



NATIVE PLANT AND TREE SALE

2021 Catalog

HEALTHY SOIL - CLEAN STREAMS - A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



**COLUMBIA COUNTY
CONSERVATION DISTRICT**



FRUIT TREES

IMPORTANT NOTE: For **apple trees**, cross pollination between two different varieties is always needed to produce an adequate fruit crop. Therefore, planting one Crimson Gold and one Honey Crisp will produce a good fruit crop, while planting two of either variety alone will produce little fruit. For **peach trees**, maintenance is KEY to fruit production. Peach trees must be pruned and thinned regularly to produce any fruit.



Honey Crisp Apple— This popular variety was developed at the University of Minnesota. The fruit is mostly orange-red with a yellow background. This crisp, juicy, sweet-tart apple has a rich flavor that has made it "#1" in taste panels. The fruit averages 3 inches and up, matures throughout September and stores well. Outstanding winter hardiness gives this variety excellent potential for northern growing regions. Honeycrisp is moderately resistant to apple scab.



Crimson Gold Apple— A scab-resistant cultivar maturing the second week in September, just after Honey Crisp. The fruit colors nicely with a near full red-orange blush on a yellow background, and the flesh is white, firm and juicy. Apples are medium in size with a sweet-tart flavor. Fruit has storage life of up to eight months. The trees have medium vigor and are very productive, so they should be thinned.



PF17 Flamin' Fury Peach— A large, yellow-fleshed freestone peach maturing mid-late August. The tree is vigorous, productive and resistant to bacterial spot. Great for fresh eating or canning. Self-pollinating. Thin aggressively, and early, to get the best peach size and quality.

All proceeds we receive from this sale go towards future environmental education programs in Columbia County. Thank you for your support!

NATIVE Highbush BLUEBERRY BUSHES

IMPORTANT NOTE: For blueberries, fruit set and crop size are improved by cross-pollination. Plant two different varieties for best results.

Vaccinium corymbosum, also known as the highbush blueberry, is native to eastern North America where it typically grows in moist woods, bogs, swamps and low areas. Best grown in acidic (pH of 4.8 to 5.2), organically rich, medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Shallow, fibrous roots need constant moisture and good drainage.



Bluecrop — One of the best all around varieties, Bluecrop's large, sweet, flavorful, powder-blue berries grow in large clusters and ripen over the course of a month in mid summer (late July). Bluecrop is also prized for its beautiful, crimson red, fall foliage. 4-5 ft. in height and spread.

Liberty — A late season variety (late August) prized for its large, sweet, and flavorful, sky-blue berries. Liberty blueberries are especially easy to harvest and forms as an attractive, upright growing, small bush. 4-5 ft. in height and spread. Cold hardy.

WHY ARE NATIVE PLANTS SO GOOD?

Native plants have evolved with our local conditions over thousands of years. Once established they require less maintenance like fertilizers, pesticides or watering—which, in turn, leads to better water quality and quantity. Natives also provide food and shelter for native birds, butterflies and other beneficial insects and wildlife. Native varieties are just as beautiful as the ornamental plants we are used to seeing in our nurseries—and many provide winter interest with their bark or seed pods. By adding to your garden, you will also have some history in your yard: many native species have been used by Native Americans for food, medicine, textiles, dyes and other domestic purposes.

The CCCD Better Backyards Certificate Program is open to all Columbia County residential, business, school, and municipal lands. No matter how big or small, all members in the community can play a part in helping steward our water, soil, wildlife, and other natural resources!

Learn more about how you can get your property certified at www.columbiaccd.org/betterbackyards



NATIVE EVERGREEN PLANTS



Eastern White Pine (Native tree) *Pinus strobus* — One of the most valuable timber trees, found in moist or dry woodlands throughout the state and often planted as an ornamental in large open areas. Many birds, squirrels, chipmunks, and mice feed on the seeds and soft needles. Plant in well-drained, moist soils and full sun for best development. Height 50'-90'. 20-40' spread.



Norway Spruce (Non-native tree) *Picea abies*— Norway Spruce is a familiar sight in much of the United States, but it's native to Europe. It is a large pyramidal evergreen conifer noted for its rapid growth. Works well for windbreaks. They serve as winter cover for deer and small game including grouse, hare and woodcock. Height 40'-60'. 20-40' spread. Easily grown in average, acidic, evenly moist, well-drained soils in full sun.



'Blue Rug' Juniper (Native Groundcover) *Juniperus horizontalis* — A creeping groundcover with a spread of 6-7 feet. With silvery blue foliage, it is rapid growing and works well as a groundcover on banks and slopes. Easily grown in average, dry to moist, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates a wide range of soils and growing conditions, from swamps to dry rocky glades. Prefers moist soils but is intolerant of constantly wet soils. Height 4"-6".

NATIVE SHRUBS



Buttonbush *Cephalanthus*

occidentalis— A multi-stemmed shrub that grows 6-12' tall. 4-8' spread. Flowers small and distinctive, spherical clusters. Blooms June-September. Requires shade-partial shade. Medium to wet soils. Attracts birds and butterflies and flowers are of special value to native bees. May be used in a rain garden.



Gray Dogwood *Cornus racemose*—A

thicket forming shrub that grows 10-15' high and similar spread. Blooms May-June. Cluster of small, white berries form after the flowers have dropped. Foliage turns a purplish-red in Fall. Red stem color. Tolerates shade-full sun, moist soils. Will adapt to drier sites. Fruit eaten by birds and other wildlife. May be used for live staking or in a rain garden.



Elderberry *Sambucus Canadensis*— A woody and

herbaceous shrub that grows 5-12' and similar spread. Spreads by root suckers to form colonies. Grows in medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Tiny, white lemon-scented flowers bloom June-July, giving way to clusters of black elderberry fruits in late summer. Fruits of species plants are sometimes used to make jams, jellies, pie fillings and elderberry wine. Fruits are attractive to wildlife. Prune heavily in winter to maintain thick form. Prune heavily in winter to maintain thick form.



NATIVE DECIDUOUS TREES



Pin Oak *Quercus palustris*— A straight-trunked, strongly pyramidal tree with a distinct central leader, growing 60-70 ft. or taller. 40-60' spread. One of the faster-growing oaks. Pin oak has a more graceful, slender appearance than most oaks. Tolerates shade-full sun and requires poorly drained soils. Likes wet feet and often used as a wetland indicator species. Tolerates some flooding. Intolerant of alkaline soils. Attracts songbirds, water birds, ground birds and mammals. May take up to 15-20 years for this tree to bear a first crop of acorns.



Shagbark Hickory *Carya ovata* — A large deciduous tree that typically grows 70-90' tall with an irregular, oval-rounded crown. 50-70' spread. Leaves turn yellow to golden brown in fall. Nuts were an important food source to Native Americans and early settlers, and are commercially sold today. Nuts are also attractive to a variety of wildlife. Bark of young trees is gray and smooth, but exfoliates in long strips with age. Full sun to partial shade. Best grown in rich, moist, well-drained loam soils. Tolerates clay soils, black walnut. No serious insect or disease problems. Hickory wood is often used to cure/ smoke meats. It is also an excellent firewood/fuel.



Red Maple *Acer rubrum*— A medium-sized tree that grows 40-60' tall with round, oval crown. 30-50' spread. Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerant of a wide range of soils, but prefers moist, slightly acid conditions. Very cold hardy. Like the name suggests, this tree is known for it's red flowers in dense clusters in late March to early April (before the leaves appear), red fruit (initially reddish, two-winged samara), reddish stems and twigs, red buds, and, in the fall, excellent orange-red foliage color. A popular shade tree; plant as a specimen tree for the lawn.



Red Buckeye *Aesculus pavia* — A deciduous shrub that can be pruned into a small tree with an irregular rounded crown. Typically grows 12-15' tall with similar spread. Showy, red to orange-red, narrow-tubular flowers appear in spring. Flowers are attractive to ruby-throated hummingbirds and bees. Nuts consumed by squirrels. Red blooms April-May. Grows in medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Does best if protected from afternoon sun. May be used in a rain garden. Please note: Buckeye nuts are NOT edible and should not be harvested for consumption.

NATIVE GROUND COVERS



“Purple Knockout” Lyre-Leaf Sage *Salvia lyrata*— Mainly grown for its rosettes of glossy burgundy leaves that transform to a deep purple in summer followed by red in the autumn. Blue flowers appear in late spring and early summer - sometimes without petals, but despite they still attract a bevy of pollinators and butterflies. Plants thrive in moist or dry soil as long as they are in sun to part shade and may self seed to produce a ground cover of plants 18" tall with a 12" spread. Young **lyreleaf sage** leaves have a slightly minty flavor, which add an interesting, subtle flavor to salads or hot dishes. The entire plant, including the blooms, can be dried and brewed into tea.



Wild Pink *Silene caroliniana* — **NOTE: This is an alternative to the previously offered Fire Pink.** A low growing perennial wildflower with 50-100 showy rose-pink flowers, blooming in early Spring. Plants thrive in partially sunny gardens with well drained moist or dry rocky soil. The plant is slender-stemmed and forms 3-8" compact mound. Attractive to most pollinators, most notably butterflies.

Seed Mixes



Wildflower Seed Mix Showy the second year and beyond, changing color and texture as it matures. Mixtures includes over 30 varieties of annual and perennial Northeast wildflowers including cosmos, coneflower, flax, mallow, daisy, poppy, yarrow, sunflower, bergamot, aster, milkweed and more! Comes in 1 oz. packet for 200 sq. ft. coverage.



Erosion Control Mix Designed to achieve that quick, green color and fast erosion control with strong, fibrous roots. Perfect for along heavily eroded streambanks to reduce future erosion. Grows 1-4' in height. Use in conjunction with our wildflower seed mix for a showy appearance, or add in some more root structure with one of our native trees and shrubs. Seeding rate: 1/2lb per 500 sq. ft.

NATIVE PERENNIALS



'Blue Ice' Bluestar *Amsonia tabernaemontana*—This compact cultivar does not need to be cut back after flowering, and generally requires no staking or support when grown in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, loamy soils. Best fall foliage color usually occurs in full sun, but flowers generally last longer if given some afternoon shade in hot sun areas. Blue, 5-petaled flowers. Leafy stems growing to only 15-18" tall. Narrow, willow-shaped, dark green foliage turns an attractive bright yellow in fall.



Marsh Marigold *Caltha palustris*— A clump forming perennial with yellow cup-shaped flowers. Thrives in sunny moist or wet sites from underground seeps or springs. Grows 1' tall with 1-2' spread. This plant is pest resistant and unpalatable to deer and rabbits. A good choice for a rain garden or a wet meadow. Fun fact: This species is thought to be a living fossil—thought to be around since before the last Ice Age!



New Jersey Tea *Ceanothus americanus* — New Jersey Tea is an upright mounding shrubby perennial with fine textured gray-green leaves. In summer, plants are adorned with many white rounded flower panicles. The individual florets are about ¼" wide with 5 petals and a pleasing fragrance. Pollinators flock to the blooms. Plants thrive in sun and average to dry soil. Plants average 3' tall with an equal spread. One of the few non-legumes that can fix nitrogen. Harvest and steep the root in hot water for a delicious Red Root Tea.



Wild Bergamot *Monarda fistulosa*—A sturdy perennial wildflower that expands to form upright clumps. This beebalm bears deep green aromatic leaves on strong square stems. In summer, plants are topped by showy rounded clusters of fragrant lavender tubular flowers. Pollinators flock to the blooms in sunny prairie-like settings or in gardens with average well drained soils. Plants grow 2-4' tall with 3' spread. The aromatic foliage is unpalatable to deer, rabbits and other herbivores. Leaves can be dried and brewed into tea. Mildew resistant.

**3 THINGS
YOU CAN DO
TO ENHANCE
POLLINATORS
IN YOUR
GARDEN:**



Provide a range of native flowers- Native flowering plants that bloom throughout the growing season enrich the landscape visually and provide food and nesting!



Create nest sites—Creating nesting sites for native bees is essential.



Avoid using pesticides—Pesticides reduce available nectar and pollen sources in the garden.

Check out the [Xerces.org](https://www.xerces.org) for more information & recommendations to help our native pollinators!



'Helena Red Shades' Sneezeweed *Helenium autumnale*— A clumping wildflower cultivar with elongated bright green leaves. Foliage is crowned by an abundance of coppery-red daisy-like flowers from mid-summer until autumn. Rusty brownish seed clusters follow. This adaptable plant will grow in any site that has sun or part sun and wet to moist soils. Plants grow about 4' tall with 3' spread. A spring pruning can encourage stronger branching and denser growth.



Cardinal Flower *Lobelia cardinalis* — Cardinal plant is sure to bring hummingbirds to your garden. Brilliant red spikes in July and August in moist shady spots. Found along stream banks, in ditches and wet meadows in all but the Northwestern US. Makes an excellent cut flower. Height 2-4' and 2' spread.

Continued on next page →



Meadow Phlox *Phlox maculata* — An upright perennial wildflower with bright green lance shaped leathery leaves. In summer, the glossy foliage is topped by large conical clusters of fragrant pinkish-purple flowers. Meadow phlox forms colonies in low open areas with moisture and good drainage. Plants also thrive in sunny gardens with average to moist well drained soil. Plants grow 2-3' tall with a 1-2' spread and originate from a taproot and short rhizomes.



New England Aster *Symphyotrichum novae-angliae* — Along with the goldenrods and native grasses, asters are the quintessential herbaceous fall color plants of North America. It is a stout, leafy plant with a robust, upright habit. Features a profuse bloom of daisy-like asters with purple rays and yellow centers from late summer to early fall. Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun– partial shade. Plants grow 3-6' tall with 2-3' spread. Flowers are frequented by Monarchs and other butterflies.



'Autumn Joy' Stonecrop *Sedum spectabile*— A late summer/fall beauty that grows up to 2 feet tall and wide. Extremely adaptable in full sun with great drought tolerance. Flowers open pink and are very attractive to butterflies and bees. The flowers fade to a coppery red and are a terrific compliment to grasses that have the same striking colors. Plants can be trimmed in spring when the plants are 8 inches tall to reduce overall height, but will delay flowering to later in the season.

BIRD AND BEE HOUSES

Handmade bird and bee houses constructed by Central Columbia High School students in Mr. Brown's Agriculture Science class. Bring your garden or lawn back to life with these easy-to-install homes for our native aerial friends! *Please note: Photos are similar examples to the houses available for sale and you may receive a different design.*



BLUEBIRD HOUSES

Bluebirds are cavity nesters, meaning they make their nests in existing nooks and crannies. With less and less natural tree cavities available, bluebirds are increasingly relying on human-made homes. These houses provide a safe place for birds to build a nest away from predators and the elements while attracting them to your yard to enjoy observing and listening to their beloved songs.

MASON BEE HOUSES

When building their nests, mason bees use mud to make partitions and seal the entrance of their nest. This unique mud-building behavior leads to their common designation as “masons”. Mason bees are docile, native bees that are an important pollinator of fruit trees and most active in the spring. Most notably, the Blue Orchard Bee is a highly efficient pollinator– they have been found to visit more flowers per minute and are more efficient at transferring pollen from one flower to another than the introduced European honeybee. Unlike the honeybee, mason bees are solitary and therefore do not swarm for protection. One female mason bee will utilize just 1 hole for her nesting; 36 holes per house (note: not all holes may be occupied in one season).



Plant a variety for blooms and color throughout the growing season!

Native Perennial Plants <i>Italics = Groundcover</i>	----- Bloomtime & Color -----							Soils Dry-Moist-Wet	Exposure Full Sun - Partial - Full Shade
	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct		
Marsh Marigold	Yellow							W	FSun-FSh
<i>Fire pink</i>		Red						D-M	PSh
Blue Ice Bluestar		Blue						M	FSun-PSh
<i>Purple Knockout Sage</i>			Purple					D-M	FSun-PSh
Wild Bergamot			Purple					M-W	Fsun
New Jersey Tea			Grey					D-M	FSun-PSh
Helena Red Sneezeweed					Red			M-W	FSun-PSh
Cardinal Flower					Red			M-W	FSun-FSh
Meadow Phlox					Pink			M	FSun-PSh
New England Aster					Purple			M-W	FSun-PSh
Autumn Joy Stonecrop						Red		D-M	Fsun

! IMPORTANT NOTE: Pre-orders highly recommended! Due to the high volume of pre-order sales and limited inventory, the sale will NOT be open to the public until Saturday, May 8th. To guarantee plant selection, please place your pre-order no later than: **Friday, March 12th 2021**

----- Pick-up Dates -----	
<u>(PRE-ORDERS ONLY)</u>	<u>(PRE-ORDERS + OPEN TO PUBLIC)</u>
Thursday, May 6th	Saturday, May 8th
11:00 am to 5:00 pm	9:00 am to 2:00 pm
OR	
Friday, May 7th	
9:00 am to 5:00 pm	

Pick-up Location:
Rear parking lot of the
Columbia County Ag Service Center
702 Sawmill Road, Bloomsburg, PA



**COLUMBIA COUNTY
CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

Questions? Call us at (570) 317-9456 M-F 8am-4:30pm