

<p>Species: WHITE CEDAR Size: 10-16" (2-1 / 3-1)</p>	<p>Species: WHITE SPRUCE Size: 15-24" (2-1 / 2-2)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>These are low-maintenance trees, but get the moderate label because they do require pruning if you choose to do so, and want to make it a particular shape/hedge. They need full to partial shade, and moist-well drained soil, however they can adapt to most soils as long as they aren't overly dry and sandy. They are great habitat for a variety of wildlife, provide erosion control, are a benefit to the air quality, and provide biodiversity. They also are great for aesthetic value, privacy and windbreaks, and are durable and resistant to decay. They are also generally disease and pest resistant. The bark is thin, reddish-brown, and peels off in narrow, vertical strips. Over time it becomes more fibrous and rough. It produces small cones, green in color but brown when they mature. The "needles" are scale like and flattened, arranged in fan-shaped clusters. Bright green in the summer and turn yellow-green and brownish in the winter.</p> <p>Height: 40-60' Spread: 15-25'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate Rate (12-24" /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>White Spruce prefer well-drained soils, but are adaptable to most. It thrives in full sun, but can tolerate partial shade. Once established it is also drought-tolerant, but when it is young regular watering is important. It is generally disease and pest resistant. They are great habitat for a variety of wildlife, provide erosion control, are a benefit to the air quality, help regulate the climate by storing carbon, and provide biodiversity. They are also great for timber and wood products, windbreaks, and are aesthetically pleasing. The bark is thin, scaly, and grayish-brown. With age it often becomes flaky. They produce slender, cylindrical cones that are 1.5-2.5" long. Initially green or purple and maturing to brown. The needles are short, stiff, and bluish-green, arranged spirally on the branches and have a pleasant and slightly aromatic smell when crushed.</p> <p>Height: 40-60' Spread: 10-20'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-24" /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-6</p>
<p>Species: BALSAM FIR Size: 10-18" (2-2/P+2)</p>	<p>Species: RIVER BIRCH Size: 2-3' (2-0)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Balsam Fir prefer full sun to partial shade and thrive in moist well-drained soils that are slightly acidic. They are generally disease and pest resistant. They are great habitat for wildlife, good for erosion control, air quality, biodiversity, and climate regulation by storing carbon. They are also good for timber and wood products, windbreaks/shelterbelts, aesthetic value, and air freshening with the aromatic needles and resin. The bark is smooth and gray with resin blisters. With age the bark becomes rougher and more fissured. It produces cones 2-4" long. The needles are flat, dark green on top, and have two white bands on the underside.</p> <p>Height: 45-75' Spread: 20-25'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-24" /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>River Birch prefer full sun to partial shade and thrive in moist, well-drained soil, but is adaptable to different types. It is relatively disease and pest resistant, but can occasionally be affected by aphids, birch leaf miner, and borers. They are great for habitat, erosion control, biodiversity, air quality, and water purification. They are also great for shade and cooling, economic value, and aesthetic value. The bark being one of the most stunning features. It peels off in papery layers, revealing a range of colors from creamy white to cinnamon brown. The older bark is darker and more rugged. It produces catkins in the spring. Branches droop particularly when they are wet, so regular pruning in the early years will be required to remove lower branches if they are located close to areas where clearance is needed.</p> <p>Height: 40-70' Spread: 40-60'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (1.5-2' /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 4-9</p>

<p>Species: BUTTONBUSH Size: 2-3' (2-0)</p>	<p>Species: RED DOGWOOD Size: 24-36" (2-0)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Buttonbush prefer full sun to partial shade, but can tolerate more shade but may have fewer flowers. It thrives in moist to wet soils and can tolerate standing water, making it ideal for stream banks. It is generally pest and disease resistant; however, a potential issue is leaf spot or aphids. It is great for pollinators, wildlife habitat, soil stabilization, and water filtration. It is also low maintenance, aesthetically pleasing, and has erosion control benefits, as well as promoting sustainable gardening. The bark is brown to gray and becomes rougher and more fissured with age. The leaves are glossy, dark green, and oppositely arranged. Oval to lance-shaped and up to 8" long. The flowers are spherical clusters that resemble white globes with protruding stamens, giving them a spiky appearance, blooming from late spring to early summer. The fruit is dense, spherical clusters of nutlets that turn brown as they mature and are great food for wildlife.</p> <p>Height: 6-12' Spread: 6-12'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1-2' /year under optimal condition)</p> <p>Zone: 4-10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Red Dogwood (Redosier), is easy and low maintenance. They prefer moist, well-drained soil but can tolerate a range of soil types, including clay and sandy soils. Once fully established it can tolerate drought conditions. It is relatively pest-resistant. It is great for wildlife habitat and a food source, water filtration, erosion control, and a great pollinator attraction. It is also aesthetically pleasing and provides privacy and a windbreak. The bark is the most distinct feature, with its bright red stems. The leaves are oval to lance-shaped, dark green in summer, turning shades of red or purple in the fall. The flowers are clusters of small white flowers in late spring to early summer. The fruit following the flowers, is small and white to bluish berries.</p> <p>Height: 6-9' Spread: 6-9'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-8</p>
<p>Species: WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD Size: 12-18" (2-0)</p>	<p>Species: SHAGBARK HICKORY Size: 6-12" (2-0)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>White Flowering Dogwood prefers partial shade to full sun. It thrives in well-drained, acidic to neutral soils. White Dogwood is great for pollinators, wildlife habitat, soil stabilization, and provides support for biodiversity. It is also low maintenance, provides shade and privacy, and is aesthetically appealing. The bark is gray and smooth when young, becoming scaly and ridged with age. The leaves are oval and elliptical, dark green in summer, turning shades of red to purple in the fall. It produces large, showy clusters of white bracts surrounding small, yellowish-green true flowers. The bracts are often mistaken for petals and bloom in spring. After the flower, the tree produces small red berries (great for wildlife) that ripen in late summer to early fall.</p> <p>Height: 15-30' Spread: 15-30'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (1-2' /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 5-9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Shagbark Hickory prefers full sun but can tolerate partial shade. It thrives in well-drained, loamy soil, but is adaptable to a range of soil types including clay and sandy soils. Once established it is relatively drought tolerant. It is relatively disease and pest resistant. Shagbark Hickory is great for wildlife habitat, biodiversity support, soil health, and carbon sequestration. It is also great for wood and timber, producing a high quality wood, known for its strength and durability. Providing shade and shelter along with aesthetic value also make it a great pick. The bark is gray and peels away in long, thin strips, giving it a distinctive "shaggy" appearance, becoming more pronounced with age. The leaves are compound, consisting of 5-7 leaflets per leaf. Lance-shaped, dark green on top and lighter underneath, turning a golden yellow in the fall. The tree produces small inconspicuous green flowers in the spring. The fruit is a hard-shelled nut encased in a thick, green husk that splits open when ripe. The nuts are edible and have a rich, buttery flavor. They can be eaten raw or roasted.</p> <p>Height: 60-80', 100' in optimal conditions Spread: 25-35'</p> <p>Growth: Slow to Moderate (12-24" / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 4-8</p>

<p>Species: LILAC Size: 18-24" (2-0)</p>	<p>Species: SUGAR MAPLE Size: 18-24" (2-0)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Lilacs thrive in full sun, requiring at least 6 hours of direct sunlight daily to produce the best blooms. They prefer well-drained, neutral to slightly alkaline soils. Water regularly, especially during dry periods. Proper spacing when planting helps prevent fungal diseases and encourages healthy growth. Lilac are a great pollinator attractor, as well as good wildlife habitat. It is also good for soil health, air quality, and provide aesthetic value. The bark is gray to brown and smooth when young, becoming slightly fissured and rough with age. The leaves are heart-shaped or ovate, dark green in color, and arranged oppositely. Typically, 2-5" long. The flowers are known for their fragrance and can come in an array of colors. They produce small, dry, brown capsules that contain seeds.</p> <p>Height: 5-15' Spread: 5-12'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-24" / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-7, some varieties tolerate 8-9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Sugar Maple thrive in full sun to partial shade, ensuring they receive at least 4-6 hours of direct sunlight daily for optimal growth. They prefer well-drained, loamy soils that are slightly acidic to neutral. Water regularly, especially during dry periods and the first few years of establishment. Sugar maples are great for wildlife habitat, biodiversity support, soil health, carbon sequestration, and pollination. They also provide aesthetic appeal, shade and cooling, durable wood, and obviously their delicious maple syrup production capabilities. The bark is gray to brown and becomes deeply furrowed and ridged with age. The leaves are palmately lobed with 5 lobes, dark green on top, and paler underneath. 3-5" long, they turn vibrant shades of yellow, orange, and red in the fall. It produces small, greenish-yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves emerge. The fruit is a pair of winged seeds, aka samaras or "helicopters".</p> <p>Height: 60-75', 100' in optimal conditions Spread: 40-50'</p> <p>Growth: Slow to Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-8</p>
<p>Species: NINEBARK Size: 18-24" (2-0)</p>	<p>Species: PAWPAW Size: 6-12"</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Ninebark thrives in full sun to partial shade, full sun promotes the best foliage color and flowering. They prefer well-drained soils but are adaptable to a range including clay and sandy soils, also tolerating both acidic and alkaline soils. Once established it is quite drought-tolerant. It is relatively resistant to disease and pests. There are several varieties, offering a range of foliage colors from green to burgundy to gold. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, erosion control, and biodiversity. Ninebark is also of ornamental value, low maintenance, versatile, and of winter interest due to its peeling bark. The bark peels away in thin, papery strips, giving the shrub a unique appearance. The leaves are usually lobed depending on the cultivar. It produces clusters of small, white or pinkish flowers in late spring to early summer, typically arranged in rounded or flat-topped clusters called corymbs. Following the flowers, it develops dry, reddish-brown seed capsules.</p> <p>Height: 5-10' Spread: 4-8'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in full sun to partial shade, when young they benefit from shade, but as mature trees they can tolerate more sun. They prefer well-drained, slightly acidic to neutral soils. Regular watering is crucial, especially during dry periods and the first few years of establishment. They are relatively pest and disease resistant. They do not self-pollinate, so planting two or more trees is recommended to ensure good fruit set. Hand pollination can also be done. When planting, ensure they are spaced 15-20' apart to allow for proper growth and air circulation. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They also have a nutritional value (high in vitamins A and C, potassium, and fiber), culinary uses, ornamental value, economic potential, and are low maintenance. The bark is smooth and grayish-brown when young, becoming slightly furrowed and ridged with age. The leaves are large, oblong, and up to 12". Tropical in appearance, dark green in summer and turn a golden yellow in the fall. The flowers are dark maroon or purplish-brown and bell-shaped. They appear in spring before the leaves fully unfurl and have a faint, yeasty odor. The fruit is a large oval-shaped berry, typically 3-6" long. It has a custard-like texture and a flavor resembling a blend of banana, mango, and melon. The fruit ripen in late summer to early fall. They are ready to harvest when they give slight to gentle pressure and have a sweet aroma. Handle them carefully as they bruise easily.</p> <p>Height: 15-30', 40' in optimal conditions Spread: 15-25'</p> <p>Growth: Slow to Moderate (12-24" / year in optimal conditions) It can take several years for a Pawpaw to mature and produce fruit.</p> <p>Zone: 5-9</p>

<p>Species: TULIP TREE Size: 2-3' (2-0)</p>	<p>Species: BLACK CHERRY Size: 24-36" (2-0)</p>
<p align="center">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>AKA Tulip Poplar or Yellow Poplar, they thrive in full sun, requiring at least 6 hours of direct sunlight daily for optimal growth. They prefer well-drained, fertile soils that are slightly acidic to neutral. Regular watering is important, especially during dry periods and the first few years of establishment. When planting, ensure they have ample room from each other, as they grow to substantial heights and widths, and it helps prevent fungal diseases and encourages healthy growth. They provide wildlife habitat, pollinator support, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and improve air quality and soil health overall. They are also aesthetically pleasing, provide shade and cooling, and provide lightweight and easy to work with timber. The bark is light gray and smooth when young, developing deep furrows and ridges as the tree matures. The leaves are distinctive, shaped like a tulip, with four lobes and a slightly notched tip. They are bright green in the summer and turn vibrant yellow in fall. The flowers are large and tulip-shaped, with greenish-yellow petals and an orange band at the base. They bloom in late spring to early summer and are typically 2-3" across. The fruit is a cone-shaped aggregate of samaras that ripen in the fall and persist into winter, providing food for wildlife.</p> <p>Height: 70-90', 120' in optimal conditions Spread: 30-50'</p> <p>Growth: Fast (2-3' / year under optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 4-9</p>	<p align="center">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Black Cherry thrive in full sun but can tolerate partial shade, ensure they get at least 6 hours of direct sunlight daily for optimal growth. They prefer well-drained, fertile soils with a slightly acidic to neutral ph. However, they are adaptable to a range of different soil types. Water regularly, especially during dry periods and the first few years of establishment. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, biodiversity, soil health, and carbon sequestration. They also produce edible fruit, provide highly valued timber, shade and cooling, and aesthetic value. The bark is smooth and reddish-brown when young, becoming dark and rough with age, with distinctive horizontal lenticels and scaly plates. The leaves are lance-shaped, dark green, and glossy on top, with fine serrations along the edges. They are 2-5" long and turn yellow to red in the fall. They produce clusters of small, fragrant white flowers in late spring, ~1/2" in diameter and arranged in elongated clusters. The fruit is a small dark purple to black cherry, ~1/3-1/2" in diameter, ripening in late summer to early fall.</p> <p>Height: 50-80', 100' in optimal conditions Spread: 30-50'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (2-4' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-9</p>
<p>Species: AMERICAN HAZELNUT Size: 1-2'</p>	<p>Species: ANJOU PEAR Size: 1/2"-7/8" CALIPER</p>
<p align="center">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>American Hazelnut thrive in full sun to partial shade, Full sun promotes the best nut production, while partial shade can be tolerated. They prefer well-drained, fertile soils but are adaptable to a range of soil types including sandy, loamy, and clay soils. Slightly acidic to neutral pH is ideal. Once established they are relatively drought tolerant but watering is crucial for first few years of establishment and during dry spells. It is relatively resistant to pests and diseases, but Japanese beetles can be an issue. When planting ensure they are spaced about 10-15' apart to allow for proper growth and air circulation. They are wind-pollinated and often require cross-pollination for good nut production, planting more than one variety can enhance nut set and yield. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They also produce nuts (economic potential), have culinary uses, ornamental value, and are low maintenance. The bark is light brown to gray and smooth when young, becoming slightly rough and mottled with age. The leaves are broad, oval-shaped, and doubly serrated along the edges. They are dark green in the summer and turn shades of yellow, orange, and red in the fall, and are typically 3-5" long. They produce small, inconspicuous flowers in early spring. The fruit is a nut encased in a hard shell, surrounded by a bristly husk. They typically ripen in late summer to early fall. Harvest when the husks begin to turn brown and nuts start to drop.</p> <p>Height: 8-15' Spread: 8-12'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-24"/ year in optimal conditions) Can start producing within a few years in optimal conditions.</p> <p>Zone: 4-9</p>	<p align="center">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Anjou Pear thrive in full sun, requiring at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily for optimal growth and fruit production. They prefer well-drained, fertile soils that are slightly acidic to neutral. Loamy soils are ideal but they are adaptable to a variety. Prune in late winter to early spring, before new growth begins. They are not self-pollinating and require another pear variety nearby for cross-pollination to ensure good fruit sets. They provide wildlife habitat, pollinator support, biodiversity, and soil health. In addition, they provide shade and cooling, economic potential, ornamental value, culinary uses, and nutritious fruit (high in vitamins C and K, fiber, and potassium). The bark is gray to brown and becomes slightly rough and fissured with age. The leaves are oval, glossy, and dark green, turning yellow in the fall. Typically, 2-4". They produce clusters of white flowers in early to mid-spring, ~1" in diameter with five petals. The fruit (the pear) green and smooth, when ripe turning slightly yellow, ripens in late summer to early fall and can be stored for several months.</p> <p>Height: 12-18' as dwarfs 20-30' as a standard tree Spread: 10-15' as dwarfs, 15-20' as a standard tree</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-24"/ year in optimal conditions) Can start producing within a few years in optimal conditions.</p> <p>Zone: 5-8</p>

<p>Species: LATHAM RED RASPBERRY Size: 2-0 RC</p>	<p>Species: DARROW BLACKBERRY Size: 1-0 RC 1-2'</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Latham Raspberries thrive in a direct sun with at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily. They prefer well-drained, loamy soils with a pH between 5.5 - 6.5. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing 2-3' apart in rows that are 6-8' apart for good air circulation. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during the first year after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Installing a trellis or other support system keeps the canes upright and prevents them from sprawling. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins, cutting canes back about 6". Fertilize if needed in early spring. They are self-fertile, but planting multiple varieties can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They are also low maintenance, have ornamental value, economic potential, culinary uses, and nutritious fruit (high in vitamins C and K, manganese, and antioxidants). The canes are upright, sturdy, thorny, and biennial. The first year non-fruiting and the second year is fruiting. The leaves are compound with 3-5 leaflets, dark green on the upper surface and slightly hairy and lighter green underneath, with serrated edges. They produce small white to pale pink flowers in late spring to early summer, ~1/2" in diameter. The fruit (the raspberry) ripening in mid-summer.</p> <p>Height: 4-6' Spread: 2-3'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1-2' in optimal conditions) Can establish fruit within a couple years!</p> <p>Zone: 4-8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Darrow Blackberries thrive in direct sun with at least 6-8 hours of sunlight daily. They can tolerate partial shade but will produce the best fruit in full sun. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with a pH between 5.5 - 6.5. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing plants 2-3' apart in rows that are 6-8' apart to allow for good air circulation. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Fertilize if needed in late summer or fall to prevent new growth that may not harden off before winter. Installing a trellis or support system keeps the canes upright and prevent them from sprawling. They are self-fertile, but cross-pollination by bees can increase yield. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They are also low maintenance, have ornamental value, economic potential, culinary uses, and they are nutritious (rich in vitamins C and K, manganese, and antioxidants). The canes are robust, upright, thorny, and biennial. The first year is non-fruiting and the second is fruiting. The leaves are compound with 3-5 leaflets, dark green on the upper surface, and slightly hairy and lighter green underneath, with serrated edges. They produce clusters of small white to pale pink flowers in late spring to early summer, ~1" in diameter. The fruit (the blackberry) ripen in mid to late summer.</p> <p>Height: 4-6' Spread: 2-3'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions) Can establish fruit within a couple years!</p> <p>Zone: 5-8</p>
<p>Species: BLUEBERRY (BLUE RAY AND JERSEY) Size: 2-3'</p>	<p>Species: HONEOYE STRAWBERRY Size: N/A</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in sunny locations with at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily. They can tolerate partial shade. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with a pH level between 4.5 -5.5. They prefer acidic soil, so testing is necessary. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing 4-6' apart to allow good air circulation and growth. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry between watering. Prune in late winter to early spring before new growth begins. Fertilize if needed in late summer or fall to prevent new growth that may not harden off before winter. A trellis keeps the canes upright and prevents them from sprawling. They are self-fertile, but cross-pollination by bees and planting multiple varieties can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They are also low maintenance, have ornamental value, economic potential, culinary uses, and are nutritious (rich in vitamins C and K, manganese, and antioxidants). The canes are upright and sturdy. The leaves are oval-shaped, dark green, and glossy during the growing season. In the fall they turn vibrant shades of red, orange, and purple. They produce clusters of small white to pinkish bell-shaped flowers in late spring, ~1/4" in diameter. The fruit (the blueberry) ripen mid to late summer.</p> <p>Height: 4-6' (Blueray) 5-7' (Jersey) Spread: 3-4' (Blueray) 4-6' (Jersey)</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions) They can establish well and produce fertile relatively quickly!</p> <p>Zone: 4-7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in sunny locations with at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily. They can tolerate partial shade. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with a pH level between 6 – 6.5. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing 12-18" apart in rows 3-4' apart. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry between watering. Fertilize if needed in late summer or fall to prevent new growth that may not harden off before winter. A trellis keeps the canes upright and prevents them from sprawling. They are self-fertile, but cross-pollination by bees and planting multiple varieties can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They are also low maintenance, have ornamental value, economic potential, culinary uses, and are nutritious (rich in vitamins C and K, manganese, and antioxidants). The leaves are dark green, glossy, trifoliate, have serrated edges, and are slightly hairy on the underside. They produce small white flowers with five petals in early to mid-spring, ~1" in diameter. The fruit (the strawberry) ripen in early summer.</p> <p>Height: 6-8" Spread: 12-18"</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (the runners can get up to 12" /year in optimal conditions, allowing plants to spread and form new plants) They can start establishment and fruit production within first year or two of planting.</p> <p>Zone: 3-8</p>

<p>Species: CHRISTMAS FERN Size: N/A</p>	<p>Species: DOWNY SERVICEBERRY Size: 12-18"</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in dappled sunlight or areas with morning sun and afternoon shade. They prefer well-drained acidic to neutral soil with plenty of organic matter. Once established they are relatively drought-resistant. Every few years, divide the ferns in early spring or fall to rejuvenate the plants and control their size. They are relatively disease and pest resistant. They are great for wildlife habitat, soil erosion control, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration. They are also low maintenance and have aesthetic value. The fronds are evergreen, lance-shaped, and have a leathery texture. Dark green and up to 1-2' long, the fronds are pinnately divided with each leaflet resembling a small pointed Christmas stocking. The ferns have short, creeping rhizomes that help them spread and form clumps. The rhizomes are covered with brown, hairy scales.</p> <p>Height: 1-2' Spread: 1-2'</p> <p>Growth: Slow to Moderate (1-2" /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in sunny to partially shaded location, but prefer full sun for best flowering and fruiting. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with slightly acidic to neutral pH (5.5 – 7). They can adapt to a variety of soil types. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry between watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed, fertilize in early spring, and avoid in late summer or fall. They are self-fertile, but planting multiple trees can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration. They are also low maintenance, of culinary use, have ornamental value, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C and antioxidants). The bark is smooth and gray when young, becoming slightly ridged and furrowed with age. The leaves are simple, ovate, and 2-4" long, dark green in summer and turn vibrant shades of yellow, orange, and red in fall. They produce clusters of small white, five-petaled flowers in early spring before the leaves emerge. The flowers are about 1" in diameter and fragrant. The fruit is a small round berry, initially green and ripening to red or purple in early summer. The berries are about 1/3-1/2" in diameter and are edible with a sweet flavor.</p> <p>Height: 12-25' Spread: 10-15'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 4-9</p>
<p>Species: SASKATOON SERVICEBERRY Size: 1-2'</p>	<p>Species: AMERICAN PLUM Size: 1-2'</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in full sun to partial shade, however full sun is best for flowering and fruiting. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with a slightly acidic to neutral pH (5.5 – 7). They can adapt to a variety of soil types. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry between watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed, fertilize in early spring, and avoid in late summer or fall. They are self-fertile, but planting multiple trees can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration. They are also low maintenance, of culinary use, have ornamental value, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C and antioxidants). The bark is smooth and gray when young, becoming slightly ridged with age, often having a reddish tinge. The leaves are simple, oval to elliptical, and 1-2" long, dark green in summer and turn vibrant shades of yellow to orange in fall. They produce clusters of small white, five-petaled flowers in early spring before the leaves emerge. The flowers are about 1/2" in diameter and fragrant. The fruit is a small round berry, initially green and ripening to red or purple in early summer. The berries are about 1/3-1/2" in diameter and are edible with a sweet, slightly nutty flavor.</p> <p>Height: 6-20' Spread: 4-10'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (1-2' /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in full sun but can tolerate partial shade, needing at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with a slightly acidic to neutral pH (6–7), but can adapt to a variety of soil types. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing trees 15-20' apart to allow for good air circulation and growth. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first year after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. During dry periods, you may need to water more frequently. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed fertilize in early spring, avoiding late summer or fall. Young trees may need staking to support their growth and prevent wind damage, making sure to remove stakes after first year to allow the tree to develop strong roots. They are typically cross-pollinating, so planting multiple trees can enhance fruit production, ensuring that you have some compatible pollinator varieties. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration. They are also low maintenance, of culinary use, have ornamental value, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C and A, potassium, and antioxidants). The bark is gray to brown. Smooth when young, becoming rough and scaly with age. The leaves are simple, oval to oblong, and about 2-4" long, dark green during growing season and turn shades of yellow and red in the fall. They produce clusters of fragrant, white, 5 petaled flowers in early spring before the leaves emerge, ~1" in diameter. The fruit (the plum) ripen in late summer, having a sweet and tart flavor.</p> <p>Height: 15-25' Spread: 15-20'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-8</p>

<p>Species: BLACK ELDERBERRY Size: 1-2'</p>	<p>Species: Red Oak Size: 24-36"</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in sunny locations, but can tolerate partial shade, full sun will give you better flowers and fruit. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with slightly acidic to neutral pH (5.5 – 6.5), but can adapt to various soil types. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first year after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. During dry periods, you may need to water more frequently. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed fertilize in early spring, avoiding late summer or fall. Install a trellis or support system to keep the canes upright and prevent them from sprawling. They are self-fertile but planting multiple shrubs can enhance fruit production through cross-pollination. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration. They are also low maintenance, of culinary use, have ornamental value, have medicinal properties, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C and A, potassium, iron, and antioxidants). The bark is gray to brown and becomes rough and furrowed with age, young stems are green to reddish-brown. The leaves are compound, usually with 5-7 leaflets per leaf, each leaflet 2-6" long, lance-shaped with serrated edges. The leaves are dark green in the growing season. They produce large, flat-topped clusters of small, white to cream-colored flowers in late spring to early summer, 1/4" in diameter and fragrant. The fruit is a small, dark purple to black berry, 1/8-1/4" in diameter, ripening in late summer to early fall. They are only edible once cooked!</p> <p>Height: 8-20' Spread: 6-12'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (2-3'/ year in optimal conditions) They are able to start producing flowers and fruit within the first few years.</p> <p>Zone: 4-7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Description:</p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Red Oaks love sunny locations with well-drained loamy soil that is slightly acidic to neutral (6-7 ph). However, they can adapt to a variety of soil types and can tolerate light shade. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first few years after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Mature trees are more drought-tolerant, but do benefit from regular watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed fertilize in early spring. Young trees may need staking to support their growth and prevent wind damage, ensuring the stakes are removed after the first year to allow the tree to develop strong roots. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration. They also provide shade and cooling, aesthetic value, and are highly valued for the strength and appearance of the wood. The bark is gray to reddish-brown, smooth when young, becoming furrowed and ridged with age, forming characteristic flat-top ridges. The leaves are simple, lobed, and ~5-9" long, dark green with pointed lobes and turn vibrant shades of red and orange in fall. They produce small, inconspicuous yellow-green flowers in spring. The fruit is an acorn, 3/4-1" long, maturing in 2 years, providing a valuable source of food for wildlife.</p> <p>Height: 60-75', 90' in optimal conditions Spread: 40-60'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1-2'/ year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 4-8</p>

Species: **APPLE DUO 1**
Size: **1/2"-7/8" CALIPER**

Description:

Bare Root!
Two different species of apple trees come with the duo, Empire and McIntosh!

Plant in a sunny location with well-drained soil, they require 6-8 hours of direct sunlight for optimal growth and production. The soil is best if loamy and slightly acidic to neutral pH (6-7), but can tolerate various soil types. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first few years after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Mature trees are more drought-tolerant, but do benefit from regular watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed fertilize in early spring. They require cross-pollination with another apple variety for good fruit set. Ensure there are compatible pollinator varieties nearby. Young trees may need staking to support their growth and prevent wind damage, ensuring the stakes are removed after the first year to allow the tree to develop strong roots. Fruit thinning is also beneficial to growth and prevents branches from being overloaded, when the fruit is about the size of a marble, leave about 6" between each fruit. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, microclimate regulation, and carbon sequestration. They are also of ornamental and economic value, culinary use, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C, potassium, and antioxidants). The bark is smooth and grayish-brown when young, becoming rougher and more furrowed with age. The leaves are simple, ovate, and 2-4" long, dark green during the growing season and turn shades of yellow in the fall. They produce clusters of fragrant, white to pale pink flowers in mid-spring, 1" in diameter. The fruit (the apple) are typically harvested in late September to early October.

Height: 18-20' Spread: Up to 20'

Growth: Moderate (12-24"/ year in optimal conditions)
They can establish and start producing fruit within a few years.

Empire Apple: 1/2"-7/8" CALIPER

Zone: 4-8

Compatible Pollinator Varieties – Red Delicious, Gala, McIntosh

McIntosh Apple: 1/2"-7/8" CALIPER

Zone: 4-7

Compatible Pollinator Varieties – Red Delicious, Honeycrisp, Golden Delicious

Species: **APPLE DUO 2**
Size: **1/2" + TO 3/8"-7/8" CALIPER**

Description:

Bare Root!
Two different species of apple trees come with the duo, Gala and Northern Spy!

Plant in a sunny location with well-drained soil, they require 6-8 hours of direct sunlight for optimal growth and production. The soil is best if loamy and slightly acidic to neutral pH (6-7), but can tolerate various soil types. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first few years after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Mature trees are more drought-tolerant, but do benefit from regular watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed fertilize in early spring. They require cross-pollination with another apple variety for good fruit set. Ensure there are compatible pollinator varieties nearby. Young trees may need staking to support their growth and prevent wind damage, ensuring the stakes are removed after the first year to allow the tree to develop strong roots. Fruit thinning is also beneficial to growth and prevents branches from being overloaded, when the fruit is about the size of a marble, leave about 6" between each fruit. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, microclimate regulation, and carbon sequestration. They are also of ornamental and economic value, culinary use, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C, dietary fiber, and antioxidants). The bark is smooth and grayish-brown when young, becoming rougher and more furrowed with age. The leaves are simple, ovate, and 2-4" long, dark green during the growing season and turn shades of yellow in the fall. They produce clusters of fragrant, white to pale pink flowers in mid-spring, 1" in diameter. The fruit (the apple) are typically harvested in late September to early October.

Height: Up to 20' Spread: Up to 20'

Growth: Moderate (12-24"/ year in optimal conditions)
They can establish and start producing fruit within a few years.

Zone: 4-8

Gala Apple: 1/2" + CALIPER

Compatible Pollinator Varieties – Golden Delicious, Fuji, Granny Smith

Northern Spy Apple: 3/8"-7/8" CALIPER

Compatible Pollinator Varieties – Red/Golden Delicious, Gala

Product: PLANTRA TREE TUBE Size: 4' TALL	
Description Includes a 4 ft. tube and bird net. These help to protect hardwood trees from wildlife damage while speeding up growth rate. It has a rigid twin-walled structure that promotes efficient sunlight diffusion and rugged structural integrity. The venting is perforated to promote CO ₂ replenishment and proper dormancy. The perforation is also designed to burst when trees reach the maximum diameter of the tube (3.9"). It is composed of an environmentally sensitive polyethylene blend and has a 7 year or more (under average conditions) U.V. field life. Stake not included.	
Product: WATER GEL Quantity: 1 PACKET (~1 CUP)	Product: WIRE FLAGS Quantity: BUNDLES OF 10
Description: Use this gel sparingly, very little is needed to reach desired effect! ~1 cup is given, this is ~.5lbs, which will be effective on 10 gallons of water, good for 4,000 seedlings.	Description: Use these brightly colored, 3 ft. wire flags to mark your planting site. Marked planting sites are less likely to be mowed over!
Product: RAIN BARREL Size: 50 GALLON	Product: FERTILIZER TABLET Quantity: PACKET OF 10 OR 100
Description This rain barrel will be fully assembled with a spicket to hook a garden hose to. The barrel is intended to be put under a gutter system, so you can collect roof runoff. You can then use this collected water for a garden or anything else you would like. You can also add a screen on top to help filter out large debris such as leaves and twigs. The screen is not included.	Description Slow release fertilizer tablets last for approximately 2 years. Typically one tablet is used per tree/shrub planted.

Product:
Size:

EVERGREEN PAC
18-24"

Description

This evergreen pac is composed of five different species of evergreen trees! It has (2) Balsam Fir, (2) Fraser Fir, (2) White Pine, (2) White Spruce, and (2) Colorado Blue Spruce. All are 18-24".

Balsam Fir

See Previous Description!

White Pine

Eastern White Pine thrive in sunny locations with well-drained soils that are acidic to slightly alkaline (4.5 – 6.5). However, they can tolerate partial shade and various soil types. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth. In exposed locations, consider using windbreaks to protect young trees from damage. When planting, space them 20-30' apart to allow for growth and air circulation. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil stabilization, soil health improvement, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity. It is also great for shade and cooling, windbreaks and privacy screens, aesthetics, and for their wood and timber products. The bark is smooth and greenish-brown when young, developing into a grayish-brown, furrowed texture with age. The needles are soft, flexible, and arranged in clusters of five, 2-5" long and bluish-green in color. The cones, 4-8" long, are long and slender.

Height: 50-80', 100' in optimal conditions Spread: 20-40'

Growth: Fast (2-3'/ year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 3-8

White Spruce

See Previous Description!

Fraser Fir

They thrive in a cool, moist location, with well-drained soil, preferring full sun but can tolerate partial shade especially in warmer climates. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during dry periods. Water deeply and infrequently, ensuring the soil is moist but not waterlogged. Newly planted trees require regular watering until they establish. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. Protect young trees from strong winds and extreme temperatures. When planting, space them at least 8-10' apart to ensure growth and air circulation. They are great for wildlife habitat, soil stabilization, soil health improvement, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity. They are also great for air quality improvement, aesthetics, timber and wood products, and as a Christmas tree! The bark is smooth and gray when young, becoming slightly rough and scaly with age. It has resin blisters that exude a fragrant sticky substance when punctured. The needles are short, 0.5-1" long, arranged in a spiral on the branches. They are dark green on top with 2 silver-white bands on the bottom. The cones are 2-3" long and stand upright on the branches, green or purple when immature and brown when mature.

Height: 30-50', 70' in optimal conditions Spread: 10-25'

Growth: Moderate (12-24"/ year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 4-7

Colorado Blue Spruce

Blue Spruce thrive in areas that are sunny and have well-drained, slightly acidic to neutral soils (6-7ph). However, they can adapt to various soil types and are tolerant to partial shade areas. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first few years after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Mature trees are more drought-tolerant, but do benefit from regular watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. When planting, space them at least 10-15' apart to allow for growth and air circulation. Protect young trees from strong winds and extreme temperatures. They are great for wildlife habitat, soil stabilization, soil health improvement, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity. They are also great for air quality improvement, aesthetics, windbreaks and privacy screens, and as Christmas trees! The bark is thin and grayish-brown, becoming scaly and furrowed with age. The needles are 1-1.5" long, stiff, sharp, and has a distinctive blue-green color. The blue hue is due to a waxy coating on the needles. The cones are 2-4" long and light brown when mature.

Height: 30-60', 75' in optimal conditions Spread: 10-20'

Growth: Slow to Moderate (12-24"/ year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 2-7