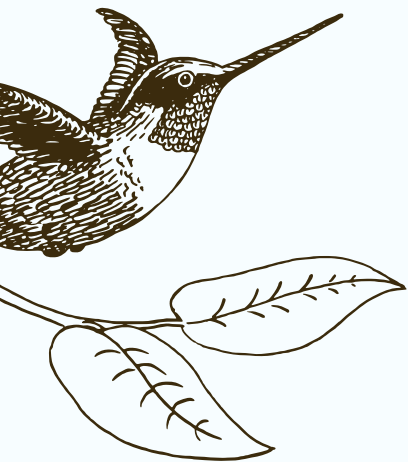




◀ 39th ▶



Annual Tree Sale

Plants for Pollinators

Order Deadline: March 31, 2022

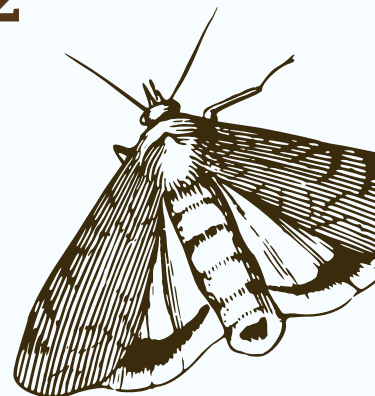
Pick-up Date: April 30, 2022 9am-noon

Pick-up Locations:

617 Comstock Road, Berlin VT

or

166 Boyer Circle, Williston, VT





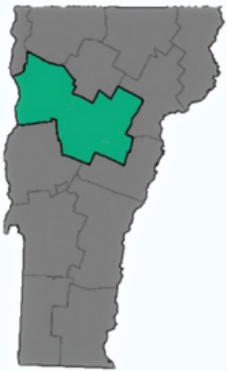
ABOUT the Tree Sale

The Winooski Natural Resources Conservation District (WNRCD) hosts an annual tree sale to help residents of our District access affordable native tree and shrub species and as a fundraiser for our organization. Proceeds from the sale are used to support our work developing and implementing on-the-ground projects that protect natural resources.

We do not grow plants on site, rather we source trees, shrubs and starts from wholesale nurseries in VT, NY, MA & MI. We research each species to ensure that it is appropriate for planting in our District.

This year we emphasize tree and shrub species that benefit native pollinators like bees, moths and butterflies. Learn about the benefits of each plant in the species descriptions below.

ABOUT Winooski NRCD



Winooski NRCD promotes the wise use, sustainable development, and conservation of our District's natural resources. We serve all of Chittenden and Washington Counties as well as the towns of Orange, Washington, and Williamstown. We connect residents and communities with the necessary education and technical assistance to implement on-the-ground projects for water quality, soil health, and wildlife habitat. Our work is mostly grant funded, so your support goes a long way to helping us achieve our mission.

To learn more visit www.winooskinrcd.org or email us at: info@winooskinrcd.org



Riverside Tree Planting



Internship



Farm Technical Assistance



PRE-ORDERS



All orders must be submitted by **March 31st, 2022**

All orders must be placed on our website and are only reserved upon full receipt of payment.

For help placing your order online, contact info@winooskinrcd.org or call (802) 288-8155 x014

winooskinrcd.org/treesale

PICK UP



Orders are available for pickup from **9am-noon** on **Saturday April 30, 2022** only.



Failure to pick up your order at the scheduled time will result in forfeiture of the order without refund. Please find a friend or neighbor to pick up your order if you are unavailable.

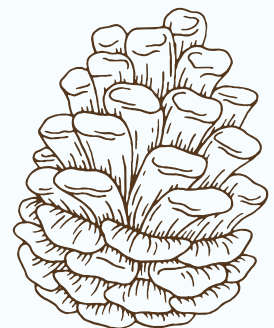
All trees are sold bare-root and will fit in a small bag. There is no need for a truck or trailer to pick up your order. You will be able to indicate your preferred pick-up location when placing an order. Pickup will be available from 9am-noon at:

Winooski NRCD Berlin Office -- 617 Comstock Road, Berlin VT
VT Commercial Warehouse -- 166 Boyer Circle, Williston, VT

REFUNDS & WARRANTY

We do not offer warranty on any products.

To minimize losses, please follow planting and care instructions closely. Refunds will only be issued if we are unable to fulfill part of your order at the time of pickup.



Key to Plant Care & Benefits



Native to
Vermont



Dry/Well
Draining Soil



Wet
Soil



Moist/Well
Draining Soil



Shade



Partial to
Full Sun



Full Sun



Benefits
Butterflies



Benefits
Moths



Benefits
Bees

Berries & Nuts



Purple Flowering Raspberry
Rubus odoratus



Purple Flowering Raspberry is an ornamental native shrub, prized for abundant flowers that bloom profusely in early summer and continue throughout the season. It is a thornless variety of raspberry. The fragrant blooms host a flurry of pollinators, and the large fruit that follows is highly sought by a variety of birds and other wildlife. The flowers are somewhat self-fertile, which means that a single shrub will produce some fruit, but not as abundantly as when two or three of the shrubs are present.



Red Raspberry
Rubus sp.



Enjoy sweet red raspberries fresh from your own backyard. These plants have high pollinator value supporting both native bees and honey bees, wasps, beetles, flies, moths and butterflies. *Rubus* spp. have hollow canes which, when pruned, make excellent habitat for cavity-nesting bees.



Strawberry - Cavendish

Fragaria spp

Originating in Nova Scotia, the Cavendish Strawberry is the result of a cross between two varieties known for their winter hardiness and attractive, large fruit. It produces high yields that ripen over a long growing season. Excellent flavor and overall quality. This June-bearing variety produces fruit 1 year after planting. Plants are sold bare-root in bundles of 25 that look similar to this



American x Chinese Chestnut

Castanea dentata x mollissima

A tree that is a prolific bearer of nuts which develop through late summer. Grown from seed collected on the farm at East Hill Tree Farm, these trees are American, Chinese crosses. This variety has mostly American genetics, giving them greater winter hardiness and a good chance for resistance to chestnut blight. They show good hardiness and have a good chance for resistance to chestnut blight. The chestnut tree is a host to butterfly and moth larva. **2-3 plants are required for pollination.**



Lowbush Blueberry

Vaccinium angustifolium

Lowbush blueberries are sourced locally from Elmore Mountain Roots. They can grow to between 6 and 24 inches (15-61 cm.) tall, depending on the variety and growing site. They can be used as a low-maintenance groundcover for a sweet treat. The plants typically flower in spring, and the berries are ready to pick in mid- to late summer. The berries are very sweet and flavorful. Cultivars selected in April based on nursery availability. **We recommend planting at least two plants for improved pollination.** Blueberries are sold in small pots with dirt.



Apples

This year all our apples are sourced locally from East Hill Tree Farm in Plainfield. According to the EHTF catalogue, "Apples thrive in Vermont. **You need at least two different varieties for pollination**; however, apples are common enough in Vermont that you can often get away with planting one if a neighbor has a few trees. Wild trees or crab apples growing nearby can also serve as pollinators. More pollen often means more and larger fruit. Full size trees should be planted 25-35 feet apart."



Reine De Reinette

Very sweet and juicy with virtually no acidity. Fruit ripens in September, to a pale yellow streaked with dark orange and patches of russet. The yellowish flesh browns quickly when exposed to air. Heirloom variety originating in Europe in the 1700s.



Dayton

Dayton is one of several apple varieties specifically bred for scab resistance, making it an excellent, easy backyard apple. Fruits ripen to red in August and have a sweet, juicy, mild flavor and firm texture.



Liberty

An excellent apple for the home orchard, this is a reliably productive tree, resistant to scab and cedar apple rust. The apples are crisp, juicy and sweet, and keep well. The trees are robust and vigorous.



Novamac

A Macintosh descendant developed in Canada for improved scab resistance. Similar sweet, wine-like flavor to Macs, with mild acidity. Firm, crisp and juicy, the red-striped fruits ripen in October.



Crimson Topaz

Crimson Topaz is a new, disease-resistant variety bearing crisp, juicy apples in late September with a good sweet-sharp flavor. They are easy to grow.



Westfield Seek No Further

Westfield Seek-No-Further is an heirloom discovered in the early 18th century in Westfield, MA. It is best enjoyed as a fresh-eating apple, where the rich flavors of honey, pear, citrus and even vanilla shine. The texture is firm and almost buttery. It is also an excellent addition to sauce or cider. It ripens in September to a yellow-and-red color.

Shrubs



Allegheny Serviceberry
Amelanchier laevis



Allegheny serviceberry is a small, native, understory tree with four-season interest. The early white spring flowers, outstanding orange-red fall color, and striking gray bark make it a lovely specimen for any landscape. The edible purplish-black fruit that ripens in late summer is attractive to many birds. It is pollinated by native bees.



Black Chokeberry
Aronia melanocarpa



Black Chokeberry is a native shrub that blooms in late May with fruit that can be used in baking and to make jams. Small clusters of white flowers in spring are followed by glossy black fruit. The dark green foliage turns reddish-purple in the fall. This plant has very high value for pollinators, including native bees, honey bees, beetles, wasps, flies and butterflies. It also a host for butterfly and moth larva.



Buttonbush
Cephalanthus occidentalis



Buttonbush is a native shrub with unique flowers that thrives in wet areas and attracts butterflies. It has glossy green leaves and fragrant, round flower clusters during mid-summer. Native to the eastern United States, buttonbush attracts more than 24 species of birds, as well as numerous species of butterflies. The attractiveness to butterflies makes button bush an excellent alternative to the non-native, invasive butterfly bush (*Buddleia* spp.).



Gray Dogwood
Cornus racemosa



Gray dogwood is a very adaptable, native shrub that is excellent for planting along pond and stream banks. Creamy white clusters of flowers in May are followed by white berries in late summer that are quickly eaten by birds. The flowers' nectar attracts an array of busy pollinators, including bees, beetles and butterflies. Several moth species use dogwoods as food plants for their caterpillars, including the beautiful Polyphemus Moth.



Witch hazel

Hamamelis virginiana



Witch hazel is a large native shrub with yellow, fragrant flowers that bloom from October through December. Attractive foliage in all growing seasons with leaves bright green in spring followed by yellow to yellowish-orange colors in fall. A great tree to plant as an understory or for a shrub border in large areas. Prefers moist soils, but is tolerant of a variety of conditions. High pollinator value.



Spicebush

Lindera benzoin



The young leaves, twigs and fruit contain an aromatic essential oil and make a very fragrant tea. The dried and powdered fruit is used as a substitute for the spice 'allspice'. The plant is not self-fertile, sex of available plants unknown. It has very high pollinator value for native bees, wasps, butterflies, flies, beetles, and hosts larval moths and butterflies.



Elderberry

Sambucus canadensis



Elderberry is a shrub that flowers in July and produces fruit which can be used to make jams, jellies, pie fillings and elderberry wine. Fruits attract wildlife including many species of birds.



Nannyberry

Viburnum lentago



Nannyberries are sweet wild fruits that grow in clusters from prolific bushes. Flowering from April-May, this plant has very high pollinator value for native bees, honey bees, wasps, beetles, flies, moths & butterflies. It is a larval hosts for moths and butterflies. Berries ripen in the late fall and can hang on the branches all winter.



Highbush Cranberry *Viburnum trilobum*



Highbush cranberry shrubs fruit in late summer with edible berries that taste best after frost and when picked slightly under-ripe. Native Viburnums offer excellent support for wildlife and pollinators, serving as host plants to numerous butterflies and moths. They flower profusely whether or not pollination occurs. However, poor fruiting will happen if there is only one Viburnum available.

Trees

Coniferous



Balsam Fir *Abies balsamea*



Balsam fir is native to the far northern parts of the United States and into Canada. This evergreen tree has flat, dark green needles with a strong balsam scent and makes a striking figure in the landscape with its narrowly-pyramidal shape. This tree is classified as a workhorse/pollinator species, because it does well in difficult conditions and hosts a number of larval butterflies.



American Larch/Tamarack *Larix laricina*



Tamarack is a beautiful native conifer that loses its needles in fall. It is commonly found in wet, swampy or boggy locations, but can grow in other locations as long as soil moisture is consistent. In spring, small rosy pink cones can be seen as new needles begin to emerge. In summer, the soft green needles give the tree a fine texture. In autumn, the needles turn yellow before they fall. This species is a host plant for some larval moths.



Eastern White Cedar *Thuja occidentalis*



Eastern White Cedar is an evergreen tree used often in hedges, or for privacy. The small cones open up to look like small flowers and appeal to birds. This species is a host plant for several larval butterflies and moths.



Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum



Sugar Maple trees, iconic in the Vermont landscape, add a beautiful pop of fall color to any garden, lawn or forest. The tree can be tapped for maple syrup. Sugar maples are highly valuable for pollinators. Native bees, honey bees, wasps, flies and larval moths are supported by this tree.



Red Maple
Acer rubrum



Red Maple trees are some of the earliest flowering species in Vermont. Flowering from March-April, they are a good food source for pollinators in the early season when other sources of nectar are scarce. Native bees, honey bees, beetles wasps and flies benefit from the Red Maple.



Striped/Moose Maple
Acer pensylvanicum



Striped Maple, also known as Moose Maple, is a beautiful small flowering tree well suited for for shady landscapes that provides food and habitat to a wide variety of birds and pollinators.



Speckled Alder/Gray Alder
Alnus incana



A great choice for most moist to wet areas, Speckled Alder is a common sight by the side of many New England streams. Though its flowers are not showy, the texture of stems and leaves provide great visual interest throughout the season. Speckled Alder serves as a food source for many species: including deer, beavers, goldfinches and the larvae of the harvester butterfly (*Feniseca tarquinius*).



Yellow Birch

Betula alleghaniensis

Yellow Birch is the largest species of birch in North America. Unlike most birches, Yellow Birch are slow-growing and typically live for about 150 years. Its overall height can reach 70 to 80 feet tall. This species is a larval host plant for moth caterpillars and Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*) and Dreamy Duskywing (*Erynnis icelus*) butterflies. Many moths also use this tree as a host plant. The inner bark of this species is most commonly used to make birch beer.



Canoe/paper birch

Betula papyrifera

A characteristic deciduous tree of the Northwoods, Paper Birch is a 50-75 ft. single- or multi-trunked tree with conspicuous, white, peeling bark. Paper birch trees are a larval host for luna moth (*Actias luna*) and Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*) caterpillars.



American Sycamore

Platanus occidentalis

The American sycamore is native to much of the eastern United States, including Vermont. It grows well in wet conditions on the edges of streams and lakes, and small depressions with slow drainage. It is a large tree growing 75 to 100 feet tall with equal crown spread, so it should be planted with plenty of room to grow. This species is a larval host for the White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).



Swamp White Oak

Quercus bicolora

Swamp White Oak is one of the faster growing oaks that thrives in a wet environment. Flowering from March-April, this species supports bumblebees (*Bombus* sp.) and larval moths.





American Basswood/Linden *Tilia americana*



The American Basswood is sometimes referred to as "The Bee Tree," as its flowers provide abundant nectar for insects. This is a medium-sized to large deciduous tree reaching a height of 60 to 120 ft. It is easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade.

Merchandise

T-SHIRTS



Show your District pride with a dusty green "Love The Land You Live On" t-shirt designed by UVM students and printed on 100% cotton material. Text on back reads "Winooski NRCD - winooskinrcd.org" T-shirts come in S, M, L, XL, and XXL.

MAGNETS



Boast your love of trees with a "Put a Tree on It" magnet for your fridge or vehicle. Magnets are 8" X 2"

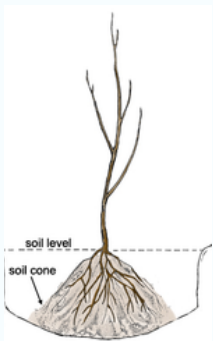
Planting Bareroot Trees

Most trees and shrubs offered this year will arrive as bareroot stock. Bareroot means that the plants are dug up and stored without any soil around their roots. Bareroot trees can have up to 200% more roots than container trees depending on the soil and transplanting history at the nursery and are often a more affordable option. A young tree without soil weighs less, so it's also easier to transport and plant. Despite all these advantages, those purchasing bareroot stems should consider the planting instructions provided below. Without soil, the tree can quickly dry out and die if left exposed or improperly planted.



Before planting, keep the roots in a moist, cool and dark environment. Roots should be soaked before planting for a minimum of 4 to 6 hours to ensure proper hydration. **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 that roots are not crowded or bent when placed in the hole. Break up any compaction on the sides of the hole with a spading fork or small trowel. Make a cone of soil in the center of the hole. Place the plant on the cone and spread out the roots evenly. 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.



Back-fill the hole halfway, firm with your fingers and add water. If the plant sinks too low, pull it up gently, allowing the soil settles beneath it. This prevents air pockets. Continue back-filling until the hole is full and the crown line of the plant is at or just above the surrounding soil level.

Give the tree a gentle upward tug. If it remains in place, congratulations, you've successfully planted your bare-root tree.