

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'. **'Sweetheart'** - A vigorous northern-southern cross that produces a heavy crop of sweet, juicy, berries early in the season with a possible second crop in late summer. First crop late May to early June, second in August

Elderberries - 'John's' - This is a vigorous, fast-growing shrub reaching 10 feet tall, with large fruits. **'Adams'** - This is a high yielding elderberry with very large fruits that can reach heights of 8 feet. Their 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. They prefer well drained sights with full sun for fruiting.

Red Raspberry - '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.

Summersweet "Hummingbird" - *Clethra alnifolia* - This deer resistant shrub is a dwarf from our native summersweet, reaching a height of 2.5-3 feet. It has dark green foliage that turns yellow in the fall. The fragrant white flowers appear in mid-summer and are a great attractant for butterflies. Prefers moist soil in full to partial sun.

Trailing Strawberry - *Euonymus obovatus* - This small, native, trailing woodland shrub is only found in high quality habitats in Ohio. With lush green summer foliage that turns reddish purple in fall, this plant can slowly form a nearly one foot high groundcover. The attractive outer covering of the late- summer fruit are bright red and resemble strawberries.

Witherod Viburnum - *Viburnum cassinoides* - This native shrubs grows 5 to 10 feet in medium to wet soils and will tolerate full sun to part-shade conditions. The abundant white spring flowers, and bronze-tinged summer foliage are followed by vibrant orange-red fall color and excellent fruit display in hues of pink, red & blue. This is a great wildlife plant and is the native viburnum most resistant to Viburnum Leaf Beetle.

Winterberry - *Ilex verticillata* - Native to eastern U.S., this shrub has a height and spread of 6-12 feet. Considered one of the best shrubs for fall and winter color. Female plants produce bright red berries in early fall among yellow late fall foliage. It will tolerate wet soil conditions.

Yellow Buckeye - *Aesculus flava* - It is the tallest of the Buckeyes found in Ohio reaching heights of 80 feet tall by 30 feet wide. It does not usually suffer from leaf blotch, leaf scorch, or powdery mildew on its foliage, which plague the closely related Ohio Buckeye and Horsechestnut. Yellow Buckeye prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soils that are rich in organic matter and deep. However, it adapts to average soils that are occasionally dry and of neutral to alkaline pH.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

Catalpa - *Catalpa speciosa* - Growing to a height of 90 feet, the catalpa is most valued for its amazing spring show of creamy white flowers. It has large, heart-shaped leaves that are often 12 inches long. In late fall, long, bean-like pods appear that can reach 18 inches.

Shagbark Hickory - *Carya ovate* - 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.

Silky Willow - *Salix sericea* - This fast growing native shrub is a great plant for wetland areas and along steam banks. It reaches heights of 6 to 13 feet tall and has narrow, lance shaped, silvery leaves. It prefers slightly acidic, well-drained soils, in full sun to open shade.

Silver Maple – *Acer saccharinum* – This fast growing native can reach heights of 80 feet with a spread of 60 feet. It is adaptable to a wide range of soils types and different moisture levels. It strongly prefers wetland areas such as swamps, river banks, and flood plains. Will grow in full to partial sun.

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.

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!

Yellow Birch – *Betula alleghaniensis* - This native beauty can reach a height of 70 feet with up to a 50 foot spread. Its fall color is a beautiful golden yellow. It has brown to grayish, ragged bark that appears to shimmer in the sunlight. Unique to this birch is the wintergreen odor the twigs emit when cut. The wood is heavy, strong and hard, making it both a valuable lumber tree and good firewood.

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 Chokeberry - *Aronia melanocarpa* - Glossy, pendulous clusters of black, edible fruit suspended before lustrous green leaves are pleasing when viewed up close in summer, but the flower display and fall color are excellent even from afar. This shrub grows to 6 feet in height and width and will tolerate pretty much anything thrown at it: swampy ground, dry sandy soil, drought, salt, and pollution. It is probably pickiest about its light, tolerating partial shade but becoming more leggy and affected by mildew with in darker corners.

Northern Bayberry – *Myrica pennsylvanica* - 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.

Silky Dogwood – *Cornus amomum* - Growing to a height of 5-8 feet, this native shrub has dense foliage that turns red in the fall. The bark is scarlet red in color all winter. Its flat clusters of white flowers in spring bear blue or grayish berries in the fall that attract many bird species. It is very good for soil erosion on banks and will thrive in wet areas.

Snowberry - *Symphoricarpos alba* - Snowberry is unlike almost any other plant in the world. Few plants have such white berries. The small clusters of pink flowers in the spring become the egg-white berries of late summer which last on the plant until nearly spring. This is not really a stand-alone plant but works better in masses or mixed with several other plants of similar height.

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.

Alleghany 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.

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.

Mountain Ash – *Sorbus americana* - Growing to a height of 40', this beautiful tree has dark green compound leaves and its white spring flowers produce bright red clusters of fruit in the fall. It is particularly well-adapted to the lake-effect areas of Northeastern Ohio.

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.

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!

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.

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.

Heartnuts - Heartnuts are a fast-growing Japanese walnut species. Heartnuts prefer moist, fertile, well-drained soil, though they will tolerate somewhat poorly drained soil better than most fruit and nut trees. Full sun is optimal. They are best adapted to zones 5 and 6. Heartnuts are the easiest walnut to crack and have the sweetest nut meat. Included with the purchase of each packet is two Heartnut seedlings and a one year membership to Ohio Nut Growers.