



Cayuga County Soil & Water Conservation District

2025 Spring Tree, Shrub, & Groundcover Sale

Species Descriptions

It is that time of year for the annual Spring Tree, Shrub & Groundcover sale. All plant material is sold for the purposes of conservation; Plants develop wildlife and pollinator habitat, reduce erosion, protect streambanks and shorelines, and filter pollutants (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service).

ONLINE ORDERING NOW AVAILABLE
www.cayugaswcd.org

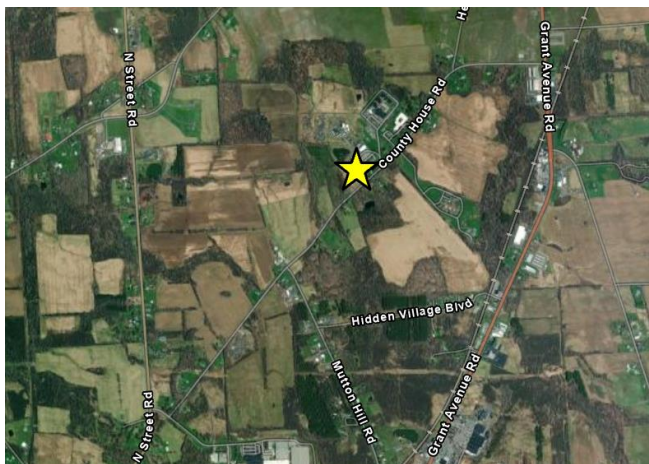
DATES TO NOTE:

Last day to order: **Tuesday, April 29, 2025**

Pick-up date: **Friday, May 9, 2025, 8AM-6PM**

Pickup Address:

**The Natural Resource Center
 7413 County House Road
 Auburn, NY 13021**



Pop-Up Tree Market

Friday, May 9, 2025, from 10AM - 6PM

Monday, May 12, 2025, from 8AM - 4PM

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

Not all species will be available.
 First come, first serve.

In this brochure:

• Conifer Transplants.....	2
• Deciduous Tree Seedlings.....	2-3
• Deciduous Shrub Seedlings.....	3-4
• Groundcover & Flowers.....	4
• Conservation Pacs.....	4-5
• Conservation Fruit.....	5-7
• Additional Items.....	8
• Care and Planting Tips.....	8
• Ordering Information.....	9

What is the difference between a seedling, rooted cutting, and a transplant?

- Seedlings have a root mass, but not much development of a branch system. Seedlings are sold as bare-root stock, meaning you do not pay for a pot or soil, just the tree/shrub.
- Rooted cuttings are propagations taken from the roots of parent plants.
- Transplants (all Conifer offerings sold) are larger than seedlings; they have a larger root mass and a more developed branch system. Transplants are also bare-root.

A note about tree age:

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.

CONIFER TRANSPLANTS



White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*): 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 during the winter months. Grows to 50'. 2/3-1 year, 10-16" transplant.

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*): Balsam fir is a pyramid-shaped tree which reaches a height of 45-75'. It has a 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.



Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*): 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, 12-16" transplant.

Fraser Fir (*Abies fraseri*): Grows 30-50' in height. Similar to Balsam Fir with the main difference being in the bracts of the cone scales. Needles are flattened and dark-green with white banding underneath. 3-1 year, 8-14" transplant.



White Pine (*Pinus strobus*): 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. 2/3-1 year, 10-16" transplant.



Black Hills Spruce (*Picea glauca var. densata*): Grows 20-40' tall. One of the most tolerant of all the spruces. A naturally occurring variety of White Spruce. Dense, symmetrical cone shape. Bright green needles mature to blue-green. Desirable for specimen hedge or windbreak planting. 2-2 year, 9-12" transplant.



Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*): 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.



Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*): Grows 40-60' tall and has dark green needles. Has the largest cones out of any spruce species and is the only spruce with drooping twigs and branchlets. Originally native to Europe but has naturalized to areas in North America. 2-1 year, 10-16" transplant.

"Trees are the lungs of the Earth."

-Timothy Schneider

DECIDUOUS TREE SEEDLINGS

Native Birch (*Betula papyrifera*): 50' tall, 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, 24-36" seedling.

Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*): Grows 60—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, 6-12" seedling.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*): The state tree of New York. Grows 90-120' tall and is a key component in fall color. Is shade tolerant, but sensitive to salt and dryness. Sap is 25% sugar. 2-0 year, 18-24" seedling.

Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*): Grows 70-80' tall. Acorns are the largest of all native oaks and are distinguished by deep fringed cups. Leaves are 4-10". Bark is light gray and shallowly grooved. 2-0 year, 24-36" seedling.

Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*): Known as the harbinger of spring, their 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 handsome, spreading, and often flat-topped crown. 2-0 year, 24-36" seedling.



Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*): 75-100' tall 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.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*): Grows 80-100' tall. The Tulip-looking flowers give a delightful fragrance all spring long. Flowers attract birds and other small wildlife. The perfect tree for wildlife lovers! Highly resistant to disease and insects. 2-0, 24-36" 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 (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*): A 6-12'+ multi-stemmed shrub. Glossy, dark-green leaves lack significant fall color. The white or pale-pink flowers are small and form distinctive, dense, spherical clusters. Subsequent rounded masses of nutlets persist through the winter. Trunks are often twisted. Suited to wet soils and is also a honey plant. Waterfowl and shorebirds consume the seeds. 2-0 year, 18-24" seedling.

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*): A 3-6' multi-stemmed shrub. Clusters of white flowers show in May while black, blueberry-sized, fruit show in the fall. The fruit is edible but are tart and bitter as to cause choking in most of those who try. Fruits are sometimes used to make tasty jams and jellies. 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, 18-24" seedling.



American Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*): An 8-12' multi-stemmed shrub. White flowers show in May, and bright red fruit show in fall and winter. The fruit is used in jelly and is great for attracting birds. 2-0 year, 24-36" seedling.

Elderberry (*Sambucus Canadensis*): A 5-12' multi-stemmed shrub. White flowers show in mid-June, and purple fruit show mid-August. Elderberry tolerates various soils and roadside conditions and prefers sunny locations. Berries are edible when fully ripened or when cooked for jams, etc. 1-0 year, 18-24" seedling.

American Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*): Also known as American Filbert. A thicket-forming shrub, excellent for naturalizing, woodland gardens, and shade areas. Showy male flowers (catkins) add early spring interest, dark green leaves turn a kaleidoscope of colors in the fall. Produces annual crops of small, sweet tasting nuts. 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, 18-24" seedling.

Pussy Willow (*Salix discolor*): Can be grown as a shrub or a tree; can grow to 30'. Has multiple trunks and scaly bark. Flowers from February to May with furry silver-gray catkin buds. They are the first willow catkins to appear in the year. Leaves are 2-5" and toothed above the middle. Amicable to wet soils. 24-36" seedling.

GROUNDCOVER & FLOWERS



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.

Blazing Star (*Liatris Spicata*): A 2-6' tall slender perennial. Leaves are grass-like, and flowers are tall, tufted spikes and range from white to purple colorations. Flowers attract native bees, birds, and hummingbirds.

Daylily – Happy Returns (*Hemerocallis 'Happy Returns'*): A 1-2' tall low maintenance daylily with bright yellow, rounded, and slightly crimped flower blossoms up to 3" wide. The flowers are fragrant with each flower lasting 16-24 hours. Blooming lasts from early to late summer.

Daylily – Pink Damask (*Hemerocallis 'Pink Damask'*): 2-3' tall with low maintenance. Has rosy-pink flowers that are star shaped with narrow petals. Each flower lasts no more than 24 hours, but blooms from mid to late summer.

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!

CONSERVATION PACS

Bird & Butterfly Pac

2 each: Elderberry, Buttonbush, Ninebark, Stella De Oro Daylily & *Liatris Spicata* (Dense Blazing Star)

Evergreen Pac (transplants)

2 each: Colorado Blue Spruce, Fraser Fir, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, White Pine

Pond Habitat Pac

2 each: Red Osier Dogwood, Buttonbush, Sycamore, Willow, River Birch

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

Nut (Oak) Tree Pac

2 each: White Oak, Burr Oak, Sawtooth Oak, Red Oak, Pin Oak

Ornamental Flowering Tree & Shrub Pac

2 each: Ninebark, Lilac, White Flowering Dogwood, Eastern Redbud, American Cranberry

Lavender Pac

2 each: Fred Boutin, Grosso - Fat Spike, Provence, Munstead & Hidcote

Hosta Pac

2 each: Ventricosa, Hyacinthina, Albo Marginata, F. Aureo Marginata & August Moon

Perennial Flower Pac

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

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.

Fuji – Produces large, firm fruit with red skin. Sweet and juicy. Developed in Japan in the 1930s from Red Delicious and old Virginia Ralls Genet. Ripens in October and is good for eating, baking, freezing, or cooking.

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

Honeycrisp - The fruit is orange-red with a yellow background. Crisp and juicy with a sweet-tart rich flavor has made it “#1” in taste panels. Cold-hardy. 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. It is commonly used for fresh eating and cooking.

Mutzu (Crispin) – A golden yellow apple developed from Golden Delicious and Indo. A late season producer that is sweet, spicy, and a touch tart. Holds its shape well when cooked, but also great fresh. Self-sterile.

Sweet Cherry Tree Varieties

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

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

Kristin – Developed in Geneva, NY. One of the most winter-hardy of sweet cherries. Dark burgundy fruit ripen in July and are firm, sweet, and aromatic. Can bear fruit within 2-3 years after planting.

Stella - Sweet and productive. This tree bears plump, deep-red cherries. 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.

Peach Tree Varieties

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

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.

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

Hale Haven Peach - A self-pollinating, hardy variety. It bears a large orange-yellow fruit that is perfect for eating fresh, canned, or frozen. Its thicker skin makes it a favorite among roadside vendors, as it can stand up to handling without bruising. The tree has a fast growth rate and typically begins to bear peaches after 2–3 years of germination. Self-pollinating.

Madison Peach – A medium sized red freestone fruit with a mild, rich flavor. A frost tolerant, winter hardy variety. Self-pollinating.

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 in early August. 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

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.

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.

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 late 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 late summer to early fall. 1-0 year, 10-16" seedling.

Berry Varieties

Blackberry - Darrow (*Rubus darrow*): This plant produces large black fruit that is firm, fleshy, and sweet. Blackberry plants are a very hardy and heavy producer. Root systems have great soil holding capacity. 1-0 year, 12-24" rooted cutting.

Blueberry – Blue Ray (*Vaccinium corymbosum 'Blueray'*): A mid-summer variety that is easy to grow, high-yielding. Self-fertile. The berries are light blue, medium in size, and flavorful. A tall and well-shaped bush, it has excellent ornamental value. 1-0 year, 9-12" rooted cutting.

Currant – Red Lake (*Ribes rubrum 'Red Lake'*): A showy, juicy, and flavorful mid-summer variety. The bright red berries form in drooping clusters. Can be used for culinary, desserts, or eating fresh. Can take 4-5 years to produce fruit. Can also be used as hedges. Prefers moist but well-drained soils. Self-fertile.

Edible Fruit (Berry) Pac

2 each: Blackberry, Blueberry – Jersey, Blueberry – Blue Ray, Raspberry, and Strawberry

Gooseberry – Pixwell (*Ribes hirtellum 'Pixwell'*): An early to mid-summer variety that has mild and sweet pink and purple berries. There are very few thorns on this variety. Good for pies and jams. Self-fertile.



Red Raspberry - Latham (*Rubus idaeus "Latham"*): Produces premium-quality pure, red-colored berries with a sweet flavor. Used for jams, jellies, snacking and desserts. 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. Rooted cutting.



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.

Fruit Facts

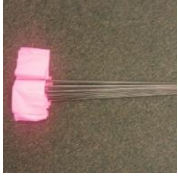
- Apples are a member of the rose family of plants, along with pears, peaches, plums, and cherries.
- Strawberries are the first fruit to ripen in the spring.
- The wood from pear trees can be used to create instruments, furniture, and other items.
- Blackberries are also known as brambleberries.
- Raspberries 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.

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 in the ground



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

CARE AND PLANTING TIPS

- Research from trusted sources, the species of seedlings you have bought to see any specific needs a species may need (such as sun exposure, soil preferences, and water needs).
- Plant your seedlings as soon as possible.
- If you are storing your plants before planting, store them in a dark, cool area, and monitor the seedling's moisture content. Keep the roots moist but not saturated with water.
- Do not soak stored seedlings in water for more than 5 minutes, as they can become depleted of oxygen. Sprinkle with water if necessary.
- When planting, your hole should be dug twice as wide and as deep as the plant's root mass system.
- Once planted, your seedlings will need plenty of watering.
- Have patience with your newly planted seedlings, some species grow quicker than others.

While these tips cannot guarantee the survival of your seedlings, they can greatly boost their survival chances.

For more care and planting tips, check out our tree planting guide!

Located on our website at www.cayugaswcd.org

Ordering Information

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

- ❖ **The last day to order** is **Tuesday, April 29, 2025**. The pick-up date for all orders is **Friday, May 9, 2025**. Pick-up is at the **Natural Resource Center** (7413 County House Road, Auburn, NY) between **8AM and 6PM**. Orders not picked up on Friday will be sold on Monday, May 12, 2025, from 8AM until 4PM at our pup-up tree market.
- ❖ **Availability is limited** – orders are filled on a **first come, first served** basis. Please order early for the 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.**
- ❖ **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, American Express, and Discover.
- ❖ **All plant material** is sold for conservation purposes only.
- ❖ **For more information**, please call (315) 252-4171 x4 or stop by our office at the Natural Resource Center between 7:30AM and 4:00PM, Monday through Friday.
- ❖ **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 9, 2025, from 8 AM to 6 PM
Monday, May 12, 2025, 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.