



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
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



Black Eyed-Susan "Goldblitz" (*Rudbeckia hirta*)

Hardy, sturdy, powerhouse bloomer, highly adaptable to different soil types. Rabbit, deer, disease and drought resistant, a boon to butterflies. Deadhead spent flowers to encourage additional flowers to form.

image gratefully borrowed from the Select Seeds website catalog. Select Seeds is based just over the state line in Union, CT and is a great place to buy flower seeds and plants. <https://www.selectseeds.com/>

Price: \$24 for 3



Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*

Also known as Eastern Black Walnut, American Black Walnut A beautiful shade tree and food source for humans and wildlife. Black walnuts grow 50-75 ft. The nuts are edible but are not the grocery store variety of walnut, which comes from the English walnut. The tree will provide edible nuts at ages 12 -15 years. The wood is highly valued for lumber and furniture making. Over-harvesting has depleted native populations. But care must be taken when choosing a location for this

plant. The tree releases juglone, a toxic substance found in the leaves, bark, nut husks, and roots. This is an example of allelopathy, *Allelopathy* is the chemical inhibition of one plant (or other organism) by another, due to the release into the environment of biochemicals acting as germination or growth inhibitors. Many garden vegetables, fruits and conifers are susceptible to juglone. These include serviceberries, chestnuts, pines, arborvitae, apples, cherries, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, peppers, cabbages, alfalfa, blueberries, blackberries, azaleas, rhododendron, lilacs, hydrangeas, privets and plants in the heath family--if planted too close. Grows in Sun, Part Shade, Moist, rich soils. Native range is eastern US, Massachusetts south but not northern New England. Hosts over 20 types of caterpillars and many insects. Nuts are eaten by squirrels and chipmunks. \$12 for 3 12-18" bare root seedlings

Price: 3 for \$12

Blue False Indigo (*Baptisia australis*)

Native in US as far north and east as Pennsylvania.

Perennial typically grows 3-4' tall and occurs in rich woods, thickets and along streambanks. Features purple, lupine-like flowers in erect racemes (to 12") atop flower spikes extending well above a foliage mound of clover-like, trifoliate, bluish-green leaves (leaflets to 2" long). Blooms in spring. Flowers give way to inflated seed pods (to 2.5" long) which turn charcoal black when ripe and have considerable ornamental interest. Seeds rattle around in the blackened pods which were once popularly used by children as rattles. Stems with seed pods are valued additions to dried flower arrangements. Easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerates drought and poor soils. Over time, plants develop slowly expanding clumps with deep and extensive root systems. Trimming or shearing foliage after bloom helps maintain rounded plant appearance and obviates a possible need for staking, but eliminates the developing seed pods which are so attractive. \$24 for 3 pots

Description adapted from [Missouri Botanical Garden](#). Images from USDA.

Price: \$24 for 3



Blue-Eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*)

Not actually a grass, but in the iris family, with 1/2" light purple-blue 6-petaled flowers blooming in late spring. Will colonize readily via self-sowing in the right conditions. Height: 10-18". Prefers moist sites, but adaptable. \$24 for 3 pots, Massachusetts supplier.

images from Arthur Haines, Native Plant Trust/Go Botany and Jem

Price: \$24 for 3 pots



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



Christmas Fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*)

Found growing naturally in rich rocky woods, along stream banks, in swamps or thickets to a height of 2 to 3 feet in a fountain-like form. The fern produces black spores on the underside of the leaf but not all fronds are fertile. The fertile fronds are narrower at the tip. Curled fiddleheads of new leaves emerge silvery in the spring. Best grown in organically rich, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. The clumps will increase in size over time, but does not tend to spread easily. In mass plantings, can be used to combat soil erosion on slopes. It provides winter cover near the ground for songbirds who also use parts and scale-like hairs in nest construction. Crown rot problems can occur in poorly drained soils, particularly in the winter. **3 bare root crowns for**

\$15 Photo credit: Don Cameron via GoBotany/Native Plant

Trust

Price: \$15 for 3 bare root dormant crowns



Downy Rattlesnake Plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*)

Downy rattlesnake plantain an evergreen perennial in the orchid family, has attractive deep blue-green leaves with distinctive silvery veins. A single flower stalk, 16-20" tall rises from the center of each rosette of leaves in summer. Tiny, white to greenish-white, rounded flowers bloom from July to mid-September. Flowers are followed by small fruit capsules. All parts of the plant are covered with very fine downy hair.

Easily grown in organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade, best with sun-dappled part shade. Mulch to maintain consistent soil moisture. Native to both moist and dry woods in the eastern US.

Photo credit: Arthur Haines

Price: \$15 for 3



Dutchman's Breeches (Dicentra cucullaria)

A spring woodland ephemeral, Dutchman's Breeches flowers early in the spring when sunlight hits the woodland floor before the canopy of the trees fill in. By early summer, the fern-like foliage fades, and goes into total dormancy by mid-summer.

While closely related to bleeding hearts, *Lamprocapnos spectabilis*, dutchman's breeches are not as adaptable as that introduced, Asian species.

This native plant requires a shady-partly sunny, moist, yet well-drained site, typical of a rich, humus woodland. Soils that do not drain well or have a heavy clay component are not suitable.

\$15 for 3 dormant, bare root plants

Photo credits: Bill Cullina, Arthur Haines, and Don Cameron via GoBotany/Native Plant Trust

Price: \$15 for 3



Eastern Bluestar (Amsonia tabernaemontana)

Massachusetts Supplier! Atypical Farm brings us excellent quality 4" potted perennials for a third year. "Blue Ice" is clump-forming, with pyramidal clusters of star-like, blue flowers in spring. Grows 15-18" tall. Attractive bright yellow foliage in

fall. Native to the southern and southeastern United States, and northern Mexico, but its natural range does not reach New England. It may be found on lake shores in Massachusetts, probably escaped from gardens where it is grown as an ornamental. **3 for \$24 plants**

Images from GoBotany/Native Plant Trust

Price: \$24 for 3 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

Price: \$25 for 5

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

Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*)

Native evergreen ground cover with interesting foliage, flowers and fruit. Plant in woodland/shade gardens, under acid-loving shrubs and trees and in part shade areas of border fronts and rock gardens. Not particularly aggressive, so probably not the best choice for large areas, but rather smaller sites. The scarlet fruits are relished by partridges, and they are consumed by a variety of birds and mammals. 3 bare root, dormant plants for \$15

Images: flowers and fruit by Don Cameron, GoBotany/Native Plant Trust; fruit: Arthur Haines, GoBotany/Native Plant Trust; foliage: Jem

Price: \$15 for 3

Pink Tickseed (*Coreopsis rosea*)

Also known as Pink Coreopsis, or Pink Threadleaf Coreopsis The foliage is light green, delicate fine leaved, yet dense. It is covered with numerous small pink flowers with yellow centers in mid-summer. This profuse and lengthy bloomer flowers summer through early fall can be cut back in late summer to promote new early Autumn flowers. An excellent ground cover or mounding border plant, Rose Coreopsis spreads easily. Full sun, moist to wet soils, mature height 18" – 24" tall. 24-36" wide Native from Nova Scotia to Maryland Habitat wet sandy soils coastal plain areas. Birds eat the seeds. Grows in full sun. \$24 for 3 pots

Main image by Arthur Haines, Native Plant Trust/go Botany Gallery Images <https://www.gardenia.net/plant/coreopsis-rosea> and F. D. Richards Licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/)

Price: \$24 for 3 pots

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 Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Native to Massachusetts. Shade tree with wildlife value-acorns and shoots. Russet red leaves in fall. Tolerates wide range of soils. Intermediate shade tolerance.

Valuable timber species used in construction, flooring, and furniture. A source of food for wildlife, it starts fruiting at age 25 and produces substantial crops after 50 years. Acorns germinate in the spring following seedfall. Native Americans utilized northern red oak as medicine for numerous ailments. The largest known

specimen grows in Monroe County, NY.

3 year old, 5-10" **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



Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)

Tall shrub or tree produces three shapes of leaves: a mitten-shaped leaf with one large lobe and a small "thumb"; an oval leaf, and a three-lobed leaf. Native to Massachusetts. Grows in full sun or part shade. The wood is soft but flexible. Aromatic leaves, twigs, and roots attractive to wildlife for berries and foliage. Tolerates wide range of soils, but a little fussy about transplanting, so offer extra attention.

12-18" bare root seedlings, 5 for \$20

Price: \$20 for 5



Sessile-leaf Bellwort (*Uvularia sessilifolia*)

Sessile-leaved bellwort, also known as "wild oats," can be found in deciduous and mixed evergreen-deciduous forests, woodlands and edges throughout New England. It can be used as a ground cover in shade or part shade, as the roots spread by stolons. It prefers moist, rich, acidic soils with high humus content and good drainage but can adapt to other soil types. The flowers are yellow or cream and hang in an elongated bell shape. Cover with a layer of leaves in winter and do not remove them in the spring to increase humus to the soil. If the goal is to create a ground cover, allow the existing plants to seed out each year, seeding itself. Over time, the area will fill in. 3 dormant, bare root plants for \$15 **Image credit:** Don Cameron and Arthur

Haines, via GoBotany/Native Plant Trust

Price: \$15 for 3

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

Trailing Arbutus (Epigaea repens)

The famously finicky to cultivate state flower of Massachusetts. Be sure your site is appropriate before planting-do your homework. Trailing-arbutus is slow-growing. It can form a creeping mat of about 4-6 in. high. Broad, oval, leathery leaves are aromatic and evergreen. Trumpet-shaped, white to pale pink flowers, also aromatic, are followed by a whitish berry, resembling a raspberry in appearance. It grows best in part shade in dry to moist, acidic, sandy to rocky soils with moderate organic matter. Delicate roots make it very difficult to establish and perpetuate. It will not tolerate disturbance, is extremely susceptible to failure during drought or flood, and is slow-growing even in good conditions. Natural habitats: edges of oak-heath and pine forests. It favors exposed sites where the plants are not smothered by leaf litter. 3 dormant bare root starts for \$15

Price: \$15 for 3 dormant, bare root plants

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



White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

WHITE PINE, *Pinus strobus* – The iconic conifer of the Northeast. Its valuable timber is used for molding and trim, as well as siding and occasionally dimensional lumber. This species has supple branches with long, soft needles and can also be planted for Christmas trees. Tolerates a variety of soils and grows well throughout NH and New England. Cottontail rabbits and porcupines, eat the bark. Red squirrels can eat the cones by extracting the seeds. Seeds are eaten by birds and white tailed deer. Seedling height: 3-6 inches. Mature height: to 100 feet plus. All images are

from Jem and are free to use by anyone forever

Price: \$12 for 5



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

Woodland/Wild/Alpine Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*)

Compact, stemless, 4-8" tall plant. Tri-foliolate, coarsely-toothed, green leaves. Numerous, small, 5-petaled white flowers with yellow centers appear throughout summer, followed by small, sweet strawberries all summer long.

Best grown in humusy, fertile, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Prefers full sun. Great garden edge/lawn alternative. May self-seed if fruit is not harvested. First year stays in clumps, will eventually spread via runners. These are cultivars "Mignonette" and/or "Rugens Improved", not native straight-species wild strawberries. Three 4" pots for \$24. Massachusetts Supplier.

images from Jem

Price: \$24 for 3

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
