

**American Holly** – *Ilex opaca* – This is an upright, pyramidal, evergreen tree that slowly matures to 15' – 30'. It tolerates a broad range of soil conditions, but prefers moist, acidic, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Its thick, leathery, deep green leaves provide cover for song birds and its bright red fruits provide food for birds well into the winter.

**Apple Trees** – '**Crimson Crisp**' – This semi-dwarf apple has a crimson red color, a very firm, crisp texture with a tart, complex flavor. The fruit matures in mid-season and will keep in cold storage for six months. Scab resistant. '**Gold Rush**' – This semi-dwarf apple is best known for its ability to be kept in cold storage for approximately 10 or 11 months. Fruit is crisp and tart off the tree and develops its sugars in storage. It resists oxidation when cut and is great for making sauce and baking. Resistant to scab and mildew.

**Arctic Kiwi Vine** – '**Anna**' – This cold tolerant kiwi produces fruit similar in size to green seedless grapes. It's sweet, oblong-shaped green fruit, ripens July through late September, and is high in vitamin C and potassium. '**Meader**' – This male kiwi vine is used for pollinating with other varieties of kiwis such as the Anna variety, for it to produce fruit.

**Blueberries** - '**Blue Crop**'- This midseason variety has medium size fruit with high sugar content and a heavy yield. Height: 5' - 6'. '**Draper**' bears large, sweet berries in an "all at once" harvest in mid-season. Thicker skin gives the fruit a great crisp texture and a resistance to splitting. '**Toro**'- A vigorous grower that produces a heavy crop of sweet, juicy, berries in the early mid-season. Toro is very tolerant to fluctuating winter temperatures, produces large berries and reaches a height of 5 to 6 feet.

**Bottlebrush Buckeye** – *Aesculus parviflora* – This deciduous multi-stemmed shrub is known as one of the best summer-flowering shrubs for shaded areas. It has palmate green leaves, showy tubular white flowers and can reach heights of 6' to 12'. It grows well in average, medium, well drained soils in part shade to full shade. This is also a great shrub for attracting butterflies.

**Bush Cherries** - '**Jan**' - A shrub form of cherry with large red fruits and reaching a height and width of 4'. Tart cherries are very sweet, great off the bush or in pies. Glossy green foliage gives the shrub a highly ornamental look. Fruits ripen mid August to early September. '**Joel**' - Naturally dwarf cherry shrub, deep red fruit and glossy green foliage. Good for canning, baking, and fresh eating. Fruits ripen early and mid September, with a height and width of 4'.

**Hardy Fig** – '**Chicago**' – This productive, easy to grow fig bears delicious medium sized fruits. Fruit produced on the older wood will appear in early summer and fruit on the new growth will appear in early fall. The dark mahogany colored fruit ripens in July through the first frost. Self-pollinating.

**Yellow Raspberry** – '**Anne**' – This yellow colored raspberry has a unique sweet flavor with hints of apricot. The large, sweet, firm berries are great for freezing, for jams or for eating fresh. Its large berries begin to ripen late summer thru fall. This vigorous variety is cold hardy, heat tolerant and resistant to common fungal diseases.

**Canadian Hemlock** – *Tsuga canadensis* - Canadian (Eastern) Hemlock achieves its best growth in evenly moist, acidic, organic, rich, well-drained soils in partial shade to partial sun. Canadian Hemlock does not tolerate wet soils, nor prolonged drought. Strongly windswept areas and air polluted sites should be avoided. Canadian hemlock can reach a height of 70 feet with a 35 foot spread.

**Concolor Fir** – *Abies concolor* - Concolor Fir is considered to be the best of the firs for tolerating the growing conditions of the Midwest. The silvery blue needles are soft to the touch and gloriously fragrant. It has a solid, pyramidal growth habit, reaching 40 to 70 feet in height. This fir is also an excellent Christmas tree. This tree is best grown in rich, medium moisture, slightly acidic, sandy/gravelly, well-drained soils in full sun. Concolor fir can tolerate part shade. Trees generally grow poorly in heavy clay soils with poor drainage.

**Eastern Red Cedar** – *Juniperus virginiana* - This dense pyramidal native evergreen grows up to 40' and has a spread of 8-20'. The medium green needles are flat and scale-like. Exfoliating handsome grayish to reddish brown bark is considered part of its ornamental interest. It should grow in almost any type of soil. Due to its fast, dense growth, this tree is a good choice for an evergreen screen or hedge, space 4' apart.

**Eastern White Pine** – *Pinus strobus* - This is one of the fastest growing evergreens. Adaptable to many conditions, it has long, soft needles and grows 75-100'. Good tree for specimens, naturalizing, windbreak or dense screen. White pines are not picky about lighting conditions - growing in full sun to full shade conditions. White pines are well suited to poor soils and drier sites, but grow best on sandy or loamy, well drained, acidic soils.

**Norway Spruce** – *Picea abies* - This fast growing spruce reach 80 feet in height and is valuable as a windbreak and wildlife shelter. Norway Spruce prefers moist but well-drained, acidic soils that may be organic, sandy, or loamy. However, it is perhaps the most adaptable common evergreen tree to harsh conditions, including poor, clay, rocky, dry soils of acidic, neutral, or alkaline pH. Its only requirement is to not be sited in wet soils, where it will quickly die. It grows in full to partial sun.

**Western Arborvitae** – *Thuja plicata* – Also known as **Western Red Cedar**, this large pyramidal tree is not only attractive, it also resists deer browsing much more than American Arborvitae. The small, ½ inch diameter, cones are green in summer, maturing to brown. In contrast to pines, western arborvitae holds its lower foliage with age. This tree prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soils, but is quite tolerant of adverse conditions. Western Arborvitae performs well in shade, partial sun, and full sun exposures. Natural habitat is moist to wet soils.

**White Spruce** – *Picea glauca* - Growing up to 50', the stiff needles are light bluish-green, usually less than 1 inch in length. This spruce thrives in well drained or moist soil. It is unique because it can endure heat and drought better than others. Extremely hardy and will live where many other varieties could not survive.

**American Larch (Tamarack)** – *Larix laricina* - This deciduous conifer reaches heights of 30-65 feet. It is native to our wetland areas and prefers acidic, wet soils and full sun exposure. It has short, soft clusters of needles and bears tiny cones. The wood is heavy, durable and decay-resistant.

**Black Walnut** – *Juglans nigra* - Growing to over 70 feet, it is one of the most highly valued of North American hardwoods for timber. The Black Walnut has compound leaves and produces large, rich, flavorful nuts. Walnut prefers moist, rich soils, but will tolerate a wide range of soils. For best nut production, space 30 feet apart to develop a full, well-branched top. It should start producing nuts in 8-10 years. For timber use, space 8-10 feet apart.

**Black Willow** – *Salix nigra* – This medium to large, fast growing tree will reach heights of 30 – 60 feet tall. It grows in consistently moist to wet soils in full sun or partial shade. It's tolerant of flooding and siltation, and its root system is good for stabilizing soils.

**Chinkapin Oak** – *Quercus muehlenbergii* – This large native tree grows 60 feet tall by 80 feet wide. It prefers moist, well-drained, rich, alkaline soils, but is often found growing near the top of hills in dry soils. Its leaves resemble smaller versions of the foliage of Swamp White Oak. A great choice for attracting wildlife.

**Northern Red Oak** – *Quercus rubra* - Fast growth to 60-70 feet with deep red foliage in the fall. It is the fastest growing & one of the more ornamental oaks. A good native tree, it produces acorns that are a valuable food source for wildlife that remain viable on the ground longer than other acorns. Red Oak tolerates pollution and compacted soils, making it a great choice for urban sites.

**Red Maple** – *Acer rubrum* - This native beauty grows to 70 feet & is prized for its brilliant yellow to red fall color. Red Maple is moderately adaptable to a variety of site conditions. Plant in full sun to part shade. A wetland species, it can tolerate wet soil conditions but avoid wet soils that are alkaline.

**River Birch** – *Betula nigra* - is widely planted throughout Ohio and the eastern United States as an ornamental shade tree, prized for its flaky, orange, ornamental bark and rippling foliage in the breeze. River Birch prefers moist to wet, rich, deep, acidic soils. It grows in full sun to partial sun and is resistant to bronze birch borer. This Ohio native is highly adaptable and flourishes in almost any landscape!

**Shellbark Hickory** – *Carya laciniosa* – A slow-growing massive tree found throughout Ohio, growing up to 80 feet tall. It's often found in moist bottomlands, under sunny conditions, where Shagbark Hickory usually does not grow. Shellbark Hickory is virtually disease and pest free, although many insects nibble at its foliage throughout the summer. Shellbark hickory is also prized for their large, sweet, edible nuts, which are the largest of the hickories.

**Sugar Maple** – *Acer saccharum* - The sugar maple sap is the source of the popular maple syrup produced in Ohio. Sugar Maple thrives when it is planted or transplanted into rich, moderately deep soils having even moisture coupled with good drainage. Growing up to 70' tall, its leaves have brilliant tones of yellow, orange and red in the fall.

**Swamp White Oak** – *Quercus bicolor* - Our Ohio native oak that has the greatest potential for early acorn production. And the good news is that the name is quite misleading. Swamp White Oak grows well on upland sites. They prefer an acid soil and full sun, and for a tree with "swamp" in their common name, they are surprisingly drought tolerant. This hardy native oak grows 50-60 feet in height. They will thrive when planted along streams & rivers; they are an excellent choice for wetland plantings. Its fall color is yellow-bronze. A great choice for attracting wildlife.

**American Witchhazel** – *Hamamelis virginiana* - This large native shrub (10-20 feet) is most prized for its late fragrant blooms. Its bright yellow, spider-like blooms have a spicy scent and appear in late fall after the leaves have dropped. The bright yellow fall color and its characteristic crooked branches make it a valuable addition to your landscape. Witchhazel is good for naturalizing in sun or shade.

**Buttonbush** – *Cephalanthus occidentalis* - Back by popular demand, the buttonbush is a classic native wetland shrub that reaches a height of 5-10 feet. It has fragrant, creamy white flowers in summer that look like powder puffs. The long leaves are bright, glossy green. This shrub thrives in wet, swampy, low lying areas and around bogs and ponds.

**Eastern Wahoo** – *Euonymus atropurpureus* - This shrub or small tree has dark purple flowers in the spring, bright red berries in the fall, and a fall coat with multiple shades of red and purple. Plant in full sun to part shade; will tolerate full shade, but color is best in full sun. This native tree will tolerate average soils if it has medium to moist conditions. Without pruning, Eastern Wahoo will likely become a large, multi-trunked shrub.

**New Jersey Tea** – *Ceanothus americanus* - This is a dense deciduous shrub growing to a height of 3 ft. It is ideally suited for the edge of the woods or along the back of a border. It has bright green leaves throughout the summer and billowing clusters of tiny, fragrant white flowers appear on long stems in late spring and early summer. It grows well in sandy loams or rocky soils with good drainage, but is equally at home in average garden soils in full sun or part shade. It is not tolerant of wet soils.

**Ninebark** – *Physocarpus opulifolius* - This upright dense shrub grows to 5 feet. It bears white or pinkish flowers in the spring and has unique, attractive red colored seeds in the fall. Useful as a screen or mass planting. Also has a beautiful purplish fall color.

**Redosier Dogwood** – *Cornus sericea* - An open form, multi-stemmed shrub reaching heights of 7–10 ft. Bright red stems offer winter interest in any landscape. A great plant for field windbreaks, riparian plantings & urban settings. Fruit and twigs are used by wildlife. Very tolerant of pruning to maintain size and promote new growth, which offers the best red color. Very adaptable to a variety of soil and light conditions.

**American Persimmon** – *Diospyros virginiana* - A native tree 25-40' high, it is slender with an oval-rounded crown, often very symmetrical. The white fragrant flowers are very sweet and a favorite of honeybees. An edible persimmon fruit ripens with a deep orange color after several frosts. It is an excellent winter food source for wildlife and can be enjoyed by you. More than one tree is recommended for pollination to produce fruit. It thrives on almost any type of soil, but will not tolerate salt.

**Kentucky Coffeetree** – *Gymnocladus dioica* - Growing to a height of 50 feet, this unique tree is particularly valuable for its beautiful silhouette in the winter landscape. It has compound leaves (minimize your fall raking!) and bears conspicuous flat pods that often persist into winter. Settlers once used the roasted seeds as an inferior substitute for coffee. This tree is adaptable to different soil and light conditions.

**Pawpaw** – *Asimina triloba* - Back by popular demand! This unique native shrub is easily recognized by its large, tropical-looking foliage, and prized for its delicious banana-like fruits that mature in late summer. It can reach 8-20 feet tall and up to 15 feet wide. Its long leaves turn gold to brown in the fall. Two plants are recommended for pollination. They grow best in slightly acid (pH 5.5-7.0), deep, fertile, and well-drained soils. Good drainage is essential to success. They will grow in heavy soils but will not survive water-logged conditions.

**Red Mulberry** – *Morus rubra* - This wonderful native tree achieves a height of 60 feet and a spread of 50 feet when found in the open. The fast growing and adaptable mulberry prefers moist soils. It produces abundant amounts of red, sweet berries on their female trees, which serve as a source of food for wildlife in early summer – or a source of jams and jellies for humans! Red mulberries are quite adaptable to many different types of soils (rich, poor, deep, thin, rocky, clay, or sandy) and soil pHs (acidic, neutral, or alkaline), preferring moist or dry conditions (but tolerating wet soils for short periods of time) in full sun, partial sun, or partial shade.

**Eastern Redbud** – *Cercis canadensis* - A beautiful native tree that reaches 20-30 feet and has dark green heart shaped leaves. Appropriately named, the redbud has flowers that are reddish purple in bud and open to a rosy pink with purplish tinge in early spring. Redbud prefers deep, moist, organic, well-drained soils, but adapts to many less-than-favorable soils. It grows most rapidly and flowers most prolifically in full sun if adequate moisture is available during the heat of summer. A great hardy landscape addition!

**Sweetbay Magnolia** – *Magnolia virginiana* - Typically blooms a little later in the spring, which allows us northern dwellers a greater chance of actually seeing a magnolia bloom in our landscape. It has a white, fragrant bloom that is smaller than most magnolia blooms. But this magnolia can take the cold, the heat, and the wet, heavy, poor quality soils many of us have to offer! The open growth habit also lends an interesting form to your landscape. In northern Ohio landscapes, this tree typically grows to about 25 feet. You'll love the large, clustered, orange fruits and so will the birds – this featured tree has four season interest!

**Hazelnuts** - 'Sacajawea' and 'York' (one each) are the cultivars recommended by John Kelsey from his WV hazelnut cultivar trials. Both have shown a strong resistance to Eastern Filbert Blight, are pollen compatible, and offer excellent nut quality & size. Each order includes a one-year membership to the Ohio Nut Growers Association & free registration to our March 23<sup>rd</sup> Hazelnut Workshop with John Kelsey at Portage SWCD.