

Cayuga County Soil & Water Conservation District
2024 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'. 2/3-1 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. 2-2 year, 10-18" transplant.
Concolor Fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>): Flattened needles, silvery blue-green both above and below, 2 to 3 inches long, blunt at the tip, extending at right angles from the twig, often curving upwards. A citrus smell is present when the needle is broken. Highly prized as a Christmas tree and landscape tree. 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. 2-2 year, 16-22" 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, 16-22" transplant.
Black Hills Spruce (<i>Picea glauca var. densata</i>): One of the most tolerant of all the spruces. A naturally occurring variety of White Spruce. Can withstand wind, cold, drought, and crowding. Dense, symmetrical cone shape. Bright green needles mature to blue-green. Desirable for specimen hedge or windbreak planting. Grows to 20-40'; 10-20' spread. 2-2 year, 10-18" transplant

“Trees are the lungs of the Earth.”

- Timothy Schneider

Deciduous Tree Seedlings

American Larch (<i>Larix laricina</i>) American larch is a small to medium-size boreal coniferous and deciduous tree reaching 30 to 60 feet tall, with a trunk up to 24 inches diameter, measured at breast height. 1-0 year, 6-18" seedling
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. 1-0 year, 18-24" 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.
White Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>): 60' high, slow growing tree. This tree is great feed for wildlife, and is also a great timber tree. White Oak grows well in most soil types. 2-0 year, 18-24" 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

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
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
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.

“How high does the sycamore grow?
 If you cut it down, then you’ll never know.”

- “Colors of the Wind,” Pocahontas soundtrack, Judy Kuhn

Deciduous Shrub Seedlings

Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>) Multi-stemmed shrub which grows 6-12 ft. or occasionally taller. Glossy, dark-green leaves lack significant fall color. Flowers small, borne in distinctive, dense, spherical clusters (heads) with a fringe of pistils protruded beyond the white corollas. Long-lasting, unusual blossoms are white or pale-pink, one-inch globes. Subsequent rounded masses of nutlets persist through the winter. Trunks are often twisted. Spreading, much-branched shrub or sometimes small tree with many branches (often crooked and leaning), irregular crown, balls of white flowers resembling pincushions, and buttonlike balls of fruit. Suited to wet soils and is also a honey plant. Ducks and other water birds and shorebirds consume the seeds. 1-0 year, 18-24" seedling.
American Hazelnut (<i>Corylus americana</i>) Also known as American Filbert, a thicket-forming native shrub, excellent for naturalizing, woodland gardens and shade areas. Showy male flowers (catkins) add early spring interest, dark green leaves turn a beautiful kaleidoscope of colors in the fall. Produces annual, abundant crops of small, sweet tasting nuts. 18-24" seedling.
Lilac (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>): Grows up to 12' tall. Leaves are 2-5" long and bright green. Fragrant flowers in May attract birds and butterflies. 2-0 year, 18-24" seedling.
Elderberry (<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>) 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. 1-0 year, 18-24" seedling.
American Cranberry (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>) 8-12' multi-stemmed shrub. In May it has white flowers. September through February it has bright red fruit. The fruit is used in jelly and is great for attracting birds. 2-0 year, 24-36" seedling.
Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>): 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, 18-24" 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.

- New York State forest area: 18.6 million acres, 61% of land area, about one acre per resident
 - Publicly-owned forest land: at least 3.7 million acres
 - Privately-owned forest land area: 14.4 million acres; 76% of forest land; owned by 687,000 landowners
 - Number of tree species: more than 100 commercial and non-commercial
 - Most common forest type: maple/beech/birch (53% of forest land area)
- (Information from the NYS DEC website)

Ground Covers & Wildflowers

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.

Daylily – Stella De Oro (*Hemerocallis “Stella De Oro”*) A reblooming daylily with a compact form. Rich, golden yellow blooms come in strong in early to mid summer, and a reblooming habit brings them on again later in the season. Fragrant. Grows to approx. 12”. Attracts butterflies. Tolerant of a wide range of growing conditions.

Swamp Rose Mallow (*Hibiscus moscheutos*) This shrublike herbaceous perennial grows to 3-7’ in height and 2-4’ in width. 4-5" wide flowers range from pink to white. The flowers last only for one day, but they appear consistently until the end of the season. An amazing show of color and grace!

Mixed Peonies (*Paeonia lactiflora*) Easy to grow erect, clump forming perennials, with large, fragrant blooms. Mix of pink white and red peonies. Blooms in mid-late spring.

Conservation Pacs

Tree and shrub seedlings in Pacs are Native or Naturalized. There are a total of 10 seedlings in EACH pac.

Bird & Butterfly Pac – 2 each: Elderberry, Buttonbush, Ninebark, Stella De Oro Daylily & Liatris Spicata (Dense Blazing Star)

Shade Tree Pac – 2 each: Sycamore, Red Maple, Hybrid Poplar, Silver Maple, Red Oak

Native Flowering Tree & Shrub Pac – 2 each: Elderberry, Eastern Redbud, Red Osier Dogwood, Serviceberry, White Flowering Dogwood

Ornamental Flowering Tree & Shrub Pac – 2 each: Ninebark, Lilac, White Flowering Dogwood, Eastern Redbud, American Cranberry

Pond Habitat Pac – 2 each: Red Osier Dogwood, Buttonbush, Sycamore, Willow, River Birch

Nut (Oak) Tree Pac – 2 each: White Oak, Burr Oak, Sawtooth Oak, Red Oak, Pin Oak

Evergreen Pac (transplants)– 2 each: Colorado Blue Spruce, Fraser Fir, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, White Pine

Conservation Flower Pacs

Perennial Flower Pac – 2 each: Dream Baby Daylily, Frances Fay Daylily, Mixed Peony, Snow Queen Iris & Stella De Oro Daylily

Hosta Pac – 2 each: Ventricosa, Hyacinthina, Albo Marginata, F. Aureo Marginata, August Moon

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

Pop-Up Tree Market

Friday, May 10, 2024 from 10 AM to 6 PM


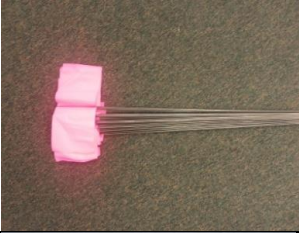





Monday, May 13, 2024 from 8 AM to 4 PM

Please check our website and Facebook page for additional information and updates!

Not all species will be available.

First come, first serve.

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

“The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn.”

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

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

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.

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.

MacIntosh – 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.

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.

Gala – A notably popular variety from the grocery store, fruit is delectably sweet-tart. A go to cooking and canning apple that also eats great fresh. In addition, it cooks and stores well. Hangs well on the tree late into the season. Ripens in early October.

Golden (or Yellow) Delicious - The large, golden fruit of the Golden Delicious apple tree ripens late, developing a fine, sweet flavor. While they are best known as fresh eating apples, Golden Delicious also work well for pies, applesauce and preserves. They also store well, keeping 3–6 months if refrigerated.

Sweet Cherry Tree Varieties

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

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.

Black Tartarian – A very popular sweet cherry - makes a great choice for home orchards. It produces large, purplish-black fruit with a sweet, rich, full-bodied flavor that is great for fresh eating and preserves. This cultivar is also the best pollinator for other dark sweet cherries.

Windsor – One of the best sweet cherries for canning and eating by the handful. Heavy crops of large, firm, heart-shaped fruits are a deep, juicy red. Tree has rapid, upright growth. Developed in Windsor, Ontario in the late 1800s. Ripens in July. Requires a different variety for pollination.

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.

Golden Jubilee – Excellent for eating fresh, freezing, canning and preserves. A cold hardy peach with yellow, freestone fruit. Ripens around July. Self-pollinating.

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.

Hale Haven Peach - A self-pollinating hardy variety that is popular for its high-yielding properties. It bears a large orangish-yellow firm freestone fruit that is perfect for eating fresh, or canned or frozen to be enjoyed at a later date. It is also a favorite fruit among roadside vendors because its thicker skin helps it to stand up to handling and prevents bruising. In addition to its high production rates, the tree has a fast growth rate and typically begins to bear peaches after 2–3 years of germination. Self-pollinating.

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.

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.

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 (Jersey) (*Vaccinium corymbosum 'Jersey'*) A late-season variety that is easy to grow, high-yielding, and one of the oldest and most widely grown blueberry varieties. The berries are dark blue, medium in size, and very sweet. A tall and well-shaped bush, it has excellent ornamental value. 1-0 year, 9-12” rooted cutting.

Red Raspberry (Latham) (*Rubus idaeus* “Latham”): Red Latham Raspberry produces premium-quality berries with a glowing pure red color and a wonderfully sweet flavor. The medium to large, firm, luscious fruits process perfectly for jams and jellies—and are delicious for snacking and desserts, too. Fruits ripen in the summer. Red Latham Raspberry adapts to a range of soil types and has excellent winter hardiness. The plants have an upright growth habit. Grows best in full sun. Self-pollinating.

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

Fruit Facts

- Apples are a member of the rose family of plants, along with pears, peaches, plums and cherries.
- Strawberries are the first fruit to ripen in the spring.
- The wood from pear trees can be used to create instruments, furniture, and other items.
- Blackberries are also known as brambleberries.
- Raspberries are related to blackberries and roses.
- Grapes have been cultivated for over 7,000 years.
- Blueberries are native to North America, and were developed for commercial production in the early 1900s.
- Broadway in New York shifts west at East 10th Street because a cherry tree once stood there.

Ordering Information

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

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. 4) 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 30, 2024. The pick-up date for all orders is Friday, May 10, 2024 at the Natural Resource Center between 8 AM and 6 PM. Orders not picked up on Friday will be sold on Monday, May 13, 2024 from 8 AM until 4 PM at our pop-up tree market.
- 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.

Pop-Up Tree Market

Friday, May 10, 2024 from 8 AM to 6 PM
Monday, May 13, 2024 from 8 AM to 4 PM

Please check our website and Facebook page for additional information and updates!
Not all species will be available.
First come, first serve.