FOREVER GREEN TREE AND SHRUB SALE

2020 Reference Guide
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. **Cannan Fir Abies balsamea phanerolepis** – Looking for Balsam Fir? This closely related species will fit your need! Cannan firs grow up to 75ft tall with a spread of up to 25 feet at a medium growth rate. This species can survive under a wide variety of soil types, as well as in sunny and shaded areas. Its open growing patterns, strong branches, and fragrant needles make this a great choice for Christmas trees as well as landscaping.

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 habitat 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. **Witch Hazel** *Hamamelis virginiana*—This deer resistant shrub grows 15-20 feet tall with a similar spread has a yellow-bronze fall color. Grows best in well-drained sites but will tolerate clayey soils and can survive in a variety of moisture conditions. The fragrant flowers with crinkly, ribbon shaped yellow petals bloom in late fall. Plant will spread by root suckering.

13. **Nannyberry** *Viburnum lentago*—Shade tolerant, multi-stemmed understory shrub can reach up to 20’ tall and 18’ wide. This plant is useful for taller barriers, hedges and windbreaks. White flat-topped flowers bloom from May-June. Blue-black drupes hang in clusters from July-September are a great source of food for wildlife into the winter months. Fruit can be eaten fresh or preserved as jam. Fall foliage ranges from greenish-yellow to reddish-purple. Nannyberry can spread through root suckering and branch layering.

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. **Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*** — Spice bush can grow up to 15 feet tall and will spread via root suckering to form patches and thickets. Stems, leaves and fruit have a sweet, spicy fragrance. Short yellowish flowers form in early spring from March to April. Red fruit matures in late summer to mid-autumn. A great source of food for attracting wildlife. While this plant will survive in shaded locations, planting in sunny areas will encourage bright yellow fall foliage. Tolerates wet, clayey sites but thrives in well-drained soils.

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

17. **Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*** — The most striking feature of this lowland, 12' tall, flood tolerant shrub are its pin-cushion, spherical flower heads. A great choice for attracting bees, butterflies and other pollinators. Leaves emerge in late spring and flowers bloom from June through September. **WARNING:** Buttonbush contains Cephalathin which can induce vomiting, paralysis, and convulsions if ingested. Not recommended for areas where pets or livestock will graze.

### 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 hits 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. **Tulip Tree *Liriodendron tulipifera*** — The tulip looking flowers give a delightful fragrance of nectar that are enjoyed all spring long. This nectar attracts birds, pollinators, and wildlife alike. The Tulip Poplar is highly resistant to disease and insects, making this a healthy tree that will provide a lifetime of enjoyment. Grows 80 to 100 feet tall and maintains a fairly narrow oval crown.
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 its hickory nuts are a good source of food for wildlife as well.


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.

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**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.

31. **‘Honoye’ Strawberry** *Fragaria ananassa*— Consistently bears heavy yields of large, beautiful, crimson fruit in June. Rich color carries over into jam and wine. Disease resistant, easy to grow and self-pollinating.

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 10 plants from 5 species (2 plants of each species).

**Bird and Butterfly Pack** – Butterfly Bush, Elderberry, Blazing Star, Ninebark, Apricot Beauty Daylilly

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.

55. **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.

**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 ‘Frances Fay’ Hemerocallis** - Early to Mid- season bloom. Flower is a 4” bloom and pale yellow. Full sun to part shade. Drought resistant, deer tolerant. 1-3” high with comparable spread.

47. **Autumn Joy Sedum**  *Sedum spectabile* - 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”.

**Hosta Pack** – Ventricosa (48), Hyacinthina (49), Albo Marginata (50), F. Albo Marginata (51), Undulata Varigata (52)

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.
Native Flowering Pack – Black Chokeberry, Elderberry, Nannyberry, Eastern Redbud, White 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. **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.

*Ninebark* - Part of Bird and Butterfly Pack
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 barley 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.
(60) Wood Duck Box

Invite colorful ducks to roost near your pond by mounting a Wood Duck box on a tree or pole.

(61) Wren Box

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.
WHERE TO PLANT

Landscape for energy efficiency!

Plant deciduous trees along the southern and western faces of your house. Leaves in the summer will absorb heat and help keep your house cool. When the leaves drop in the winter, your home will be exposed to more sunlight.

Planting conifers along the north side can act as a wind break. This can protect your home from high winds and help keep the heat in by reducing drafts.

When deciding where to plant a tree, consider how big it will grow. Avoid overhead utility lines and check for underground utilities by contacting Dig Safely, New York (Call 811). Each species has specific site requirements. Small trees and shrubs should have 6 ft. by 6 ft. spacing while larger deciduous trees should have 12 ft. by 12 ft. spacing. For conifers, trees should be spaced 8 ft. by 8 ft. while those for Christmas tree farms should be planted 2 to 3 feet apart plus the width of mowing equipment.
HOW TO DESIGN A WINDBREAK

Windbreak trees are working trees. Some of the beneficial services they perform are: protecting valuable topsoil, increasing crop yield, protecting livestock, reducing odors, lowering heating costs, controlling snow drifts, reducing noise, providing woodying crops, adding wildlife habitat and providing more comfortable outdoor living space.

When planning a windbreak, the following guidelines should be considered.

The most important characteristic of a windbreak is its density. This determines how much the windbreak slows the speed of the wind. The taller the trees are at maturity, the greater the area protected.

Orientation should be at right angles to the wind. An L-shaped windbreak can provide protection from different seasonal winds. The protected area is generally within 8 – 10 times the height of the windbreak. Spacing between the rows of a windbreak range from 15 – 30 feet. The greater the diversity of tree species, the greater your protection against lose due to unforeseen insect or disease problems.

ROWS OF AN OPTIMAL WINDBREAK

Example species of trees and shrubs for windbreaks

Rows 1 and 6 – American Cranberry, Arrowwood, Butterfly Bush, Elderberry, Ninebark, Rose of Sharon

Rows 2 and 3 – Colorado Blue Spruce, Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitae, Balsam Fir, Fraser Fir

Row 4 and 5 – White Pine, Douglas Fir, Tulip Tree, Red Oak, Sugar Maple, Red Maple

Windbreaks with fewer rows

- For two-row windbreak, use example species for Rows 2-3.
- For three-row windbreak, use example species for Rows 1-2-3 or 2-3-4.
- For four-row windbreak, use example species for Rows 1-2-3-4

- For five-row windbreak, use tall deciduous and any other four rows shown here.
PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

It is best to plant bare-root trees immediately, in order to keep the fragile roots from drying out. If you can’t plant because of weather or soil conditions, store the trees in a cool, dark place and keep the roots moist.

TRANSPLANT PLANTING

1. Unpack tree and soak in water 3 to 6 hours. Do not plant with packing materials attached to roots, and do not allow roots to dry out.

2. Dig a hole wider than the root system. Remove any grass within a three-foot circular area. To aid root growth, turn soil in an area up to 3 feet in diameter.

3. Do not plant the tree too deep or too shallow. The root collar should be even with ground level. Partially fill the hole, firming the soil around the lower roots.

4. Shovel in the remaining soil. It should be firmly, but not tightly packed with your heel. Construct a water-holding basin around the tree. Give the tree plenty of water.

5. After the water has soaked in, place a 2-inch deep protective mulch area 3 feet in diameter around the base of the tree (but not touching the trunk).

6. Water the tree generously every 7 - 10 days during the first year’s growing season.
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: Friday April 10th

** 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 or visit our online store at: https://WayneCountyNYSoilAndWater.org/forever-green-sale/ ****

PICKUP DATES & TIMES

Tuesday May 5th, 12:00 pm – 7:00 pm
Wednesday May 6th, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Thursday May 7th, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Leftovers Plants will be sold:

Friday May 10th 8:00 am—5:00 pm

PICKUP LOCATION IS AT OUR NEW OFFICE:

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