



NATIVE PLANT AND TREE SALE

2026 Catalog

Orders due February 27, 2026

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 Crisp and one Honeycrisp 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.



Crimson Crisp — Crimson Crisp apples are medium in size with a crimson color over 95% of the fruit surface. With a firm, crisp texture and complex flavor, they are great for eating or baking. Great for storage, holds its shape well, and scab-resistant. Matures from late September to early October, and reaches a mature height of 8-14’.



Honeycrisp — These Royal Red Honeycrisp® apples have highly colored, large, red fruit and are fan favorites due to their crisp, juicy texture and sweet-tart flavor. Great for eating fresh. Matures throughout September. Reaches a height and spread of 8-12’.



Orion Flat White — An early season flat peach (commonly called “Donut Peaches”) with white flesh and bright scarlet skin. Medium-size, firm fruit and excellent flavor. Tree is highly productive and should be thinned accordingly. Matures in mid to late July, and reaches a height of 10-15’.

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.



Draper— A mid-season bush known for sweet, crisp berries that ripen evenly. Excellent for fresh eating, baking, or freezing. Yields 10-20 lbs. Grows 4–6' tall and 3–4' wide.

Toro— A mid-season variety that produces large, juicy, and sweet berries. Bell-shaped white and pink flowers are an attractive bonus in the spring. Perfect for fresh eating, baking, and cooking. Yields 10-20 lbs. Grows 5-6' tall and 3-4' wide.

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 EVERGREENS



'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".



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

NATIVE DECIDUOUS TREES



Black Gum *Nyssa sylvatica* — A native shade tree valued for its glossy green leaves and brilliant red, orange, and purple fall color. In spring, it produces small greenish flowers loved by pollinators, and dark blue fruits that feed birds and wildlife. Thrives in moist, well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade. Height 30–50', spread 20–30'.



Black Walnut *Juglans nigra* — Known for its dark wood and flavorful nuts, the Black Walnut has a straight trunk and broad, rounded crown. In spring, it produces small greenish flowers that form round nuts in green husks, ripening by late summer or early fall. The nuts have a bold, earthy flavor and are enjoyed by both people and wildlife. Prefers deep, fertile, well-drained soil and full sun. Height 50–75', spread 50–75'.



Chinkapin Oak *Quercus muehlenbergii* — A durable, long-lived native tree valued for its flaky gray bark and glossy, toothed leaves that turn golden-brown in fall. In summer, it produces small, sweet acorns that are enjoyed by wildlife, and can even be enjoyed by people. Thrives in well-drained, rocky, or limestone soils and full sun, making it ideal for upland sites. Height 40–60', spread 50–70'.





Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*—A classic shade tree known for its brilliant fall color and sap used to make maple syrup. Its dense, rounded crown provides excellent summer shade, with leaves turning vibrant yellow, orange, and red in fall. Small spring flowers produce paired winged seeds, and its strong, fine-grained wood is highly valued. Prefers deep, moist, well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade. Height 60–75’, spread 40–50’.



Washington Hawthorn *Crataegus phaenopyrum*—A small ornamental tree with glossy green leaves, a dense, rounded crown, and 1-3” thorns lining their branches. In late spring, it produces clusters of white flowers followed by bright red berries that persist into winter and attract birds. Foliage turns orange, scarlet, and purple in fall, adding vibrant seasonal color. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and full sun. Height 25–30’, spread 25–30’.



NATIVE SHRUBS



American Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis* — A fast-growing, multi-stemmed native shrub known for its fragrant white flower clusters in early summer, followed by deep purple-black berries in late summer. The berries are great for jams, jellies, syrups, or wine and are also favored by birds and wildlife. Thrives in moist, well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade. Height and spread 6–12’.



Winterberry Holly *Ilex verticillata* — A deciduous holly prized for its bright red berries that persist through winter, adding color when most plants are bare. Small white flowers appear in late spring to early summer, followed by berries that provide food for birds. While not edible for people, the berries offer excellent ornamental value in landscapes and cut arrangements. Prefers moist, acidic soil and full sun to partial shade. Height 6–10’, spread 6–10’.



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 for more information & recommendations to help our native pollinators!

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. Comes in 1/2lb bag for 500 sq. ft. coverage.

Why Plant a Pollinator Meadow?

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



NATIVE PERENNIALS



Bee Balm *Monarda bradburiana* — A fragrant native perennial with showy purplish-pink tubular flowers from mid to late summer. The blooms attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds, while the aromatic leaves can be used for herbal tea. Thrives in moist, well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade, adding color and pollinator activity to gardens or meadows. Height 2–4', spread 2–3'.



Columbine *Aquilegia canadensis* — A delicate perennial with distinctive spurred red flowers that bloom in late spring to early summer. The nectar-rich blooms attract hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Prefers well-drained soil and partial shade to full sun, thriving in woodland edges, gardens, and naturalized areas. Height 1–3', spread 1–2'.



Foamflower *Tiarella cordifolia* — A woodland perennial forming a low mound of heart-shaped, often patterned leaves, with airy spikes of white to pale pink flowers in spring. The delicate blooms attract bees and other pollinators, while the foliage adds year-round interest. Thrives in moist, rich, well-drained soil and partial to full shade, making it an excellent groundcover for woodland gardens and shaded borders. Height 6–12", spread 12–18".

Goldenrod *Solidago speciosa* — Bright and tall, with upright stems topped with clusters of small, golden-yellow flowers that bloom in late summer to fall. The nectar-rich blooms attract bees, butterflies, and other pollinators, making it a valuable late-season source of food for pollinators. Thrives in well-drained soil and full sun, adding vibrant late-season color to landscapes and naturalized areas. Height 2–5', spread 1–3'.



Jacob's Ladder *Polemonium reptans*— A native perennial with delicate, fern-like foliage arranged in ladder-like pairs and clusters of nodding, bell-shaped blue to lavender flowers in spring to early summer. The blooms attract bees and other pollinators, adding soft color to shady gardens. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and partial to full shade, making it ideal for woodland gardens and shaded borders. Height 1–2', spread 1–2'.



Purple Coneflower *Echinacea purpurea*— A fan-favorite, Purple Coneflower features large, daisy-like purple petals around a spiky orange-brown central cone. Blooming from mid-summer to early fall, the flowers attract bees, butterflies, and birds, and the seeds provide late-season food for wildlife. Thrives in well-drained soil and full sun, making it ideal for pollinator gardens, meadows, and naturalized landscapes. Height 2–5', 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 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!

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Size	Bloom Time & Color				Exposure	Soils
			Apr - May	Jun - Jul	Aug - Sept	Oct - Nov		
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	1-3'	Red	Red			PShd-Sun	M-D
Foamflower	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	6-12"	White				Shd-PShd	M
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	1-2'	Blue				Shd-PShd	M
Bee Balm	<i>Monarda bradburiana</i>	2-4'		Purple	Purple		Sun - PShd	M
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	2-5'		Purple	Purple		Sun	M-D
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	2-5'			Yellow	Yellow	Sun	M-D
			PShd = Part Shade, Part Sun		D = Dry			
			Shd = Shade		M = Moist			
			Sun = Full Sun		W = Wet			

IMPORTANT NOTE: Orders are required to guarantee plant selection. A public sale will be held on Saturday to sell remaining inventory. Selections and quantities will be limited. Please place your order no later than: February 27th

----- Pick-up Dates -----

<p><u>(LAST NAME A-L ORDER PICK UP)</u></p> <p>Thursday, April 30 11:00am to 5:00pm</p> <p>or</p> <p><u>(LAST NAME M-Z ORDER PICK UP)</u></p> <p>Friday, May 1 9:00am to 5:00pm</p>	<p><u>(REMAINING INVENTORY PUBLIC SALE)</u></p> <p>Saturday, May 2 9:00am to 12:00 pm</p>
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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