



Annual Tree Sale

**Deciduous, Coniferous, Fruit and Nut Tree and Shrub Varieties
Available!**



Order Deadline: April 26th, 2024

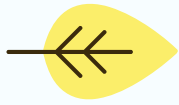
Pick-up Date: May 11th, 2024 from 9am-noon

Pick-up Locations:

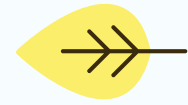
617 Comstock Road, Berlin VT

or

170 Boyer Circle, Williston, VT 05495



About the WNRCD Annual Tree Sale

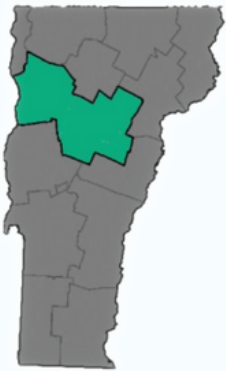


The Winooski Natural Resources Conservation District (WNRCD) hosts an annual tree sale to help residents of our District access affordable native tree and shrub species and as a fundraiser for our organization. Proceeds from the sale are used to support our work developing and implementing on-the-ground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

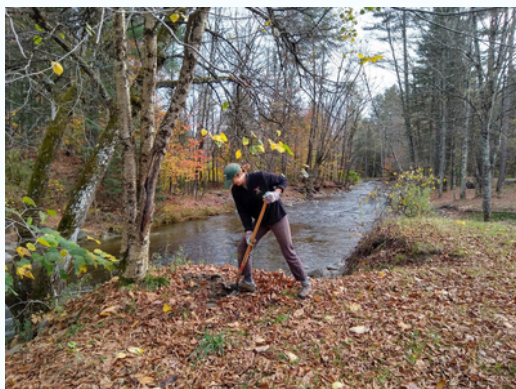
This year we emphasize tree and shrub species that produce fruit and nut varieties for your enjoyment and for wildlife. Learn about the benefits of each plant in the species descriptions below.

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 26th, 2024.

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 11th, 2024 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.

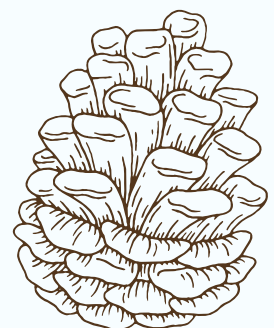
All trees are sold bare-root and will fit in a small bag. There is no need for a truck or trailer to pick up your order. You will be able to indicate your preferred pick-up location when placing an order. Pickup will be available from 9am-noon at:

Winooski NRCD Berlin Office -- 617 Comstock Road, Berlin VT
The Vermont Commercial Warehouse 170 Boyer Circle, Williston, VT 05495

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

3



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

AVAILABLE SPECIES

Fruit Trees



Windsor sweet cherry

Prunus avium



Introducing the Windsor Sweet Cherry Tree: A Top Performer with Delicious Fruit Looking for a cherry tree that won't disappoint? Look no further than the Windsor Sweet variety! This popular breed is known for its robust fruit production and medium growth rate. In early spring, the tree produces stunning white flowers that give way to heart-shaped, firm fruit come mid-June. The cherries themselves are as tasty as they are versatile – deep red, juicy, and perfect for fresh eating, preserving, and baking. The Windsor Sweet thrives in full sun and can reach an impressive height of 35'.

Bare root size: 3 1/8" in diameter.



Redhaven Peach

Prunus persica



If you're looking for a robust fruit tree that can withstand harsh weather conditions, the Redhaven Peach tree is a great choice. This tree bears a generous crop of medium to large, orange-red fruit with a delightful sweet flavor, making it perfect for canning. It grows up to 15-25 feet in height and produces beautiful pink flowers in the early spring.

Bare root stock: 1/2"-7/8" in diameter



Bartlett Pear

Pyrus communis 'Williams'



The Bartlett Pear is a cultivar of the common pear, grows 15-30 ft in height and has smooth bark when young, thickens and becomes more coarse as it ages. White flowers appear in the spring and fruit has a thin skin, is green and turns yellow as it ripens (usually after it falls or is picked). Often eaten raw or canned and holds its shape well after being baked.

Bare root size: 1/2"-7/8" diameter



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.

Bare root size: 3-4'



Apple Trees



This year we are offering five species of locally sourced varieties. According to the East Hill Tree Farm 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.



Bethel

Bethel is an heirloom originating from Bethel, VT. We have a 100-year old Bethel tree here on the farm! Its red-striped fruit ripen in October and are crunchy with a rich, sweet flavor and very little acidity. It will typically start to bear fruit at a young age and continue to bear annually.



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.



Northfield Beauty

Northfield Beauty is a productive all purpose heirloom originally found as a chance seedling in the mountains of Northfield, VT! Crisp, moderately tart and delicious. Great for baking. Pale yellow splashed with deep red. Fruit will hang on the trees late into the season. Good resistance to scab. Was almost lost forever, but was located in an old research orchard in CA. We are glad to have it back!



Kingston Black

Kingston Black is the quintessential British cider apple ripening in October. Medium-sized deep red fruits press out to a cider that is amber colored and aromatic, with flavors reminiscent of lemons, nuts and butterscotch. This tree is a little bit slower to reach bearing-age.



Downy Serviceberry *Amelanchier arborea*



Downy 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.

Bare root size: 2-3'



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.

Bare root size: 3-4'



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.

Bare root size: 2-3'



Highbush Blueberry *Vaccinium corymbosum*



Highbush blueberries are sourced locally in Vermont. They can grow to between 8-15 feet tall, depending on the variety and growing site. This slow-growing deciduous shrub is found naturally in bogs, swamps, and high elevation forests. It is planted for its edible fruit and beautiful fall color. 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. Blueberries are sold in small pots with dirt and are about 9-12 inches tall.



Titania Black Currant

Ribes nigrum



We are thrilled to offer locally sourced currants. This new variety is highly productive, robust, and immune to common diseases, growing up to 6 feet tall. Our personal favorite, these tart and juicy currants are ideal for making flavorful jelly or jam. Moreover, they are resistant to white pine blister rust, making them a reliable choice for a healthy and delicious harvest.



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. Bees, wasps, and beetles are strongly attracted to the flowers. Fruits ripen in August to September and are eaten by many species of birds and mammals. The flowers of this species are used to make wine and the fruits are used to make pies and various jams and preserves. Many varieties are available commercially for ornamental as well as culinary use. As some people react negatively to the raw fruit, they should not be eaten unless cooked.

Bare root size: 3-4'



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.

Bare root size: 2-3'



Pussy Willow

Salix caprea



Pussy Willows: A Sign of Spring's Arrival

As winter ends and spring approaches, the emergence of Pussy Willows is a welcome sight. These small shrub willows are commonly found in wetlands and moist woodlands. Before the plant's flowers fully bloom, their distinctive soft silver tufts, resembling cat's paws, can be seen. These furry coatings help to protect the early bloomers from the cold temperatures. When fully matured, Pussy Willows grow to be 15'-25' tall

Bare root size: 3-4'



Speckled Alder *Alnus rugosa*



Speckled alder colonizes stream banks, lake shores, damp meadows and also occurs in bogs and nutrient-rich swamp communities. These native flood resilient shrubs are a good species for climate change adaptation in Vermont. They grow 15-25 ft. high at full maturity and form dense thickets. The Speckled Alder is sometimes referred to as a pioneer species, as it is used on non-fertile soils which it enriches by nitrogen fixing bacteria in its root nodules.

Bare root size: 3-4'



Common Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis L.*



The Common Button Bush, which is native to Vermont, is an excellent choice for riparian buffer zones as it grows well along stream banks and wetlands. These shrubs are resilient to floods and can grow up to 6-10 ft. high when fully mature. You can plant them in naturalized areas along streams or ponds, or grow them in a shrub border with moist soil. The ball-shaped, creamy white flowers bloom in August and are irresistible to butterflies and insects. Additionally, the nut-like seeds are a favorite meal for many waterfowl, and birds use them as nesting sites. These bushes can even thrive in rain gardens.

Bare root size: 2-3'.



Red Osier Dogwood *Cornus sericea*



During the early summer, this plant produces white flowers, which are followed by white berries that persist throughout autumn. The berries serve as an important source of food for songbirds. The plant's leaves are equally captivating, transitioning from orange or red to purple in the fall. When the leaves fall, the red stems remain appealing year-round.



This plant is a valuable addition to any pollinator garden, serving as a larval host for butterflies and providing sustenance for bees and birds. It can be used as a specimen plant, massed in a shrub border, or placed in front of an evergreen hedge to create contrast. Additionally, it thrives in wet areas, making it ideal for planting in low spots in the landscape. Multiple plants can be used to form a hedge or thicket, providing screening or security. The plant is also seldom browsed by deer.

Bare root size: 3-4'.



American Hazelnut *Corylus americana*



Imagine a magnificent and mature American Hazelnut tree standing tall at 15-18 feet, with its branches stretching up to 10-12 feet wide. This beautiful tree thrives in bright sunlight and produces a plentiful yield of delicious and rich nuts every year. It's worth noting that this tree is a fast grower, producing nuts within just 2-3 years. Every September or October, this gracious host drops its nuts, ready for cracking and consumption. It's advisable to plant multiple trees to ensure successful cross-pollination, as these nuts are not only savored by humans but also by birds and other wildlife. Moreover, during the winter months, the male catkins on this tree provide a preferred meal for ruffed grouse.

Bare root size: 4-5'



Butternut *Juglans cinerea*



The Butternut Tree is one of the hardiest nut trees. Known for its sweet, buttery flavored nuts, light golden wood, and shade-providing, rounded crown. This tree typically grows to 40-60 ft in height and width, taking up to 75 years to reach maturity. In late spring, the tree produces yellowish-green flowers which turn into nuts in the fall. Despite its slow growth rate of less than 12 inches per year, the Butternut Tree is a valuable addition to any landscape.

Bare root size: 3-4'



Deciduous Trees



American Elm *Ulmus americana*



American Elms are known for their adaptability, thriving in a variety of soil types, including floodplains and well-drained areas. These hardy trees can endure harsh winter temperatures and live up to a hundreds years, provided they're not affected by Elm disease. In the past, these trees were often used as shade trees thanks to their speedy growth and graceful, expansive form. They also provide support for wildlife, with birds and small animals feeding on the seeds and deer and rabbits browsing on the twigs. These trees can grow up to 100 feet tall, making them a majestic addition to any landscape.

Bare root size: 2-3'



White Birch

Betula papyrifera



The White Birch (Paper Birch, or Canoe Birch) is a quintessential Northwoods tree, can grow up to 50-75 feet tall, with a single or multi-trunked structure and striking, white, peeling bark. Interestingly, Paper Birch trees serve as larval hosts for two types of caterpillars: the Luna Moth (*Actias luna*) and Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*).

Bare root size: 3-4'



Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum



Sugar Maple trees are a beloved feature of Vermont's landscape, with their stunning autumn hues adding a pop of color to gardens, lawns, and forests. These trees are also valuable for their ability to be tapped for maple syrup. In addition, Sugar maples provide essential support for pollinators, such as native bees, honey bees, wasps, flies, and larval moths.

Bare root size: 3-4'



Red Maple

Acer rubrum



Red Maple trees are one of the first species to bloom in Vermont, typically during March to April. They serve as an excellent food source for pollinators during the early season when nectar supply is limited. The Red Maple is especially beneficial to native bees, honey bees, beetles, wasps, and flies.

Bare root size: 3-4'



Swamp White Oak

Quercus bicolora



The Swamp White Oak is a type of oak that flourishes in wet environments and grows at a relatively fast pace. As the name implies, this oak is frequently found in low-lying, swampy areas, such as river banks and damp bottomlands. Nevertheless, it does just as well in urban and suburban settings, even in compacted soil and drought-prone regions.

This tree is ideal as a shade or street tree, growing at a steady pace and with a lifespan that can exceed 300 years. When planted, it serves not only as a personal pleasure but also as a gift to future generations. Notably, this species blooms from March to April and provides a habitat for bumblebees (*Bombus* sp.) and larval moths.

Bare root size: 3-4'



Black cherry

Prunus serotina



The Black Cherry, indigenous to Vermont, is not only popular for its beautiful spring blooms, but also for its attractive foliage during summer and autumn. After its spring flowers, this tree develops drooping clusters of small, red berries that mature in the summer and change to a deep, purple-black hue. As it grows, the bark develops a flaky pattern, adding to its aesthetic appeal. This tree can grow up to 60-80 ft tall at full maturity. In the spring, it flaunts clusters of fragrant white flowers. Although the berries are inedible when fresh, they can be incorporated into jams and jellies.

Bare root size: 3-4'

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.

Bare root size: 1.5-2'



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.

Bare root size: 2-3'



Red Cedar

Juniperus Virginiana



Red Cedar is an evergreen tree that grows up to 50 ft. high and has an 8-20 ft. spread. It is tolerant of a wide variety of soils and climates, drought-resistant, and grows best in open areas with at least six hours of direct sunlight. Its fruit is gray or bluish-green and resembles a cone, which is used to flavor gin. Red Cedar is a host plant for several larval butterflies and moths, and its seed is eaten by many birds.

Bare root size: 1-1.5'



White Spruce

Picea glauca



The white spruce is a large coniferous tree, capable of growing up to 75 feet in height with a potential spread of 10 to 20 feet. This species exhibits a medium growth rate and thrives in well-drained, sandy soils. The white spruce is commonly utilized as windbreaks, lumber, and Christmas trees. It boasts a narrow conical shape with horizontally-held branches that are dense when young, but become more loose and open as the tree ages. Apart from its commercial applications, the white spruce also offers winter shelter for wildlife. Squirrels feed on the buds, while spruce grouse consume the needles. Seeds serve as a food source for birds such as woodpeckers and pheasants, and porcupines and black bears eat the bark. Bare root size: 1-1.5'



Eastern White pine

Pinus strobus



White Pine Trees: A Majestic Addition to Your Property

White Pine Trees are a sight to behold – growing up to 100 feet tall and 50 feet wide. They're versatile and can thrive in various soil types, while also flourishing in cool, humid environments. These trees' needles are a bluish-green hue and grow in bundles of five. White Pines can live for up to 400 years! They also serve as a source of food for many wildlife species, including squirrels, wood ducks, bobwhite, pheasants, and woodpeckers. Spruce grouse and turkeys also feast on their seeds and needles. The year-round color and outstanding wind-blocking qualities make White Pine Trees a beautiful and practical addition to any property.

Bare root size: 1-1.5'



Merchandise

STICKERS

Grab a sticker for your car or water bottle, for just \$1



Size: 4" × 2.72"



Size: 3" × 3"

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



Size: 8" x 2"

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

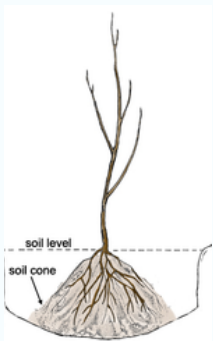
Planting Bareroot Trees

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