



CONSERVATION QUARTERLY

Volume 7, Issue 3 | Q3 2024

Helping landowners protect soil and water
quality since 1938.

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NRCS UPDATE

Nancy Metcalf, District Conservationist

It's that time of year when we're all waiting on rain to help our crops, farmers are making hay and harvesting small grain and with a little luck maybe everyone is getting a chance to enjoy some summer barbecues, maybe a boat ride, steamed crabs and if you're really lucky, some pool or beach time. And if you work for NRCS, it's that time where we are steady working on completing our program contracting for the year. NRCS has received record levels of funding for our EQIP, CSP and Easement programs that we hope will continue for the next couple years.

If you'd like to find out what opportunities might benefit your operation or property, I encourage you to contact us and schedule a time to meet with one of our NRCS conservationists. We've been fortunate to have hired Peggy Lowman who you'll meet in the following pages. She and Jason Merrick are our Conservationists in the Kent field office who can help you navigate our programs and find opportunities to fit your needs. NRCS accepts applications year-round; any received now will be for the 2025 program year. One program I'd like to highlight is the Conservation Stewardship Program. We've included a CSP Fact Sheet in this newsletter. I hope you take a look and schedule a time with us to find out what this program and others can offer you. In the meantime, enjoy your summer.

MASCD COLORING CONTEST

The Maryland Association of Soil Conservation Districts (MASCD) serves as the voice of Maryland's 23 soil and water conservation districts on state legislative issues.

Every year, Shelly Gsell reaches out to Kent County's public and private schools, first through fifth grade, teachers to ask for students participation in the MASCD's Coloring Contest. Enjoy our 2024 winning entries!

Class A: K-1st

Class B: 2nd-3rd

Class C: 4th-5th



1st Place
Garnet Elementary



1st Place
Garnet Elementary



1st Place
Galena Elementary



2nd Place
Rock Hall Elementary



2nd Place
Kent School



2nd Place
Galena Elementary



3rd Place
Garnet Elementary



3rd Place
Chestertown Christian Academy



3rd Place
Garnet Elementary

MDA COVER CROP SIGN-UP

Cover crop sign up time is upon us. Applications will be completed in the office starting June 21, 2024. Here is what your soil conservation district needs from you.

- Application, completed and signed
- Signature page of the MDA 2024-2025 Winter Cover Crop Program Requirements and Agreement.
- Current Nutrient Management Plan Certification. (Speak with your nutrient management contractor.)
- IRS Form W-9 if there has been a change in address, entity or owner.
- Deadline to sign-up: July 17, 2024

Someone is in the office between 7:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. to assist you. See you soon.

WELCOME ELIZABETH JAMISON



Liz is a USDA program support specialist who's shared with Harford and Cecil county offices. She streamlines the administrative sign up process for USDA conservation programs. She studied environmental management at University of Maryland, College Park.

Her dedication to conservation is based on her belief that nature is important to preserve. Please join us in welcoming Liz!



WELCOME PEGGY LOWMAN



Peggy studied Agricultural Production at Del Tech. Her first job was at Delaware's Kent Conservation District working as a planner before going to Delaware Department of Transportation where she was an environmental specialist. She is our newest NRCS natural resource specialist. Her arrival is a long time coming. Please help us welcome Peggy!

COVER CROP - APPLYING NON-POULTRY MANURE AFTER PLANTING

- All cover crop on field to receive non-poultry manure must be planted by October 1, 2024.
- Apply manure 4 weeks after planting and prior to December 15, 2024.
- \$50 per acre.
- No fertilizer application after December 15.



The Maryland Association of Soil Conservation Districts awarded the following:

Charlie Miller-"2023 Outstanding Leadership".
Our KSWCD Newsletter-"2023 Outstanding Communications".

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Jenny Freebery, Conservation Planner

This winter and spring have been busy for our office with environmental education. Conservation planners Jenny Lee Freebery and Kelsie Fronheiser did mock interviews with the Kent County High School (KCHS) agricultural students to help them practice for job interviews and later judged the ag students' senior project posters. There were a lot of great senior projects this year including nutrient runoff, crayfish farming, and so many more! Jenny hosted a table at KCHS Ag Day this year, which is run by the high school students and brings first and second graders from all the public schools in Kent to attend different stations and learn about ag. The Kent Soil and Water Conservation District table was about all the life in the soil and Jenny, along with intern Paul Myers, showed the young students worms, ants, fungi and more soil organisms. Janet Sigler created cards with fun facts about many soil organisms for the students to look at. Jenny and Kelsie taught middle school students at Minary's Dream Alliance about soils, including texturing different types of soil and augering in the garden to see what type of soil they are working with.

Kelsie and Jenny have been reading to elementary and pre-school age students with the Maryland Agricultural Education Foundation ag literacy book of the year. This year's story is called "Farm Boots" by Lisl H. Detlefsen, and the lesson includes a game about different types of farms and the products that come from them. They read to around 250 students from five different schools/programs this year. Jenny talked about careers in soil conservation and agriculture with elementary school students at Galena Elementary Career Day.

Although Kent doesn't have a team, this year Jenny helped with the regional and state Envirothon competition- a high school environmental competition where students work in teams of five to use the real tools professionals use to solve problems in natural resources including soils, forestry, aquatics, and wildlife.

Jenny taught a lesson on watersheds at the Judy Center for toddlers where the students used a hands-on watershed model to see how pollution on land impacts the water.

These students are our future, so it is rewarding for our office to be able to work to get them excited about conservation and agriculture.



2024 Galena Elementary School Career Day



Kelsie at Mock Interview



Jenny at Ag. Day



Kelsie reading "Farm Boots" by Lisl H. Detlefsen

2025 MDA “ENERGIZE YOUR SOIL” COVER CROP BUDGET INCENTIVE CHANGES

MDA’s 2024-2025 Cover Crop Program.

- No change in the budget.
- Reduced base payment: \$50 per acre across the board.
- Increased early planting incentive, (planted by 10/10) for incorporated acres: \$25 per acre.
- Increased tier 2 incentive (planted 10/11 to 11/5) for incorporated acres: \$10 per acre.
- Reduced delayed termination incentive: \$10 per acre.
- Reduced late planted (11/6-11/15) incorporated acres. No late kill down incentive. May be eligible for \$40 / acre. Must not kill down until May 1.
- Planting green may occur prior to May 1. Herbicide application after May 1 may be eligible for delayed termination incentive.
- Remember, when planting a mix, the species with the earliest planting date determines the planting deadline.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY MAKING FARM RECONSTITUTIONS

When changes in farm ownership or operation take place, a farm reconstitution is necessary. The reconstitution — or recon — is the process of combining or dividing farms or tracts of land based on the farming operation.

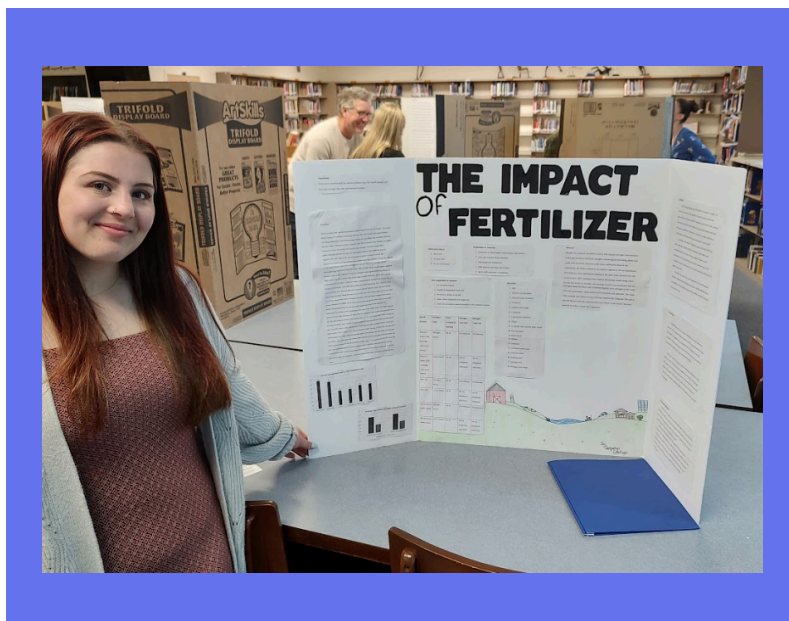
To be effective for the current fiscal year, farm combinations and farm divisions must be requested by August 1 of the fiscal year for farms subject to the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) program. A reconstitution is considered to be requested when all of the required signatures are on FSA-155 and all other applicable documentation, such as proof of ownership, is submitted.

Total Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and non-ARC/PLC farms may be reconstituted at any time.

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2025 MDA COVER CROP “ENERGIZE YOUR SOIL” PAYMENT STRUCTURE

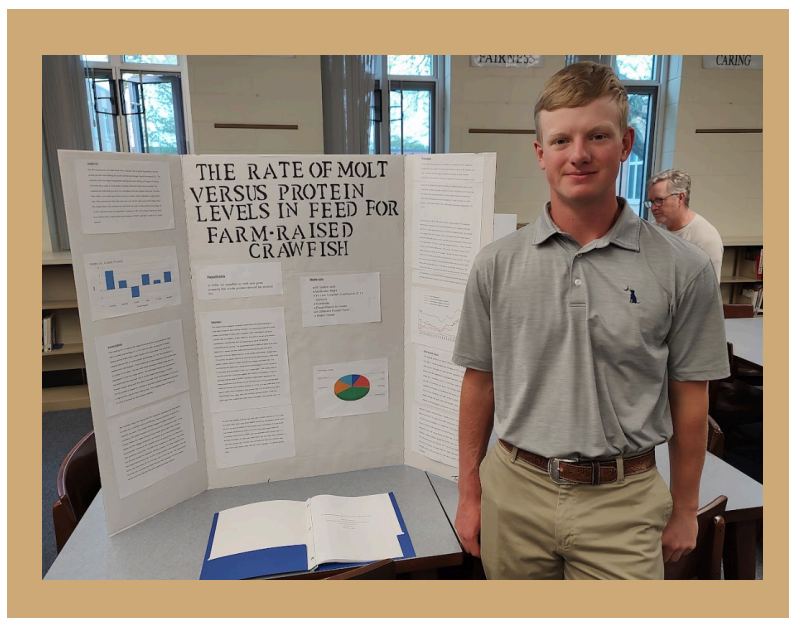
Traditional Cover Crop Payment Options	No-Till	Conventional	Broadcast w/light tillage/ Minimum Tillage or Vertical Tillage	Aerial	Broadcast Stalk Chop and Broadcast Cultipacker
Base Payment	\$50/ac	\$50/ac	\$50/ac	\$50/ac	\$50/ac
Plant on or before October 10, add:	\$25/ac	\$25/ac	\$25/ac	\$0	\$0
Plant between October 11 and November 5, add	\$10/ac	\$10/ac	\$10/ac	\$0	\$0
Aerial seeding into standing corn planted on or before 9/10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10/ac	\$0
Plant Rye, Triticale or a multi species cover crop add:	\$20/ac	\$20/ac	\$20/ac	\$20/ac	\$20/ac
Incentive for Delayed Termination after 5/1	\$10/ac	\$10/ac	\$10/ac	\$10/ac	\$10/ac
MAXIMUM PAYMENT AMOUNT	\$105/ac	\$105/ac	\$105/ac	\$90/ac	\$80/ac
Late planted cover crop Incorporated acres 11/6 thru 11/15 FLAT RATE	\$40/ac	\$40/ac	\$40/ac	\$0	\$0
Acres receiving non-poultry manure after planting- no incentives	\$50/ac	\$50/ac	\$50/ac	\$50/ac	\$50/ac



KENT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

By Jenny Freebery, Conservation Planner

On May 24th all of the seniors on an agriculture pathway at Kent County High School presented their final projects. Conservation Planners Kelsie Fronheiser and Jenny Lee Freebery helped to judge the science fair style posters highlighting the journey the 20 or so students went through for their experiments.



Pictured here are Jackie Grafton with her research on the impact of buffers and type of fertilizer on nitrogen in the water and Trice Moore about the impact of protein on crawfish growth and how it would impact crawfish farming. Their teacher Jen Kuhl-Depp helped them find projects that suited their interests and assisted them through the experimental process.

WITH HEART-FELT SYMPATHY

Robert W. Leager, Jr.: September 20, 1934 - April 19, 2024.

Barbara Ann Chance: November 20, 1943 - April 13, 2024.

Allen L. Coleman: February 11, 1959 - April 20, 2024.

Julia Anne Curlett Stap: September 13, 1943 - April 12, 2024.

Joseph R. Blodgett: January 2, 1963 - December 4, 2023.

Always in our memory... forever in our hearts



Conservation takes all of us to protect our land and maintain our natural resources for today and the next generation. We thank you for inviting us to work for you.

This spring we built 2.5 miles of waterways. Here are a few photos. We are proud of the benefit our work accomplishes and the importance it brings to our community.



GRASSED WATERWAYS



GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES

The Maryland Department of Agriculture is currently offering cost-share for potentially up to 100% of cost.

JOKE JUNCTION

Why can't you tell secrets on a farm?

Because the corn has ears and the potatoes have eyes.

Why do cows like being told farm jokes?

Because they like to be am-o-o-osed.

What is sheep's favorite game?

Baaaa-dminton



2024 PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

In partnership with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, our burn team, Sam Leaverton, Kelsie Fronheiser and Jesse Downey, completed prescribed burning on 100 acres of Conservation Reserve Program and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program acres. They also assisted with prescribed burning on 250 acres of state-owned land.



THE BENEFITS OF PRESCRIBED FIRE ON DELMARVA LANDSCAPES

By Jesse Downey, Soil Conservation Technician

Fire plays an important role in many ecosystems. It not only helps to maintain desirable wildlife habitat but also prevents forest overcrowding and lessens the severity and frequency of large, uncontrollable wildfires. Prescribed fire is the planned use of fire to achieve these or other natural resource and agricultural goals. A prescribed fire, or controlled burn, is a planned low-intensity fire that is often used to remove fuel from wildfire prone areas, stimulate the natural regeneration of vegetative species, and to alter landscapes to improve wildlife habitats. Recent studies have shown that the repeated use of fire also reduces the tick population. There are many additional benefits of prescribed burning in ecosystems that need periodic fire to remain healthy.

On Delmarva, studies show that fire has been used as a management practice for centuries. Native American tribes throughout the region used fire to control landscapes, remove unwanted vegetation, and even for hunting purposes. Because fire has always been a part of this environment, it plays a vital role in maintaining the many ecosystems that became adapted to fire. Prescribed fires mimic naturally occurring low intensity fires to help manage and maintain these ecosystems. Research has shown that fire manipulated landscapes have also been more attractive to migratory waterfowl and other avian species. Prescribed fire allows the desired vegetative species to thrive in these landscapes, providing food and shelter for the fowl.

In recent years, there has been a shift to focusing on the use of fire to restore the native Bobwhite Quail population on Delmarva. Our unique landscape consists of agricultural fields split by hedgerows, pine stands, creeks and hardwood drains. These are all areas that can be managed by fire to allow for desired habitat conditions. Delmarva's location and agriculturally focused landscape provide challenges to reintroducing fire due to the numerous cities, livestock operations, neighborhoods, highways, etc. that all present their own challenges. However, with awareness, there is a growing interest in the benefits that fire can provide to wildlife.

Contact our office if you are interested in discussing prescribed fire potential on your property in Kent County.



COGONGRASS: AN INVASIVE MENACE TO FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF

By Kyle Magdziuk, Game Bird Biologist, Tall Timbers

On this particular morning in the beginning of June, I was like a little kid on Christmas morning, excited to start counting whistling quail for the first time on a property that I've been working closely with. After all, the sound of whistling quail is the ultimate reward for the countless hours of habitat management over the last year. The air was cool and calm, not a cloud in sight, a perfect morning for monitoring. The property manager and I detected a couple different whistling quail at this specific location. We walked back to the truck, happy to have heard some quail and admiring the response from wildflowers, ragweed, partridge pea, and native grasses following a prescribed fire that occurred earlier in the spring. We got in the truck to head to the next survey location, but as we were backing out, we noticed something that didn't look quite right, something that stood out from what we were just admiring. We stopped and looked out of the windows. Simultaneously, we asked each other "Is that what I think that is?" We were looking at a bright green grass with some puffy white seed heads on top of it, one of the key identifiers of Cogongrass. My heart skipped a beat.

I've spent a few years working in the heart of quail country, the Red Hills region of South Georgia and North Florida. I've listened to renowned quail managers refer to it as your worst nightmare and paint the picture as one. I became all too familiar with its reputation for ruining upland habitat. As soon as we detected it that one morning earlier in June, I made calls to talk with

the folks who actively treat it, to ensure that this new population would be treated in the most effective ways possible. These were discussions I was hoping to never have, but as the saying goes, especially with invasive species, it wasn't a matter of if, but when we would find it.

Introduction to the United States

Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*) is a perennial grass species native to Southeast Asia. Often referred to as "the weed from hell" and commonly sold as cultivated ornamental grasses under the names Japanese Blood Grass and Red Baron, Cogongrass has spread rapidly across the globe wreaking havoc on ecosystems and economies alike. In this article, we dive into its introduction to the United States, its biological impacts, and strategies for controlling its spread.

Cogongrass was first introduced to the United States through the port of Mobile in 1912 as packaging material with satsuma plants from Japan. In the 1920s, it was planted for cattle forage in Mississippi. Since then, it has found growing wild in Alabama, and spread into Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, and the Carolinas. Its aggressive growth and ability to outcompete native vegetation quickly became apparent, as it is often considered as one of the worst invasive plants in the world.

continued on page 11.

Cogongrass continued from page 10

As a matter of fact, the USDA considers it as the 7th worst weed in the world. This invasive has ventured into colder climates, being reported in Virginia and now, as of early June 2024, Cogongrass was detected and confirmed in Talbot County, Maryland.

Biological Impacts:

Cogongrass poses numerous threats to ecosystems and biodiversity. Its dense, mat-forming, growth trait shades out native plants, reducing biodiversity and altering habitat structure. This monoculture formation also increases the risk of wildfires, as Cogongrass has a high biomass, and contains flammable oils in its leaves which make it burn extremely hot. It can displace native wildlife such as small mammals, insects, and ground nesting birds because of its dense cover. Furthermore, Cogongrass alters soil chemistry, leading to reduced nutrient availability for native plants. Its extensive rhizome system allows it to spread rapidly, forming dense infestations that are difficult to eradicate. This aggressive spread can degrade natural habitats, disrupt ecosystem functions, and negatively impact wildlife populations.

Identifying Features:

Cogongrass exhibits a broad tolerance for environmental conditions, making it highly adaptable to a wide range of habitats. It thrives in disturbed areas such as roadsides, agricultural fields, pastures, and forest edges.

Cogongrass can also invade natural habitats, including pine forests, wetlands, and coastal dunes, where it outcompetes native vegetation.

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1. Blades: Cogongrass blades are $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, typically flat, linear, and sharp-edged, with a prominent white, off-set midrib that gives them a wiry appearance. The blades have a bright, light green color and can grow up to 6 feet in length, but usually between 3 and 4 feet. In the fall, Cogongrass can have a reddish or brown appearance following a frost.



Photo: Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org.

Photo: James H. Miller & Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society, Bugwood.org

2. Margins: The leaf margins, or edges of the leaf blade, of Cogongrass are often serrated, with small, sharp teeth. This feature distinguishes it from many native grass species, which typically have smooth leaf margins.

continued on page 12

Cogongrass continued from page 11.

3. Seedheads:

Cogongrass produces distinctive seed heads usually in late March to June and are often white with a feathery appearance. The seedheads are 2-8 inches in length and are borne on tall stalks above the foliage. Each inflorescence can generate roughly 3,000 seeds, which are prone to wind dispersion.



Photos: Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

4. Rhizomes:

One of the most characteristic features of Cogongrass is its extensive rhizome system. These underground stems can spread horizontally, forming dense mats that allow the plant to aggressively colonize large areas. They contain many sharp points, strongly segmented, they are covered in flaky scales, and is bright white underneath those scales. It only takes one segment of the rhizome to start a new plant if disturbed and transported on equipment.



Photos: Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

Controlling Strategies:

Cogongrass requires a multi-faceted approach due to its resilience and adaptability. Do not attempt to mow by any means, anywhere near an area with flowering Cogongrass. Thoroughly clean any heavy equipment or vehicles that have been used in or around the areas of Cogongrass. This will help stop Cogongrass from spreading further. Chemical control, in the late spring and again in the fall with herbicides containing glyphosate, imazapyr, or a combination of both, is the most effective protocol for long-term management. If using glyphosate, one treatment a year will not be sufficient to control Cogongrass. It may take as long as three years of consistent treatments to eradicate an established patch of Cogongrass. It is not considered a successful eradication until there are no re-sprouts for at least three consecutive years and even following a successful eradication, monitoring should continue for a few years as Cogongrass has been known to reappear. As always, abide by the rates, regulations, and restrictions on any chemical label.

Cogongrass represents a significant threat to ecosystems and economies worldwide. Its introduction to the United States highlights the need for vigilance in preventing the spread of invasive species. Through integrated management approaches and collaborative efforts, we can work towards controlling and mitigating the impacts of Cogongrass on our environment.

Making Farm Reconstitutions continued from page 5...

The following are the different methods used when doing a farm recon:

- Estate Method — the division of bases, allotments and quotas for a parent farm among heirs in settling an estate
- Designation of Landowner Method — may be used when (1) part of a farm is sold or ownership is transferred; (2) an entire farm is sold to two or more persons; (3) farm ownership is transferred to two or more persons; (4) part of a tract is sold or ownership is transferred; (5) a tract is sold to two or more persons; or (6) tract ownership is transferred to two or more persons. In order to use this method, the land sold must have been owned for at least three years, or a waiver granted, and the buyer and seller must sign a Memorandum of Understanding
- DCP Cropland Method — the division of bases in the same proportion that the DCP cropland for each resulting tract relates to the DCP cropland on the parent tract
- Default Method — the division of bases for a parent farm with each tract maintaining the bases attributed to the tract level when the reconstitution is initiated in the system.

For questions on your farm reconstitution, contact the Kent County USDA Farm Service Agency at 410-778-5353 ext 2.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LOCKBRIAR FARMS



Lockbriar Farms is now on the Maryland's Ice Cream Trail List! The List encourages the public to visit local farms. Way to go Jacqueline!

marylandsbest.maryland.gov/24239-2/

SAVE THE DATE

UMES Extension
and partners present.

UMES
AUG 2024

AG SHOWCASE

ATTENDEES

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE
UMES EXTENSION

Atlantic Tractor
We Live It.

Simplot
GROWER SOLUTIONS

**FREE TO ATTEND!
LUNCH PROVIDED!**

9:00 am – 3:00 pm
Wednesday, August 7, 2024
(Rain Date: August 8, 2024)

UMES Research, Extension and Teaching Farm
10789 Stewart Neck Road
Princess Anne, MD

Pre-registration by August 2nd required.

FEATURING:

- Interactive crop and equipment demos
- Corn variety field trials
- New phosphorus management products
- Weather and pest tech for crop scouting
- Precision ag equipment and tools
- John Deere Core Technology

Scan this QR Code to pre-register for the event.

<https://bit.ly/4c6cRjY>



Conservation Stewardship Program

Take Conservation to the Next Level



What is CSP?

The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) is a federal program that offers technical and financial assistance to help agricultural and forest producers take their conservation efforts to the next level. The program is designed to compensate agricultural and forest producers who agree to increase their level of conservation by adopting additional conservation activities and maintaining their baseline level of conservation. CSP is for producers who are passionate about conservation and environmental stewardship.

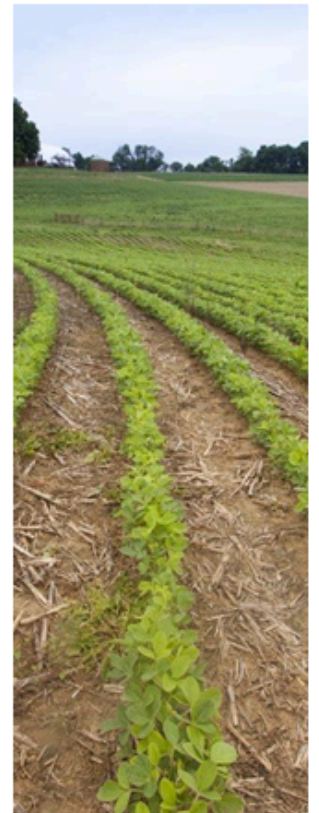
How CSP Works

CSP is a 5-year program that offers opportunities for producers to expand on existing conservation efforts by applying new conservation practices and enhancements. These new activities will help enhance natural resources and improve the operation. For example, if you have been planting a cover crop, you may decide to try an enhancement for a multi-species cover crop or implement a deep-rooted cover crop to break up soil compaction.

If you decide to apply for CSP, a conservation planner will have a one-on-one consultation with you to evaluate your current management system and the resources on your land. This will calculate your "stewardship threshold" which determines your eligibility. You will then work with the NRCS conservation planner to select new CSP conservation practices and enhancements. If your application is selected for funding, CSP offers annual payments for implementing these practices on your land in addition to operating and maintaining existing conservation efforts.

Land Eligibility

Eligible lands include private agricultural lands, agricultural Indian lands, nonindustrial private forest land, farmstead, associated agricultural lands and public land that is under the control of the applicant and part of their operation. There is no minimum acreage requirement. CSP enrolls your entire operation into the program, not just one specific field or tract. Forest lands require a current Forest Management Plan.



CSP Payments

Annual CSP payments are made once per year for the 5 years of the contract and have 2 components:

- **BASE PAYMENTS:** Payments to maintain the existing level of conservation based on the land uses included in the contract (this is based on the Stewardship Threshold evaluation and acres enrolled)
- **PRACTICE PAYMENTS:** Payments to implement additional conservation practices and enhancements.

MINIMUM PAYMENT: A \$4,000 minimum payment applies for each of the 5 years of the contract.

Apply Today!

Contact your local USDA Service Center for more information or to fill out an application. Office locations can be found at www.nrcs.usda.gov/contact/find-a-service-center.

Maryland

Natural Resources Conservation Service

nrcs.usda.gov/maryland



USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

November 2023

MARYLAND DIRECT DEPOSIT AUTHORIZATION

The Maryland Direct Deposit Form offers secure payments of MDA Cover Crop and Cost-Share programs directly to your bank account of choice.

There are two ways to obtain the direct deposit form:

1. Ask soil conservation office staff.
2. <https://marylandtaxes.gov/forms/state-accounting/static-files/GADX10Form.pdf>

Mail completed form and voided check to the address on the bottom of the instructions.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

We never tire of expressing our gratitude to Kent County's residents and business owners for their support with our 2023 Cooperators Dinner celebration. The Sponsor Board proudly hangs in our office entry as an outward sign of their generosity.

Our 2024 Cooperators Dinner will be Friday, April 11, 2025 at Red Acres Farm.

We are looking for event sponsors and items for the silent auction to benefit the S. Wickes Westcott, Jr. Scholarship.

If you missed last year, this is your chance. We were told that it is fast becoming a great social event. Share a meal with 200 friends and celebrate the hard work of one of our own. What more could you want? We welcome you to be a part of it all!

Please contact our office to sponsor.

IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Kent County Weed Control:

Jim Calao: 410-841-5920 or
Jim.Calao@Maryland.gov

Maryland Department of Agriculture:

- 2022 Annual Report:
https://mda.maryland.gov/pages/annual_reports.aspx
- Bird Flu Biosecurity and Nutrient Management Practices and Manure Transport Permits:
<https://news.maryland.gov/mda/bird-flu-blog>
410-279-4003.
- Conservation Resource Newsletter:
https://mda.maryland.gov/resource_conservation/Pages/default.aspx
- Spotted Lanternfly: (410-841-5920) or
dontbug.md@maryland.gov.

Maryland Forest Service:

Andrew Amoruso and Shaun Creasey: (410) 819-4121.

University of Maryland Extension Kent County:

Dwayne Joseph, PhD: (443) 480-8369; Craig McSparran, Nutrient Management : 410-991-3114.

Important Links:

<https://www.farmers.gov>
<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/md/home>

BROCOLLI SALAD

<https://www.loveandlemons.com/broccoli-slaw-recipe/>

- 5 cups broccoli florets and stems, julienne
- 1/4 cup red onion or shallot, finely chopped
- 1/3 cup dried cranberries
- 1 cup carrots, julienne
- 1/2 cup almonds, slivered
- 1 cup red cabbage, julienne

Dressing:

- 3/4 cup mayonnaise
- 1/4 cup sour cream
- 1 1/2 tablespoon. white wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt



USDA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER, EMPLOYER AND LENDER
QUESTIONS? CONTACT JANET.SIGLER@MARYLAND.GOV

PSRRT MKTG
US POSTAGE PD
PERMIT NO. 145
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Kent Soil & Water Conservation District
122 Speer Road, Suite 4
Chestertown, MD 21620

