

**Grafton County Conservation District
2008 Conservation Plant Sale
Plant Descriptions**

Species	Purchase Age/Size	Flower/Foliage	Mature Height	Preferences	Growth Rate	Comments
GROUNDCOVERS & LOW SHRUBS						
Pachysandra (<i>spurge</i>)	1-yr. cutting	Lustrous green leaves, white flowers in spring.	Trailing vine, to height of 6"	Full sun to heavy shade.	Fast	This very hardy ground cover will grow in any soil. Water liberally. Will form solid ground cover in 2 years.
Blue Rug Juniper (<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>)	4" pot	Scale-like and/or needle-like green persistent, foliage	Ground cover, <6"	Full sun. Will tolerate hot, dry, windy sites.	Fast	Excellent, low, bushy ground cover. Space 3' apart.
Sweetgale (<i>Myrica gale</i>) Native	3" pot	Flowering catkins in spring. Glossy, dark green leaves	2-4' height, 2-6' width	Full sun to light shade. Moist well-drained soil	Slow to moderate	Highly aromatic dark green leaves on purple stems. Can withstand poor soil and salty conditions.
Bog (Blue Ice) Rosemary (<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>) Native	3" pot	Pink bell-shaped flowers mid-spring. Evergreen, thin, blue leaves roll under at edges	1-2' height, 2-3' width	Full sun to light shade. Cool, acidic peaty or sandy soil that stays moist	Moderate	Wetland plant. Not a member of the rosemary family. Can be toxic to humans and domestic animals. Considered Threatened or Endangered species in some New England states.
Labrador Tea (<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>) Native	3" pot	Small white flowers may – July. Dark green evergreen leaves	2-4' height 2-4' width	Full sun to partial shade. Moist, sandy, peaty soil	Slow	Wetland plant. Leaves are fragrant when crushed. Tea made from crushed leaves has been used to treat asthma, colds, fever, stomach aches, kidney problems. Externally, used as a wash for burns, ulcers, and stings.
Smooth Hydrangea Annabelle (<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>)	2 ¼" pot	White flowers 8-10" flattened clusters in summer. Long dark green leaves.	3-4' height 3-5' width	Full sun to partial shade. Rich, porous, moist soil	Rapid	Hardy to zone 4, wood will often freeze back, but will still bloom from buds produced in spring. Can be pruned in fall or spring. Known for large flower heads, can be used for dried flower arrangements.
Pilgrim Cranberry (<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>) Native	4" pot	Tiny leaves grow in dense bushy habit.	8-10" mat of vines and leaves	Full sun. Sandy soil with mulch.	Moderate	Will grow and prosper on upland soil. A lowbush cranberry that yields large red oval berries that ripen late in the season.
Christmas Wintergreen (<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>) Native	4" pot	White bell-shaped flower in summer. Shiny dark green evergreen leaves	Up to 6"	Light to full shade. Cool, moist soil.	Moderate	Leaves smell minty when crushed, develop reddish tinge in cold weather. Edible red fruit hangs beneath leaves, ripens late summer and persists into winter.
CONIFERS						
American Arborvitae Northern White Cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>) Native	p+2, 9-18"	Yellow-green, scale-like flat foliage with fanlike sprays	6-50'. Natural pyramid shape	Partial sun. Cool, moist, loamy soil.	Moderate	Used for landscaping, hedges and shelter plantings. Food source and shelter for deer. Twigs eaten by moose, rabbits and hare. Seeds eaten by squirrels and songbirds.

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CONIFERS cont.						
Balsam Fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>) Native	3-1, 8-15"	Flat green needles, white underneath	40-60' Steeple-shape	Full sun. Acidic, moist, well-drained soil	Moderate	Great fragrant Christmas tree that holds its needles. Upright cones 1-3" long. Twigs eaten by hare, deer and moose. Seeds eaten by grouse.
Fraser Fir (<i>Abies fraseri</i>)	3-2, 8-18"	Similar to balsam fir	Similar to balsam fir	Full sun. Cool, well-drained soil.	Moderate	Similar to balsam fir, great Christmas tree. Excellent needle retention. Native of the Appalachian Mountains.
White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>) Native	2-2, 8-18"	Soft, bluish-green needles, up to 5" long, in bundles of 5	Tallest conifer in northeast, up to 150'	Prefers moist sandy loam, will grow in dry or wet soil	Rapid, once established	Wood is light, durable and easy to work. Tree can be used in landscaping, for windbreaks and screen along right-of-ways. Seed is eaten by squirrels, deer, mice and songbirds.
Colorado Blue Spruce (<i>Picea pungens</i>)	2-2, 6-12"	Sharp-pointed needles, 1" long, dark green to silver-blue	100'	Full sun. Moist, well-drained soil.	Slow	Frost resistant, tolerates wet sites. Used for ornamentals and landscaping.
WILDLIFE SHRUBS & FLOWERS						
Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>) Native	18-24"	White flowers like small pincushions, in June. Glossy dark green leaves in May	6-12'	Partial sun.	Moderate	Forms in dense stands with swollen stem bases, making it a good shoreline stabilization plant. Waterfowl and shorebirds eat seeds, deer browse foliage, ducks use plants for protection of brooding nests. Bees use it to produce honey. Contains the poison cephalathin, non-edible.
Pussy Willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>) Native	18-24"	Fuzzy white flower catkins appear before green foliage	20-40'	Full sun, shade tolerant. Moist to wet soils	Fast	A large shrub or small tree found in thickets, swamps and along streambanks. Very cold hardy. Buds, catkins, twigs and bark are a food source for wildlife.
Black Chokeberry (<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>) Native	1-2'	Massive display of white flowers. Glossy bright green leaves turn red in autumn	2-6'	Full sun to partial shade. Moist slightly acidic soil.	Fast, quickly forms colonies	Shiny black fruit. New research shows that <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> has a high concentration of polyphenols and anthocyanins, stimulating circulation, protecting the urinary tract, and strengthening the heart. Songbirds and small mammals will eat fruit in winter.
Red Osier Dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>) Native	18-24"	White to cream flowers June-August, bright green leaves, white berries	4-20'	Moist to saturated, nitrogen-rich soils	Fast	Common on edges of ponds and streams. Bark and twigs are green through the summer, turning deep burgundy fall through spring. White berries ripen in late summer, may persist into winter. Excellent wildlife plant for browse, nesting cover and fruits eaten by many birds and mammals.
Common Purple Lilac (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>)	18-24"	Fragrant purple flower in May, green foliage	12-20'	Full sun, needs partial sun to flower.	Moderate to fast	Adaptable to most sites. Makes an excellent border or screen. Can be sheared to make a hedge. Long-lived and tolerates urban conditions.
Peking Lilac (<i>Syringa pekinensis</i>)	12-18"	Flowers are creamy-white, densely crowded	15-20'	Full sun for best flowers. pH adaptable	Moderate to fast	Golden bark, sometimes exfoliating in rich brown flakes.

WILDLIFE SHRUBS & FLOWERS cont.						
Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>) Native	2-3'	Small yellow-white flowers. Dark green leaves turning yellow in fall.	5-12'	Full sun. Acidic soil, will tolerate shade, and wet, swampy conditions.	Moderate	Great fall and winter color, red berries produced while foliage is still green. Berries are persistent into winter and are eaten by small mammals and songbirds. FRUITS ARE POISONOUS TO HUMANS.
Nanking Cherry (<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>)	2-3'	Pinkish-white flowers in mid-April. Medium to dark green leaves, yellow in fall	6-10'	Full sun.	Moderate	Sweet scarlet small red fruit in mid-June. Fruit eaten by songbirds, great for jellies and pies.
American Hazelnut (Filbert) (<i>Corylus americana</i>) Native	18-24"	Dark green summer foliage, yellow-green in fall	8-10' Multi-stemmed, round-topped bush	Shade tolerant. Rich, moist, well-drained soils.	Moderate to fast	Nuts are eaten by squirrels, foxes, deer, ruffed grouse, turkey, and pheasants. Leaves, twigs and catkins are browsed by rabbits, deer and moose. Dense, low growth provides cover and nesting sites for many wildlife species. Plant more than one tree for nut production.

ASPARAGUS ROOT, SEED

Jersey King Asparagus Root -Large, one-year crowns. Disease resistant. Full sun. Fertile, well-drained soil with a pH of 7.0. Moderate growth rate.

Wildflower Seed Mix - This hardy mix is excellent for reseeding reclamation projects, conservation areas, roadside ground cover, and yards where flower planting may be difficult. It contains 100% wildflower seeds with annual and perennial wildflowers of different colors and maturities, and will provide a multicolored carpet that changes week to week from spring to fall.

Grafton County Conservation Mix - Fine to course-textured mix of grasses designed to suit a wide range of soil types. Good recuperative potential and will tolerate full sun and medium shade. Commonly used for roadsides and slopes, but also utilized as a lawn mix for poorer soils. Contains small amount of white clover. Excellent for logging roads and landings. Seed at 5 lbs per 1,000 sq. ft.

FRUIT TREES & BUSHES - SEE NOTE BELOW

Species	Comments
White Crabapple <i>Simpson Reserved</i>	Purchase height 4.5-5'. Mature height 20'. Prolific small white flowers with slight pink cast, mid to late season. Produce heavy pollen lead, attractive to bees. Excellent wildlife food source.
Pink Crabapple <i>Adams Reserved</i>	Purchase height 4.5-5'. Mature height 20'. Deep pink bloom, leaves green with reddish tint in spring. Excellent wildlife food source.
Red Crabapple <i>Indian Summer Reserved</i>	Purchase height 4.5-5'. Mature height 20'. Abundant red flowers with extended bloom period. Bright red fruit. Excellent wildlife food source.
Cortland Apple emla 7	A semi-dwarf rootstock, mature height 15', with open spreading growth. A McIntosh x Ben Davis cross. Fruit is beautiful red, very large, with pure white flesh. Considered an annual bearer.
Honeycrisp Apple emla 7	A semi-dwarf rootstock, mature height 15', with open spreading growth. A well-anchored, hardy tree. Fruit is orange-red with yellow background, crisp, sweet and juicy. Fruit ripens in September, averages 3", stores well.
Northern Spy Apple emla7	A semi-dwarf rootstock, mature height 15', with open spreading growth. Trees are well-anchored and hardy. Fruit is large, high-quality with excellent keeping abilities. Trees are upright, vigorous and winter-hardy.
Montmorency Tart Cherry	Fruit is bright red, medium size, with clear, juicy flesh. Considered the best tart cherry for the processing market. Trees are self-fruitful, winter hardy and very productive.
Killarney Raspberry	Prefers deep, loamy soil with full sun, good moisture and drainage. pH 6.0-6.8. Early mid-season variety with medium to large, firm berries that are bright red in color with good flavor. Excellent winter hardy plant. Canes grow upright, are medium-sized and sturdy.

FRUIT TREES & BUSHES cont. - SEE NOTE BELOW

Nova Raspberry	Prefers deep, loamy soil with full sun, good moisture and drainage. pH 6.0-6.8. A dependable, high-yielding, mid-season raspberry. Berries are bright red, firm, medium size with excellent shelf life. Canes are vigorous, upright with light spines. Plant is winter-hardy.
Patriot Blueberry	Purchase height 18-30", mature height 4-6'. Prefers acid soil with pH of 4.0-5.0. An extremely winter hardy plant with large, dark blue berries with good flavor. Patriot is adapted to many soil types. Plant two varieties.
Bluecrop Blueberry	Purchase height 18-30", mature height 4-6'. Prefers acid soil with pH of 4.0-5.0. A frost and winter hardy plant with high yields of large, light blue, firm berries, in large clusters. Flavor is superb in desserts, frozen or fresh. Plant two varieties.

NOTE ON FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, AND NUT TREES: Most fruit trees and bushes need cross-pollination with a different variety of that type of fruit for good production. If you plant apples, it is important to plant at least two different types, or already have one close by for pollination. Walnut, hazelnut and chestnut trees need two trees of their own variety to produce well.

DECIDUOUS TREES - SEE NOTE BELOW

Species	Purchase Age/Size	Flower/Foliage	Mature Height	Preferences	Growth Rate	Comments
Sweet Birch (<i>Betula lenta</i>) Native	1-2'	Dark green leaves, turning golden yellow in fall	40-55' Dense, rounded top.	Full sun to light shade. Prefers moist, well-drained soil.	Moderate	Also know as black or cherry birch. Smooth, reddish-brown bark on young trees, becoming gray to black and plated on mature trees. Bark and twigs contain oil of wintergreen.
Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>) Native	18-24"	Lustrous dark green leaves turn a vivid red in fall	40-60' Conical crown with straight trunk	Full sun to partial shade. Moist, well drained sites	Slow to moderate	Excellent tree for open areas. Dark fruit eaten by many birds and mammals. Can provide cavity and nesting sites for birds and mammals, and a good honey tree.
Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>) Native	2-3'	Yellow flowers appear with green leaves, orange-red fall foliage	60-80' Clear, straight trunk with large, dense, round crown	Shade tolerant. Moist, rich, well-drained soil.	Slow to moderate	A colorful, long-lived tree. Young trees browsed by deer, moose and snowshoe hare. Squirrels feed on seeds, buds, twigs and leaves. Songbirds use for nesting sites. Winged seeds about 1" long in fall. Sap collected for maple syrup and sugar, important timber tree.
Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	3-4'	Flowers May-June, compound dark yellow-green leaves	70-90' Up to 150'	Full sun. Deep, fertile, moist, well-drained soil.	Moderate to fast – slower on poor soils	Valuable for large, sweet nuts consumed by wildlife and humans. Rich, brown wood is used for furniture. Roots produce material that may be toxic to nearby plants.

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