

Evergreens

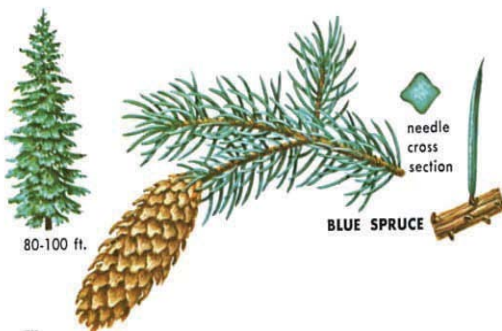


AUSTRIAN PINE, beautiful dark green foliage. Very symmetrical, stout spreading branches. Needles are 3 - 6 inches long, stout, stiff and two needles per bundle. Good tree for timber and ornamental plantings. Prefers well drained soils. Will reach 60 feet in height. Nice 6" - 8" plants. Average years to 8' height, 8 - 12 years.



WHITE CEDAR, is often called Arborvitae (Tree of Life) when used as an ornamental planting. The flattened branchlets have 4 rows of overlapping bright green scales, are much branched, and form horizontal fan-like sprays. Foliage has a spicy fragrance when crushed. Mature cones are light red-brown, a - ½ inch long. The tree grows to 40 - 50 feet in height with a short, often lobed and buttressed trunk 2 - 3 feet in diameter. The bark is gray to reddish-brown, often tinged

with orange, and separated into flat connected ridges. The wood is light, soft, durable, brittle, coarse-grained, and fragrant. It is used for posts, rails, shingles, and pulpwood. This species is a favorite source of browse for deer and rabbits in northern swamps. Good for hedges and wind breaks. Nice 6" - 10" plants. Average years to 8' height, 12 - 15 years.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE, our most popular conifer. Perfect pyramid in shape, dense crown. Color varies from green to blue-green to silver blue. Needles are ½ - ¾ inch long, stiff with sharp points. Cones are 2 - 3 inches long. May reach 75 feet in height. Used for ornamental in parks and lawns, good for windbreaks, wildlife and Christmas trees. Grows best in well drained soils. To reduce potential insect problems, do not plant near Douglas Fir, but it is ok to plant with White Pine and other spruces. Nice 6" - 10" plants. Average years to 8' height, 8 - 12 years.

BLUE SPRUCE TRANSPLANTS, Bare root plants that have been transplanted twice and are well supplied with abundance of roots, Nice 10" - 18" plants.



CONCOLOR FIR, (also called white fir) majestic, dense conical tree branched to base with silvery green foliage with a blue tint underneath. Bark thin, smooth, whitish-gray (silvery) trunk. Needles are flat, plump, blunt, pointed and 1 - 3 inches long. Tolerates dry, coarse soils, shade and prefers well drained soils.

Excellent for beautification and windbreaks and makes good Christmas trees (holds its needles very well). Wood is moderately valuable for light construction. Will reach 75' in height. Nice 6" - 8" plants. Average years to 8' height, 10 - 14 years.



WHITE PINE, Needles are soft bluish green, flexible, 3-5 inches long, in bundles of 5. Cones are fully grown in the summer of the second season, opening to discharge seed that autumn. Cones are 4-8 inches long, curved. The bark is deeply divided into broad ridges that are covered with purplish scales. The tree commonly attains 100 feet in height and 4 feet in diameter, with a tall, straight stem and pyramidal crown. Branches are in definite whorls of long lateral branches sweeping upward in graceful curves. This is the largest conifer of eastern forests

and is long-lived. The wood is light, straight-grained, easily worked, but not strong. It is used in cabinet work, interior finishes, woodenware, matches, and lumber. A large part of the winter diet of red squirrels is made up of the seed of the white pine. Grows best in well drained soils. To reduce potential insect problems, white pine should not be planted near Norway spruce. Nice 6" - 8" plants. Average years to 8' height, 5 - 7 years.



FRASER FIR, is very similar to balsam fir, the minor differences being confined mostly to the cones. The scales on the cones of Fraser Fir are wider than long, usually about twice as wide as long, while the cone scales of Balsam Fir is generally about twice as long as they are wide. Prefers well drained soils. Good for ornamentals, windbreaks, and Christmas trees. The Fraser fir will hold its needles much longer than Balsam fir when used for Christmas trees. Nice 6" - 8" plants. Average years to 8' height, 8 - 12 years.



Nice 6"-8"



DOUGLAS FIR, dense foliage of soft, flattened, pointed needles which are ½"-1 ½" long. Has a straight trunk reaching 100' tall. Branches close to the ground in the open, high up in forests, often has a blue tinge, with good symmetry. Cones 2"-4" long, and hang downward. Prefers moist, well drained soils. Somewhat shade tolerant. A favorite Christmas tree. Excellent for ornamentals, hedges and windbreaks. To reduce potential insect problems, douglas fir shouldn't be planted near Norway or Blue Spruce. plants. Average years to 8' height, 10 - 14 years.

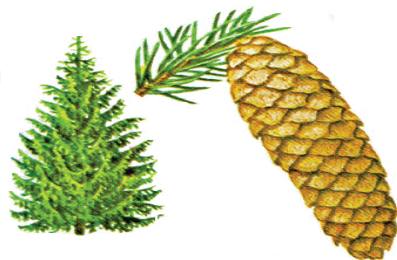
DOUGLAS FIR TRANSPLANTS, Bare root plants that have been transplanted twice and are well supplied with abundance of roots. Nice 10" - 18" plants.



WHITE SPRUCE, needles are ¾ - 1 inch long, and bluntly pointed. Cones are usually about 2 inches long, becoming pale brown and lustrous when mature. Cones fall soon after they ripen in autumn, rarely persisting through the winter. The tree grows 60 - 70 feet tall with trunk diameter of 2 feet. This is a very adaptable spruce with a pyramidal shape of dense bluish needles. Shade tolerant, mostly used for

windbreaks, ornamentals, hedges and Christmas trees, also tolerates wetter soils. The wood is used for pulpwood, interior trim and interior parts of furniture. Nice 6" - 8" plants. Average years to 8' height, 8 - 12 years.

WHITE SPRUCE TRANSPLANTS, Bare root plants that have been transplanted twice and are well supplied with abundance of roots, Nice 10" - 18" plants.



NORWAY SPRUCE, Needles are ½ - ¾ inch long, shiny dark green in color. The distinctive sweeping branches make this tree very popular. Extensively planted as an ornamental, it is also good for windbreaks, snow fence and wildlife. It is a very fast growing spruce. Will tolerate somewhat poorly drained soils and will reach 75 feet in height. To reduce potential insect problems, Norway spruce should not be planted near white pine or Douglas

Fir. Nice 6" - 8" plants. Average years to 8' height, 8 - 12 years.



BLACK HILLS SPRUCE, Ornamental evergreen with bright green to bluish needles. Dense, conical in shape, ideal in windbreaks or screens. Slow growing. Mature height of 30'-60' with 15'-25' spread. (zones 2-6). The Black Hills spruce is a good yard or ornamental tree. This evergreen has a conical form, compact, dense, ascending branches, and deep green colored needles. It is a tough tree for difficult sites. It is adapted to cold and is very resistant to winter injury. The Black Hills spruce can be used as a windbreak and shelterbelt, privacy screen, accent planting, group plantings in recreation areas and public grounds, Christmas tree. It requires little pruning.

Soils: It grows best in acidic, moist loams with full sun, but adapts to a variety of conditions including shade, drought, hot and cold. It is flood intolerant and sensitive to soil compaction. The Black Hills spruce prefers moist, well drained soil, but will tolerate dry, well drained sites.

Wildlife: The Black Hills spruce provides nesting sites for birds and makes a good winter cover. The seeds provide food for songbirds, upland ground birds, small mammals, the bark food for porcupines. The foliage is lightly browsed by deer.



CANADIAN HEMLOCK, this handsome and graceful evergreen is ideal for screening, groupings, and foundation plantings. May be sheared to any height or shape and likes full sun to light shade. Avoid heavy soils. The Canadian Hemlock grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained soils. Medium grower, up to 40' - 70'. Plant 2' apart for hedge (zones 3-8)

Wildlife Value: The Hemlock provides excellent cover for deer and songbirds. Nesting site for several warblers. Seeds are eaten by juncos, chickadees, and siskins.



JAPANESE LARCH, a 30 - 90' tall pointed top tree, broadly pyramidal. The larch are the only conifer that drop their needles in autumn, renewing them each spring. There are conspicuous warty "spurs" on the twigs. In season, numerous soft needles, $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 1" long, are clustered at the end of these spurs.

Cones remain on the tree all winter, brown turning black. An important northern timber tree (used for poles, posts, railroad ties). Seeds, needles, or inner bark eaten by ruffed grouse, snowshoe hare, red squirrels, porcupines and deer. Will grow well in wet soils, swamps, nice 8" - 12" plants.

Hardwoods



RED OAK, leaves are 5 - 8 inches long and have 7 – 11 lobes. Each lobe is sharply pointed. Leaves are deciduous, turning red before they fall in autumn. The tree will reach 60 - 80 feet in height. The acorns are usually about an inch long with a flat, shallow cup at the base. The species is often planted as ornamental or shade trees. Grown on a wide variety of soils, best on silt or sandy looms. Wood of the red oak is used for

flooring, furniture, boxes, crates, caskets, timber, handles. The hardness and resistance to wear of red oak, plus its beauty, make it preferred for flooring for residences. Strong 8" - 12" plants.



WHITE OAK, has deciduous leaves 5 – 9 inches long with 7 - 9 rounded lobes. The acorn is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, light chestnut brown in color. The tree reaches 80 - 100 feet in height. In the open, white oak develops a rounded spreading crown. Growth is good on all but the driest shallow soils, but is best on deep, well- drained loamy soils. Most white oak is made into lumber for flooring, furniture, tight cooperage, millwork, timbers, handles, boxes and

crates. Perhaps the largest amounts go into high-quality flooring, barrels, kegs and casks. Strong 10" - 15" plants.



SAWTOOTH OAK, native to Asia, introduced in 1962. Starts to produce acorns (important wildlife food, especially for turkey and deer) at 8 - 10 years of age (vs. 20 – 30 years); very prolific producer. Similar aesthetic and lumber values as other white oaks. Not a

replacement for native oaks, but an enhancement. Also good for screens and windbreaks. Develops a very broad crown. Will tolerate somewhat poorly drained soils. May reach 50 -70 feet in height. Nice 10" - 15" plants.



BLACK WALNUT, leaves are deciduous, alternate, 12 - 24 inches long, with 15 - 23 sharply-oval leaflets 3 - 3½ inches long. Leaves turn bright, clear yellow in autumn. The fruit, borne singly or in pairs, is globular, 1½ - 2 inches in diameter with a thick yellow-green fibrous husk. The hard, woody nut is dark brown, oval to oblong, 1 - 1½ inches in diameter. The nutmeats are sweet and edible and are a favorite food for red and gray squirrels. Black Walnut develops best on deep, well-drained soils and thrives in well-drained bottom lands and

covers. The tree reaches 100 feet in height and 2 -3 feet in diameter. Uses; most black walnut goes into furniture of the highest quality. It is also prized for gunstocks and interior finishes. In furniture, it is used either as solid wood or as veneer. It is popular for any interior finish where its striking grain and color create special effects. The wood is particularly well suited to gunstocks because of its stability after seasoning, its fine machining qualities, its uniformity of texture and its beauty. It became popular in Colonial days as an imitation of the more expensive mahogany. Strong 10" - 15" plants.



FILBERT, (Also called Hazelnut) Leaves are 2 - 5", somewhat heart shaped and double-toothed. Flowers in April - May. The nuts are edible enclosed in thin flattened husks. Filberts may reach a height of 10 -15'. Anyone who has tried to collect these nuts in late summer has found that he is not alone in appreciation of them. Squirrels Chipmunks, Blue jays, deer, grouse, quail and pheasant usually get there first. Nice 8 - 12" plants



SUGAR MAPLE, is one of the largest and most important hardwoods of eastern forests. Leaves are 3 - 5 inches across, rounded at the base, with sparse, large, pointed teeth on the margins. In autumn, sugar maple leaves are exceptionally colorful with brilliant reds and yellows. The fruit, a U-shaped pair of winged seeds, ripens in the fall. The tree grows 75 – 100 feet in height with a trunk diameter of 3 - 4 feet. In crowded stands, sugar maple develops a tall, straight trunk and a narrow

crown. Open-grown trees have a shorter stem and rounded crown. The bark of mature trees is thick, light gray to brown, and broken by vertical furrows into plate-like scales. The sap is used to make maple syrup and maple sugar. Sugar maple is a popular shade and ornamental tree. Grows best on fertile well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils. Nice 8" -10" plants.



RED MAPLE, (soft maple) Leaves are 2 – 6 inches long and somewhat broader than long. They turn brilliant scarlet, orange or bright yellow in autumn. The paired, winged fruit is reddish, V-shaped, and ripens in late spring or early summer on drooping stems 3 - 4 inches long. On old trunks, the bark is thick, dark gray and separated by vertical ridges into large plate-like scales. Commonly grows to 75 - 90 feet tall with diameters of 1½

- 2½ feet. Red maple is often planted as an ornamental. The buds and samaras (seeds) are a primary food source for gray squirrels in late winter and early spring. Sprouts are a favorite deer browse. Tolerates wet, swampy soils, but grows best on fertile well drained loam. Nice 8" - 12" plants.



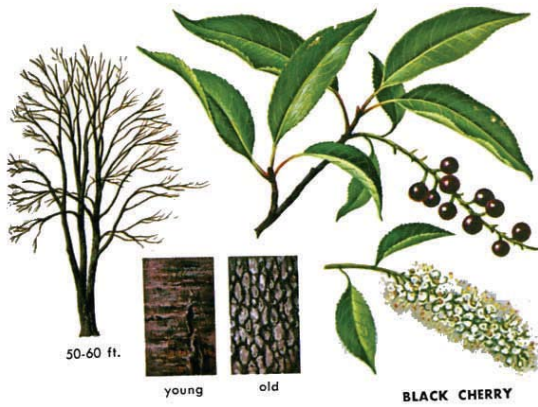
BLACK LOCUST, leaves are 8 – 14 inches long, each one being made up of 7 -19 oval leaflets alternate on both sides of the long, slender stem. The whitish flowers are very fragrant and hang in clusters on long stems. Fruit is in the form of brown flat pods, each bearing 4 - 8 kidney-shaped, dark-orange-brown seeds. Pods are mostly persistent on the tree through the winter.

The tree grows on a variety of soils. It may attain heights of 70 - 80 feet and diameters of 3 – 4 feet. Black locust has heavy branches that often fork fairly close to the ground. Twigs bear spines ½ - 1 inch long. The thick bark is deeply furrowed, dark reddish-brown and scaly. Bark of sprouts and seedlings are important food for cottontail rabbits in winter, especially when snow accumulates. Seeds are used by many kinds of birds. Nice 10" - 12" plants.



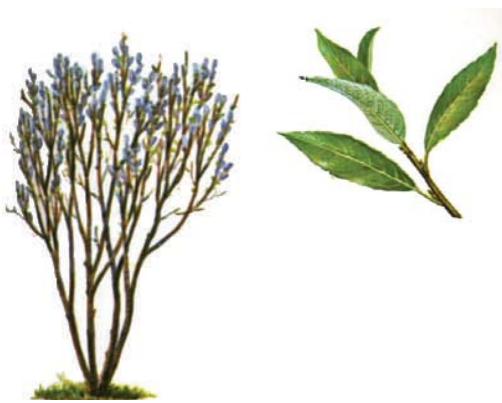
WHITE BIRCH, leaves are nearly triangular, long-pointed, 2½ - 3 inches long and have coarse-toothed margins. The tree is shortlived, rarely attaining heights above 20 - 30 feet and trunk diameters more than 18 inches. The bark is dull chalky-white on the surfaces. The bark, with its fairly prominent horizontal markings resembles that of paper birch, but does not peel

readily. The tree is able to establish readily on poor soils and is often one of the first species to invade open lands. The wood is light, soft and not strong, being used for pulpwood, spools and fuel. Very attractive in "clumps" plant 3 together to form a clump. Very attractive golden fall foliage. Strong 8" - 10" plants.



BLACK CHERRY, has deciduous leaves 2 – 6 inches long and ½ to ¾-inches wide, narrowly-oval or oblong and pointed. The white flowers bloom when the leaves are about half grown. As the fruit develops the berries reach full size (a to ½-inch diameter). The cherries are dark red when they are fully developed, turning black with dark purple flesh as they ripen. They are food for wild animals and birds. Black cherry is the largest of the native cherries of the United States and the only one of commercial value. The tree reaches 60 feet (sometimes more) in height and 3 feet or more in diameter. It grows on all kinds of sites except those that are very swampy or

extremely dry. Bark on older trees is in small scaly plates with edges slightly upraised. Uses - nearly all black cherry harvested is sawed into lumber that is remanufactured into a variety of valuable products. Some of the highest-quality furniture on the market is made from solid cherry wood. Nice 8" - 12" plants.



STREAM-CO WILLOW, Small shrub-like tree may grow to 20' in height and 8' to 10' round dense shrub. It's small slender green twigs were once important in basketry. This plants main use today is for initiated stabilization. Great for wet areas. Un-rooted waddles (cuttings).



Plant Facts	
Mature Height	50-70 Feet
Mature Spread	40-50 Feet
Soil Type	Well Drained
Moisture	Moist
Mature Form	Round Crown
Growth Rate	Slow
Sun Exposure	Full Sun/Partial Sun
Flower Color	Small Reddish
Fall Color	Copper & Yellow
Foliage Color	Green
Zone	3-9

THE AMERICAN BEECH TREE, *Fagus Grandifolia*, has a short trunk, with a spreading crown and is a very stately tree. These beech trees have thin, smooth blue-gray bark. The American Beech grows best in full sun, but will withstand partial shade. The *fagus grandifolia* grows robust in well-drained, moist acid soil; but will not stand species has leaves that are a

compact. This deciduous beautiful dark green in the summer and turn to a golden brown fall color. The foliage on young American Beech remains in winter. This beech tree is a dense shade tree whose nuts attract birds and squirrels. American Beech trees have a slow to moderate growth rate.



Plant Facts	
Mature Height	15-25 Feet
Mature Spread	10-15 Feet
Soil Type	Adaptable
Moisture	Well Drained
Mature Form	Oval
Growth Rate	Slow
Sun Exposure	Full Sun/Part. Shade
Flower Color	White
Fall Color	Orange Purple
Foliage Color	Dark Green
Zone	2-5

THE MOUNTAINASH, AMERICAN, *Sorbus americana*, is a smooth-barked tree that can reach a height of 30 feet with a trunk 18 inches in diameter. The crown is narrow, open and round-topped. Its dark green leaves resemble those of the sumac and turn orange and purple in the fall. This tree provides spring and summer interest, with white flower

clusters in the spring, and then these blooms yield brightly colored clusters of red berries in the summertime. Mountainash prefers acidic soil with good drainage and full sun to light shade.



THE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD, *Cornus Florida*, is the "aristocrat" of flowering trees because it is breathtakingly beautiful with its white blossoms. The White Flowering Dogwood has an excellent show of white blossoms in spring, and bright red berries in fall and winter. It is planted as a specimen, near a patio, or in groupings. It is a low branching tree that spreads horizontally and has a semi-rounded top. Does best in sun to part shade. This deciduous tree does best in well-drained acid soil with sufficient organic matter. Mulch to maintain a cool, moist soil. Needs summer water.

Plant Facts	
Mature Height	15-30 Feet
Mature Spread	15-20 Feet
Soil Type	Adaptable
Moisture	Adaptable
Mature Form	Semi Round
Growth Rate	Moderate
Sun Exposure	Full Sun/Full Shade
Flower Color	White
Fall Color	Red
Foliage Color	Green
Zone	5-9

The White Flowering Dogwood is one of the showiest native trees. The flowers unfold from the round, conspicuous, gray winter flower buds before the leaves come out. The white or pink flower bracts are showy and often thought to be the petals of the flower. They open in May. The fruit is a bright scarlet, relished by birds, squirrels, and other animals, which often eat the fruit before it colors and matures, usually between September and November. The wood is hard, heavy, strong, very close-grained, and brown to red in color.



CRABAPPLE SARGENT *Malus sargentii*

Deciduous Tree

Zone: 4

Description: 6-8' high tree which is densely branched. Sargent Crabapple will have fragrant white flowers, that are red in bud. The fruit is edible to both humans and birds. This tree prefers well-drained soils.

Wildlife Shrubs



Plant Facts	
Mature Height	15-20 Feet
Soil Type	Adaptable
Moisture	Adaptable
Mature Form	Climbing
Growth Rate	Slow
Sun Exposure	Full Sun/Part. Shade
Flower Color	N/A
Fall Color	N/A
Foliage Color	Green
Zone	2-8

THE AMERICAN BITTERSWEET,

Celastrus scandens, is a most adaptable vine, with orange and red berries that retain color when cut and dried in fall. It needs both male and female plant to produce the beautiful fruit, only the female plants will produce fruit. Plants are white flowers are

unsexed. The small greenish-produced in June in short clusters. During the fall season bittersweet vines put on a display few other plants can rival, with fruit that is a round, orange-yellow capsule which opens, disclosing the scarlet-colored seed pod. The foliage turns a beautiful bright yellow. It likes partial to full sun, but does best fruit in full sun, and prefers lean soils with regular moisture.



AMERICAN CRANBERRY, excellent fall foliage color which may be yellow, red, orange, or burgundy is just one of the many attributes of this large and attractive native shrub. Showy, snow-white, flat-topped flowers are 3"-4 1/2" in diameter that bloom in mid to late May. Beginning in September, bright red fruits serve as food for birds and wildlife. Grows 8'-12' high with an equal spread. Prefers good, well-drained, moist soil and partial shade to full sun.

Soils: The American Cranberry bush *Viburnum* grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet soils.



ARROWWOOD - *Viburnum dentatum*

Deciduous Shrubs

Zone: 2

Conservation practices: H, E, N

Description: 6-15' multi stemmed rounded shrub. It 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.



BUTTERFLY BUSH, A prolific, late blooming plant, it needs winter wind protection. If they do suffer winter kill, cut them back to the ground and the roots will usually survive. It likes full sun and well drained soil.



ELDERBERRY, Is a spreading shrub that grows to a height of 12 feet. It has bright-green compound leaves, white flowers in June and July, and purple berries from August to October. Produces fruit in 4 to 5 years; matures in 7 to 8 years. Grows in medium-fertility, acid, clayey, loamy and sandy soils; fair drought tolerance; fair shade tolerance; tolerates somewhat poorly drained soils. Some of its uses are food for wild turkey, squirrel, game, and songbirds. Can be used for shelterbelts and landscaping.



Plant Facts	
Mature Height	2-3 Feet
Mature Spread	5-6 Feet
Soil Type	Adaptable
Moisture	Adaptable
Mature Form	Upright
Growth Rate	Moderate
Sun Exposure	Full Sun/Partial Sun
Flower Color	Yellow
Fall Color	Insignificant
Foliage Color	Dark Green
Zone	4-9

FORSYTHIA, Show Off, Forsythia 'mindia', is a new forsythia with large, bright yellow flowers that cover the plant from head to foot. The attractive dark green foliage, unlike any other forsythia, displays season long interest. The Show Off is a dwarf plant with bright yellow flowers produced in the spring. This forsythia will be 2-3' tall with about a

6' spread. This plant would hedge with showy flowers in the spring and dark green foliage for an eye catching hedge for the summer and fall seasons.



Image: UConn Plant Database

Plant Facts	
Mature Height	8-10 Feet
Mature Spread	8-10 Feet
Soil Type	Adaptable
Moisture	Adaptable
Mature Form	Upright
Growth Rate	Moderate
Sun Exposure	Full Sun/Partial Sun
Flower Color	Purple
Fall Color	Yellow/Green
Foliage Color	Dark Green
Zone	3-7

THE COMMON PURPLE LILAC, *Syringa Vulgaris*, is well-known and loved by gardeners all over the world for its beauty and fragrance; one of the most powerful fragrances emitted by a plant. This deciduous shrub is used as a hedge or as an individual accent plant. It has light clusters amid the dark-

purple flowers occurring in green heart-shaped leaves. This species of lilac, the purple lilac, produces suckers - new shoots that sprout from the base of the shrub, or from the roots. In North American gardens, this is a very hardy shrub. Lilacs can withstand severely cold winters (even -35 degrees C) and in fact the species does not grow well in areas without significant frost in wintertime. Captivating fragrance, gorgeous flowers.



Plant Facts	
Mature Height	6-8 Feet
Mature Spread	4-5 Feet
Soil Type	Adaptable
Moisture	Adaptable
Mature Form	Upright
Growth Rate	Moderate
Sun Exposure	Full Sun/Partial Sun
Flower Color	White
Fall Color	Yellow
Foliage Color	Green
Zone	2-7

THE COMMON NINEBARK, *Physocarpus opulifolius*, is an upright, mound shaped spreading shrub with recurved branches. It displays large summer, then

clusters of spiraea-like white flowers in attractive and persistent fruit pods in the fall. It has arching branches, yellow fall color, and exfoliating bark. Common ninebark flowers are an excellent nectar source; the fruits are eaten by several species of birds. Its autumn color is a pure yellow. Common Ninebark tolerates both wet and dry sites; tolerates alkaline soil; habitat is usually moist, well drained soils along streams and rocky slopes. Fast growing and adaptable, Common Ninebark provides season-long color to either the home garden or commercial landscape.



RED CHOKEBERRY, easily grown in average, medium wet, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Wide range of soil tolerance including boggy soils. Very low maintenance. This red chokeberry cultivar is a deciduous shrub which typically grows slowly to 6-8' tall and is perhaps most noted for its attractive glossy red berries and red fall foliage color. It displays clusters (corymbs) of white to pinkish, 5-petaled flowers (1/3" in diameter) appear in spring. Flowers are followed by abundant glossy red fruits (3/8" diameter) which appear in dense clusters along the branches. Fruits ripen in late summer and persist throughout fall and well into winter. Foliage turns bright red in autumn and compares favorably with burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*) for excellence of fall color.



ROSE OF SHARON (*Althea*)

Deciduous Shrubs

Zone: 5

Description: 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.



SASSAFRAS - *Sassafras albidum*

Description: 30-60' aromatic tree or thicket-forming shrub. The fruit is an elliptical shiny, bluish-black berry that is devoured by birds. The leaf color ranges from green to yellow in the summer, to deep orange, scarlet and then purple in the fall. Sassafras grows in moist, particularly sandy soils in the sun, however light shade is preferred.



to 40 ft.



SERVICEBERRY

SERVICEBERRY, 6-20' upright, tight multi stemmed shrub. In April there is briefly white flowers followed by sweet, juicy black fruit that attracts birds. Serviceberry likes full sun to partial shade and thrives in moist well drained, acid soils. Nice 8" - 12" plants.



SPICEBUSH, easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Fall color is best in sunny areas. Tolerates full shade, but habit becomes more open and wide-spreading. Spicebush is a deciduous shrub with a broad, rounded habit which typically grows 6-12' (less frequently to 15') high in moist locations in bottomlands, woods, ravines, valleys and along streams. Clusters of tiny, patulous, aromatic, greenish-yellow flowers bloom along the branches in early spring before the foliage emerges. Flowers of the plants give way to bright red drupes (to 1/2" long) which mature in fall and are attractive to birds. Thick, oblong-obovate, light green leaves (to 5" long) turn an attractive yellow in autumn. Leaves are aromatic when crushed. The larva (caterpillar) of the spicebush swallowtail butterfly feeds on the leaves of this shrub. Shrub borders, shade or woodland gardens, moist areas along streams or ponds, native plant gardens or naturalized plantings.



WITCH-HAZEL -

Hamamelis virginiana

Deciduous Shrubs

Zone: 3

Conservation practices: H, E, N

Description: 20-30' wide spreading shrub. It has yellow fragrant flowers that last in to late October. This native plant will grow in wet shady areas as well as in the open sun.

Wild Flowers



BLACK EYED SUSANS, are flowering plants that grow over three feet tall. They have green leaves up to six inches long. They grow in open woods, gardens, fields, and roadsides. They also grow quickly in just about any kind of soil. These plants are most easily recognized by their flowers. They have yellow flowers with a brownish-purple center. Flowers are two to three inches across and grow on a stalk up to eight inches long. Black-eyed Susans are very competitive and can push other plants out of an area. Black-eyed Susans bloom from June to October.

Black-eyed Susans are biennial, which means they live for two years. In the first year, the plant grows a rosette, which is a group of leaves growing from the center, low to the ground. In the second year, the plant sends up flower stalks. Butterflies, bees, flies, and other insects visit flowers for nectar. When they drink nectar, they accidentally move pollen from one plant to another. This allows the plant to grow fruits and seeds, which are lightweight and travel by wind. Snails, slugs, and aphids eat the leaves of this plant. Rabbits and deer eat the entire plant.



Plant Facts	
Mature Height	2 Feet
Mature Spread	12-18 inches
Soil Type	Normal to Sandy
Moisture	Dry
Mature Form	Upright
Growth Rate	Fast
Sun Exposure	Full Sun
Flower Color	Purple
Fall Color	Yellow
Foliage Color	Deep Green
Zone	4-8

BLAZING STAR, The Liatris ‘Kobold Gayfeather’, Liatris spicata, has tall, lilac-rose spike-shaped flowers with a fluffy appearance and dark green foliage. The flowers open from the top down and bloom from June to September. Liatris ‘Kobold’ has a plant height of 2’ and a spread of 12-18”.

Liatris ‘Kobold’ should be planted in full sun in a well-drained area. It does prefer a bit more moisture than most Liatris, but do not over water. Liatris ‘Kobold’ looks great as a perennial background, with grasses or white blooming flowers such as Physostegia ‘Miss Manners’. It is a major butterfly and bee attractor.



Plant Facts	
Mature Height	24-30 inches
Soil Type	Widely Adaptable
Moisture	Average, Well Drained
Mature Form	Upright
Growth Rate	Moderate
Sun Exposure	Full Shade, Partial Sun
Flower Color	Blue
Bulb Type	Tuberous Root
Foliage Color	Green
Bulb Spacing	10 inches
Planting Depth	1 inch
Flowering Period	April

BLUEBELL, The Virginia Blue Bells, 'Mertensia virginiana', display dainty clusters of pink flower buds open to porcelain blue bell-shaped flowers. Naturalizing over time, they are very hardy and easy to grow. The pastel colors of the flowers and foliage are soft and soothing. Some of the common names are Virginia Cowslip, Lungwort Oysterleaf, and Roanoke

Bells. Virginia bluebell plants grow 12 to 24 inches tall. They prefer light shade to partial sun in moist wooded areas with rich soil. The foliage dies down by mid-summer. They can survive in semi-shaded floodplain areas along rivers, bluffs, and flower gardens.



RED TRILLIUM, is a member of the Liliaceae (lily) family. All *Trillium* species are rhizomatous herbs with unbranched stems, and have leaves in a single whorl of three just below the solitary flower. Red trillium has one nodding flower, with an unpleasant odor, rising on a stalk above the leaves. The flower is about 6.5 cm wide (2.5 inches), with three maroon or reddish brown petals. Its leaves can be up to 17.5 cm long (7 inches), and are net veined, rather than parallel veined which are more typical of the lily family. It flowers from

April-June. The plant reaches 20-40 cm in height (8-16 inches). Red trillium is found in rich, moist woods from Manitoba, Canada east to Nova Scotia, south to Georgia and Alabama, and north to Illinois and Michigan.



FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL, is a perennial that comes up in March, and it develops stalks one to three feet tall with elongate leaves alternating along the stem. Sometime from April to June, the sweet-smelling flowers top the stalk in a conic cluster. It'll grow best in a site that's moist in the spring. If you water it well during its first two summers in your garden, it should be established enough for our dry summers after that.



SUNSET DAYLILY - HERMEROCALLIS

Description: 36" high perennial. It has a flower that is orange with a yellow-gold throat. Daylily is a highly adaptable plant. It will thrive in most soil conditions and will tolerate light shade. This plant is drought resistant, and almost disease free. Daylily also has an extensive root system that makes it an excellent plant for soil erosion areas.