

## **32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Windham County Conservation District Plant Sale!**

Saturday, May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2021

9:00am – 12:00pm

Pickup at Green Mountain Orchards in Putney, VT

Join the WCNRCD and the Southeast Chapter of UVM Extension Master Gardeners for our annual plant sale this year at Green Mountain Orchards! We offer plants for their landscape value, conservation value, revegetation value, and their value for food—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 [windhamcountynrcd@gmail.com](mailto:windhamcountynrcd@gmail.com) or by phone at: 802-689-3024. *Please note: due to the Covid-19 situation, email is checked more regularly than phone.*

### **Notes:**

- All nursery stock is bare root unless listed otherwise on the form. 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, contact us 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 in the order they arrive. Last year we sold out of much of our inventory prior to pick-up day, so we recommend you order as soon as possible.

***Orders will be taken until April 29<sup>th</sup>. Pick-up of stock will be from 9:00-12:00 on Saturday, May 7<sup>th</sup> at Green Mountain Orchards in Putney, VT. The District will not be responsible for stock once it is removed from the pickup 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, May 7<sup>th</sup> from 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.**
- We are happy to now offer online ordering and payment again this year. Please visit our website at [www.windhamcountynrcd.org](http://www.windhamcountynrcd.org) to place an order and make payment. You are welcome to:
  - a. Place your order online and select “pay with check” and then mail us a check to complete your order. OR
  - b. Place your order online and use a credit card or Paypal account to make payment and complete your order. OR
  - c. Mail in your order form with a check payable to Windham NRC.
- We recommend you make a copy of your order form for your records. *Orders are not confirmed until we have received payment.*



**Southeast Chapter  
UVM Extension Master Gardeners**

*New this year – We're excited to be partnering with the Southeast Chapter of UVM Master Gardeners. This partnership will bring expert input into our sale planning process and provide customers with access to experts for questions about choosing, planting and maintaining plants.*

## **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 obtain food from the needles. *Soil:* moist, well-drained loams; avoid planting in low areas. *Light:* full sun but tolerates shade. Mature height 40-60'. *Zones:* 4-6

**White Pine:** (*Pinus strobus*) Many lateral branches create a moderately dense canopy, fast growing. Likes moist, sandy soils, but grows well on a variety of soil types. Will grow in clay soils better than most pines. White pines prefer well-drained soil and cool, humid climates, but also grow in boggy areas and rocky highlands. In mixed forests, this dominant tree towers over all the others, including the large hardwoods. Seed is eaten by squirrels, wood duck, bobwhite, pheasant and many varieties of woodpeckers. The seed and needles are eaten by spruce grouse and turkey. Mature height 75-100', 30-50' wide. *Zones* 3-8.

**Northern White Cedar:** (*Thuja occidentalis*) Also called American Arborvitae, this tree's medium size and flat, scale-like foliage makes it a very popular tree for landscape, hedge and windbreak use. Rot resistant wood is soft, light-colored, durable and aromatic. Its pyramidal growth pattern is easily shaped. Red squirrels and many songbirds consume its seeds. This tree is not typically a Christmas tree. *Soil:* moist and loamy. *Light:* full or 1/2-day sun. Mature height 70'. *Zones:* 3-8

**Fraser Fir:** (*Abies Fraseri*) Commonly used for ornamental and Christmas tree purposes, the Fraser Fir is a small evergreen coniferous tree. Fraser buds later than Balsam so it is more tolerant of early spring frosts. It also does better in dry conditions than Balsam. It's mild fragrance, strong limbs and ability to retain its soft needles for a long time when cut make it an ideal Christmas tree. Red squirrels like the seeds and buds of Fraser Fir. Prefers moist, well-drained soils and full sun. Mature height 30-60'. *Zones* 4-7.

## **Wildlife/Songbird/Revegetation Shrubs and Trees**

**Buttonbush:** (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) Common buttonbush is used for erosion control along waterways. It forms dense stands and its swollen plant base stabilizes the plant. Leaves grow opposite or whorled in threes or fours around the 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. The flowers are also attractive to butterflies and other pollinators. *Soil:* Likes swampy areas but will grow on dryer ground. Is a good choice for rain gardens. Height 3-12'. *Zones:* 5-9.

**Dogwood, Red Osier:** (*Cornus sericea (stolonifera)*) Native. 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. It serves as a larval host for butterflies and is a good addition to pollinator habitats. *Soil*: tolerant of dry sites but prefers wet areas along streams and ponds. *Light*: full sun to light shade Height 6-10' with an equal or greater spread *Zones*: 2-7.

**Dogwood, Silky:** (*Cornus amomum*) Native. 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. This low maintenance shrub has ornamental interest throughout the year, is attractive to pollinators and is great for rain gardens. Prefers moist and moderately acidic soils. Prefers full sun to partial shade. Height 6-8' / 6-9' wide. *Zones* 4-8.

**Shadbush Serviceberry, Canadensis:** (*Amelanchier canadensis*) Canadian serviceberry is a woody, deciduous shrub native to the US. Shadbush is the common name because its flowering coincides with the annual migrations of shad in New England rivers. Leaves are 1.5-2.5 inches, oblong-elliptic in shape and finely toothed. Autumn colors are deep orange to red. Flowers are white with long petals, and bloom in dense groups. Fruit is dark purple and often used in pies and jellies. The shrub is called the juneberry because the fruit ripens in June. It is used as a medicinal plant and an ornamental plant and is sometimes made into bonsai. The fruit is eaten by ruffed grouse, dove, several varieties of woodpeckers and many more birds. Prefers moist soils in swamps and thickets. Partial to full shade. Height 25'. *Zones*: 4-7

**American Mountain Ash:** (*Sorbus americana*) American Mountain Ash is native to northern North America and Eastern Canada. Grows in dry rocky areas, to moist rich woods. Notes: Grayish, yellow-brown smooth bark. Long, compound leaves with sharp toothed edges. Leaves turn orange-red in autumn. Flowers are white or pink. Berries are orange-red and 1/4 inch in diameter. The fruit ripens in October and remains on the tree all winter. Fruit is a favorite food of the ruffed grouse, the red-headed woodpecker, gray catbird, robin, bluebird, sharp-tailed grouse, blue grouse, American robins, other thrushes, waxwings, jays, and oriole. The berries are also eaten by numerous small mammals such as squirrels and rodents. It is also preferred browse for moose and white-tailed deer. Moose will eat foliage, twigs, and bark. Height 30'. *Zones*: 3-7.

**Viburnum, Highbush Cranberry:** (*Viburnum trilobum*) Highbush Cranberry is an erect native shrub that serves dual purposes as both an ornamental and a food plant. Plants are multi-stemmed but do not form thickets by spreading. The shrub is useful as a medium tall hedge or border for screening or a windbreak. Leaves are dark green in the summer and reddish in the fall. Flowers are white and fruit is bright red or orange and persists throughout the winter. The fruits can be eaten raw or cooked into a sauce to serve with meat or game. Fruit can also be used in jellies, jams, pies, sauces, liqueurs and wine. Hardy plant that will fare well once established, self-fertile. Good wildlife food and cover plant for small mammals and birds. Twigs are eaten by deer, moose and beaver. Fruits are a staple winter food for ruffed grouse and are eaten sparingly by pheasants and at least five species of songbirds. Grows most often in moist areas but can thrive in sunnier, dry areas. Height 6-15', 8-10' spread. *Zones*: 2-7.

**Viburnum, Nannyberry:** (*Viburnum lentago*) Native. Nannyberry is a shade-tolerant species useful in landscape plantings as shrub borders, taller barriers, hedges, and windbreaks. It produces good seasonal displays of flowers, fruits, and fall leaf color and the fruit are eaten by many species of birds and wildlife. Favors rich, moist, sites, will tolerate dry sites. Shade or sun, adaptable to many sites. Height 20', 10-15' spread. *Zones*: 3-7

**Viburnum, Arrowwood:** (*Viburnum dentatum*) Native. Medium growth rate of 13-24" per year. Tolerates a wide variety of soils and climates. Because Arrowwood will tolerate wet soils, they are a good choice for areas of the yard that are too wet for many other plants. Notes: Leaves are dark green in the summer, and reddish to yellow in the fall. Spring flowers are white. Fruit is dark purple to black. These bushes attract many different types of butterflies. They also provide the necessary cover to encourage bird activity in the yard, because they form dense thickets. The wild birds will also eat the berries. Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies and the hummingbird moth. Height 6 -15' with equal spread. *Zones*: 3-8.

**Crabapple, Roselow Sargent:** (*Malus sargentii* Roselow) Exceptional ornamental. The only true apple shrub. Profuse white flowers, 1/4" dark red fruit. It is a densely branched, seed propagated cultivar. Roselow is recommended for use in field and farmstead windbreaks, landscaping and for wildlife food and cover. The fruit is a favorite food of the ruffed

grouse, pheasant, and woodpecker. Countless other birds rely upon the fruit, seed, buds, nectar, and flowers for food. It is relatively resistant to most of the typical crabapple disease and insect problems. Resistant to drought, soil compaction and flooding. Sand, loam, moist to dry. Full sun to partial shade. *Height:* 8 feet. *Zones:* 4-7.

**Speckled Alder:** (*Alnus rugosa*) Likes moist soils. Alder is found in northeastern parts of the United States and the Great Lakes region, and in much of Canada. Alder grows in moist soils, along stream banks and wet meadows usually forming clumps or thickets. Full sun/partial shade. The leaves are oval, two – four inches long and alternately arranged. Edges of leaves are double toothed. Male flowers display as dangling yellow-red catkins while female flowers are egg-shaped, small and pink. Fruit are cone shaped. Turkey, ruffed grouse, bobwhite, pheasant, woodcock are some of the birds that feed on the seed and some of the larger mammals (deer, rabbits, muskrats) feed on its twigs. Partial shade to full sun. Mature Height/spread: 15- 25'. *Zones:* 3-6.

**Black Willow:** (*Salix nigra*) Native. With ideal growing conditions and regular maintenance, the trees may reach 70 to 140 feet. Fast-growing. Use in wet areas. These trees are important to the stabilization of stream banks and can often be found on sandbars. Many animals use the black willow tree for food or shelter. White tailed deer, rabbits, rodents and beavers eat the black willow's bark, twigs and leaves. Bees, butterflies and insects feed on the nectar produced by the tree. The black willow provides shelter for a variety of woodland animals such as birds and small mammals, especially raccoons and woodpeckers. The black willow tree reaches a variety of heights. Along swamp banks, trees are typically smaller, between 30 to 50 feet. *Zones:* 2-8.

**Black Elderberry:** (*Sambucus canadensis*) Prefers moist, fertile soils. Elderberry is found mostly throughout the eastern and midwestern United States. The Elderberry has oblong to oval leaves that turn greenish-yellow in the fall. Its white, fragrant flowers can be washed, shaken dry, stripped from stems and beaten into batters for pancakes, waffles and muffins. Berries are small, purple-black color, and have a pleasant taste. The berries ripen in late July through September. An easy way to improve the flavor of mature elderberries is to dry them in the sun or oven. The juice is often used for making wines and jellies. Mix elderberries with apples to make an outstanding jelly. Two-year-old shoots will produce fruit, which persists into early fall. Each berry contains from 3-5 seeds. These seeds are dispersed by birds and mammals ingesting them. The larger stems were once fashioned into arrows. Periodic pruning is recommended. Plant multiple shrubs for best results for fruiting. Fruit is eaten by turkey, woodpeckers, and many others. Deer are known to browse the twigs while pheasant and quail use its partial shade as a feeding and loafing area for their broods of young. Mature Height/spread: 5-12 ft' in ideal conditions. *Zones:* 4-9.

**American Basswood:** (*Tilia americana*) Native. The crown is domed, the branches spreading, often pendulous. It likes moist soil with a relatively high pH. It is often planted on the windward side of an orchard as a protection to young and delicate trees. The bark is gray to light brown, with narrow, well defined fissures. The roots are large, deep, and spreading. Its flowers provide abundant nectar for insects. The seeds are eaten by chipmunks, mice, and squirrels. Rabbits and voles eat the bark, sometimes girdling young trees. The leaves serve as food for caterpillars. It is a common wood for use in the production of solid body electric guitars, where it is considered an analogue for aspen and poplar because it is light, strong and resonant. The dried flowers are mildly sweet and sticky, and the fruit is somewhat sweet and mucilaginous. Linden tea has a pleasing taste, due to the aromatic volatile oil found in the flowers. The flowers, leaves, wood, and charcoal (obtained from the wood) are used for medicinal purposes. Basswood are an important nectar source for honeybees. Height 60-120' with a trunk diameter of 3–4 ft at maturity. *Zones:* 3-9.

**Paper Birch:** (*Betula papyrifera*) Native. Paper Birch grows fast especially when young. It prefers cool, moist climates. When used in landscape planting, it **should not be planted near Black Walnut** as a chemical from the roots can be toxic to Birch. Shiny brown bark when young, turning bright white with age, separates from trunk in thin, papery strips. Leaves are double toothed and arranged alternately. Produces brown or green catkins in April/May. Paper birch seed is eaten by the wood duck, ruffed grouse, turkey, pheasant, blue heron, chickadee, and many others. Birch bark is a winter staple for moose and white-tailed deer can be found browsing on Birch leaves in the fall. Snowshoe hares will browse on birch seedlings. Mature Height 80'. Spread 20-30'. *Zones:* 2-7.

**Spicebush:** (*Lindera benzoin*) Native. Nicely shaped shrubs with deep green leaves for a border or naturalizing. Over 20 species of birds, as well as deer, rabbits, raccoons, and opossums browse the leaves or eat the fruits. The fruits are a

special favorite of wood thrushes; a harbinger of spring. Dry fruits have been used in fragrant sachets. Somewhat slow to reestablish. *Soil*: moist, well-drained. *Light*: good choice in shady locations but can grow in full sun. Height 6-12'. *Zones*: 4-7.

**Witch Hazel:** (*Hamamelis virginiana*) Native. Characteristic crooked branches producing a distinctive, large shrub with open form. Aromatic yellow flowers in the fall. Growth rate is medium. Leaf color is medium green in summer yielding to good yellow in the fall. *Soil*: prefers moist soil. Sun or partial shade. Height 10-25'. *Zones* 3-8.

**Cinnamon Fern:** (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*) The fronds of cinnamon fern occur in groups, rising from a shallow, black rootstock. Fertile fronds appear first as silvery, furry fiddleheads, ultimately becoming stiff, erect, and covered with specialized pinnae, which turn their upper portions into a thick spike of fruit dots - turning from green to chocolate brown. Sterile fronds bend outwards forming a vase-shaped circle enclosing the "cinnamon" fronds. The fern can reach a height of 6 ft. The contrasting stature of fertile and infertile fronds can make for dramatic accents in a landscape. Native to northeastern United States, cinnamon fern requires moist, wet acidic soil. Can grow in full sun if it is in standing water all the time. Otherwise, must have at least partial shade and at least moist soil. Attracts birds, which use the fuzz from young fiddleheads as nesting materials. *Zones* 4-9.

**Christmas Fern:** (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) Christmas fern got its name because it stays green right through the holiday season. It is a robust, leathery fern which has glossy, green fronds year-round. The fronds grow in clusters from a crownless rootstock and range from 1-2 ft. in length. Fertile fronds are taller. The once-divided fronds with pointed pinnae result in a medium to coarse texture. The silvery fiddleheads emerge in early spring. Native to northeastern United States, Christmas fern is very easy to establish and grow where conditions are right. It requires cool, moist, well-drained soil in shade. In the right spot, it can be a good evergreen border or accent plant. Though often used as a groundcover, it is a clumping fern, not forming a continuous, undifferentiated carpet the way some ferns do. *Zones* 3-9.

## Fruit Trees

**Apple, 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. *Zones*: 4-8.

**Apple, Honeycrisp:** 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 late blooming. The fruit is mostly orange red with a yellow background. *Zones*: 4-8.

**Apple, Macoun:** An excellent dessert apple with characteristics similar to McIntosh. Macoun is recognized in the Northeast for its high quality. Flesh is white, firm and juicy. A top choice for the roadside market and pick-your-own trade. Tree is upright in habit, requiring aggressive thinning to maintain annual cropping. *Zones*: 4-8.

**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. *Zones* 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. *Zones 5-8*

**Pear, Red Clapps:** Will be 10-14 feet tall at maturity. An early maturing fresh market variety ripening 10 days before the Bartlett. The fruit finishes with an attractive red color, is medium to large with fine white flesh and good quality. The tree is vigorous and productive but should not be planted where fire blight is a serious problem. Pollinated by Bartlett, Red Bartlett, Seckel, Potomac, Beurre D'Anjou and Bosc. Maturity date is August 10<sup>th</sup>. *Zones 4-9.*

**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. *Zones 4-7.*

**Plum, NY 9** NY9® was released by Cornell University and is being offered under license agreement with International Plant Management. This selection is freestone with yellow-green flesh. It ripens in Stanley season, however is more productive and disease resistant than Stanley. NY9® is considered self-fertile. *Zones 5-8.*

## 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, Duke :** (Early Season) Duke blueberry is an early-season variety. It is high-yielding and hardy. The attractive fruit is medium to large, light blue, and slightly tart. Berries maintain their uniform quality better than most other varieties. Duke grows upright to a height of 4-6 feet. *Zones: 4-7.*

**Blueberry, Bluecrop:** (Mid-Season) The leading commercial blueberry variety grown and is especially popular in New Jersey and Michigan. 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. Grows best in *zones 4-7.*

**Blueberry, Elliott:** (Late Season) Elliot blueberry plants are very productive and grow vigorously and upright. Elliott is considered the latest of all varieties, fruiting through September. This variety is winter hardy. Berries are medium-sized, firm and have a light-blue color. Fruit needs to be picked fully ripe for best taste. This variety is a good choice for extending the growing season. *Zones 4-7.*

***Elderberries – 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, Boyne Red:** (Early) Recommended for beginners. Released in 1960, Boyne 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 to the canes. *Zones 3-7.*

**Raspberry, Caroline** (Fall Bearing): Caroline raspberry has a larger berry than Heritage and is more productive, with a rich, full, and intense raspberry flavor. It is a very vigorous variety, with more tolerance for root rot than Heritage. The farther south you grow it, the earlier it will ripen. Caroline is widely adapted, growing everywhere from the East Coast to the West Coast. This variety does not tolerate high heat and drought. *Zones 4-7.*

**Raspberry, Bristol Black:** (Summer bearing Mid-Season) This heirloom quality variety was released from the Cornell Small Fruit Breeding Program in Geneva, New York. This black raspberry plant is a high-producing early variety whose upright growth and cluster formation make its berries very easy to pick. It has medium, firm, glossy fruit with the best black raspberry flavor. Moderately hardy but very vigorous, Bristol shows tolerance to powdery mildew. *Zones 5-8.*

**Strawberry, AC Wendy** (June bearing) AC Wendy was developed by the Kentville Research Station in Nova Scotia. The strawberry is wedge-shaped to conic, with firm, bright red colored flesh. Wendy has an excellent, fresh flavor. Plants are vigorous and runner well. They are moderately resistant to powdery mildew and red stele, but susceptible to verticillium wilt. Frost damage potential, as it is very early flowering. Trials showed Wendy to be highly productive, of good quality, and it held its fruit size throughout the season. We highly recommend this variety. Many of our customers report Wendy as being a consistent performer. *Zones 3-8.*

**Strawberry, Cabot** (Late Mid-Season): Cabot strawberry is known for its huge berries, excellent flavor, winter hardiness and disease resistance. It is by far the best-tasting big berry ever! Our customer survey indicates Cabot is best adapted for northern locations and where very large fruit size is required. The berries have excellent flavor; color and firmness were rated good. First fruits may split or be rough. Plants are vigorous, but may not run freely indicating closer spacing may be required. Cabot is recommended for direct marketing growers. *Zones 4-7.*

**Horseradish:** We recommend a soil pH level of 6.2 - 6.7 for horseradish roots. Horseradish roots can be harvested during the 2nd fall after planting. *Zones: 3-8.*

**Grape Vines, Somerset Seedless (red table):** Hardy to near -30F and early ripening. Trailing growth habit and moderate vigor. Produces small to medium sized well filled clusters of pinkish red berries. Good texture, semi-adherent skin, strawberry-like flavor. A nice addition to the vineyard for fresh eating. Selected by Elmer Swenson.

**Grape Vines, Brianna (white):** Proving to be very hardy, to around -30F. In recent years this vigorous variety has been quickly replacing Edelweiss, which has shown winter injury in some years at surprisingly mild temperatures, due to its superior winter hardiness. Extremely productive, with small to medium sized tight clusters, fair disease resistance, susceptible to crown gall in frost prone locations. Trailing growth habit capable of producing long canes if not green pruned. Brianna wine is becoming increasingly popular due to its big, tropical fruit aromas. Pineapple is a typical aroma, with other tropical and stone fruit aromas in the background. While early ripening, often the end of August or first week of September, acid remains high. Best harvested when the pH is 3.2-3.5. Often finished with some residual sugar. Makes a good seed table grape also. Selected by Elmer Swenson.

## Perennials

**Achillea ‘Moonshine’:** (Yarrow): Bright yellow flowers in a compact habit of finely cut grey green foliage that is ideal for containers and small garden spaces. Blooms late spring to fall. Thrives in full sun. Height 9 to 12”. *Zones 4-8.*

**Actaea simplex ‘Hillside Black Beauty’:** (Bugbane): Graceful wands of fragrant bottle brush blooms supported by bushy, colorful, deeply veined foliage. Bugbanes are late-season blooming perennials, generally planted in rich moist woodland situations. This is an exceptionally good selection, perhaps the blackest form to date. Arching wands or spikes of fragrant pale-pink flowers rise above the clump of lacy foliage in early fall. In cool summer areas this will grow well in

sunny sites, otherwise choose a part-shade location, protected from hot afternoon sun. Plants will take about three years to develop into a mature clump. A striking specimen! Blooms in the fall, Full Sun, Shade, Partial Shade. Height 59-70". *Zones 3-9.*

**Dianthus gratianopolitan 'Firewitch'**: A selection of the Border Pinks, a group of Dianthus that are a favorite for planting in rock gardens or using as a border edging. This outstanding variety forms a low clump of grassy blue-grey foliage, with a long summer display of fragrant single magenta-pink blooms. Shear plants back lightly after blooming to maintain a tight, compact habit. Plants require good drainage and are an excellent choice for hot dry sites or gravelly soils. Attractive to butterflies. Evergreen. Selected as the 2006 PERENNIAL PLANT of the YEAR. Height 6-8". *Zones 3-9*

**Echinacea purpurea 'Green Twister'**: (Coneflower): Horizontal flower petals with a uniform sturdy habit and abundant flowers. Blooms mid-summer to fall. Full sun, attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Height 36-40". *Zones 3-8.*

**Gaillardia 'Spintop Yellow Touch'**: This plant forms a low mound of light-green leaves, bearing upright stems of large daisy-type flowers. Blanket Flowers are valuable in the summer border for their very long season of bloom. They form a low mound of light-green leaves, bearing upright stems of large daisy-type flowers. This very compact selection from the SpinTop series has flat, serrated, orange-red petals tipped in yellow. Attractive to butterflies. Drought tolerant once established. Heat tolerant and actually prefer poorer soils. Their name comes from the fact they blanketed the North American prairies with their blooms. Not the best choice for heavy clay soil that will stay wet through the winter. Removing faded flowers will encourage constant blooming. Full sun and partial shade. Height 12-14". *Zones 4-9.*

**Hosta 'August Moon'**: (Plantain Lily) Chartreuse to gold corrugated heart-shaped leaves with white-lavender flowers. Hosta are among the most popular of perennials for shady areas, with hundreds of varieties now readily available. Plants form a sturdy mound of foliage, topped with lily-like blooms. This medium-sized selection has outstanding deeply-crinkled bright gold leaves. Near-white flowers appear in July. Suitable also for planting in mixed containers or tubs. Hosta go completely dormant in the fall, and the dying foliage can be removed any time before mid-spring. Easily divided in either spring or fall, but plants may be left alone for years. Slugs may need to be controlled. Award winning. Height 18-20". *Zones 2-9.*

**Geranium: 'Johnson's Blue'**: (Cranesbill) Soft mounds of foliage with saucer-shaped blue flowers. Foliage changes colors in the fall. The Border selections of Cranesbill Geranium are valuable fillers for color in early to mid-summer. This variety forms a mound of bold green foliage, bearing large cup-shaped bright-blue flowers. Plants need to be cut back hard after blooming to encourage fresh new foliage and to tidy up the inevitable post-blooming floppiness. Easily divided in spring or fall. Though this has long been the standard or classic blue-flowered Cranesbill selection, newer hybrids such as Rozanne are not only less floppy in habit but also longer blooming. Height 20-23" *Zones 2-9*

**Monarda Balmy Series 'Balmy Purple'**: (Beebalm) Beebalm is a traditional favorite for the perennial border, with a striking display of richly-colored flowers through the summer months. This more compact selection features purple flowers, arranged in large, shaggy heads, an ideal size for the middle of a sunny border. Foliage is delightfully fragrant. Good powdery mildew resistance. A favorite of both butterflies and hummingbirds. Blooms mid to late summer, full sun to partial shade. Height 8-10". *Zones 4-9.*

**Paeonia lactiflora 'Shirley Temple'**: (Garden Peony) Shrubby clumps of green foliage support this large showy fragrant flower. Established roots are easy to grow in moist, well-drained soil in full sun. Once established, peonies are as hardy and dependable as oaks, creating a fantastic season of bloom in your yard year after year. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds, deer resistant, full sun. Height 32-36". *Zone 3-8.*

**Paeonia Itoh Itoh, 'First Arrival'**: Pink to lavender fragrant blooms on crisp dark green foliage. Full sun or partial shade, Deer-resistant, fragrant and winter hardy. Height 28-30". *Zones 4-9.*

**Rudbeckia hirta 'Denver Daisy'**: (Black-eyed Susan): Summer long flower power with great heat tolerance on this sturdy coneflower. Gloriosa Daisy hybrids are short-lived perennials, sometimes treated as annuals. Often these will survive a few winters, or at least self-seed. This midsized strain produces large golden-yellow daisies, the black cone surrounded by a big mahogany-red eye. Flowers for months on end, on a compact, bushy plant. An outstanding cut flower.



Removing faded blossoms regularly will greatly increase the flowering time. Seed heads have good winter interest and can be used in dried arrangements. Fairly drought tolerant, once established. Wonderful in mixed containers, Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Is native to eastern and central North America. Height 36-38". *Zones 3-9.*

**Sedum 'Autumn Fire':** Thicker foliage forms tighter upright habit with bright rose-colored blooms. Blooms mid-summer until Fall, full sun, attracts butterflies. Height 24-30" *Zones 3-9*

**Veronica longifolia 'First Glory':** A compact Speedwell selection, ideal for near the border edge, in containers and the rock garden. This forms a low mound of attractive deep green foliage, bearing numerous spikes of dark royal blue flowers starting in early summer and continuing for weeks. Easy and colorful. Attractive to butterflies. Height 18-22". *Zones 4-8*

**Trillium grandiflorum 'Snowy White':** Native woodland wildflower with green leaves and a slightly ruffled snowy white flower that tinges pink with age. Blooms in the spring. Height 12-14". *Zones 4-8.*

**Trillium erectum (Red Trillium):** Maroon red bloom is held above solid green leaves; berries follow bloom; color variations are normal. Plant in moist, well-drained soil in partial to full shade. Naturalizes well in a woodland setting. Is native to eastern United States and Canada. Height 12-14". *Zones 4-8.*

**Trillium luteum (Yellow Trillium):** Dainty yellow flower with skirt of three mottled leaves. Plant in moist, well-drained soil in partial to full shade. Naturalizes well in a woodland setting. Excellent plant for the shady edges of ponds, streams, swamps and bogs. Plant with other moisture loving shade plants. Height: 12-16". *Zones 4-8.*

**Papaver orientale 'Coral Reef':** Refined yet bold, 'Coral Reef' Oriental Poppy combines the delicacy and grace of annual cultivars with the vigor of perennial Oriental Poppies. Fern-like foliage is curiously soft and adds beautiful texture to the strong, upright flower stems. Large silky blooms are a delicate shade of coral, enchanting with silken petals surrounding a deep purple-black center. blooms late spring to early summer, Attracts butterflies, full sun. Height 28-32". *Zones 3-7.*

**Papaver orientale 'Patty's Plum':** Loose clumps of fuzzy foliage with numerous stalks of paper-like flowers. Oriental Poppies provide a cheerful display of huge, satiny flowers in late spring and early summer. Plants form a low clump of coarse, hairy leaves, and usually go dormant, disappearing completely by late summer. This wonderful selection has deep wine purple-red flowers, unlike any other. Because they disappear in summer, plant something besides Oriental Poppies that will get bushy later in the season, such as Rudbeckia, Russian Sage, or fall-flowering grasses. Clumps should be moved or divided only in late summer or fall when the leaves begin to show again. Height 28-32". *Zones 2-9.*

**Common Milkweed (Asclepius syriaca) , Native Perennial – Seed Packet:** Each pack contains over 150 native swamp milkweed seeds from upstate NY. Open pollinated and wild collected for diversity, these are one of the most beneficial Monarch Butterfly host/nectar plants in our region. Planting native plants from localized environments provide habitat that pollinators and wildlife identify with providing more exact growing stages and bloom times. Local native plants are more reliable and have adapted to our unique micro climates that our wildlife have come to depend upon. Recognized for their intense rosy pink blooms and vanilla scent, asclepias incarnata plants are a must for native pollinator areas. They will tolerate some shade but prefer more sun and do not have aggressive rhizome roots. They do well in damp or occasionally submerged areas, and perennial gardens that are maintained with mulch.

**Swamp Milkweed (Asclepius Incarnata) , Native Perennial – Seed Packet:** Each pack contains over 150 seeds wild collected in NY. Common milkweed is a spreading perennial and is suited for mass plantings, open fields with less than ideal soil conditions. This milkweed likes full sun and spreads through underground rhizomes. Planting native plants from localized environments provide habitat that our pollinators and wildlife identify with. Providing more exact growing stages and bloom times, local native plants are more reliable and have adapted to our unique micro climates that our wildlife have come to depend upon.

## 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. Available in 26" and 53" sizes.

**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.

## Order Online This Year!

Save yourself a stamp and place your order on the Conservation District website this year at [www.windhamcountynrcd.org](http://www.windhamcountynrcd.org)

The website updates our inventory in real time so you can be certain we'll have items in stock that you order.







Windham County NRCD  
28 Vernon Street, Suite 332  
Brattleboro, VT 05301  
802-689-3024



## **WCNRCD Electronic Newsletter & Notification for the Annual Plant Sale**

In order to save paper and be in better communication with Windham County residents, the WCNRCD is moving to a E-Newsletter format. Even if you are not placing a plant sale order this year, please sign up so you can be notified of next year's annual plant sale and other events happening through the District.

**To Sign Up for the E-Newsletter: visit**

**[windhamcountynrcd.org](http://windhamcountynrcd.org)**

**or email us at [windhamcountynrcd@gmail.com](mailto:windhamcountynrcd@gmail.com)**

**Interested in the 2021 Trout Sale for stocking ponds?**

Contact the District or visit our webpage for this year's order form.

## 2022 Nursery Stock Order Form

Species	Size	Price/Item	Quantity	Total
<b>Conifers</b>				
Fir, Balsam	18-24"	1 for \$12 or 5 for \$50		
Pine, White	2-3'	1 for \$10 or 5 for \$40		
Cedar, White	2-3'	1 for \$10 or 5 for \$40		
Fir, Fraser	18-24"	1 for \$10 or 5 for \$40		
<b>Wildlife/Songbird Shrubs and Trees</b>				
Buttonbush	2-3'	1 for \$9 or 5 for \$38		
Dogwood, Red Osier	3-4'	1 for \$12 or 5 for \$50		
Dogwood, Silky	3-4'	1 for \$10 or 5 for \$40		
Serviceberry (Canadensis)	2-3'	1 for \$9 or 5 for \$35		
American Mountain Ash	2-3'	1 for \$9 or 5 for \$38		
Viburnum, Highbush Cranberry	2-3'	1 for \$10 or 5 for \$45		
Viburnum, Nannyberry	3-4'	1 for \$15 or 5 for \$60		
Viburnum, Arrowwood	3-4'	1 for \$12 or 5 for \$50		
Crabapple, Roselow (Sargent)	3-4'	1 for \$15 or 5 for \$60		
Speckled Alder	6-12"	1 for \$4 or 5 for \$15		
Black Willow	3-4'	1 for \$12 or 5 for \$50		
Black Elderberry	3-4'	1 for \$20 or 5 for \$80		
American Basswood	3-4'	1 for \$25 or 5 for \$100		
Paper Birch	4-5'	1 for \$25 or 5 for \$100		
Spicebush	2-3'	1 for \$6 or 5 for \$25		
Witch Hazel	3-4'	1 for \$18 or 5 for \$75		
Cinnamon Fern	division	1 for \$4 or 5 for \$15		
Christmas Fern	division	1 for \$4 or 5 for \$15		
<b>Fruit Trees</b>				
Apple: Northern Spy	1/2" diameter	\$25		
Apple: Honeycrisp	1/2" up Feathered	\$25		
Apple: Macoun	1/2" up Feathered	\$25		
Peach: Reliance	Pre-grade	\$25		
Pear: Bartlett	7/8" up diameter	\$30		
Pear: Red Clapps	3/4" up diameter	\$30		
Cherry: Montmorency	7/8" up diameter	\$35		
Plum: NY9	1/2" diameter	\$35		
<b>Fruits and Vegetables</b>				
Asparagus: Millennium	Bare Root	25 pk for \$40		
Blueberry: Duke (early season)	Plug	\$15 each		
Blueberry: Bluecrop (mid-season)	Plug	\$15 each		
Blueberry: Elliott (Late Season)	Plug	\$15 each		
Elderberry: Samdal	Plug	\$17 each		
Elderberry: Samyl	Plug	\$17 each		
Raspberry: Boyne (summer bearing)	Bare Root	1 for \$6 or 5 for \$25		
Raspberry: Caroline (Fall Bearing)	Bare Root	1 for \$6 or 5 for \$25		
Black Raspberry: Bristol	32 Cell TC Plug	1 for \$7 or 5 for \$30		
Strawberry: AC Wendy (June bearing)	Bare Root	25 pk for \$12		
Stawberry: Cabot (late mid-season)	Bare Root	25 pk for \$12		
Horseradish	Bare Root	5 for \$15		
Grape Vines: Brianna (white)	Bare Root	1 for \$10 or 5 for \$40		
Grape Vines: Somerset Seedless (red table)	Bare Root	1 for \$10 or 5 for \$40		
<b>Spring Perennials</b>				
Achillea moonshine: Yarrow	Plug	5 pk for \$20		
Actea Simplex: Hillside Black Beauty (Bugbane)	Bare Root	1 for \$12, 3 for \$30		
Dianthus Gratiopolitan Firewitch	Plug	5 pk for \$25		
Echinacea purpurea "Green Twister" (Coneflower)	Plug	5 pk for \$30		
Gaillardia SpinTop Yellow Touch: Blanket Flower	Plug	5 pk for \$25		
Hosta: August Moon (Plantain Lilly)	Bare Root	5 pk for \$20		
Geranium Crane's Bill: Johnson's Blue	Plug	5 pk for \$18		
Monarda Balmy Series Balmy Purple	Plug	5 pk for \$30		
Paeonia Lactiflora: Shirley Temple	Bare Root	1 for \$15, 3 for \$40		
Paeonia Itoh Itoh: First Arrival	Bare Root	1 for 30 or 3 for \$75		
Rudbeckia Hirta Denver Daisy (Black-eyed Susan)	Plug	5 pk for \$25		
Sedum Autumn Fire (Stonecrop)	Plug	5 pk for \$20		
Veronica Longifolia First Glory	3" Plug	5 pk for \$25		

Trillium Grandiflorum Snowy White	Bare Root	5 pk for \$15		
Trillium Erectum Red Trillium	Bare Root	5 pk for \$15		
Trillium Luteum Yellow Trillium	Bare Root	5 pk for \$15		
Papaver orientale 'Coral Reef'	Plug	5 pk for \$20		
Papaver orientale 'Patty's Plum'	Bare Root	5 pk for \$25		
<b>New this year - Native Pollinators</b>				
COMMON MILKWEED, NATIVE PERENNIAL (ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA)	Seed Packet	\$10 each		
SWAMP MILKWEED, NATIVE PERENNIAL (ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA)	Seed Packet	\$10 each		
<b>Accessories</b>				
Vispore Mat	with staples	\$4		
Tree Shelters - 26" tall		\$5		
Tree Shelters - 53" tall		\$7		
Plantskydd Repellant -				
- Soluble Powder* (add water)	1 lb.	\$30		
- Soluble Powder* (add water)	2.2 lbs.	\$50		
-Granular Shaker Bag **	3 lbs.	\$30		
-Ready-to-use Spray Bottle	1 Litre	\$25		
Viterra Agri-gel	1/4 lb.	\$7		

\* Powder treats ~ 400 plants 1' high

\*\* Approximately 1800 sq. ft. when applied as directed

**TOTAL ORDER**

*The Official Deadline for orders is April 22nd - Orders filled based on submission date*

**Name**

**Mailing Address**



**Telephone # Home**

**Mobile (helpful so we can reach you on the day of the sale if needed)**

**E-Mail (required)**

*please provide an email address so we can send you an order confirmation and any changes to pick up day procedures*

**Orders are not confirmed until payment is received**

**Mail order form and check to:**

**Windham County NRCD**

**28 Vernon Street, 332**

**Brattleboro, VT 05301**

**(802) 689-3024**

[windhamcountynrcd@gmail.com](mailto:windhamcountynrcd@gmail.com)

**OR**

Pay online using a credit or debit card or paypal on our website at [www.windhamcountynrcd.org](http://www.windhamcountynrcd.org)