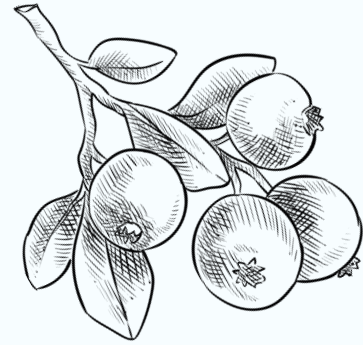
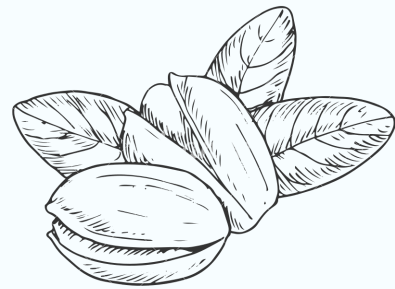
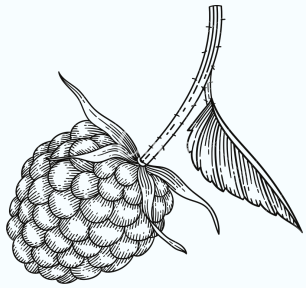




← 40th →



Annual Tree Sale Fruit and Nut Varieties!



Order Deadline: April 22nd, 2023

Pick-up Date: May 6th, 2023 from 9am-noon

Pick-up Locations:

617 Comstock Road, Berlin VT

or

94 Harvest Lane, Williston, VT





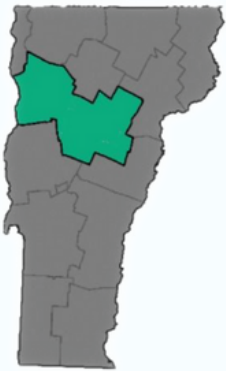
ABOUT the Tree Sale

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 produce fruit and nut varieties for your enjoyment and for wildlife. 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 April 22nd, 2023.

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

winooskinrcd.org/treesale

PICK UP



Orders are available for pickup from 9am-noon on Saturday May 6th, 2023 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.

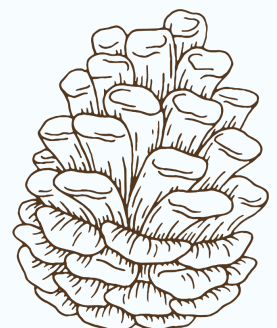
All trees are sold bare-root and will fit in a small bag. There is no need for a truck or trailer to pick up your order. You will be able to indicate your preferred pick-up location when placing an order. Pickup will be available from 9am-noon at:

Winooski NRCD Berlin Office -- 617 Comstock Road, Berlin VT
Winooski NRCD Williston Office-- 94 Harvest Lane, 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

Fruit Trees



Bing cherry

Prunus avium



The Bing Cherry tree is a very popular variety, that is also a top producer. You will get white flowers in early spring, from this medium growth rate tree. The tree will give you heart-shaped, firm fruit in mid-June. The very juicy and sweet cherry is a deep red color and great for fresh eating, preserving and baking. It likes full sun and will grow to a height of 35'.



Reliance Peach

Prunus persica



Reliance Peach trees are very hardy with a heavy crop production. The tree is great for cold climates and produces a medium-large fruit with a sweet, peachy flavor. This soft and juicy orange-red fruit ripens in early August and is great for canning. The tree will grow 12-20' tall and will bear pink flowers in early spring.



American Plum

Prunus americana



This is a native plum tree to Vermont and bears prolific fruit. The small abundant fruits make great plum sauce and jam. Grows as a small shrub to medium sized tree reaching 15 feet in height, bears fragrant white flowers in spring and produces yellow to red fruit mid summer about an inch in diameter. This native plum also provides excellent pollinator habitat for bees, moths and butterflies.

Apples



This year we are offering three species of locally sourced varieties local to Vermont as well as one domestic variety. 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."



Pristine

Pristine is a beautiful, easy, early-ripening yellow apple for the home orchard. One of several varieties specifically bred for scab resistance, Pristine apples are crisp and very sweet – excellent for fresh eating and baking.



Gold Rush

Goldrush is a fantastic sweet-tart, late-ripening apple whose flavor actually gains a rich, spicy complexity with storage. It is one of several apples developed specifically for resistance to apple scab. The yellow-orange fruit have a firm-breaking crispness. A favorite among apple cider makers as it is well balanced and isn't too sweet.



Snow Sweet

Lovely red fruit with an excellent, sweet, slightly tart taste. White flesh is slow to oxidize (turn brown). Some resistance to scab and fireblight.



Domestic Apple Variety

These domestic apples trees make a great selection for any home orchard. An array of varieties provides a good selection for making homemade apple cider, or providing a food source for wildlife including deer and birds.

Fruit



Boyne Raspberry

Rubus idaeus



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 idaeus* have hollow canes which, when pruned, make excellent habitat for cavity-nesting bees. These raspberries are sourced locally in Vermont and sold in as bare root stock. Since the stems die back in the fall, these come simply as a root ball that will sprout new stems.

Sold in packs of 5 bareroot cuttings.



Strawberry - Sparkle

Fragaria x ananassa



Sparkle, also known as Junebearing Strawberry, is a late season species that produces medium sized, sweet, bright red berries which are extremely tasty. It is known to be the best cultivar for making jam. It is an excellent choice for gardeners in northern climates due to its frost and disease resistance.

They are sold in bare root packs of 25 that look similar to the image shown to the right.



Marquette Grape Vine

Vitis vinifera



Marquette is a hardy and disease resistant red wine grape.

Grapes thrive in well drained soil and full sun. Grapes are self-fertile. These varieties are sourced locally in Vermont and have been selected to thrive in our cold climate and shorter growing season. Grapes thrive in well drained soil and full sun. These vines need an arbor, trellis, or fence for support.



Somerset Seedless Grape Vine

Vitis labrusca 'Somerset'



This is a reliably hardy seedless grape, ripening from pink to red. The slightly smaller fruits have a truly delightful, complex flavor.

Grapes thrive in well drained soil and full sun. Grapes are self-fertile. These varieties sourced locally in Vermont and are selected to thrive in our cold climate and shorter growing season. Grapes thrive in well drained soil and full sun. These vines need an arbor, trellis, or fence for support.

Veggies



Mary Washington Asparagus *Asparagus officinalis*



Asparagus thrive in well-drained soil with full sun. Additions of lime, compost and rock phosphate at transplant can help ensure the longevity of the patch. **Begin harvesting year 2 or 3.** This asparagus variety is sourced locally in Vermont. It is a reliable, top-choice asparagus variety known for being high-yielding, cold-hardy, long-lived, and adaptable to a range of soils. Hooray for early spring vegetables!

Sold in bundles of 10.

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.



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.



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.



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.



Lowbush Blueberry

Vaccinium angustifolium



Lowbush blueberries are sourced locally in Vermont. 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.



Gloire de sablons currant

Ribes rubrum 'Gloire de sablons'



A French heirloom variety. Vigorous and disease resistant with sweet tart PINK berries good for fresh eating. These currants are sourced locally in Vermont and are easy to grow! Currants & Gooseberries are also shade-tolerant & bear fruit quickly. Self-fruitful. Plant 4-5' apart.



Titania Black currant

Ribes nigrum



This year we are excited to offer something new, currants! Sourced locally in Vermont, these are a very high yielding and vigorous new disease resistant variety, reportedly reaching 6 feet. Our currant favorite. Resistant to white pine blister rust. These tart juicy currants are great for jelly or jam making!



Jostaberry currant

Ribes × nidigrolaria



A vigorous, thornless cross between black currant and gooseberry. Berries are a bit smaller than gooseberries and larger than a black currant with excellent sweet-tart flavor, packed with Vitamin C. Grows to 5-6 ft. Resistant to white pine blister rust. Don't miss out on this variety sourced locally in Vermont!

Nuts



American x Chinese Chestnut *Castanea dentata x mollissima*



A tree that is a prolific bearer of nuts which develop through late summer. This variety has mostly American genetics, giving them greater winter hardiness and 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.**



Eastern Black Walnut *Juglans nigra*



A large tree growing 50-75 feet in height and grows best in full sun. A nut producing tree that is worth the wait, in 12-15 years tree produces a rich tasting walnut in mid autumn. This is a tree that is also highly regarded in the woodworking world for its dark, rich woodgrain. Be sure to plant this tree in a spot with intention as it has a deep taproot that can be difficult to transplant, drops fruit that will stain pavement, and can produce a toxin in its root system so should not be planted near any gardens. All walnut varieties are self fertile!



American Hazelnut *Corylus americana*



Mature American Hazelnut trees grow to a height of 15-18' and spread 10-12' wide. Thrives in full sun to partial shade. It bears annual, abundant crops of small, sweet tasting nuts. It will bear in 2-3 years after planting. The nuts are easy to crack and drop free of the husk when mature in September/October. **Plant multiple trees to ensure cross pollination.** The nuts produced by this shrub are a preferred by birds and other wildlife. The male catkins are a food staple of ruffed grouse throughout the winter.

Deciduous Trees



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*).

Coniferous Trees



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.

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

put a  ree on it.
winooskinrcd.org

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

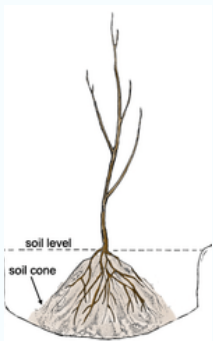
Planting Bareroot Trees

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.

Find more planting tips and diagrams at:
vtcommunityforestry.org/resources/tree-care/tree-planting