



# NATIVE PLANT AND TREE SALE

## **2022 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 GoldRush 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.



**Redhaven Peach**— A medium, yellow-fleshed freestone peach maturing mid-August. The tree is vigorous, productive, and bud-hardy. Great for fresh eating or canning. Self-pollinating. Thin aggressively, and early, to get the best peach size and quality.



**GoldRush Apple**— A scab-resistant, late-season cultivar that is closely related to Golden Delicious apples. Apples are medium in size with a crisp and tart flavor and yellow flesh. A popular variety for juice and baking. Fruit has storage life of approximately 10 to 11 months. The trees are non-vigorous but have good disease resistance and are winter-hardy.



**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. Mid-season variety.

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.



**Aurora**— A very late season variety prized for its large, dark-blue berries. Aurora blueberries are more resistant to cracking and shriveling, which means they can hang longer and develop better flavor. 4-5 ft. in height and spread. Cold hardy.

**Spartan** — A strong, tall and upright bush that is one of the oldest varieties of blueberry. Produce an abundance of large berries, which is unusual for an early season berry. 4-6 ft. in height and 4 to 8 ft. spread when mature. Plant in full sun.

### 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](http://www.columbiaccd.org/betterbackyards)



## NATIVE EVERGREEN TREES



**Balsam Fir** *Abies balsamea* — A narrow pyramidal tree with short, soft, bright green needles. Grows best in full sun, but is more shade tolerant than other firs. Prefers moist, well drained, acidic soil. Needs very little shearing. Height 50'-75'. Spread 20'-25'.



**Eastern White Pine** *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.

## NATIVE DECIDUOUS TREES



**American Plum** *Prunus americana*— A small tree with a profusion of small white flowers, before leaves appear in spring. Grow to a height of 20' with an 8 to 10' spread. Trees produce an approximately 1-inch or slightly larger yellow to red edible fruit in late summer. Fruit is good for eating and especially making jams. Also an excellent source of food and habitat for wildlife. Can tolerate a wide range of soil types, but prefer well-drained soil. Can tolerate shade, but sun is better for fruit production.



**PawPaw** *Asimina triloba* — The largest edible native fruit in America. “The trendiest fruit you have never heard of!” A medium-sized tree that grows 12 to 25' tall and 10 to 15' wide. After 5 or 6 years, trees should produce an oblong shaped fruit, light green in color, weighing 5 to 16 ounces and is 3 to 16 inches in length. The fruit is high in protein, minerals, amino acids, and antioxidants. The taste is often described as a cross between a mango and a banana. Fruit is harvested between August and October. Typically a wetland species, utilized in riparian plantings, but can grow in upland areas. Prefers well drained and slightly acidic soil and full sunshine once established. Relatively disease free. Best to plant two trees to ensure cross-pollination and fruit production.



**River Birch** *Betula nigra*— A medium-tall shade tree that is fast-growing. River birch are most valued as a landscape tree for the colorful exfoliating bark which is particularly noticeable in the winter. This birch is moderately flood tolerant and commonly occurs in swamps and floodplains. Flowers are wind-pollinated catkins, providing food for birds including chickadees, sparrows, turkey and finches. Height 60' to 80'. Spread 40'.



**Sugar Maple** *Acer saccharum*— A large tree that grows 60-75' tall with a 45-50' spread. A popular timber tree that is often called the Rock Maple or Hard Maple. Mature trees provide sugar products from the sap in spring time. In fall, leaves turn brilliant yellow, burnt orange, and limited red tones. Do not do well in wet soils or in small compact growing areas. Prefer full sun to partial shade.

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**Sycamore** *Platanus occidentalis* — A massive shade tree that reaches heights between 75 and 100' and a spread of 75 to 100'. A hardy tree that is easy to grow and can tolerate most soils. Does well in wet areas and is often used in riparian plantings. The bark peels in thin, irregular patches giving a white appearance to the trunk.

## NATIVE GROUND COVERS



**'Blue Rug' Juniper** *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".



**Dwarf Blue Star** *Amsonia tabernemontana* 'Blue Ice' — A low maintenance perennial with attractive foliage and blue blossoms in late spring and early summer. When not in bloom, the foliage is attractive with a golden yellow fall color. Grows well in sunny or partly shaded areas with moist, well-drained soil. Established plants are drought tolerant. Height of 1.5' with a 2-3' spread.



**Foam Flower** *Tiarella cordifolia wherryi* — A low mounding or clumping wildflower with heart-shaped lobed leaves. The blades are adorned with reddish or purplish veins. In spring, foliage is crowned by spikey racemes of starry white florets. Grow well in full shade to partial shade and moist soils. Bloom from April—May. Plants grow 10" tall with a 10" spread.

## NATIVE SHRUBS



**Arrowwood** *Viburnum dentatum*— A shrub with multiple, erect-arching stems in a loose, round habit. White, flat-topped flower clusters are followed by dark blue berries. Dark-green foliage turns yellow to wine-red in fall. Prefer sun to partial shade and dry to wet soils. Native habitat includes stream banks and moist woods; is flood tolerant. Blooms from May to July and reaches heights around 10’.



**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.



**Red Osier Dogwood** *Cornus stolonifera*— A multi-stemmed, spreading shrub. Autumn foliage is colorful, and dense, flat-topped clusters of creamy-white blossoms are followed by umbrella-shaped clusters of pea-sized white berries in late spring and early summer. Grows best in part shade and moist, well-drained soils. Native habitats include river banks, lake shores, and wooded or open wet areas. Height 6-12’.



# Have you seen this invader?!

If you have noticed spotted lanternflies on your property, you can contact the CCCD to obtain a circle trap to install. Traps are limited in quantity.



## Seed Mixes



**Annual/Perennial Wildflower Seed Mix** Showy the second year and beyond, changing color and texture as it matures. Mixture 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.

# Keystone 10 Million Trees Partnership

Are you interested in planting a riparian buffer, reforesting abandoned mine lands, or planting trees in urban settings? If so, contact the CCCD for more information regarding the 10 Million Trees partnership and how you can possibly obtain free trees.



Keystone  
**10 MILLION TREES**  
PARTNERSHIP



## NATIVE PERENNIALS



**Black-Eyed Susan** *Rudbeckia hirta*— An adaptable wildflower with flexible lance-shaped leaves. Plants are topped by showy terminal daisy-like flowers in summer. The blooms are 2-3" across with bright yellow rays surrounding a dense chocolate brown cone. Easily cultivated in sunny sites with moist, average or dry soils. Plants tolerate part sun, heat, sand or clay. Height 2-3'.



**Blue-Eyed Grass** *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* 'Lucerne' — A low, rhizomatous wildflower. Plants form tufted clumps of narrow, sword-shaped leaves. Starry bright blue flowers rise above the foliage to a height of 12" plus. Prefer full sun to partial shade and moist, well-drained soils. Plants can tolerate part shade, some drought, slightly alkaline pH and sandy, loamy or clay soils. Bloom in May and June and attract pollinators and songbirds.



**New York Ironweed** *Vernonia noveboracensis* — A tall rosette perennial with numerous lance-shaped leaves. In late summer (July to October) plants are crowned by large corymbs of royal purple disc florets. Butterflies and other pollinators flock to the blooms. They thrive in wet open woods or in sunny gardens with moist soil. Height 4-8'.



**Swamp Milkweed** *Asclepias incarnata*— An elegant, upright plant with slender willow-like leaves. In summer, plants are topped by rounded pink or rose-colored flower clusters which attract flocks of butterflies. Indigenous plants are found in sunny wet areas like floodplains, river bottomland, swamps, and wet meadows. Prefer full sun to partial shade. Height 4-5' and 2-3' spread.

**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](http://Xerces.org) for more information & recommendations to help our native pollinators!*



**White Wood Aster** *Aster divaricatus*—A low mounding perennial with heart-shaped or oval leaves. In late summer, starry white daisies cover the plant and gleam in the shade. Plants are tough and adaptable prospering in part shade or shade and in dry or moist soils. Heights of 2-3' with a 2-4' spread. A good choice for a wildlife garden or shade garden.



**Wild Columbine** *Aquilegia canadensis* — A lovely wildflower with delicate, ferny foliage and slender flower stalks that emerge bearing elegant red and yellow flowers in the spring. Prefer partly sunny or shaded sites with average or dry garden soil. Height 2' and 1-2' spread. Attract hummingbirds.



## 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!

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Size	Bloom Time & Color			Exposure	Soils
				Apr - May	June - July	Aug - Sept		
<b>Perennials</b>								
	Wild Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	2'	Apr	May			PShd D
	Blue Eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> 'Lucerne'	1' - 2'		May	June		Sun, PShd M
	Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	4' - 5'			June	Aug	Sun, PShd W
	Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	2' - 3'			June	Sept	Sun M - D
	White Wood Aster	<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	2' - 3'			July	Aug	Shd, PShd M - D
	New York Ironweed	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	4' - 8'			July	Sept	Sun W - M
<b>Groundcover</b>								
	Foam Flower	<i>Tiarella cordifolia wherryi</i>	10"	Apr	May			Shd, PShd M
	Dwarf Blue Star	<i>Amsonia tabernemontana</i> 'Blue Ice'	1.5'	Apr	June			Sun, PShd M
				Key: PShd = Part Shade, Part Sun			D = Dry	
				Shd = Shade			M = Moist	
				Sun = Full Sun			W = Wet	

**! 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 7<sup>th</sup>. To guarantee plant selection, please place your pre-order no later than: **Friday March 4, 2021**

----- Pick-up Dates -----	
<b><u>(PRE-ORDERS ONLY)</u></b>	<b><u>(PRE-ORDERS + OPEN TO PUBLIC)</u></b>
<b>Thursday, May 5<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Saturday, May 7<sup>th</sup></b>
11:00 am to 5:00 pm	9:00 am to 12:00 pm
OR	
<b>Friday, May 6<sup>th</sup></b>	
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