FOREVER GREEN TREE AND SHRUB SALE

2019 Reference Guide

WAYNE COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
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INTRODUCTION

Trees beautify our communities and countryside. They shade and cool our homes, bring wildlife to our backyard, and mark the changing of seasons. Trees are a source of countless products including lumber and food. They clean the air we breathe and help protect rivers and streams whose water we drink.

In order for trees to provide all these benefits, we need to care for the trees we already have and to plant more. Planting and caring for trees is something each individual can do to improve their local community and the environment.

WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEEDLINGS AND TRANSPLANTS?

Seedlings will have a smaller root system and less branching than transplants. Transplants develop stronger root systems and better branching. You can expect to get a mature tree faster with a transplant and a better survival rate.
**SPECIES DESCRIPTIONS**

1. **Balsam Fir** *Abies balsamea* – One of the more important conifers in the northern United States and in Canada. It is a small to medium-sized tree used primarily for pulp and light frame construction and it is one of the most popular Christmas trees. Wildlife rely extensively on this tree for food and shelter. Grows 45’-75’, 25’ spread.

2. **Concolor Fir** *Abies concolor* – A species native to the western US, concolor fir (aka white fir), can live for up to 300 years and range in height from 60’ to a towering 200’. The 2-3” aromatic needles are retained after the tree is cut, making this an excellent selection for a Christmas tree. It’s tolerance to drought and heat will help this tree survive in a planted landscape as well. Shallow–wide spreading root system are good for reducing erosion and soil stabilization.

3. **Fraser Fir** *Abies fraseri* – A narrow, pyramidal tree with glossy, dark green needles. The undersides of the needles have two white rows. Not suited for hot, dry sites as it prefers moist, well-drained sites. 55’ tall with a 25’ spread.

4. **White Pine** *Pinus strobus* – Soft, blue-green needles that are 2 to 5 inches long in bundles of five. Growth is rapid at first but slows down with age. Prefers a sunny location and tolerates most moist, well drained soils. 50’-80’ tall with 20’-40’ spread.

5. **Colorado Blue Spruce** *Picea pungens* – A magnificent sight of silver blue-green spruce. Rated one of the most popular evergreens. It grows well while young and matures at 50-75’ tall with a 10’-20’ spread in the landscape, up to 135’ and 35’ spread in the wild.

6. **Norway Spruce** *Picea abies* – Fastest growing of the spruces. Develops strong graceful branches that are covered with dark green needles. Ideal windbreaker. Matures at 60’ tall; 25’ spread.

7. **White Spruce** *Picea glauca* – Beautiful year-round color. Known for needles and cones that always hang down. Narrow straight and tall tree. Tolerates most soil conditions. Grows 40’-60’ tall with a 10’-20’ spread.

8. **American Arbor Vitae** (White Cedar) *Thuja occidentalis* – The narrow, pyramid shape makes it a natural choice for windbreaks. Tall and elegant, it requires almost no care when used as a hedge or screen. Can grow to 40’-60’ with a spread of up to 15’ in the wild, but 20’-30’ tall with a 12’ spread in urban settings is more typical. Plant 3 feet apart for hedge.

9. **Douglas-Fir** *Pseudotsuga menziesii* – This magnificent specimen has a pyramid shape and a straight trunk. The needles are bluish green, occasionally yellowish green. It prefers sun or light shade, moist, well drained, acid or neutral soil, but is found in its native habit on rocky mountain slopes. Matures at 40’-70’ tall, 12’-20’ spread in the home landscape, over 100’ in a natural setting.

**DECIDUOUS SHRUBS**

10. **Arrowwood** *Viburnum dentatum* – This multi-stemmed rounded shrub has creamy white flowers May to June. In late September Arrowwood will produce a blue black fruit that is attractive to birds. This plant is adaptable to all soils and climates. Grows 6’-15’ tall.

11. **American Elderberry** *Sambucus canadensis* – Multi-stemmed shrub with white flowers blossoming in mid-June. Fruits ripen into purple-black berries in mid-August. Tolerates many different soils and even roadside conditions. Grows 5’-12’ tall depending on pruning.
12. **American Cranberry Viburnum trilobum** – Multi-stemmed 8’-12’ shrub that produces white flowers and famous bright red berries from September through February. These fruits are an important source of food for humans and wildlife.

13. **Forsythia Forsythia x intermedia** – One of springs’ first bloomers. Leaves are green or yellow in the fall, sometimes with a bit of purple. Can be used as a hedge when planted at 2’-4’ spacing. Plant in full sun to maximize flowers. Prune after flowering. Grows 8’-10’ tall, 10’-12’ spread.

14. **Rose of Sharon ‘Althea’ Hibiscus syriacus** – 8-12’ erect shrub or small tree with numerous upright branches. This plant flowers July through September. Althea will tolerate moist soils, full sun and is pH adaptable.
15. **Ninebark** *Physocarpus opulifolius* – 5-9’ spreading shrub. May-June it has white flowers and in mid-September it has a red fruit with beautiful exfoliating bark. Tolerates full sun and dry conditions.

16. **Common Lilac** *Syringa vulgaris* – Leggy, upright shrub with fragrant, showy flowers that bloom in May. Prefers full sun with well-drained, slightly acidic soil. Grows 8’-15’ tall with 6’-12’ spread

### DECIDUOUS TREES


18. **American Sycamore** *Platanus occidentalis* – The patchy exfoliating pattern bark of a Sycamore gives way to a mosaic of light yellow, reddish-orange, olive, light brown and dark to light gray splotches as the tree matures, making this tree aesthetically pleasing year round. This tree is fast growing and prefers moist soils. Grows 75-100’ tall with a massive trunk.

19. **Black Cherry** *Prunus serotina* – 50’ high tree with a pendulous branched crown. Will have profuse white flowers in the spring and brilliant gold leaf color in the fall. Fruit from this tree is good for making wine and jelly. It is also a great source of food for wildlife.

20. **Red Maple** *Acer rubrum* – Brings color to your landscape year-round. Green stems turn red in winter, new leaves are red-tinged, turning to green. Fall color is deep red or yellow. Flowers are also red. Fast growing. Grows 40’-60’ tall with a 40’ spread.

21. **Sugar Maple** *Acer saccharum* — New York’s State Tree. The sugar maple is a landscape standout. Leaves turn yellow, burnt orange or red in fall. Tolerates shade, likes a well-drained, moderately moist, fertile soil. Do not plant in confined areas or where salt is a problem. Grows 60’-75’ tall with a 45’ spread.

22. **White Oak** *Quercus alba* — An impressive tree with a broad-rounded form. Suitable for larger areas. Dark green leaves in the summer turn showy red in fall. Slow to moderate growth rate. Prefers acidic, moist, well-drained soil and full sun. Grows 50’-80’ tall with equal spread.

23. **Swamp White Oak** *Quercus bicolor*— Rapid growth rate in dry, wet or compacted areas. Naturally found in low-land areas (swamps, stream sides, depressions). Yellow fall color with hints of red and purple. Nuts produced at 20-30 years are eaten by mammals and large birds. Grows up to 90’ tall.

24. **Northern Red Oak** *Quercus rubra*— Bristle-tipped leaves turn red in the fall. The leaves have 7 to 11 waxy lobes. A good street tree, tolerates pollution and compacted soil. Grows as much as two feet per year for 10 years. Grows to 60’ to 75’ tall with a 45’ spread.

25. **Pin Oak** *Quercus palustris*— Pyramidal through early maturity, its form turns more oval in older age. Faster growing oak species. Does well in damp soils and like sun lights. Glossy dark green leaves turn russet, bronze or red in fall. Grows to 60’ to 70’ tall with a 25-45’ spread.
26. Shagbark Hickory *Carya ovata*— This 75’ tall tree provides critical habitat for bats and other wildlife as its long shaggy bark provides shelter for critters to dwell. Its bright fall foliage and unique bark make this tree stand out and it’s hickory nuts are a good source of food for wildlife as well.

27. Tupelo (Blackgum) *Nyssa sylvatica*— Grows 60-80’ tall with dense foliage and a conical crown forming from a straight trunk. Tolerant of a wide variety of soil types and drainage but does best on well drained sites. Blazing red fall foliage.

28. River Birch *Betula nigra*— Grows well in wetland/floodplain areas. Aesthetically pleasing, exfoliating gray-brown, ivory to copper colored, paper-like bark. Fast growing, shade intolerant tree. Seeds ripen in early spring and provide a good source of spring food for grouse, turkey, small birds and rodents. Grows up to 70’ tall with a 35’ spread.

29. Native (Paper) Birch *Betula papyrifera*— Paper Birch offers year-round beauty, with smooth white bark, brilliant yellow fall leaves and stately grace against the winter sky. Does best in full sun, well-drained, acidic, moist, sandy, or silty loam soils. Grows 50’ to 70’ tall with a 35’ spread.

**GROUNDCOVERS & FRUIT-BEARING SHRUBS**

30. Pachysandra *Pachysandra terminalis*— 1’ trailing evergreen. Spikes of snowy flowers bloom in April. At its best in shade and acid soil. Good cover under trees & shrubs.


32. Blackberry *Rubus darrow*— Produces large black fruit that is firm, fleshy, and sweet. Blackberry will produce over a long period of time. Very hardy and heavy producer. The root systems of this plant have great soil holding capacity.


34. ‘Blue Ray’ Blueberry *Vaccinium caesariense*— Blueberries grow best in acidic peaty soil. Shallow roots need constant moisture and good drainage. Mid-season fruit production (July). Pink blooms in the spring complimented by scarlet fall foliage.
CONSERVATION PACKS — The following species are ONLY available in the conservation packs. Each pack contains 2 individual plants of each of the 5 different species for a total of 10 plants per pack.

Bird and Butterfly Pack — Butterfly Bush, Elderberry, Blazing Star, Ninebark, Apricot Beauty Daylily

35. **Blazing Star Liatris spicata** — A 2-5’ tall spike of rayless rose purple (sometimes white) closely set flower heads in August or September. Prefers moist rich soil and full sun.

36. **Daylily ‘Apricot beauty’ Hemerocallis** — Features apricot flowers with lightly ruffled edges. Flowers appear on naked stems (scapes) that typically rise to 30” tall above a clump of arching, linear, blade-like, green leaves. Individual flowers open up for one day. Blooms in midseason. 2’ - 2.5’ tall with a spread of 1.5’ - 2’

37. **Butterfly Bush Buddleia davidii** — 5-12’ tall multi-stemmed shrub. Has fragrant flowers July through the fall. Attracts butterflies. Should be heavily pruned in the spring and it tolerates most soils.

Fern Pack — Cinnamon, Christmas, Ostrich, Maidenhair, New York

38. **Cinnamon Fern Osmunda cinnamomea** — 2-5’ tall, non-evergreen fern. First foliage appears as Cinnamon sticks. Later producing leaves that are deep waxy green. Prefers acid soil, up in late April dormant in September.

39. **Christmas Fern Polystichum acrostichoides** — 1-2’ tall, full evergreen dark green in color requires shade to partial shade. Prefers neutral to acid soils.

40. **Ostrich Fern Matteuccia struthiopteris** — 3-6’ tall, rich green fern. Light shade to partial sun preference. Applications along ponds and low wet are ideal areas.


42. **New York Fern Thelypteris noveboracensis** — 18” tall semi-evergreen hardy fern. It likes dryer soils. New York fern has yellow-green leaves that spread rapidly. This is a good groundcover, and requires shade to partial sun.
Perennial Flowering Pack – Dream Baby, Frances Fay, Blue King, Snow Queen, Autumn Joy Sedum.

43. **Daylily ‘Dream Baby’ Hemerocallis** – Early-mid season bloom. Flower is 3.5” with peach colored petals accented by a pink ring around a green throat. Grows up to 18” tall.

44. **Iris ‘Blue King’ Iris sibirica** - 28-35” plant with a light blue flower blooming early throughout June. Deer resistant.

45. **Iris ‘Snow Queen’ Iris sibirica** - 18-24” pure white flower with yellow centers. Blooms late spring-early summer. Wet tolerant and deer resistant.

46. **Daylily ‘Stella De Oro’ Hemerocallis** - Full sun starting with broccoli-like heads in July come abundant 6” pale pink flower clusters, turning salmon-rose, then burnt red and finally bronze 24”.

47. **Daylily ‘Apricot Beauty’ Hemerocallis**—Large 5.5” flowers with an apricot base with darker red pink circle in the middle fading to back to yellow. Grows to 24-30” high with continued blooming from June to July.

Hostas grow well in shade and areas with partial sunlight. Their large leaves provide pleasant vegetative compliments to any garden! Plants are tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions but perform best in rich, moist, organic soils. They prefer consistent moisture during the growing season, but have some tolerance for dry shade once established. Great for edging pathways, homes and shady gardens. Grow 2’-3’ tall and wide.

**Hosta Pack** – Ventrica (48), Hyacinthina (49), Albo Marginata (50), F. Albo Marginata (51), Undulata Varigata (52)
Native Flowering Pack – Black Chokeberry, Elderberry, Kousa Dogwood, Eastern Redbud, Flowering Dogwood

53. **Black Chokeberry** *Aronia melanocarpa* – Will thrive in a variety of soil types & conditions but prefers moist, well drained, acidic soils in full to partial sun. Great for soil stabilization/erosion control, rapid establishment and also fall foliage. 8’ x 8’ growth and spread.

54. **Kousa Dogwood** *Cornus kousa* — Grows to a height of 15-25’ with a width of 25’. Its ‘jigsaw puzzle’ bark, large springtime blooms, and bright red fall color makes this plant aesthetically pleasing year round.

55. **Eastern Redbud** *Cercis Canadensis* — An ornamental understory tree that grows at a medium rate to a height of 20-30’ and a width of up to 35’. Brilliant blooms form early in the spring in as soon as 5 years. Heart shaped leaves and irregular branching pattern make this tree aesthetically pleasing year round. Prefers partial to full sun and well drained soils.
ADDITIONAL CONSERVATIONAL ITEMS

(56) Barley Straw Rolls
Treating a pond with barley straw is an alternative way to control excess algae growth in without using herbicides. As the barley straw decomposes in your pond, it inhibits the growth of algae. It is best to treat your pond with barely straw before algae blooms because of its action in prevention for long term water quality. Don’t fall behind this year, treat your pond before the summer season gets under way and the algae and plants get out of control.

Habitat Boxes:

(57) Bat House
(58) Standard Bluebird Box
(59) Peterson Bluebird Box

Bats are a natural way to control mosquitoes and a Bat House will encourage them to take up residence on your property. Chances of early occupancy are increased if installation takes place by early April.

Entice bluebirds to roost in your yard with a Bluebird Nesting Box. Handcrafted with features such as an easy-open front for cleaning, and proper ventilation and drainage.
Easily installed, this wren box hangs from branches using rope, chain or wire.

(62) Tree Tubes, also known as tree shelters or tree protectors, turn seedlings into healthy, fast growing trees in less time & with less work!
- Protect tree seedlings from animal browsing and “buck rub”
- Accelerate growth & increase survival rates – It’s like giving each seedling its own mini-greenhouse
- Shield seedlings from herbicide and mowers, for faster, easier weed control (which further accelerates growth)
- Mark seedling location, so your seedlings are easy to find and care for

Use Tree Tubes On:
- Newly planted seedlings – Tree Tubes shield them from animal damage, reduce moisture stress and make weed control fast and easy.
- Seedlings you planted in previous seasons but have been browsed on by deer or rabbits – Prune damaged trees to a single stem. Your tree already has an established root system, give it a Tree Tube and you won’t believe how fast it will grow!
- Natural or “volunteer” seedlings you want to favor with the fast growth, browse protection and easy weed/brush control Tree Tubes can provide.
- Directly seeded acorns, chestnuts or walnuts
  Grafted fruit or nut trees that are 2 feet to 4 feet tall

Tree Tubes are not recommended for conifer seedlings and transplants.
To avoid damage by voles, install a 3’ X 3’ black plastic weed mat or clear vegetation in a 3’ X 3’ area around the planting using a glyphosate herbicide.
Please Read: All seedlings are bare root stock. Consult our catalog for a detailed description of what a bare root plant is. Stock may be used for wildlife habitat, erosion control, reforestation, windbreaks, landscaping, Christmas trees, etc. All trees and shrubs sold are to be used for these conservation practices. Trees and shrubs are sold with the understanding that they will not be removed from the planted site for resale with the roots attached. Orders are filled on a first-come, first-serve basis. The District reserves the right to refund payment on items if they should become unavailable. The District will NOT be responsible for the success or failure of plantings.

Order with payment due:
Monday March 18th 2019

** Mail ORDER to: **
** 7312 Rt-31. Lyons, NY 14489 **

Checks to be made out to:
Wayne County SWCD

**** NOTE: We accept MasterCard, Visa, American Express and Discover credit cards. To place an order by credit card please call 315.946.7200 for details. ****

PICKUP DATES & TIMES

Wed. April 24th, 12:00 pm – 7:00 pm
Thurs. April 25th, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Fri. April 26th, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Leftovers Plants will be sold:
Mon. April 29th 8:00 am—5:00 pm

PICKUP LOCATION IS AT OUR NEW OFFICE:

7312 Rt-31. Lyons NY 14489.
(No Longer in Alton)