

29th Annual Windham County Conservation District Plant Sale!

Saturday, April 27th, 9:00am – 12:00pm

Pickup at Green Mountain Orchards in Putney, VT

Join the WCNRCD for our annual plant sale this year at Green Mountain Orchards! We offer plants for their landscape value, conservation value, revegetation value, and food value, for ourselves, bird species and other wildlife. The best way to maximize your planting success is to match the right plant with the correct soil and light conditions. If you have any questions concerning type of soil, water needs or care for the listed species contact the Conservation District at 802-689-3024.

Notes:

- All nursery stock is bare root. Trees and shrub stock are delivered in a dormant state; this prevents transport shock. Plants may appear brown and leafless but once planted will quickly produce green leaves and shoots. Bare root stock plants should be planted immediately.
- If there is a plant species that is not listed and you would like to obtain it, call the office early so every effort can be made to secure that variety for you.
- Herbaceous Perennials die down to ground level each autumn/winter and start to re-grow the following spring. They normally increase in size each year, because they will be re-starting life with a larger root system left over from the previous year. Most perennials are low maintenance. They require little more than basic care which includes fertilizing, mulching and a general overall grooming from time to time.
- Plant supplies are limited and we will fill orders as they come in.

Orders will be taken until April 15th. Pick-up of stock will be from 9:00-12:00 on Saturday, April 27th Green Mountain Orchards in Putney, VT. The District will not be responsible for stock once it is removed from the pick-up site and reserves the right to refund money for stock that becomes unavailable. No refunds will be made on any orders not picked up by the designated date.

- **Please note on your calendar the date and time of pickup. Saturday, April 27th from 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.**
- Please send payment with your order and make a copy of your order form for your records.

Conifers

Balsam Fir: (*Abies balsamea*) A longtime favorite Christmas tree due to its distinctive aroma, sturdy branches, symmetrical shape, and excellent needle retention. Nine to ten years in the field are required to produce a 6-7 foot tree. The Balsam has soft flattened blue-green needles up to 1 inch long. It can be used for pulpwood. Moose and whitetail deer browse the foliage, chickadees, nutcrackers, squirrels and porcupines eat the seeds. Grouse use fir forests for cover and obtains food from the needles. *Soil:* moist, well-drained loams; avoid planting in low areas. *Light:* full sun but tolerates shade. *Mature Height:* 40 to 60 feet. *Zones:* 4-6

Fraser Fir: (*Abies fraseri*) The Fraser Fir is a small evergreen coniferous tree. Used extensively for ornamental and Christmas tree purposes. Buds later than Balsam fir, and thus more tolerant of early spring frosts. Does better in dry conditions than Balsam. Easily transplanted with root pruning. Its mild fragrance, shape strong limbs, and ability to retain its soft needles (which do not prick easily when hanging ornaments) for a long time when cut make it one of the best trees for this purpose. *Soil:* Prefers moist, well drained soils. *Light:* Full sun is best. *Height:* mature height is 40-60 feet. *Zones:* 3-7

Norway Spruce: (*Picea Abies*) Norway Spruce is often planted as a Christmas tree, in addition to being used in forestry for timber or paper production, and as an ornamental tree in parks and gardens. Does best in well drained, sandy soils, and transplants easily. Good winter shelter for wildlife. *Zones* 2-7.

Wildlife/Songbird/Revegetation Shrubs and Trees

Buttonbush: (*Platanus occidentalis*) Common *buttonbush* is used for erosion control along waterways. It forms dense stands and its swollen plant base stabilizes the bank. Leaves grow opposite or whorled in threes or fours around stem. Autumn color is dull yellow or green. Requires periodic rejuvenation pruning, relatively pest free. This bush will only grow in the warmer portions of Windham County. The seeds are eaten by the mallard, wood duck, and many others. The nectar is eaten by the hummingbird. Soil: Likes swampy areas, but will grow on dryer ground. *Height:* 3-12 feet. *Zones:* 5-9.

Dogwood: Red Osier: (*Cornus sericea* (stolonifera)) This shrub is used as a screen, shrub border and for soil stabilization along waterways. The bark turns dark red in autumn. Leaves are oblong with pointed tips, and turn dark red in the fall. Flowers are white and bloom in late May to early June. Fruit persists through fall and is a popular food for turkey, ruffed grouse, bobwhite, pheasant, and many other birds. *Soil:* tolerant of dry sites, but prefers wet areas along streams and ponds. *Light:* full sun to light shade *Height:* 6' to 10' tall with an equal or greater spread *Zones:* 2-7

Dogwood: Silky: (*Cornus amomum*) Silky Dogwood is a hardy and fast grower. It is popular for erosion control. It has red bark, though not quite as red as 'red osier dogwood'. Leaves are narrow and 3 to 5 inches long, and turn purple to red in autumn. Flowers are yellowish/creamy white which bloom in late May to early June. Fruit is generally abundant, and blue or bluish-white, 1/4 to 3/8 inch in diameter. The fruit is eaten by wood ducks, turkey, ruffed grouse, bobwhite, pheasant, woodcock, woodpeckers, and many others *Soil:* prefers moist and moderately acidic soils *Light:* prefers full sun to partial shade. *Height:* 6-8 ft high/ 6-9 ft. spread *Zones* 4-8.

Maple, Sugar: (*Acer saccharum*) A staple in Vermont forests and a favorite for its sap, which is used for maple syrup. Its leaves are a colorful red and yellow in autumn. *Zones* 3-8.

Viburnum, Highbush Cranberry: (*Viburnum trilobum*) This hardy plant is a low maintenance shrub that will take care of itself once it is established. The leaves are dark green in the summer and reddish in the fall. Flowers are white. Fruit is bright red or orange and persists throughout winter. Highbush Cranberry is self fertile. The fruits can be eaten raw or cooked into a sauce to serve with meat or game. They can also be used in jellies, jams, pies, sauces, liqueurs, and wine. To develop a solid screen place plants two to three ft. apart. Highbush Cranberry is an important winter bearing species, the fruit is eaten by turkey, grouse, and pheasant. *Soil:* Grows most often in moist areas or roadside ditches, but can also thrive in dryer, sunny areas. *Height:* 6-15 ft high/ 8-10 ft. wide. *Zones* 2-7.

Winterberry: (*Ilex verticillata*) This hardy plant is most effectively used in a group or mass planting, found at entranceways, along borders, as a deciduous screen, in wet naturalized areas, and is excellent at the very edge of bodies of water. It has long, oval, green leaves that turn brown to black in autumn. White flowers. Bright scarlet fruit grows in clusters and persists throughout winter. Prized ornamental often used for Christmas decorations. Only female produces fruit, and must have a male nearby for pollination. Male plants have flowers in clusters. Female plants have single flowers, or in groups of 2 or 3. Female plants have flowers with a distinct green miniature "knob" in the center (the immature ovule), while male flowers are loaded with yellow anthers (the pollen-bearing structures). Please note that the winterberry plants from our supplier are grown from seed, and are not graded by sex prior to shipment. The fruit is eaten by the black duck, bobwhite, mockingbird, catbird, and many others. *Soil:* Grows in wet areas near swamps, ponds, or wet woods. Prefers rich, acidic soils *Light:* tolerate partial shade, but will produce more fruit if planted in full sun. *Height:* 18-24 ft. high/10-12 ft spread *Zones* 3-9.

Fruit Trees

Apple: Liberty: A medium-sized, yellow-fleshed dessert apple with 90 percent red over yellow background color. Tree is vigorous, spreading and an annual bearer. Liberty is resistant to apple scab, cedar apple rust, fire blight and mildew. A good choice for the home gardener. Zone

Apple: Ruby Mac: RubyMac® is a very promising, early-coloring, blush McIntosh. The finish is vibrant red and the flesh color exhibits a tinge of light green. Fruit is very firm and is resistant to premature drop.

Cherry (Tart): Montmorency: Meet America's most popular tart cherry for pies and preserves. The Montmorency cherry tree is a cold-hardy hybrid species that ripens early in the season. The medium-large bright red fruit has a firm yellow flesh; clear juice; and a rich, tart flavor that bakers and jam makers love. Zone 4-7

Peach: Reliance: Well known for its cold hardiness among peaches, this variety is ideal for northern climates where peaches are not typically grown. In Windham County, it will do better in our warmer regions and will not fruit reliably every year, but there can be bountiful years. The fruit is medium sized, freestone, with a dull blush over greenish-yellow background. Good for canning and freezing. Zone 5-8

Pears – it's best to plant 2 varieties for good cross-pollination

Pear: 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. Zone 5-8

Pear: Harrow Sweet: A late-season pear developed by the Harrow Research Station in Ontario, Canada, AC™ Harrow Sweet ripens approximately three weeks after Bartlett. This variety has shown very good resistance to fire blight. The fruit size and appearance are similar to that of Bartlett; however, AC™ Harrow Sweet does develop an attractive blush. Trees should be thinned to maintain fruit size and avoid biennial bearing. Zone 4-8

Fruits and Vegetables

Asparagus: Millennium: This asparagus plant is high yielding and high-quality. In trials, Millennium has been productive, with high quality spears, tender, and has good flavor. Thought to be best adapted to heavier soils, but results from our grower survey indicate success with a wide range of soil types. Zones 3-8

Blueberries– it's best to plant 2 varieties for good cross-pollination

Blueberry: Bluecrop (Mid-Season): The leading commercial blueberry variety grown, it produces high yields of large, bright blue berries that are firm and grow in large clusters. The berry flavor is superb, fresh or frozen. Bluecrop is known for its hardiness, vigor and consistent production. The plant grows to a height of 4-6 feet. Zones 4-7

Blueberry: Reka: (Early-season): Reka blueberry is an early season blueberry that is very vigorous. It grows well in light sandy soils, peat and heavier clay loams and is more tolerant to wetter ground than many other varieties. Fruit is an attractive dark-blue color and the plant produces large crops. Its winter hardiness is rated equivalent to Bluecrop. We are pleased to offer this high-performing variety and strongly recommend it. Zones 4-7

Currants: Pink Champagne: This is the tastiest currant on the market for fresh eating! Pink Champagne current is a vigorous upright bush, free of leaf diseases, with a beautiful translucent pink fruit. Pink Champagne is easy to grow, produces fruit of high quality and good flavor. Zones 3-7

Elderberrys – cross-pollination is needed. The recommended ratio is 1 Samyl : 5 Samdal

Elderberry: Samdal: This is one of several newer elderberry varieties from Denmark. Plants are vigorous, producing long shoots from soil level one growing season and bearing fruit the next. These are removed after bearing and replaced by the current year's growth. This makes the plant easy to prune and manage as a bush. Large fruit clusters with good flavor ripen in August each year. Berries have very high anthocyanin content....very good for you! This is the more productive variety, but both varieties are required for cross pollination in a ratio of 1 Samyl : 5 Samdal. Zones 3-7

Elderberry: Samyl: This variety will provide good cross-pollination when paired with the Samdal variety. Samyl has particularly high-quality flowers. Zones 3-7

Raspberry: Nova (Summer Bearing): This very winter-hardy variety is an excellent choice where high yields and dependability are required. Nova is tolerant of heat. Berries are firm, bright-red, medium to large in size and have good shelf life. Canes are vigorous, growing upright with light spines. Excellent choice for northern locations. Zones 3-8.

Raspberry: Heritage (Fall Bearing): This heirloom variety was long considered the standard variety for production and high-quality fruit by which fall-bearing varieties were judged. Heritage is a highly popular variety for home gardeners. The fall crop is highly productive and ripens from the end of August through October, depending on your location. The berries have good size, color and flavor. The fruit is good for jam and freezing and is delicious for fresh use, as well. Zones 4-8

Strawberry: Brunswick (Early – Mid-Season). This strawberry shows good plant vigor and disease resistance. Flavor is rated excellent by consumers with good berry size and appearance. Brunswick is best adapted for home gardeners, pick-your-own, and farm stand sales. Zones 4-8

Stawberry: Jewel (Mid-Season): Jewel performs well over a wide range of growing conditions. Jewel is recommended for commercial growers and home gardeners. Jewel has large berries with superb quality and flavor. Jewel is successful for home gardening due to its overall quality and consistent performance. Plants have moderate winter hardiness. Care must be taken at renovation to maintain a good plant stand. Zones 4-8

Perennials

Arisaema triphyllum (Jack in the Pulpit): Native to eastern North America, occurring in moist woodlands. It has a unique dramatic flower. Grows 20-24” Zones 4-8

Agulegia (Columbine): ‘Crimson Star’: A red and yellow flower that blooms late spring to early summer. Hummingbirds love this plant. Allow some of the plants to go to seed and it will self sow. Grows 23-29” Zones 2-9

Astilbe chinensis (Chinese Astilbe): ‘Maggie Daley’: A dark pink flower that blooms mid to late summer. This late bloomer is perfect for extending the season of blooms. Grows 23-25”. Zones 3-9

Baptisia australis (False Blue Indigo): A North American wild flower. Flowering late spring to early summer, the blooms are deep purple. Grows 35-47” Zones 2-9

Coreopsis (Tickseed): ‘Berry Chiffon’: A purple and white bloom that flowers mid summer to fall. This plant is sterile, so it will not seed around the garden. The foliage is highly resistant to mildew. Grows 15-18”. Zones 4-9

Dicentra spectabilis (Common Bleeding Heart): A traditional bleeding heart flower with pink and white blooms that flower late spring to early summer. The plant forms large bushy clumps of deeply cut green foliage on fleshy stems. Grow 27-35” Zones 2-9

Dicentra cucullaria (Dutchman’s Breeches): A native plant that can spread considerably in the right woodland setting. Blooms in the fall. Grows 8-10” Zones 3-8

Echinacea (Coneflower): ‘Cheyenne Spirit’: A 2013 All American Selection Award Winner with a first year flowering in a delightful mix of colors. Blooms mid-summer to fall. Grows 25-31”. Zones 4-9

Geranium (Crane’s Bill): ‘Brookside’ Sapphire blue with white eye blooms on a compact mound of foliage that turns fiery red in fall. Blooms in summer. Grows 23-27” Zones 4-9

Iris germanica (Bearded Iris): ‘On Edge’: An early midseason variety that stands tall in the garden. A light purple and white flower that blooms late spring to early summer. Grows 30-34” Zones 3-9

Leucanthemum (Shasta Daisy): ‘Becky’: A white flower with a yellow center, the sturdy stems of this standard daisy blooms begin later and lasts longer than the rest. Grows 35-41” Zones 4-9

Paeonia (Garden Peony): ‘Karl Rosenfield’: Bright fuchsia-red double blooms. This peony is great for cuts. Blooms late spring to early summer. Grows 32-38” Zones 3-8

Paeonia (Garden Peony): ‘Shirly Temple’: An old fashioned favorite with deep pink flowers that mature to white. Blooms late spring to early summer. Grows 32-36” Zones 3-8

Polygonatum multiflorum (Solomon’s Seal): Light green leaves shade clusters of creamy white bells on arching stems followed by indigo blue berries in fall. Blooms in the spring. Grows 18-24” Zones 3-9

Trillium (Wake-Robin): erectum: A maroon-red bloom that is held above solid green leaves, berries follow bloom. Color variations in this variety are normal. Blooms in the spring. Grows 12-14” Zones 4-8

Supplies

Vispore Tree Mats: Stops weeds for 3 years, mats are 3’x3’ and block 92% of the sunlight to kill existing weeds and grasses. Over 400 micro funnels cover each square inch of the mat that allows water to trickle through to the soil.

Treeshelters: Treeshelters are a vital component when attempting to establish hardwood trees from seedlings. The twin-walled, solid, translucent tubes provide maximum protection from animal browse, wind, chemical sprays and equipment. In addition, the greenhouse environment created inside the shelter promotes growth.

Plantskydd Soluble Repellent: Animal repellent developed in Sweden and now made in USA from 100% natural ingredients. It is non-toxic and is not harmful to animals or the environment when used as directed. It has been proven effective in extensive field trials against deer, elk, moose, rabbits and opossum.

Plantskydd Granular-Repellent: Best for: rabbits, voles, chipmunks and squirrels. It is rain resistant- no need to apply after every rainfall.

Viterra Agri-gel: Super absorbent formulation which, added to water, forms slurry. Used as a root dip prior to planting, slurry will cling to the roots and act as a reservoir of water for plants. Rate: 1 ounce/gallon of water.