



WINOOSKI NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION DISTRICT



36TH ANNUAL TREE AND TROUT SALE

All orders must be submitted by March 31st

Tree pick-up on Saturday April 27th 2019, 9 am - 12 pm at the
Keurig Dr. Pepper Facility, 81 Demeritt Place, Waterbury, VT 05676

Trout pick-up on Sunday April 28th, 2019, 10 am - 1pm at the
Rusty Parker Memorial Park, 51 S Main St, Waterbury, Vermont 05676

Availability is limited so order early!

About the Tree and Trout Sale

The Winooski Natural Resources Conservation District (WNRCD) hosts the annual tree and trout sale as a service to residents of the District. We offer a wide selection of native and locally-sourced tree and shrub species for home, garden, and conservation projects at reasonable bulk-order prices. All proceeds from this fundraiser are used to develop and implement on-the-ground projects that protect our natural resources including riparian and shoreline buffer plantings, agricultural water quality assistance, stormwater mitigation, fish habitat restoration, and culvert replacements.

We thank you for your continued support!

About WNRCD

The Winooski Natural Resources Conservation District encompasses all of Chittenden and Washington Counties, parts of Orange County (Orange, Williamstown and Washington), and more than five different drainage basins including parts of the Winooski, Lamoille, and White River Watersheds. The District relies on grants and individual donations to complete conservation work focusing within the areas of agricultural assistance, forestland enhancement, urban conservation and watershed stewardship. Our work depends on partnering with watershed associations, planning commissions, town tree boards and conservation committees, and community members throughout the District to identify projects and to address the common goal of soil and water conservation. See what activities the 2018 sale supported below!

To find out more about the WNRCD and how you can get involved, please visit our website at: www.winooskinrcd.org or email us at: info@winooskinrcd.org



WNRCD coordinated more than 50 soil samples for nutrient management and several technical planning assistance visits for farmers in the District.



We planted over 2000 trees across more than 5 acres throughout the District. Planting these trees will help prevent streambank erosion and pollutant runoff into our waterways.



In 2018 we gathered over 350 water samples from the watershed with the help of our great Stream Team volunteers. The samples will be tested to help us learn about our rivers and how they are impacting Lake Champlain.

Benefits of Planting Trees in Your Yard

Native trees are more likely to survive in our climate, they attract native bird and insects, and often require less maintenance.



Oxygen

Oxygen is made by trees, they also intercept particles in the air and reduce smog.

Natives produce a stunning array of spring and fall colors that boost curb appeal and property values

Trees can lower your fuel bills by blocking wind in the cooler months and shading your home in the warmer months.



CO₂

Trees take up CO₂ and assist in offsetting our climate changing carbon emissions

Trees filter rain water, slow runoff into our creeks and rivers, and improve streambank resistance to erosion all of which helps our waters stay clean and healthy.



By planting many different types of trees you can increase the diversity of your tree community making it more resilient to pests such as the emerald ash borer.



Available Tree Species for Sale

Key



Edible Fruit



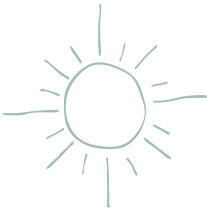
Fall Color



Native to Vermont



Partial to Full Sun



Full Sun



Dry/Well
Draining Soil



Moist Soil



Wet Soil

Honeycrisp



Slow growing apple variety with a crisp tart fruit. This is a fairly disease resistant variety. Bee and wildlife friendly.



Summer Mac Apple



Bright apple with a creamy texture. Considered an all-purpose apple for eating and baking. Bee and wildlife friendly.



Jersey Blueberry



An easy to grow, late season variety. The berries are medium sized and sweet. Better crop is obtained in full sun. Bee and wildlife friendly.



Blue Ray Blueberry



A large berry variety that is cold hardy. Typically fruits between July and August. Bee and wildlife friendly.



American Highbush Cranberry



A short bush that isn't actually a cranberry but has tart edible fruit that will attract wildlife. Fast growing. Prune after flowering each year.



Hardy Apricot



Fruit is small and ripens July-August. Self pollinating with other hardy apricot around. Fruit will attract wildlife.



Wild Grape



Tall vine that grows in many habitats. Fruit is edible but tastes best after the first frost. Fruiting will occur best in sunny locations and attract wildlife.



Strawberry Honeysuckle



Rot resistant fruit can be picked in June. Great for attracting bees and other wildlife.



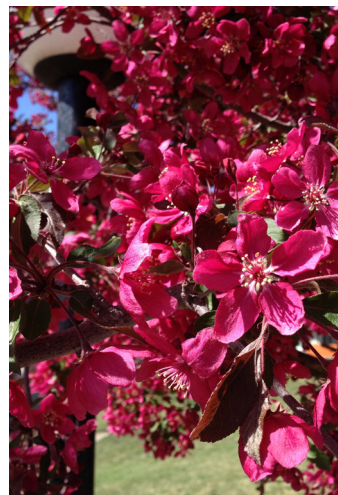
Heritage Red Raspberry



Plants will typically yield one crop in the spring and another small crop in the fall. Great for attracting wildlife.



Magenta Crabapple



Beautiful small flowering tree. When planted in the right place they can be a great windbreak. Attracts bees and other pollinators.



Nannyberry



A good selection for a native shrub to use for screening. Large white flowers bloom in the spring followed by white edible fruit that attract wildlife.



Winterberry



Attractive red berries fruit throughout the year and are an excellent food source for birds and other wildlife, though poisonous to humans.



Witch Hazel



Produces beautiful flowers. The plant is commonly used to treat insect bites and sunburn among other ailments.



Red Osier Dogwood



A round shaped shrub that has red branches with clusters of white flowers that bloom in the spring. Hardy, with berries that attract birds.



Shrub Willow



A fast growing shrub that does well in wetter habitats. Willows can be used for basket weaving and as a fuel source.



Common Elderberry



Great native alternative for hedgerows with pollinator friendly flowers. They are also great for rain gardens.



Northern White Cedar



Growing naturally in wet forests. Can be used for hedgerows. The oils from the tree can be used to repel insects.



Tamarack/American Larch



This is a deciduous conifer and loses its needles in the winter although it is extremely cold tolerant. It is attractive to wildlife because of soft bark.



Balsam Fir



A popular Christmas tree choice because of its fragrance. It is used for food and shelter for a variety of small and large wildlife.



White Spruce



A hardy tree that grows straight. They provide bird habitat and the foliage and seeds are eaten by many animals.



American Hazelnut



A rounded tree that produces sweet nuts. To ensure nut production plant multiple trees in groups for pollination.



Wild Black Cherry



A medium size tree that, when mature, will produce flowers and fruit that attract birds and other wildlife.



Sugar Maple



A brilliant Vermont native. When grown in full sun, these trees produce sweet sap that can be boiled down for syrup.



Red Maple



A large shade tree that provides great habitat for wildlife and food for squirrels. In the spring this tree produces tiny red flowers.



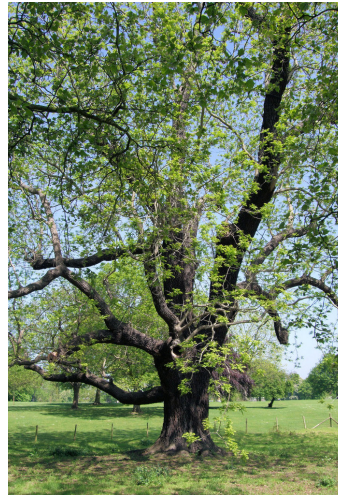
Silver Maple



A fast growing shade tree that should be planted with enough space for root system. Provides habitat for wildlife.



Black Walnut



A large shade tree that, when mature, provides nuts for wildlife. Can be toxic to other plants and trees when planted near by.



Common Purple Lilac



A flowering shrub that can grow quite tall when in full sun. Produces clusters of fragrant purple flowers that attract butterflies and other pollinators.



Planting Your Bare Root Tree

At the Tree Sale, almost all trees and shrubs will come as bareroot. Bareroot means that the plants are dug and stored without any soil around their roots. This has a number of advantages over potted plants. Bareroot trees can have up to 200% more roots than container trees, depending on the soil and transplanting history at the nursery. Without extra labor and materials, bareroot trees cost both the seller and buyer less. Plus, a young tree without soil weighs little, so it's easy to move and plant.

Despite all these advantages, those purchasing bareroot stems should consider the planting instructions provided below. We will also provide materials on pick up day. We dip all of our stems in a mixture of Agri-gel. This is a super absorbent hydrogel that acts as a soil moisture bank, keeping roots hydrated for extended periods of time. While this is an efficient method of keeping roots moist for a short time, we still recommend that bareroot trees be planted within days of purchase for maximum survivability. Without soil, the roots can dry out and die if left exposed.



- Before planting, keep roots moist, cool and in the dark. Roots should be soaked before planting a minimum of 4 to 6 hours to ensure proper hydration. If possible, continue to soak roots while transplanting. Plants should be transplanted within 24 to 48 hours of receiving them. Do not soak longer than overnight since plant roots need oxygen too.
- Dig a hole wide enough so the roots aren't crowded or bent and as deep as the root system, usually twice as wide as deep. Roughen the sides of the hole with a spading fork. Make a cone of soil in the center of the hole, place the plant on it and spread the roots evenly around the hole. Twisted or circling roots may eventually girdle or choke the plant. Position the plant so the line between the root and stem (called the crown line) is at ground level and the plant is vertical.
- Backfill the hole half full, firm with your fingers and add water. If the plant settles, pull it up gently while the soil settles beneath it. This prevents air pockets. Continue backfilling until the hole is full and the plant's crown line is at or just above the surrounding soil level.
- As a general rule, large shade and fruit trees should be planted about 20' apart; semi-dwarf fruit trees about 15' apart; windbreaks about 5- 10' apart; and hedges about 2-4' apart.
- Newly planted trees require little or no pruning or fertilization the first year.

Available Trout Species for Sale

Rainbow Trout



Native to the west coast of North America, they are now stocked throughout the country. Adults can grow up to 20 lbs when kept in a lake (1-5 lbs in streams). They are a popular catch for fly fishers.

Brook Trout



The only native trout to Vermont. They are a stream dwelling species in the wild. They do not tolerate warm waters and can be caught using live bait and artificial lures.

Stocking Guide

| Surface Area of Pond | Number of 5-6" or larger fish |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1/4 acre | 50 fish |
| 1/2 acre | 100 fish |
| 3/4 acre | 125-150 fish |
| 1 acre | 150-250 fish |

Ordering and Pick-up Details

Early bird pricing available until February 28th, 2019. All orders received after this date will be priced at regular pricing. See order form for pricing details. **ALL orders must be submitted by March 31st, 2019.** Orders can be submitted directly from our website, or downloaded, printed, and mailed or emailed in.

Find forms and instructions here: <http://winooskinrcd.org/trees-and-trout-sale/>

Some things to note:

- Blueberry bushes and apple trees are sold in pairs of mixed species. Trout 6-8" sold in batches of 25, and trout 10-12" sold in batches of 50.
- 6-8" trout are sold in batches of 25 and are available for pick-up. 10-12" trout are sold in batches of 50 and are available for delivery.

Tree pick-up on Saturday April 27th, 2019, 9 am - 12 pm at the Keurig Dr. Pepper Waterbury Facility (Pilgrim Park Rd, Waterbury, VT 05676).

Trout pick-up on Sunday April 28th, 2019, 10 am - 1pm at the Rusty Parker Memorial Park (51 S Main St; Waterbury, Vermont 05676). Note that fish 10-12" will be delivered. Please provide map and detailed directions and we will be in contact to coordinate.



Failure to pick up trees and/or trout at the scheduled time will result in forfeiture of your order. Please find a friend or neighbor to pick up your order if you are unavailable. Payment accepted in the form of check or credit card via our PayPal link. Orders are confirmed and secured upon receipt of payment. Species and counts are limited and are sold on a first-come, first-served basis so order today! There is no warranty on any products. To minimize losses, please follow planting and care instructions. Contact us if you'd like help with your order: info@winooskinrcd.org

Order Your Trees for Arbor Day!

Did you know? J. Sterling Morton came up with the idea for Arbor Day when he was living in Nebraska and the holiday was first celebrated in 1872 in order to bring trees to the treeless state. Morton wanted “to set aside one day to plant trees, both forest and fruit.” Shortly after this other states began to celebrate the holiday and today all 50 states and many countries set aside a day to celebrate trees.

Fun fact: Arbor Day dates are unique to each state depending on when it is the best time to plant. In Vermont, Arbor Day will be celebrated May 3rd this year. With the tree and trout sale just a few days prior on April 27th, whether you are going to plant around your home or you want to do a much larger planting within your community, the WNRCD Tree and Trout Sale is the perfect time to stock up on trees for the big day!



Contact your local tree board or conservation commission to learn about local events happening in observation of Arbor Day 2019. The WNRCD can help you find the right contact so email us if you're not sure: info@winooskinrcd.org

Thank You!

We want to thank all of you again for your support this year. We hope you enjoy your new trees and shrubs. We also want to thank our sponsor Keurig Dr. Pepper for allowing us to host the sale at their facility in Waterbury.

Want to help out more?

We are looking for volunteers to help organize and sell trees on the day of the sale. If you are interested please email Gianna Petito at info@winooskinrcd.org

