



NATIVE PLANT AND TREE SALE

2025 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 Ambrosia and one Fuji 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.



Ambrosia — Ambrosia apples have a 50% pink to red blush over a yellow background color. They are known for their pleasant texture, crispness, and sweetness. Fruit available in late September. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun. Grows compact and upright to about 12'-20' and spreads 8'-10'.



Fuji — Fuji apples are a large, round, and slightly elongated fruit, with a yellow-green background and a pink speckled flesh. Fuji apples are characterized by their sweet and refreshing taste, with a crisp, firm, and juicy flesh. Matures in September, the season is over by late October. Prefers well-drained, loamy soil and full sun. Reaches an approximate 15'-25' height and 12'-15' width.



July Rose — A large, white-fleshed peach, with an attractive red color. Vigorously producing and ripening in late July. The flesh is firm, and has a nice, sweet flavor. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and full sun. Will grow to about 12'-15' tall and wide at full size.

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), organic matter rich, medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Shallow, fibrous roots need mulch, constant moisture and good drainage.



Bonus— Named because of its very high yields and extra large fruit. Said to have the largest fruit of any blueberry. A mature bush will produce 8-12 pounds per year. It is a mid-late season maturity that will ripen in early August. Extra-large berries are very sweet. Plants mature at 5-6 feet in height, and 3-4 feet in width. Winter hardy in all areas of Pennsylvania.

Chandler— Has large fruit with each berry being the size of a nickel, some the size of a quarter. The fruits are a pleasure to eat, having the taste of wild blueberries, only in a giant size. The fruits of Chandler ripen in mid to late season - Chandler berries can be enjoyed over a long harvest period. Once plants are mature, you can expect up to 15 pounds of fruit per year. Plants reach about 6 feet in height and 4-5 feet in width. Winter hardy in all areas of Pennsylvania.

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



'Blue Rug' Juniper *Juniperus horizontalis* — A creeping groundcover with a spread of 6'-7'. With silvery blue foliage, it is rapid growing and works well as a groundcover on banks and slopes. Tolerates a wide range of soils and growing conditions, but grows best in sandier, well-drained soils. Prefers full sun. Height 4"- 6", spread 4'-6'.



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', spread 20' - 40'.



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. Easily grown in average, acidic, evenly moist, well-drained soils in full sun. Height 40'-60', spread 20' - 40'.

NATIVE DECIDUOUS TREES



Paw Paw *Asimina triloba* — Also known as the Appalachia Banana, and well known for their edible fruits which resemble short bananas, Paw Paw have a short trunk with spreading branches that can form a dense pyramid.



Bright purple flowers bloom in the spring before leaves appear. The edible fruit ripens in September and October, and their flavor is often described as a combination of tropical fruits. Prefers moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soil and full sun. Height 15'-25', spread 15'-25'.



Eastern Redbud *Cercis canadensis* — Redbud are small, colorful trees often used in landscaping, and well known for their fragrant pink flowers that bloom in early spring. They have dark red-brown bark and it is common for them to have multiple stems/trunks. Their leaves are large and heart-shaped, and turn yellow in the fall. Great to attract pollinators. Redbuds usually have a flat-topped and spreading crown. Best grown in full sun to partial shade, and moist, well-drained, deep soil. Height 20'-30', spread 25'-35'.



Red Maple *Acer rubrum* — Known for their vibrant red leaves in the fall, Red Maple are fast-growing, medium to large sized trees with a narrow, irregular crown and a long, clear trunk. Small, pinkish-red flowers grow



in drooping clusters in the spring before leaves appear. Red, winged seeds grow in clusters in May and June. Red Maple wood is often used for furniture, flooring, and cabinetry. Great for shade trees and accent plants. Can grow in a variety of conditions, including sun, shade, dry and wet soils. Height 40'-60', spread 30'-50'.



Shagbark Hickory *Carya ovata* — Most known for their light gray, shaggy bark, Shagbark Hickory is a large, nut-producing tree. The nuts serve as a great food source for many animals, including squirrels, birds, and chipmunks, and can also be consumed by humans. Branches and leaves form oval-shaped crowns in spring and summer. Prefers full sun to partial shade and rich, damp soil. Height 60'-100', spread 50'.



White Oak *Quercus alba* — Native to the eastern half of the U.S., White Oak are large, stately trees with a broad crown and light gray bark. Leaves have rounded tips, and flowers bloom throughout the spring. Wood from the White Oak is hard, heavy, and tough, and is often used for flooring and furniture. Acorns have a bowl-shaped cap, and drop off when the acorn is mature. In the fall, the leaves of the White Oak turn dark red with a trace of purple. Prefers full sun and moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soils. Height 100', spread 50'-80'.



NATIVE SHRUBS



Black Chokeberry *Aronia melanocarpa* — A deciduous shrub with dark green, glossy, and finely-toothed leaves, and white flowers blooming in the spring. Produces edible, pea-sized, purplish-black fruit 2 years after planting. Great for bees and other pollinators, as well as songbirds and small mammals. While the berries are tart to eat raw, they can be used to make jams, jellies, juices, and baked goods. Prefers full sun or partial shade, and tolerates most soil types, including wet, boggy soils. Height 3'-8', spread 2'-6'.

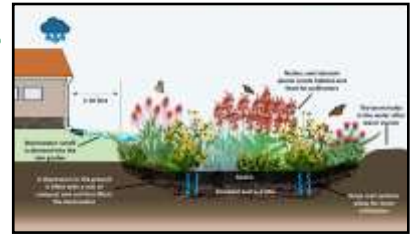


Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis* — Most noted for their fragrant, white to reddish flowers that have a pushpin appearance, Buttonbush are a deciduous shrub that are great for pollinators. They have dark green, glossy leaves and produce ball-like fruit that contain 2-seeded nutlets. Native to wet areas, they prefer partial to full sun, but can tolerate shade, and prefer moist soils. Height 5'-12', spread 4'-8'.



Rain Garden Benefits

Have stormwater runoff issues? Plant a rain garden! A rain garden is a depressed area in the landscape that allows stormwater from roofs, driveways, or streets to be absorbed into the ground. These gardens are planted with grasses and flowering perennials. If you are looking for a cost effective and eye catching way to minimize your runoff and also plant native perennials, this is the perfect solution. Swamp Sunflower thrives in rain gardens (see page 9).



Seed Mixes



Annual/Perennial 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 a 1 oz. packet for 200 sq. ft. of 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/or shrubs. Comes in a 1/2lb. bag for 500 sq. ft. of coverage.

Why Plant a Pollinator Meadow?

- Reduce stormwater runoff and promote infiltration
- Provide habitat and food for birds, butterflies, and other pollinator species
- Increase infiltration



NATIVE PERENNIALS

Creeping Phlox *Phlox stolonifera* — A showstopping groundcover, creeping phlox is a low-growing, mat-forming perennial with pinkish flowers. Flowers bloom from May to June. A great pollen source for bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds, and seldom damaged by deer or rabbits. Great for hillsides and sloped areas. Prefers moist, well-drained soils, and shade to part-shade. Easy to dig up, divide, and plant in other areas. Great for woodlands and streambanks. Height 6", spread 2'-3'.



Culver's Root *Veronicastrum virginicum* — Culver's Root is tall and blooms from July to September. It has small, white, tubular flowers that bloom in wand-like spikes, and finely-toothed leaves in whorls around the stem. Plant in moist to well-drained soil in partial to full shade. It is a solitary bee favorite and is deer resistant. Height 4'-7', spread 2'-4'.

Fire Pink *Silene virginica* — Fire Pink produces bright red, five-petaled flowers that bloom from April to August. This perennial, native to the eastern and central U.S., does well in partial sun, and prefers well-drained soil. The bright red flowers and sugary nectar attract hummingbirds and other pollinators. Height 6"-24", spread 1'-1.5'.



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! See our bloom guide on page 11.



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!

Spiderwort *Tradescantia virginiana* — Spiderwort is a low-growing, flowering plant with long and narrow leaves. Small, three-petaled, violet-blue flowers have small yellow stamens and bloom from late spring to midsummer. Spiderwort grows in clumps spread through underground stems to form large colonies. A great choice for cottage gardens and woodlands. Prefers well-drained soil and part shade, but is fairly adaptable. Height 1'-2', spread 1'- 2'.



Swamp Sunflower *Helianthus angustifolius* — A favorite of pollinators and songbirds, the Swamp Sunflower is a tall, clumping perennial. With bright yellow flowers blooming in late summer and fall, these low maintenance plants are a great addition to pollinator gardens, rain gardens, and along streams and ponds. Excellent in occasionally wet soils—it prefers full sun, but will tolerate part shade as well. Height 5'-8', spread 2'-4'.



Tickseed *Coreopsis lanceolata* — Tickseed has vibrant yellow flowers that have a substantial bloom time, from about June to September. Grass-like leaves and small flowers with black seeds in the center make up its clumpy shape. Perfect for attracting butterflies and other pollinators. A great addition to a wildflower garden, naturalized area, pathway borders, or even mass planting. Prefers full sun and moist soils. Height 2'- 4', spread 1'-2'.

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, you may receive a slightly 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 for you 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 are 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!

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Size	Bloom Time & Color				Exposure	Soils
			Apr - May	Jun - Jul	Aug - Sept	Oct - Nov		
Fire Pink	<i>Silene virginica</i>	6-24"	Red	Red	Red		PShd	D-M
Creeping Phlox	<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>	6-8"	Pink	Pink			Shd-PShd	M
Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	1-2'	Purple	Purple			PShd	M-D
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	2-4'		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Sun	M
Culver's Root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	4-7'			Grey	Grey	PShd-Shd	M-D
Swamp Sunflower	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	5-8'			Yellow	Yellow	Sun-PShd	W
			PShd = Part Shade, Part Sun		D = Dry			
			Shd = Shade		M = Moist			
			Sun = Full Sun		W = Wet			

IMPORTANT NOTE: Pre-orders only! A public sale will be held on Saturday to sell remaining inventory. Selections and quantities will be limited. To guarantee plant selection, please place your pre-order no later than: February 28th

----- Pick-up Dates -----	
<p><u>(PRE-ORDERS ONLY)</u></p> <p>Thursday, May 1 11:00am to 5:00pm</p> <p>or</p> <p>Friday, May 2 9:00am to 5:00pm</p>	<p><u>(PRE-ORDERS + OPEN TO PUBLIC)</u></p> <p>Saturday, May 3 9:00am to 12:00 pm</p>

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



Questions? Call us at (570) 317-9456 M-F 8am-4:00pm