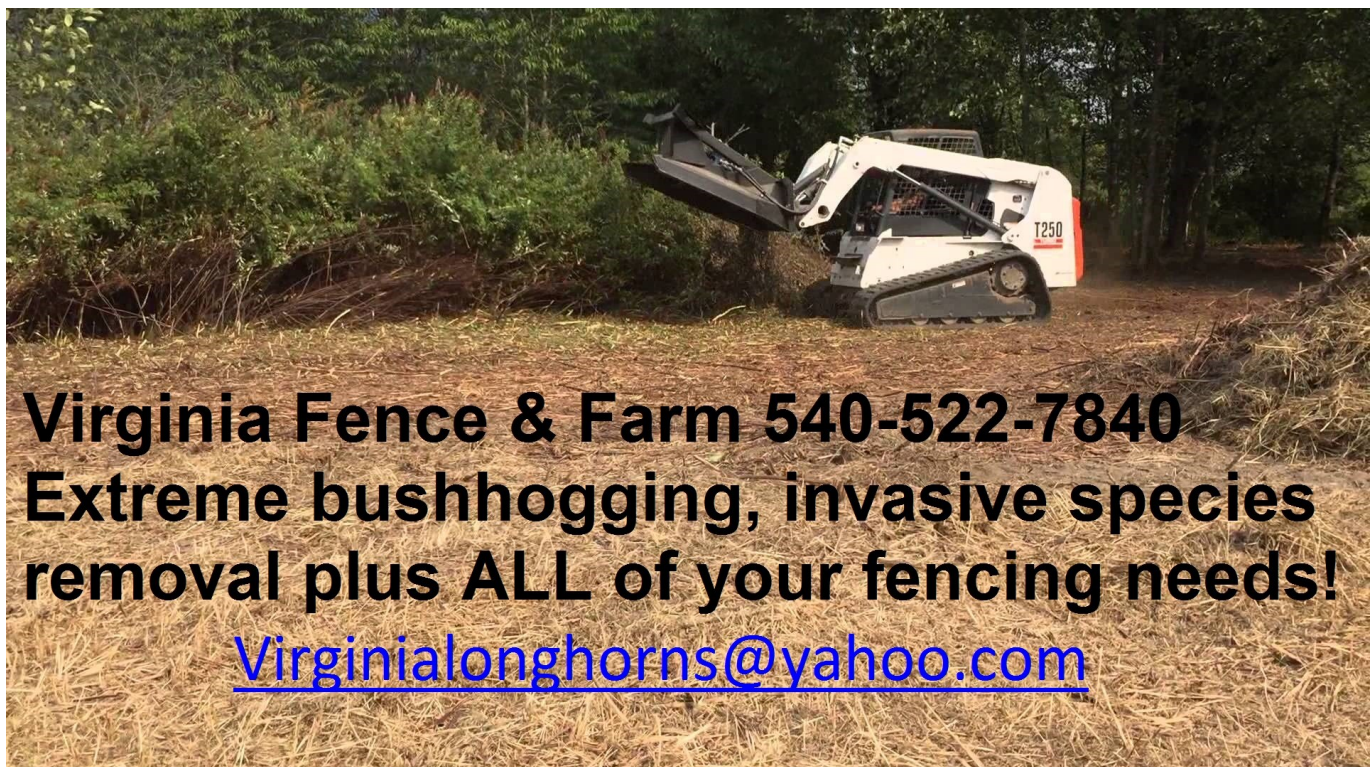
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The District carries nonwoven geotextile (filter fabric) for sale that meets most state and federally funded project requirements, as well as many on-farm needs. Geotextile is sold by the foot, which comes in 12.5' widths. Please call the Culpeper Office at 540-825-8591 for pricing and more information!



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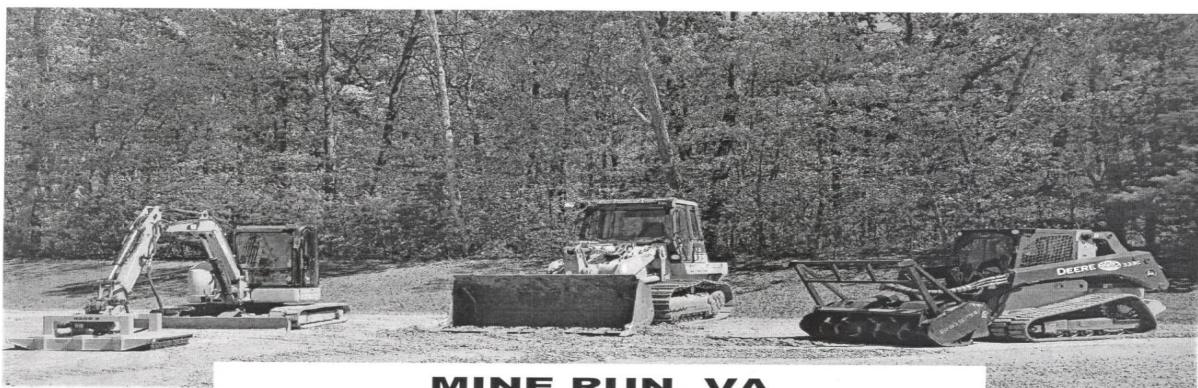
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Be a habitat hero



Photo: Blythe Merritt

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS:

Plants found April to December

Small 4 petaled pink flowers

Triangular, toothed leaves often red underneath

Seeds are green, then black in autumn

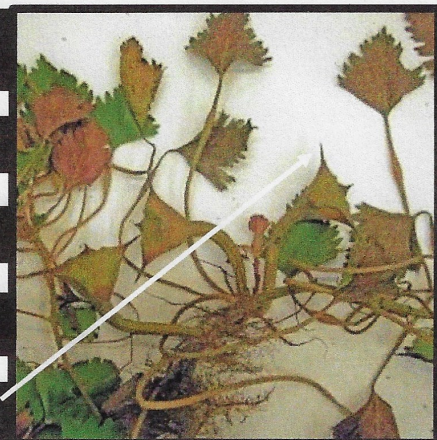


Photo: Nancy Rybicki

Help us find this damaging plant invader.

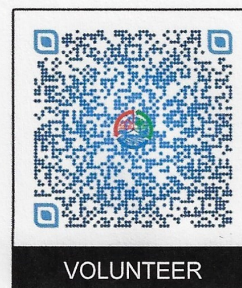
- Two-horned trap (Trapa bispinosa), also known as two-horned water chestnut is a floating, rooted weed of lakes, ponds, and rivers.
- Large mats clog waterways, disrupt boating, fishing, and harm wildlife.

What you can do:

- ✓ Take photos and report to USGS using the QR code below.
- ✓ Volunteer to pull out trapa from our waterways, throw away from water, spread on land to dry



REPORT HERE



VOLUNTEER



Caution! Barbed, sharp seeds attach to animals and fabric to spread.



Translation
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Is Our Top Priority.

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