

Cayuga County Soil & Water Conservation District

2020 Spring Tree, Shrub & Groundcover Sale

Species Descriptions

On-Line Ordering Now Available – www.cayugaswcd.org

CONIFER TRANSPLANTS

Conifer transplants are larger than seedlings; they have a larger root mass, and a more developed branch system. Transplants are sold as bare-root stock – you do not pay for a pot or soil, just the tree.

White Cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>): Also known as Arborvitae. Pyramidal evergreen tree with foliage varying from dark green to light green during the growing season. The foliage on Arborvitae is scale like, flat with inconspicuous buds and can brown somewhat during the winter months. Grows to 50'. 2-1 year, 10-18" transplant.
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>): Grows up to 80-100' tall. Needles are 1" long, blue-green in color with a fruity fragrance. Cones are woody in structure and 3-4" long. Prefers well drained soils. 2-2 year, 15-24" transplant.
Balsam Fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>): Balsam fir is a pyramid-shaped tree which reaches a height of 45-75'. It has a relatively dense, dark-green, pyramidal crown with a slender spire-like tip. One of the most popular Christmas trees, also heavily relied on by wildlife for food & shelter. 3-1 year, 8-14" transplant.
Fraser Fir (<i>Abies fraseri</i>): A narrow, pyramidal tree with glossy, dark green needles. The undersides of the needles have two white rows. Prefers moist, well-drained sites. 3-2 year, 10-18" transplant.
Canaan Fir (<i>Abies balsamea phanerolepis</i>): Color is dark to bluish dark green. Fragrant, with excellent needle retention, it is a superior Christmas tree. Naturally adapted to overly moist sites and late frosts. 3-1 year, 8-14" transplant.
White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>): Grows up to 110' tall with a spread no more than 60'. Needles are soft and blue-green in color, 2-4" long and occurring in bundles of 5. Cones are slender and 3-10" long. Prefers well-drained soils. 2-1 year, 10-16" transplant.
White Spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>) A straight, tall tree easily recognized by its needles. Cones always hang down. Beautiful year-round color. Tolerates most soil conditions. Grows to 60'; 15' spread. . 2-2 year, 15"-24" transplant.
Colorado Blue Spruce (<i>Picea pungens</i>): Grows up to 100' tall. Needles are blue-green in color, 1¼" long. Cones are up to 4" long with papery scales. Root system is shallow and prefers dry soils. 2-2 year, 18-24" transplant.

Deciduous Tree Seedlings

Native Birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>): 50' high, single or multi-stemmed slender tree. Native birch has white bark that will appear after 3 to 4 years. This tree will grow well in moist soils. 2-0 year, 24-36" seedling.
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>): Green stems turn red in winter, new leaves are red-tinged, turning to green. Fall color is deep red or yellow. Flowers are also red. Fast growing and tolerant of many soils. Grows to 40' to 60', 40' spread. Consuming wilted leaves can cause toxicity to horses. 2-0 year, 24-36" seedling.
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>): 75-100' tree with a massive trunk. The bark of a Sycamore is mottled. This tree is fast growing and prefers moist soils. Excellent shade and decorative tree. 2-0 year, 24"-36" seedling
Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>): 60-70' symmetrical tree. The Red Oak is a great timber tree. This tree tolerates full sun and polluted environments. It prefers sandy soils. 2-0 year, 24"-36" seedling
Burr Oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>): Tolerant of a variety of moisture and soil conditions, adapts well to urban settings. Its fringed acorns are food for wildlife. A very long-lived tree. Prefers full sun. Grows 70' to 80', 80' spread. 2-0 year, 24"-36" seedling
Tulip Tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>) Grows to 80 to 100 feet. The Tulip looking flowers give you a delightful fragrance that you'll enjoy all spring long. Flowers attract birds – including ruby-throated hummingbirds, cardinals and finches – and other small wildlife The perfect tree for wildlife lovers! Highly resistant to disease and insects. 2-0, 24"-36" seedling
Shagbark Hickory (<i>Carya ovata</i>): Grows 6—80' tall. Mature trees have shaggy or peeling bark. A very long-lived tree. Nuts are edible for both humans and wildlife 2-0 year, 12-18" seedling.
Eastern Redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>): Known as the harbinger of spring, the eastern redbud's delicate blossoms and buds are one of the season's most dramatic displays. Unique and irregular branching patterns combine with a trunk that commonly divides close to the ground to create a very handsome, spreading and often flat-topped crown. 2-0 year, 24"-36" seedling

Black Willow (*Salix nigra*): small to medium-sized tree 30 to 60 ft high and about 14 inches in diameter with a broad, irregular crown and a superficial root system. Among the first plants to provide honey bees, after long winters, with nectar and pollen. Can be planted as an ornamental where a fine-textured shade tree is desired. It will tolerate dry soils with reduced vigor. One of the greatest services of the willows is as a soil-binder. Growing along the banks of countless streams, their fibrous roots help to prevent the soil from being washed away 2-0 year, 24"-36" seedling..

“Trees are the lungs of the Earth.”

- Timothy Schneider

Deciduous Shrub Seedlings

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*) 5-12' multi-stemmed shrub. Fragrant flowers July through fall. Attracts butterflies. It should be heavily pruned in the spring. Tolerates most soils. 1-0 year, 24"-36" seedling.

Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*): Grows up to 12' tall. Leaves are 2-5" long and bright green. Fragrant flowers in May attract birds and butterflies. 2-0 year, 24"-36" seedling.

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*): Also known as Althea. 8-12' erect shrub or small tree with numerous branches. This plant flowers July through September. Will tolerate moist soils, full sun, and is pH adaptable. 2-0 year, 24-36" seedling.

Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) A single- or few-stemmed, deciduous shrub, 6-12 ft. tall, with glossy leaves and graceful, slender, light green branches. Dense clusters of tiny, pale yellow flowers bloom before the leaves.. Both the fruit and foliage are aromatic. Leaves turn a colorful golden-yellow in fall. In the North this plant is thought of as the “forsythia of the wilds” because its early spring flowering gives a subtle yellow tinge to many lowland woods where it is common. A tea can be made from the aromatic leaves and twigs. 2-0 year, 18-24" seedling.

Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*): 5-9' spreading shrub. May-June it has white flowers, red fruit in mid-September. Beautiful bark. Ninebark tolerates full sun and dry conditions. 2-0 year, 24-36" seedling.

Elderberry (*Sambucus Canadensis*) 5-12' multi-stemmed shrub. In mid-June it has white flowers and in mid-August it has purple fruit. Elderberry tolerates various soils and roadside conditions, prefers sunny locations. Berries are edible when fully ripened or when cooked for jams etc. 2-0 year, 24-36" seedling.

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*): 7-9' slender, upright shrub. It has a red stem and white drupe fruit in mid-August. Red Osier Dogwood is best in wet or swampy conditions. It is also a great structure for holding soil on sloped areas. 1-0 year, 10"-18" seedling.

Note - The numbers listed (2-0, 2-1) represent the age of the tree. The first number indicates the number of years in a seedling bed; the second number indicates the number of years in a transplant bed. Example: 2-1, is a three year old tree that spent 2 years in the seedling bed and 1 year in a transplant bed.

According to the NYS DEC, NYS is 63% forested, covering 18.9 million acres, and employing over 60,000 people. This adds \$4.6 billion to the state's economy.

Ground Covers & Wildflowers

Daylily – Apricot Beauty (*Hemerocallis “Apricot Beauty”*) Bold peach trumpet-shaped flowers with gold throats at the ends of the stems from early to mid summer. Grows to approx. 20". Tolerant of a wide range of growing conditions.

Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum sp.*): 1-3' upright-open, mound forming plant. Full sun to very light shade. Does well in any fertile, moist, wet or well-drained soil. Great for erosion control. 1-0 year, clump.

Pachysandra(*Pachysandra terminalis*): 1' trailing evergreen, spikes of snowy flowers bloom in April. Grows best in shade and acidic soil. Good cover under trees & shrubs. Rooted cutting.

Conservation Pacs

Tree and shrub seedlings in Pacs are Native or Naturalized.

Bird & Butterfly Pac – 2 each: Elderberry, Butterfly Bush, Ninebark, Apricot Beauty Daylily & Liatris Spicata (Dense Blazing Star)
Shade Tree Pac – 2 each: Sycamore, Red Maple, Hybrid Poplar, Silver Maple, River Birch
Native Flowering Tree & Shrub Pac – 2 each: Elderberry, Eastern Redbud, Nannyberry, Black Chokeberry, White Flowering Dogwood
Ornamental Flowering Tree & Shrub Pac – 2 each: Forsythia, Lilac, White Flowering Dogwood, Rose of Sharon, Ninebark
Pond Habitat Pac – 2 each: Red Osier Dogwood, Buttonbush, Ninebark, Hybrid Willow, River Birch
Nut Tree Pac – 2 each: Chinquapin Oak, Swamp White Oak, Sawtooth Oak, Red Oak, Pin Oak

Conservation Flower Pacs

Perennial Flower Pac – 2 each: Dream Baby Daylily, Frances Fay Daylily, Blue King Iris, Snow Queen Iris & Autumn Joy Sedum
Hosta Pac – 2 each: Ventricosa, Hyacinthina, Albo Marginata, F. Aureo Marginata, Undulata Variegata
Fern Pac – 2 each: Christmas Fern, Cinnamon Fern, Maidenhair Fern, New York Fern & Ostrich Fern

Flowers provide excellent habitat for pollinators, such as insects (including bees) and birds!

Additional Items

	Fertilizer Tablets- Agriform planting tablets - 10 grams - 20-10-5 plus minor nutrients. Feeds trees for up to 2 years
	Marking Flags - 30" wire staff, 4"x4" flag - bundle of 100 – for marking trees
	Flagging – 150' Roll, 1 3/16" wide – for marking trees
	Barley Straw Roll – used for inhibiting algae growth in ponds

	<p>Bluebird Box – nesting box for bluebirds and other cavity nesting species</p>
	<p>Bat Box – bat habitat box</p>
	<p>Wood Duck Box – nesting box for wood ducks and other cavity nesting species.</p>

Conservation Fruit

Apple Tree Varieties

All apple trees are sold as 4-6' trees. They are semi-dwarf – will grow to 10- 15'. Root Stock EMLA 7& 111

Cortland - One of the more successful McIntosh offspring, with all the usual characteristics, including the sweet vinous flavor. Originated in Geneva, NY the Cortland apple has become one of the most popular in history. With medium sized fruit and a mid-season harvest it's commonly used for fresh eating, baking, and textured cooking. It's partially self-fertile and tolerates cold climates well in the north.

Honeycrisp - 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 ten days before Red Delicious and stores well. Outstanding winter hardiness gives this variety excellent potential for northern growing regions. Honeycrisp is moderately resistant to apple scab. Tree is non-vigorous and late blooming.

Macoun - Sweet and aromatic, very juicy with, snow white flesh. Sweet and aromatic, very juicy with, snow white flesh. Developed at the [New York State Agricultural Experiment Station](#) in [Geneva](#). It was first introduced in 1923, and is an eating apple. This apple is excellent for making European style apple pies because it doesn't break down during cooking and remains firm.

McIntosh – A crisp red apple with bright white flesh and refreshing sweet flavor. Medium sized fruit, flowering early to mid-season. Self-Fertile. Some resistance to cedar apple rust. A late season harvest, it's commonly used for fresh eating and cooking.

Northern Spy - An old-time favorite variety for northern climates that has been grown throughout New York, New England, Michigan and Pennsylvania for over 100 years. Northern Spy produces large, high-quality fruit with excellent keeping quality. The tree is upright, very vigorous and winter hardy. Northern Spy is slow to begin bearing and dwarfing rootstocks are recommended.

Fuji – The Fuji apple is a small to medium size apple with a reddish pink over yellow appearance. Great tasting, the Fuji apple features a crisp flesh and a delicious mild flavor with very little tartness. The Fuji is great for eating fresh, making cider or using in salads since it does not brown easily. The apples from a Fuji will store well for 3 to 6 months after harvest as long as they are kept refrigerated.

Granny Smith – The Granny Smith apple is widely known for its bright green color. The skin of this apple is tough and the flesh is crisp, bright white in color and resists browning. Its flavor is acidic and tart but tends to sweeten over time in storage. Granny Smith apples store well for very long periods of time, up to a year if refrigerated just above freezing. Commonly used for baking and in salads, this apple can also be eaten fresh.

Gold Rush - One of the best keeping apples ever! Keeps in the refrigerator until June of the year following harvest. Retains crisp texture and, like fine wine, Goldrush's flavor gets even better with time. The large, late ripening apples are exceptional for fresh eating—and out of this world for pies and cider! Quick to bear, often in its second year. Good disease resistance to scab, fire blight and mildew.

Empire – Developed at Cornell University in the 1940s. Wonderful blend of sweet and tart. Juicy, very crisp, creamy white flesh. Excellent for eating and salads, good for sauces, baking, pies and freezing.

Sweet Cherry Tree Varieties

All sweet cherry trees are sold as 4-6' trees. They are standard – will grow 20-25'. Root Stock Maheleb

Emperor Francis - A large, high-quality yellow cherry of the Napoleon type, but less susceptible to cracking. The color of the two fruits is similar except that those of Emperor Francis have more red blush. Tree is hardy, vigorous and very productive.

Stella - Sweet and productive. This tree bears plump, deep-red cherries that will cause fruit lovers to rejoice! Grow abundant crops of heart-shaped, moderately crack-resistant fruit for fresh snacks. Also suitable for canning, freezing, or drying to enjoy later. Ripens in mid June. Self-pollinating.

Bing - The best of the sweet cherries. The Bing cherry is large and has a strong distinctive flavor. The deep garnet to almost black color makes the Bing cherry easily the most recognizable of all cherry varieties. The fruit texture is firm and sweet.

Tart Cherry Tree Varieties

All tart cherry trees are sold as 4-6' trees. They are standard – will grow only 10-15'. Root Stock Maheleb

Montmorency - The most popular cherry in the USA! This compact tree bears armloads of ripe, tangy, red cherries, which make mouthwatering, succulent pies and cobbles. Originates from Montmorency Valley, France circa 1600s, introduced to the U.S. in the 1800s. Cold-hardy. Ripens in June. Self-pollinating.

Peach Tree Varieties

All peach trees are sold as 4-6' trees. They are semi-dwarf – will grow 10-15'. Root stock Mariannaefh

Reliance Peach - Well known for its cold hardiness, this variety is ideal for northern climates where peaches are not typically grown. The fruit is medium sized, freestone, with a dull blush over greenish-yellow background. Good for canning and freezing.

Red-Haven Peach - This variety is considered by many as the standard for the Northeast peach industry. Tree is vigorous, very bud-hardy and productive. Fruit is medium-sized and colors to a brilliant red. One of the best commercial varieties. Ripens around August 1 in southcentral Pennsylvania.

Contender – This exceptionally hardy variety can grow peaches in subzero areas, perfect for the northeast. Large crops, sweet, juicy, medium-to-large fruit. Beautiful pink flowers that bloom and attract bees in spring. Cold-hardy. Freestone. Ripens in mid to late August. Self-pollinating.

Coralstar - Has a beautiful appearance, large size and wonderful flavor. The color is 80% bright orange-red with a coral stripe. Coralstar holds well on the tree and in the cooler and does not brown when cut. It ripens with multiple pickings over a long period and will produce heavy tonnage per acre. The tree is hardy and resistant to bacterial spot. It ripens early to mid-season, over a long period, just after Redhaven.

Blushingstar - A late-season, easy-care peach. This variety provides prolific harvests of beautiful fruit that keeps well. Firm white flesh has a unique, sweet flavor and resists browning when sliced. Disease-resistant to bacterial spot. Introduced circa 1996. Cold-hardy. Freestone. Ripens in mid August.

Pear Tree Varieties

All pear trees are sold as 4-6' trees. They are dwarf – will grow 8-10'. Root stock Quince & OHxF97

Bartlett - A large, heavy-bearing variety with excellent quality. Long considered one of the choicest canning varieties, Bartlett accounts for about 75 percent of the pear production in the United States and Canada. Bartlett requires cross pollination and ripens in late August.

Blake's Pride - A mid-season pear ripening one week after Bartlett. The fruit is medium in size with an attractive yellow color and excellent, aromatic flavor. Blake's Pride produces annual crops and has a high degree of resistance to fire blight.

Anjou - Cold-hardy and vigorous. Can keep and store well for up to seven months. Bright green to a shade of yellow and very firm at harvest. Harvest in late September. Sweet and fine flesh. Great eating pear.

Moonglow – Medium to large fruit. Mild flavor; soft, smooth texture with low "grit." Excellent for fresh juice or canning. High resistance to fire blight.

Plum Tree Varieties

All plum trees are sold as 5-7' trees. They are semi-dwarf – will grow 10-15'. Root stock Mariannaefh

Superior - A plum tree for northern gardens. This robust tree produces abundant crops of fire-red fruit with sweet, juicy, yellow flesh. Dessert plums like these are ideal for eating fresh off the tree. Cold-hardy. Ripens in August.

Stanley - A New York State Agricultural Experiment Station introduction and leading cultivar in the Great Lakes region. A fine prune-type plum with excellent quality suited for both home use and processing. Fruit is large in size with dark blue skin. Flesh is greenish-yellow, juicy and fine-grained. The tree is early bearing and a good pollinizer for other European varieties.

Santa Rose - A large, attractive reddish-purple plum with yellow flesh. The fruit is firm with excellent quality. One of the most frequently planted plums. Considered self-fertile and a good pollinizer. Fruit buds are susceptible to winter injury in northern climates.

Grape Varieties

Concord Blue Grape (*Vitis labrusca*) This popular fast growing blue-black grape is great for eating, juice, jelly or jam. It grows to 15-20' tall. This type of grape does well in a range of soil types, but it must be well drained and have full sun exposure. The fruit ripens in later summer to early fall. 1-0 year, 10-16" seedling.

Niagara White Grape - *Vitis 'Niagara'*: This popular green grape is great for eating, juice, jelly or wine. It grows to 15-20' with a medium growth rate. This type of grape does well in a range of soil types, but it must be well drained and have full sun exposure. The fruit ripens in later summer to early fall. 1-0 year, 10-16" seedling.

Berry Varieties

Blackberry (*Rubus darrow*): This plant produces large black fruit that is firm, fleshy, and sweet. Blackberry will produce over a long period of time. It is a very hardy and heavy producer. The root systems of this plant have great soil holding capacity. 1-0 year, 12-24" rooted cutting.

Blueberry (Blue Ray) (*Vaccinium 'Blueray*) A heavy producer of high quality large, powder-blue berries with outstanding dessert flavor. Pink tinged flowers are followed by edible, sweet, round, deep blue berries to 1/2 inch across. It is a midseason blueberry that ripens early August. The foliage turns a burgundy color in the fall. It is similar to the Bluecrop, but a bit sweeter. The blueberry grows best on sites where most other crops fail. They perform well on loose textured soils--mixtures of sand and peat are best. It prefers an organically rich, medium to wet, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. This deciduous shrub is dense with an upright, multiple-branched growth habit. The shallow, fibrous roots need constant moisture and good drainage. Plants appreciate a good organic mulch. Prune as needed in late winter beginning in the third year after planting. Although blueberries are self-fertile, cross-pollination produces the best fruit crop. 1-0 year, 9-12" rooted cutting.

Red Raspberry (Boyne) (*Rubus idaeus "Boyne"*): Released in 1960, Boyne raspberry is an early-season variety that is extremely winter hardy. It consistently produces deep-red, medium-sized berries. The medium sweet, aromatic flavor makes it great for freezing and jam. It will grow where other varieties experience winter injury damage to the canes.. 1-0 year, 9-15" seedling.

Strawberry (Honeoye) - From the Cornell Research Station, Geneva, NY, a top variety for over 30 years. It combines winter hardiness, high productivity, good appearance and color, together with an excellent, firm, large-sized berry. The large berries are easy to pick, and produce high yields over a long fruiting season, making it a most consistent berry producer. Home gardeners will also appreciate its excellent freezing quality Honeoye is a vigorous plant with no soil-disease resistance.

Edible Fruit (Berry) Pac – 2 each: Blackberry, Blueberry – Jersey, Blueberry – Blue Ray, Raspberry and Strawberry

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All plant material is sold for conservation purposes only

- Payment is due with order, checks are to be made payable to **Cayuga County SWCD**. Send orders to Cayuga County SWCD, 7413 County House Road, Auburn, NY 13021. We accept VISA, MasterCard, American Express, and Discover.
- For more information, please call (315) 252-4171(ext. 3) or stop by our office at the Natural Resource Center between 7:30 AM and 4:00 PM, Monday through Friday.
- Availability is limited - orders are filled on a first-come, first-serve basis. Please order early for best selection. Availability of all stock is dependent upon nursery supply. The District makes every attempt to fulfill orders as placed, but is not responsible for shortages. In case of shortage, plant material will be substituted or refunded.
- The last day to order is Tuesday, April 28, 2020. The pick-up date for all orders is Friday, May 8, 2020 at the Natural Resource Center between 8 AM and 6 PM. Orders not picked up on Friday will be sold as extras on Monday, May 11, 2020 from 8 AM until 4 PM.
- The District **IS NOT** responsible for refunding or replacement of stock once it is removed from the Natural Resource Center. The District accepts **NO** responsibility for loss of stock due to circumstances beyond its control, and makes **NO** provisions for replacement of stock.
- The District reserves the right to refund, cancel, or substitute orders on species that may not be available. There will be **NO REFUNDS** on orders that are not picked up on time. The District is not responsible for orders not picked up on time.
- Sizes subject to change based on availability from nursery.

Overstock Sale

Friday, May 8, 2020 from Noon to 6 PM and
Monday, May 11, 2020 from 8 AM to 4 PM,
at the Natural Resource Center.
Not all species may be available.
First come, first serve.