FOREVER GREEN TREE
AND SHRUB SALE
2021 Reference Guide

WAYNE COUNTY SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
www.WayneCountyNYSoilAndWater.org
315-946-7200
Why Plant Trees?

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.

Trees can help with heating and cooling 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 large 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.

Each year Wayne County Soil and Water Conservation District holds conservation tree sale. All plants are bare root stock with no soil attached to the roots. The trees and shrubs sold are to be used for these conservation practices and 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. Orders with payment due by Friday March 5th, 2021

The District will NOT be responsible for the success or failure of plantings.
Seedlings and Transplants

Seedlings will have a smaller root system and less branching than transplants. Transplants develop stronger root systems and better branching. They have a better survival rate and will reach maturity faster than seedlings.

All of our deciduous plants, flowers, ground covers, and fruiting bushes are either seedlings or propagated cuttings. We try to ensure that all of our evergreens are transplants. Due to nursery availability, White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) is the only evergreen that is a seedling in the 2021 sale.

Seedlings have a smaller root system and less branching.

Transplants develop stronger root systems and better branching.

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. Use the planting guides on pages 16, 17 for best practices. Questions? Call 315-946-7200
Evergreens and Conifers
1. **Cannan Fir — Abies balsamea phanerolepsis** — 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 130’. 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.

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.

**FACT:** While it's true that the majority of conifers are evergreen (their green foliage stays for a year or more), the word conifer is not synonymous with evergreen. An evergreen tree is a tree that keeps its leaves (or needles) all year long. Most conifers keep their needles year-round. Do you know which New York native conifer drops its needles every fall? It is the tamarack (*Larix laricina*) that goes through the winter with bare branches. Next time you’re on a winter hike see if you can locate a tamarack tree.
Deciduous Shrubs

Orders with payment due Friday March 5th, 2021

PICKUP DATES AND TIMES

Wednesday April 28th, 12:00 pm – 7:00 pm
Thursday April 29th, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Friday April 30th, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
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11. **American Elderberry** — *Sambucus canadensis* — Fast growing, multi-stemmed shrub with white flowers blossoming mid-June. 5-12’ depending on pruning. Fruits ripen into purple-black berries in mid-August. Tolerates road side salt and oils.

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. Frangant flowers with crinkly, ribbon shaped yellow petals bloom in late fall.

13. **Nannyberry Viburnum** — *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 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. Flowers July - September with blooms ranging from white to pink. Tolerates moist soils, full sun, pH adaptable.

15. **Juneberry (Serviceberry)** — *Amelanchier canadensis* — Large, multi-stemmed shrub or pruned to a small tree. White flowers produced in April with fruit ripening in June, enjoyed by various birds. Thrives in moist well-drained, acid soils. Full sun to partial shade. Grows 6’ – 20’ with 15’ – 20’ spread.

16. **Butterfly Bush** — *Buddleia davidi* – 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.

17. **StreamCo Willow** — *Salix purpurea* — Fast growing, large shrub that can reach heights of 20’ within a few years. The rapid growth combined with the plant’s tolerance to flooding and ice damage make this a great candidate for streambank stabilization or quickly establishing a windbreak.

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**www.WaynecountyNYsoilandwater.org/tree-sale/**

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7312 Rt-31. Lyons, NY 14489

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18. **American Sycamore** — *Platanus occidentalis* — The patchy exfoliating pattern bark of a Sycamore gives way to a mosaic of yellow, reddish, orange, olive, brown and gray coloring 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. **American Larch (E. Tamarack)** — *Larix laricina* — The eastern larch is one of the few coniferous trees that will drop all of its needles each year. It’s fast growth, sparse branching pattern, deciduous needles, and tolerance of wet areas make this a great choice for establishing wildlife habitat on poorly drained sites. Grows best in sunny areas and will reach a height of 80 ft with a spread of 15-30 ft.

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 lowland areas (swamps, stream sides, depressions). Yellow fall color with hints of red and purple. Nuts produced in 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 it’s hickory nuts are a good source of food for wildlife.

27. **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.

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.

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**A Note About Oaks from NYS DEC:** All oaks require special pruning precautions due to the risk of spreading oak wilt, a deadly fungal disease that can be carried and spread by otherwise harmless beetles. These beetles are attracted to tree wounds and can find an injured tree in as little as 10 to 30 minutes. If you have an oak that could benefit from pruning, plan to prune it between October and mid-March, when the beetles that carry oak wilt are not active. If an oak is wounded in spring or summer and pruning cannot wait, you should treat the pruning wound with a thin coating of paint — any kind will do. Covering the pruning wound with paint will slow recovery, but it will also prevent the oak wilt fungus from entering the tree. You can learn more about oak wilt and how to recognize it at www.dec.ny.gov/lands/46919.html.
29. **Daylily 'Stella De Oro'** *Hemerocallis* — 24” tall perennial flower. Full sun starting with broccoli-like heads in July come abundant flower clusters, turning salmon-rose, then burnt red and finally bronze. (see conservation packs)

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, and produces over a long period of time. Very hardy and heavy producer. Root system has excellent soil holding capacity.

33. **Raspberry** *Rubus 'Latham'* — 3’-5’ tall. Dark Green Foliage on an upright bush, producing bright berries. Bloom time late spring, fruit begins to ripen in mid-summer. Full sun required.

34. **Jersey’ 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 a total of 10 plants from 5 species/vary (2 plants of each species/vary.)

### Bird and Butterfly Pack

Butterfly Bush (16.), Elderberry (11.), Blazing Star (35.), Ninebark (10.), Stella De Oro Daylilly (29.)

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.

*See prior pages for pack item descriptions.*
Fern Pack

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, yellow-green leaves that spread rapidly. Good groundcover, and requires shade to partial sun.

Perennial Flowering Pack

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.
12.

White Flowering Dogwood 

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.

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.


When planting for erosion control on a hillside with trees or shrubs, proper planting is key. Taking a few extra steps during planting will ensure that your landscaping stays put and grows strong. When planting on a slope, the roots and trunk should be vertical; and the ground modified, so water is directed to the plant’s roots, rather than running straight off. The less you disturb the original soil, the more stable your slope will be. The finished terrace should be firm enough to stand on while working. Good plants for erosion control are Ninebark (10), StreamCo Willow (17), Sycamore (18), Douglas-Fir (9), Norway Spruce (6), Lilac, Forsythia, Creeping Juniper, and Red Osier Dogwood.
Bats are a natural way to control mosquitoes and a Bat House will encourage them to take up residence on your property.

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.

Invite colorful ducks to roost near your pond by mounting a Wood Duck box. Requires annual cleaning before nesting begins in February. Boxes can be installed in wetlands, swamps, creeks, ponds, oxbows, or lakes. Placing in a wooded landscape will provide a natural setting. The box needs to be facing open water and at least 4-6’ above the waterline.

Easily installed, this wren box hangs from branches using rope, chain or wire.

Help protect New York's biodiversity by providing food and habitat for birds, butterflies and other wildlife. Chances of are increased if the installation takes place by early April. For birds, each species has different habitat requirements, and this includes the environment they'll choose for nesting. The best location for a bluebird house is an area facing or surrounded by open fields, where the insects they eat and feed to their young are plentiful.
61. **Barley Straw Rolls** Treating ponds 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 growth gets out of control.

62. **Marking Flags**

63. **Fertilizer Tablets**, 20-10-5

64. **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.**
Native Seeds

Native plants come in just about every size, shape, and color. A native plant garden design can be created for interest in all 4 seasons, or a theme garden; along with feel-good benefits.

Native plants have evolved with our environment and over the years have adapted to survive. They are low maintenance and don’t need a lot of fertilizer, pesticides or watering; saving time and money. The deep roots of natives absorb and filter water more effectively than the short roots of many turf grasses and other ornamental plants; naturally reducing storm water runoff.

65. Erosion Control Seed Mix:

Mix of annual rye, perennial rye, red fescue and white clover. The mix used in the District’s hydroseeding program. Help stabilize high traffic areas in orchards and vineyards, between permanent raised beds, as well as in riparian and buffer areas including alleyways and headlands and other vulnerable areas. Helps to prevent erosion on steep slopes and freshly graded bare topsoil, or keep a bag on hand for your next landscaping project. Each 1 pound of seed covers a 200 square foot area.

66. Native Perennial & Annual Pollinator Seed Mix:

Provide great pollinator habitat in your back yard with this mix of 14 perennial and annual flowers. Seed mix includes 19 wildflower species: 8 annuals for establishing this year and 11 perennials for blooms in future years. Average coverage 10x10.

Seed Mix: Asclepias tuberosa Butterfly Weed Aster, novae-angliae New England Aster, Cheiranthus allionii Siberian Wallflower, Centaurea cyanus Cornflower, Coreopsis lanceolata Lance-Leaf Coreopsis, Coreopsis tinctoria Plains Coreopsis, Cosmos bipinnatus Wild Cosmos Sensation Mix, Cosmos sulphureus, , Sulphur Cosmos, Dianthus barbatus Sweet William, Eschscholzia californica Yellow Poppy, Echinacea purpurea Purple Coneflower, Gaillardia pulchella Indian Blanket, Lupinus perennis Wild Lupine, Linum perenne lewisii Blue Flax, Mirabilis jalapa Four O’Clock, Oenothera lamarckiana Evening Primrose, Papaver rhoeas Red Poppy, Rudbeckia hirta Black-eyed Susan, Silene armeria Dwarf Catchfly or None So Pretty
Seedlings

1. Use a planting bar or spade shovel to create a hole for the seedling by inserting the tool into the soil and pushing in one direction to create a hole.

2. Insert seeding to proper depth. The root collar should be even with ground level.

3. Insert planting tool into the ground outside of the planting hole.

4. Push the planting bar away from the plant.

5. Push soil towards the planting hole by pushing the planting tool back and forth.

6. Restore soil surface by tamping around the seedling.

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Planting Transplants

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.

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, dry dark area. Keep the roots moist but not in water. Keep the roots moist but not in standing water. If you are planning on postponing planting for longer than 10 days, you may want to consider heeling in. Questions? Call 315-946-7200.
Designing 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, use these guidelines

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.

Rows of a Windbreak

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.
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 above.

Rain Gardens

A rain garden is a vegetated depression that collects rainwater. This allows the rain that falls on rooftops, driveways and patios to infiltrate into the ground instead of becoming runoff. Rain gardens can be a good solution to large, widespread drainage problem areas.
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Department in Lyons
Look for signs

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