

Howard County Soil & Water District 2022 Tree & Plant Sale

* * * Trees: Evergreens * * *



Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

Mature Height: 50 – 80 feet

Mature Width: 20 - 40 feet

Light: Sun/partial shade

Soil: Medium moisture, well-drained with acidic pH. Avoid compacted clay.

Needles: Bundles of 5, 3-6" long; remain for 2-3 years before dropping in fall.

Cones: 6-8" long & slender, remaining on tree for 2 years.

Fast-growing and long-lived, this is the largest conifer native to eastern North America. It needs room but can be used as an ornamental specimen, a windbreak, or in reforestation. Avoid open, windy sites, but is very cold tolerant. Use pine needle mulch over the root zone to lower soil pH.



Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)

Mature Height: 40 – 60 feet

Mature Width: 25 – 30 feet

Light: Sun

Soil: Moist, well-drained, acidic. Does not tolerate poor drainage.

Needles: 4-sided, stiff, ½-1" long.

Cones: 4-6" long, cylindrical, green turning light brown as they ripen.

Native to Europe, this large, pyramidal-shaped, medium- to fast-growing tree is used as an ornamental, in windbreaks, or as a screen. It provides habitat for birds, moths, and small animals.



Northern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)

Mature Height: up to 49 feet

Mature Width: 10 – 15 feet

Light: Sun/light shade

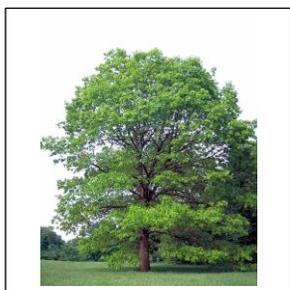
Soil: Average, medium-moist, well-drained.

Leaves (not needles): yellowish-green, ¼" long with irregular, shorter points.

Cones: oblong, ½" long, singly or in large clusters at branch ends.

This native is conical- to pyramidal-shaped with dense, flat branches. It has a medium growth rate and is naturally found from swamps to upland limestone to lake and stream banks. It is used for windbreaks, hedges, wildlife habitat, and as an accent plant.

* * * Trees: Deciduous * * *



White Oak (*Quercus alba*)

Mature Height: 50 – 80 feet

Mature Width: 50 – 80 feet

Light: Sun

Soil: Rich, moist, well-drained loams. Tolerates drought, clay soil, dry soil & black walnut.

Leaves: Deep-rounded lobes are dark green, turning brown to dark red in fall.

Acorns: ¾" oval. Takes several years to begin producing.

This is a large, slow-growing, long-lived native prized for its hardwood.



Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Mature Height: 60 – 75 feet

Mature Width: 45 feet

Light: Sun

Soil: Moist, acidic, well-drained. Tolerates compacted soil, salt & pollution.

Leaves: Turn russet to bright red in fall.

Acorns: Round & ¾-1 inch long.

This native grows as much as 2 feet per year with a broad, rounded form at maturity. Its acorns are the food preference for blue jays, wild turkeys, squirrels, whitetail deer, and a variety of other wildlife.



Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)

Mature Height: 60 – 75 feet

Mature Width: 40 – 50 feet

Light: Sun but tolerates some shade

Soil: Moderately moist, acidic, well-drained. Tolerates some drought. Should not be planted in a confined area or where salt is a problem. Needs room for its roots to spread.

Leaves: Dark green summer color changes to outstanding display in fall, ranging from brilliant yellow to burnt-orange.

Outstanding native shade or specimen tree.



Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Mature Height: 60 – 90 feet

Mature Width: 30 – 50 feet

Light: Sun

Soil: Moist, acidic, well-drained

Leaves: Bright green turning golden yellow in fall. Unique rectangular shape with 4 tips.

Flower: Yellow, cup-shaped in spring.

Member of the magnolia family, this is one of the largest of our native trees. It is fast growing and good for large landscapes. State tree of Indiana.

* * * Flowering Trees & Shrubs Excellent for Wildlife * * *



Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Mature Height: 3 – 8 feet

Mature Width: 2 – 6 feet

Light: Full sun, tolerates part shade

Soil: Acid, wet soil. Adaptable to clay soil. Tolerates occasional drought, occasional flooding, road salt.

Flowers: White clusters in spring.

Fruit: Purplish-black to black clusters in late summer & autumn.

Leaves: Green turn to vibrant tones of red, orange & purple.

Can become strongly suckering, so typically used in mass plantings, in woodland & natural gardens, for erosion control & in excessively wet soils.



American Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)

Mature Height: 5 – 12 feet

Mature Width: 3 – 6 feet

Light: Sun, part shade

Soil: Moist, well-drained, acidic. Does not tolerate drought.

Flowers: White in summer.

Fruit: Dark purple to black berry produced in clusters in the fall.

This is a multi-trunked shrub that will sucker. Prune in early spring.



Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

Mature Height: 5 – 9 feet

Mature Width: 4 – 6 feet

Light: Sun, part shade

Soil: Average, slightly acidic, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soil.

Flowers: Small pink or white flowers in spirea-like clusters appear in late spring.

Fruit: Reddish, drooping clusters.

Bark: On mature branches, bark peels to reveal several layers of varying color (hence the name Ninebark). Native to Indiana with green leaves and graceful, arching branches, Ninebark is a good source of nectar for native bees and butterflies like the monarch.



Allegheny Serviceberry (*Amelanchier laevis*)

Mature Height: 15 – 25 feet

Mature Width: 15 – 25 feet

Light: Partial sun. This is an understory tree in the wild.

Soil: Moist, well-drained. Tolerates alkaline and clay soils.

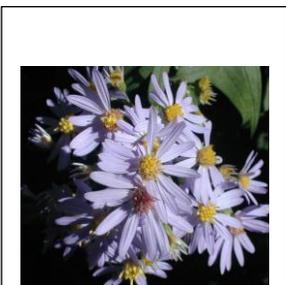
Flowers: White in spring. One of the earliest trees to flower, attracting early-foraging bees.

Fruit: Purple/black berries begin to ripen in June and are very attractive to birds..

Leaves: Change from green to yellow then red in fall.

This is a medium-sized tree with multiple stems and multi-season interest.

* * * Native Wildflowers – Shade Lovers * * *



Short's Aster (*Symphyotrichum shortii*)

Height: 2 – 3½ feet

Light: Sun to part shade

Bloom Color: Pale purple

Bloom Time: August-October

Habitat: Pollinator

Family: Aster

A woodland native, this aster provides nectar for fall-foraging butterflies, bees, and parasitic wasps. The centers start out yellow then turn brick red after pollination. Branching along the upper half of the plant, it tends to lean sideways from the weight of the numerous daisy-like flowers. It prefers partial shade, moderately wet to dry soil with decaying organic matter like would be found in its native habitat.



Bergamot (Bee Balm) (*Monarda fistulosa*)

Height: 2 – 4 feet

Light: Sun to part shade

Bloom Color: Pale pink-purple

Bloom Time: July-August

Habitat: Pollinator

Family: Mint

This is one of the best plants for foraging bumble bees. It also attracts other long-tongued bees (miner, cuckoo, and leaf-cutting), bee flies, butterflies, skippers, hummingbird moths and hummingbirds. Flowers open continuously during the day, providing ongoing nectar. Foliage is susceptible to powdery mildew, so sufficient air circulation and sun should be provided. Larval host plant for the Hermit Sphinx Moth.



Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

Height: 2 – 3 feet

Light: Sun to part shade

Bloom Color: Light pink or red/yellow

Bloom Time: April-May

Habitat: Pollinator

Family: Buttercup

This is a critical food source for returning hummingbirds in the spring. Also, a food & nectar source for bumblebees, hawk moths and other bees. Has a wide range of soil preferences as long as drainage is good. Prefers light to moderate shade. Foliage will remain attractive if kept watered. Name refers to the five spurs that resemble an eagle's talon.



Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)

Height: 16 – 22 inches

Bloom Color: Medium pink to lilac

Habitat: Pollinator

Light: Sun to medium shade

Bloom Time: May - June

Family: Geranium

Showiest of the native geraniums, also called cranesbill and alum root, this is a clump-forming plant that sets flower buds the previous year. Pollinated by honeybees, bumblebees, solitary native bees, ants & beetles. Prefers rich soil with plenty of organic matter and moisture. Will naturalize but is not invasive. Deadheading is not recommended since it does not normally rebloom.



Celandine Poppy (*Stylophorum diphyllum*)

Height: 1 – 1½ feet

Bloom Color: Yellow

Habitat: Pollinator: Rain garden

Light: Part to full shade

Bloom Time: April – June

Family: Poppy

After brightening the spring garden, pollinated flowers remain on the plant and form pendant fruits that contain seeds disbursed by ants. Well suited for shaded perennial beds, native plant gardens, or for naturalizing in moist woodlands. Combines well with hostas and other shade-loving plants. Fairly drought-tolerant once established.



Downy Skullcap (*Scutellaria incana*)

Height: 2 - 3 feet

Bloom Color: Blue

Habitat: Pollinator

Light: Sun to part shade

Bloom Time: July-September

Family: Mint

Easy to grow in average, dry to medium, well-drained soil. Name refers to the skull- or helmet-shaped calyx of the flower. Pollinated primarily by bumblebees. One of the showier species of this genus, it is similar to anise hyssop in foliage and habitat preference, but its flowers are larger and more attractive.



Wild Stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*)

Height: 3 - 6 inches

Bloom Color: White

Habitat: Pollinator

Light: Part sun to light shade

Bloom Time: April - May

Family: Stonecrop

Also known as Three-leaved Stonecrop, this plant is pollinated by bees and has attractive flowers and leaves. It is drought & salt tolerant, deer & rabbit resistant, and is a ground cover that is made for walking.

***** Customer Favorites *****



Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Height: 2 – 4 feet

Bloom Color: Red

Habitat: Rain Garden

Light: Sun to part shade

Bloom Time: July - September

Family: Bluebell

Attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds, few native plants have the intense color of this one. Delicate blossoms open gradually from bottom to top. Grow in moist areas of woodland or shade gardens, wet meadows, along pond edges, and in water or rain gardens.



Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)

Height: 3 – 4 feet

Bloom Color: Light Purple

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain Garden: Bird Food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: July

Family: Aster

Attracts many types of butterflies, including monarchs, red admirals, sulphurs, fritillaries, and swallowtails. Both short- and long-tongued bees including small carpenter, sweat, long-horned, digger and mining bees visit for nectar and pollen. Goldfinch feed on its seeds in the late summer and fall.



Marsh Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)

Height: 3 – 5 feet

Bloom Color: Pink

Habitat: Rain garden; Bird food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: July

Family: Milkweed

Also known as Swamp Milkweed because of its preference for a wet habitat, it is the larval host of the monarch butterfly. It is an extremely popular nectar source with many species of bees, wasps, ants, beetles, flies, moths, monarch, swallowtail, and other species of butterflies. Hummingbirds also visit on occasion. Flowers have a strong vanilla-like odor. It has a tall, branching habit, erect flower umbels, and narrow leaves.

* * * Native Grasses * * *



Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparius*)

Height: 2 – 3 feet

Light: Sun

Bloom Color: -

Bloom Time: August-September

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain garden; Bird food

Family: Grass

This warm-season, clump-forming prairie grass has blue-tinted leaves that turn purplish-bronze in the fall. It remains upright through the winter, providing visual interest. The caterpillars of various skippers feed on the foliage. Skippers look like a cross between a small moth and a small butterfly. The native field sparrow, tree sparrow, slate-colored junco and other small songbirds eat the seeds, especially in the winter.



Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)

Height: 1 – 3 feet

Light: Sun

Bloom Color: -

Bloom Time: August - October

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain garden; Bird food

Family: Grass

This warm-season, clump-forming grass is a true prairie grass. It forms an arching mound of fine-textured green leaves then sends up slender stems topped by open flower panicles in late summer. These graceful stems move and dance with the passing breeze. Fall color is golden with orange hues fading to light bronze in winter. The seeds are eaten by sparrows and other songbirds from late summer into winter, including the Field Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, and Slate-Colored Junco.



Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)

Height: 5 – 8 feet

Light: Sun

Bloom Color: -

Bloom Time: July-August

Habitat: Pollinator; Bird food

Family: Grass

The most widely distributed of prairie tall grasses, Big Blue was largely responsible for the formation of the famous prairie sod. The leaves and stems change color with the first frost to a deep red-bronze that provides landscape interest well into the winter. It will grow in almost any soil, from wet clay to dry sand. The iconic and distinctive three-parted seed heads resemble a turkeys foot, inspiring its alternative name - Turkey Foot. A warm season bunch grass, it is an important tool for erosion control.