



American Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*)

Also called *Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*, Highbush Cranberry This is not a true cranberry or low bush cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*, in the Heath family), this American cranberry bush is one of the showiest of our native *Viburnums*.

The American cranberry bush produces an edible fruit that is somewhat similar in taste, color and ripening time to cranberries, thus its confusing name. This shrub grows 8'-12' high with an equal spread. Showy, snow-white, lace-cap type flowers, are fragrant and bloom in mid to late May. Beginning in September, bright red fruits serve as food for birds and wildlife. Fall foliage color may be yellow, red, orange or burgundy is just one of the many attributes of this large and attractive native shrub. Prefers good, well-drained, moist soil and partial shade to full sun. Native Range: BC east to Newfoundland, south to Washington state and east to northern Virginia. Native Habitat: cool moist woodlands, streambanks in wooded areas, sandy swamps, soggy thickets, edges of sandy marshes, forested bogs, and roadside ditches Alternative to the similar European cranberry-bush (*Viburnum opulus*) which has become an invasive plant in some areas. Use Wildlife: Songbirds, gamebirds, small mammals. The berries are a winter-survival food because they remain on the branches above the snow.

Attracts: Birds , Butterflies. Larval Host: Spring Azure
size: 2 year, 18-24" bare root \$15 for 5

Photo Credits:

1. Rob Routledge, Sault College, [Bugwood.org](http://bugwood.org)
2. <http://www.nwplants.com>

Price: \$15 for 5



American Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*)

Also called American Filbert American Hazelnut produces edible nuts for humans and wildlife, that are easy to open. Mature height of 15'–18' and a spread of 10'–12'. Fast growing. Can produce nuts 2 years after planting.

Plant in multiples to ensure pollination. Leaves turn orange to red or purple in fall. Sun/Part

Sun/Native/Attracts Birds/Attracts Mammals size: 1 year, 12-18" bare root / price: \$15 for 5

Price: \$15 for 5



Black Chokeberry

Shrub with white 5 petaled flowers that bloom in May. Glossy, dark green foliage turns crimson-red in fall. Long lasting black/purple berries. Grow to 4'-8' tall and 4'-8' wide. Grows well in full sun or partial shade. Will sucker and form colonies. Often found in wet soils. It will tolerate a range of soils from dry to wet, including compacted, low fertility soils; tolerates salt spray and drought. Sometimes used for erosion control and windbreaks in wetter soils. The fruit is edible, but must be prepared correctly. High in fiber, nutrients, and antioxidants, the berries have long been used in Russia and eastern Europe to make juices, wines, baked goods, jams, and health tonics. Native Americans used them to make pemmican (jerky). The common name refers to the astringency of the raw berries, which may be tempered by freezing, adding a sweetener, or mixing with sweeter fruits. According to

“Preserving *Aronia* Berries: A Personal Experience and Scientific Insight” on Hugelkulturworks.com, freezing the berries causes the cell walls to break down, thus reducing their astringency. Many species of birds and mammals browse the astringent berries only when other food sources dwindle in late winter. Native to Great Lakes region, Northeastern US and higher elevations in Appalachians. Native Habitat: Lowlands; bogs; dunes; cliffs. Flowers attract small bees and fruits attract birds. 6-12" bare root seedlings- \$10 for 5
Price: \$10 for 5 plants



Buttonbush

Also known as buttonball, button willow, riverbush. Semi-aquatic native shrub is one of the latest to leaf out in spring. It has distinctive balls, or buttons, about the size of a gumball, of white to cream colored flowers that bloom in June. The flowers are fragrant, last about 1 month, and are followed by seedheads that turn red and eventually dark brown. The seedheads last and provide winter interest. Grows 5'-12', tall, 4'-8' wide. Deer-resistant. Grows in full sun to partial sun. Grows in wet soils, even flooded conditions and standing water. Both nectar and pollen are important. Special value to honeybees, and native bees including bumblebees. Also attracts butterflies, insects, moths including Titan Sphinx, Hydrangea sphinx. Fruits are eaten by waterfowl, and birds. Native to eastern US and Canada, and Mexico. Scattered populations in southwestern US. size: 1 year, 18-24" bare root seedlings \$15 for 5
Price: \$15 for 5 plants



Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*)

Glossy, blue-greenish, trifoliate leaves turn orange, red, purple and yellow in fall. Reaches 6-12 feet tall.

Catkin-like flowers precede dark red berries that can persist into March. size: 18-24" bare root, \$15 for 5

images courtesy of Arthur Haines and Bill Cullina, Native Plant Trust

Price: \$15 for 5



Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)

Wild highbush blueberries are predominately found in wetland margins, moist woods, bogs, swamps and low areas. Berries mature in August - try to beat the birds. Many birds, including catbirds, scarlet tanagers, and thrushes, relish the berries. As do bears. Old shrubs can take on an interesting, gnarled appearance with a spreading crown.

The upright, deciduous shrub native to eastern North America. Mature plants will reach around 5-8' tall with an equal spread and a dense, rounded habit. Foliage flashes bright shades of coppery red in fall. Loose clusters ("corymbs") of white-pale pink, pendulous, urn-shaped flowers bloom in spring. The round, sweet berries are dark blue to purple, have a dull, blue-grey bloom on their surface, and incorporate the sepals. For best fruit production, you will want to plant several within 10-25 foot of each other. These are not named varieties, so not bred for bountiful harvests. These rooted cuttings come from Michigan. 1 year old rooted cuttings, 6-12" - 10 for \$35

Price: \$35 for 10



Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

Physocarpus opulifolius, commonly called ninebark, is an upright, spreading, somewhat coarse, deciduous, shrub closely related to the genus *Spiraea*. Typically occurs along streams, rocky banks, gravel bars and in moist thickets. Grows 5-9' tall. Noted for its exfoliating bark (on mature branches) which peels in strips to reveal several layers of reddish to light brown inner bark. Bark provides winter interest, but is usually hidden by the foliage during the growing season. Features small pink or white, five-petaled flowers appearing in dense, flat, rounded, 1-2" diameter, spirea-like clusters (corymbs) in late spring. Flowers give way to drooping clusters of reddish fruit (inflated seed capsules). Ovate to rounded, usually 3-5 lobed leaves (to 4" long) are dull green in summer changing to an undistinguished yellow in fall. Easily grown in average, slightly acidic, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Prune as needed immediately after bloom and no later than mid-August. Plants may be cut close to the ground in early spring to rejuvenate. Ninebark is an excellent plant to promote wildlife. The flowers are a good source of nectar and visited by a wide variety of insects, among them flies, beetles, butterflies, moths, bees, and wasps. The foliage provides food for several species of aphids, beetles, plant bugs, and caterpillars of various moths. Also, it is occasionally browsed by deer. The seeds might attract birds. Use in shrub borders, as a hedge, screen or for erosion control on banks. Able to grow in harsh conditions. **Five 12-18" bare root plants for \$25**

Image credit: Arthur Haines via

GoBotany/Native Plant Trust



Northern Bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica* or *Morella pensylvanica*)

Easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, peaty or sandy, acidic soils, but tolerates a wide range of soils and growing conditions, including poor soils, wet soils, drought, high winds and salt spray (seashore or road salt conditions). Groupings of plants need a least one male plant to facilitate pollination of the female plants and subsequent fruit set. Shrubs tend to sucker, and may form sizable colonies in optimum growing conditions.

Deep green foliage is semi-evergreen. Leaves aromatic when crushed. Waxy gray berries in fall and winter can be used to make candles. Mature height 5'-10' tall and wide. Great choice for poor sandy soils.

New supplier for 2024. size: 12-18" bare root, **\$20 for 5**

Price: \$20 for 5



Pollinator Mix Pack

Two each of the following native species attractive to pollinators: **2- 12-18" Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*)**, **2- 12-18" American Plum (*Prunus americana*)**, **2- 12-18" Meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*)**, **2- 12-18" Pasture Rose (*Rosa carolina*)**, **2- 12-18" Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)**

10 bare root plants \$60

Price: \$60 for 10 plants



Pussy willow (*Salix discolor*)

Favorite sign of spring, the fuzzy catkins of pussy willow appear before leaves in late winter. Flowers are yellow stamens with green styles that bloom time February -March. The plant is a shrub or small tree with bluish-green shiny leaves. Grows 20' tall 18' wide. Recommended to cut back every few years. Grows in full sun, partial shade, tolerates wet locations. Native across Midwest and Northeast US and Canada Use Wildlife: Early season harvest for songbirds, waterfowl and small mammals. Attracts butterflies, and is a larval host for 2, the Mourning Cloak and the Viceroy Special value to honey bees and native bees including bumble bees. size:24"-36" bare root seedlings \$25 for 5

Price: \$25 for 5



Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*)

Red elderberry is a tall shrub that grows best in forest openings; its seeds can remain dormant for many years until a gap opens and stimulates germination, sometimes on "nurse logs." It can also stump-sprout from the root crown following cutting or fire. Birds and mammals (such as bears, raccoons, and mice) favor the juicy fruits and disperse them widely. Porcupines and snowshoe hares nibble the bark in winter. The leaves are bitter and contain a cyanogenic glycoside chemical, which is toxic to humans but does not deter deer and other ungulates. Red elderberry is planted on streamsides to control erosion. Fruits and flowers attract pollinators and birds. Up to 20' tall. Can grow in full sun, part sun, and full shade.

Bright red berries not palatable to humans as are the more common *Sambucus nigra*, with its dark berries,

Size: 1 year, 6-12" ***Price: 5 for \$10***

Price: \$10 for 5

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)

Easily recognized in winter for its bright red stems. In the spring it has showy umbels of white flowers. Blooms in mid-May to June and has a second bloom in July-August. White berries, red and purple foliage on display in autumn. Fast growing shrub gets 6-12' tall and will form a thicket or hedge. May grow as low as 3', depending on light, soil and moisture. Bright stem color occurs on stem < 3 years old. Prune older stems to retain color. Adapted to wide range of soils from wet to dry, and tolerant of flooding and wet soils. Native to all of US and Canada except south central plains into Texas. Attracts birds. 6-12" bare root seedlings , **\$10 for 5**

Price: \$10 for 5 plants

Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)

Shade-loving bush grows 6'-12' tall. Aromatic stems and leaves. Pale yellow flowers yield bright red berries in the fall which are enjoyed by all types of wildlife. The green leaves turn a vibrant yellow in the fall. Native, partial sun/shade, moist soil. Attracts birds, butterflies, native bees and pollinators. 12-18" bare root, **5 for \$18** Native, Partial Sun/Shade, Moist Soil

Price: \$18 for 5

Steeplebush (*Spirea tomentosa*)

Spiraea tomentosa, called steeplebush or hardhack, is a suckering deciduous shrub that grows 2-4' tall with a slightly larger spread. Tiny pink to rose to rose-purple flowers in dense, narrow, steeple-shaped, terminal spikes (to 4-8" long) bloom from top to bottom from mid-summer to early autumn. Flowers are attractive to butterflies. Native to wet meadows, wet pastures, boggy areas, marshes, fields, and lake margins from Nova Scotia to Ontario south to Kansas, Louisiana and Georgia. Elliptic to ovate, medium to dark green leaves (to 3" long) with coarse marginal teeth are tapered at both ends and densely tomentose (yellowish-brown hairs) beneath. Images thanks to Dan Wilder

<https://norcrosswildlife.org/>

Price: \$15 for 5

Wetland Mix Pack

Two each of the following native species suited to wet areas: **2- 12-18" Spice Bush (*Lindera benzoin*)**, **2- 12-18" Pussy Willow (*Salix discolor*)**, **2- 12-18" Button Bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)**, **2-12-18" Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)**, **2- 12-18" River Birch(*Betula nigra*)** 10 bare root plants - \$55

Price: 10 plants for \$55

Wildlife Mix Pack

Two each to the following native species attractive to wildlife: **2- 6-12" Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)**, **2- 6-12" American Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*)**, **2- 6-12" Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)**, **2- 6-12" American Plum (*Prunus americana*)**, **2- 6-12" Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)** 10 bare root plants \$40

Price: \$40 for 10 plants

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)

Vivid red winter berries used for Christmas décor and winter food source for songbirds. Glossy dark green leaves. Grows 5' - 15' high and wide at maturity. Good choice for shadier wet locations, but also thrives in full sun. All soil types even wet and compacted. Low pH. Native to US east of MN and TX up to Nova Scotia
Native Habitat: Swamps, Stream, river banks, Near lakes or ponds Flowers bloom May - July and Nectar is valuable for insect, special value to honey bees. Fruit is winter food for birds. Please note that winterberry plants grow as either male or females plants. Only the female plants produce berries and one male plant is needed for pollination to produce the berries. The grower does not separate male and female plants. So we do not know what mix of male and female plants you will receive. If you want to be certain you have a male pollinator so you get berries, you can always buy a known male at a nursery and plant it within 50'.
Sun/Partial Sun/Native/Attracts Butterflies/Attracts Birds in winter. 18-24" bare root seedlings, 5 for \$20

Price: \$20 for 5

Yellow Osier Dogwood (Cornus sericea)

Cornus sericea – Soil/site: moist. Uses: stream bank erosion control. Fruit: clusters of white berries in July-August. Wildlife values: fruit preferred by many species of songbirds and game birds. Tolerates partial shade. The bright yellow twigs seen in the winter are browsed by deer, moose, rabbits. Mature height: up to 12 feet. 1 year, 6-12" bare root seedlings, \$10 for 5
Price: \$10 for 5
