

Blueberries '**Blue Ray**'- Perhaps the best midseason ripening cultivar for u-pick growers. Fruits are large, some of them an inch in diameter. Flavors of sweetness with a desirable hint of acidity make it a fine flavored fruit. '**Blue Crop**'- This midseason variety has medium size fruit with high sugar content and a heavy yield. Height: 5' - 6'. '**Elliot**' is a late-season variety with medium size fruit and a zesty flavor and also boasts excellent fall color. Blueberries require moist, acidic soils. Mulch heavily.

Cherry Trees – '**Benton**' is a self-pollinating sweet cherry with firm, garnet-colored cherries and a flavor similar to Bing. '**Summit**' - is known for its delectable and abundant fruit. The large, heart-shaped cherries can grow to 1-1/4" diameter! The mid-season varieties flower a little later in the spring making them less susceptible to frost damage. Cherry trees prefer rich, well-drained soil and full sun conditions. Mulch to retain soil moisture and inhibit weed competition.

Fothergilla – '**Mount Airy**' - *Fothergilla gardenii* – This vigorous, upright shrub has fragrant white "bottle brush" type flowers in early spring and a spectacular blend of red, orange, and yellow fall colors. Reaches a height of 5' with a 4' spread. Plant in well-drained, evenly moist, rich, acidic soil in partial sun to partial shade.

Red Raspberries – '**Caroline**' - Caroline is considered one of the most productive everbearing varieties. Its large fruit have a rich, full and intense raspberry flavor and begins to ripen in late summer. This vigorous variety is also tolerant to root rot. Raspberries prefer full-sun conditions and are adaptable to a variety of soil types.

Rhododendron – '**Rosebay**' *R. maximum* – growing 10-15 ft tall and wide featuring prominent late-spring flowers ranging in color from white, light pink, and to rose-purplish pink. Large, dark green leathery leaves provide additional ornamental interest to the landscape. '**Flame Azalea**' *R. calendulaceum* - growing 4–8 ft. tall and wide- with vibrant orange-red flowers and glossy bright green deciduous leaves. Both species are stunning additions to a woodland garden. Rhododendrons are shade plants that prefer acidic soils and moist conditions (not wet).

Vernal Witch-hazel – *Hamamelis vernalis* – Growing 6 to 8 ft high and wide, the open form of this fantastic shrub along with its spidery flowers ranging in colors of yellow, orange and red appear in late winter or early spring. Providing winter interest when most Ohio landscapes are dormant, this native species is the perfect addition to the shrub border or woodland edge. Vernal witch-hazel prefers moist soil, but is adaptable to a variety of site conditions.

White Fringetree – *Chioanthus virginicus* – the primary attraction of this 15 to 30 ft tall deciduous tree/shrub is the drooping clusters of fragrant, white blossoms. Dark blue, grape-like clusters (drupes) of fruit are produced from female flowers. The delicate, white flowers made up of strappy petals hang in showy, branched clusters 4 – 6 inches long. Plant in part-shade to full sun in well-drained soil.

Canaan Fir – *Abies intermedii* - Local Christmas Tree growers largely agree that this is the best fir for most county sites. It is more tolerant than most firs of both wetter soil and drought conditions. The short, soft, fragrant needles maintain a bright green color year round. A true fir that grows 30-50 feet.

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.

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 strobes* - This is one of the fastest growing evergreens. Adaptable to many conditions, it has long, soft needles and grows 75-100 feet. 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 Pacific Northwest native is gaining popularity for its adaptable performance in Ohio. 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.

Bald Cypress – *Taxodium distichum* - Grows 50-70 feet with a spread of 10-20 feet, this deciduous conifer has a stately pyramidal growth habit. Its bright green needles in spring turn to rich orange and pumpkin brown in autumn. It grows well in a wide range of soil conditions, but is a favorite for use in wet, swampy areas.

Black Cherry – *Prunus serotina* - The Black Cherry reaches 60 feet high. It prefers deep, moist, rich, well-drained soils of variable pH under full sun to partial sun conditions, but tolerates relatively dry, poor soils as well, with a reduced growth rate. It has dense foliage with green, lustrous leaves that turn yellow to red in fall. The flowers are slightly fragrant, attract many bees, and later give rise to the fruits that attract wildlife.

Bur Oak – *Quercus macrocarpa* - Growing to a height of 75', this massive and majestic tree is found across Ohio. It is found in both continuously moist as well as very dry sites. It is one of the most picturesque of the Oaks of the Midwest, especially in winter. Its fiddle-shaped leathery leaves, huge fringed acorns, thick and sometimes corky twigs, and deeply ridged bark add to its bold texture. Acorns are quite large (sometimes 1 inch or more) and are a major food source for deer and other wildlife. Wood is heavy, hard, strong and durable.

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!

Scarlet Oak – *Quercus coccinea* - True to its name, the scarlet oak produces wonderful scarlet fall color! Scarlet Oak is an excellent shade tree and tolerates a variety of soil conditions with the exception of alkaline soils, which should be avoided. This oak prefers full sun and will grow to height and width of 40 to 70 feet. Scarlet Oak is intolerant of salt spray and should not be planted next to roadways.

Shagbark Hickory – *Carya ovata* - A slow-growing but potentially massive tree located in all of Ohio. The most distinctive feature of this tree is its shaggy bark. Shagbark Hickory prefers deep, moist, rich, well-drained soils under sunny conditions, but is often found in the dry upland soils of woods or fields because of its superior drought tolerance. Shagbark Hickory is virtually disease and pest free, although many insects nibble at its foliage throughout the summer. Shagbark hickory is also prized for their sweet, edible nuts.

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 is the Swamp White Oak. 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.

Tuliptree (Tulip Poplar) - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - The Tulip Poplar is a fast-growing, tall North American hardwood tree that can reach a height of over 150 feet! Hummingbirds and honey bees enjoy its nectar, while Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers enjoy its sap. Tulip Poplars produce seeds, which are favorites of Northern Cardinals. They have attractive spring flowers and great fall color!

American Hazelnut – *Corylus americana* - This small multi-stemmed tree grows 10-15' tall and is known for tasty nuts that provide food for humans or wildlife. It is found throughout Ohio in dry or moist sites. It develops a broad, rounded growth habit with age. Dark green summer foliage turns light yellow in fall.

Black Elderberry – *Sambucus canadensis* - This is a vigorous, fast-growing native shrub: growing 6-8 feet high & wide. Its bluish-black berries can be used for making jelly, preserves, pies and wine. The berries are also a great food source for wildlife. The arching form of elderberry & fragrant, white flowers provide additional landscape value. Perfect shrub for wet sites, but elderberry is adaptable to many soil types. It requires full sun for fruiting.

Button Bush – *Cephalanthus occidentalis* - Back by popular demand, the button bush 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.

Northern Bayberry – *Myrica pensylvanica* Growing 5-10 feet tall and wide, this rare native species would make an excellent addition to your landscape! Lustrous, deep green foliage is semi-evergreen and very aromatic when crushed. It also produces a waxy fruit that is valuable to wildlife and can be used to make candles. It is adaptable to a wide variety of sites and is pollution, drought and salt tolerant.

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.

Spicebush – *Lindera benzoin* - This native woodland beauty grows to a height and spread of 6-12 feet. This shrub is covered with fragrant yellow-green flowers in early spring. Aromatic light green leaves turn deep yellow-gold in fall. Birds feed on the small, brilliant red fruits formed on female plants. Good for use in shrub borders, shade or woodland gardens, moist areas, native gardens or naturalized areas.

Allegheny Serviceberry – *Amelanchier laevis* - An excellent four-season ornamental tree with white Spring flowers, red to purple Summer fruits, brilliant Autumn foliage color, and unique Winter bark, buds, and texture. Gorgeous! It is adaptable to a wide range of soil and light conditions and reaches a low mature height of 10-15 feet.

American Plum – *Prunus americana* - Also known as wild plum, this native tree has white, pungently sweet blossoms in early spring before the foliage breaks bud. Its fruits are sweet when fully ripe, and make excellent jelly or jam due to their high pectin and acid content. It reaches 20-25 feet as an individual specimen and is highly adaptable to different soil conditions. Plant in full sun for optimal fruiting.

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!

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.

White Flowering Dogwood – *Cornus florida* - What a beautiful native tree! Growing to a height of 20-40 feet, the white dogwood has dense foliage that turns bright scarlet in fall. Clusters of large white flowers bloom in May. Bright red berries in the fall are great food for birds. The white dogwood is considered by many to be the most ornamental of our native trees. This dogwood performs best in evenly moist, well-drained, acidic soils in partial sun.

Northern Pecans ONGA – *Carya illinoensis* - this large, native tree with a broad crown and bright yellow fall color is an excellent choice for an ornamental shade tree. However, one of the best reasons to grow this tree is for the sweet, edible nuts it produces. Pecan nuts are also prized by wildlife. Northern Pecan is cold hardy and tolerates a range of soil conditions but requires full sun for good nut production. Purchase of these seedlings includes a one-year membership to the Ohio Nut Growers Association.