

# 2019 TREE & SHRUB DESCRIPTIONS

## SEEDLINGS/TRANSPLANTS

**Balsam Fir:** A stately tree with a dense, pyramidal shape and lacy texture. Needles are dark green on top with two white stripes on the underside. Spicy fragrance and good needle retention. Grows best in full sun, but is more shade tolerant than other firs. Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soil. Good for screens or windbreaks. Seeds and buds are food for wildlife. Mature height: 50 – 75 feet and 20 to 25 feet wide. Zone: 3-5.



**Canadian Hemlock:** This handsome and graceful evergreen is ideal for screening and groupings. May be sheared to any height or shape. Likes moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soils. Shade tolerant, though it prefers a site where it can receive both shade and sun. Plant 2'-3' apart for hedge. Provides excellent cover for deer and songbirds. Mature height (if not pruned): 40 - 70 feet; spreads 35 feet. Zone: 3-8.



**Colorado Blue Spruce:** A broad, dense branching habit with stiff, silvery-blue to green needles about 1 to 1-1/2 inches in length. Prefers well-drained soil, but does well in ordinary soil and average moisture. Requires full to partial sun. Slow to medium growth rate. Use as a dense, colorful screen or windbreak. Provides nesting sites for birds. Mature height: 50 - 75 feet. Zone: 2-7.



**Douglas Fir:** This magnificent evergreen is one of the most popular Christmas trees in America because of its color, symmetrical form, and good needle retention. A large number of bird and animal species find shelter and food in its majestic foliage. Soft, short blue-green needles. Grows best in moist, well-drained soil; does not do well in heavy, wet, clay soil. Mature height: 40 – 60 feet with a spread of 15 to 25 feet. Zone: 4-6.



**Fraser Fir:** Short, shiny needles are dark green on top with a silvery underside. Branches are slightly upturned. Likes cool, moist, well-drained soil. Does not do well in heavy, wet, clay soil. Tolerates light shade. Pleasant scent and good needle retention. Mature height: 40-60 feet with a spread of 20 to 25 feet. Zone: 4-7



**Norway Spruce:** Fastest growing of the spruces. Develops strong gracefully drooping branches that are covered with dark green needles. One of the best conifers for screening, shelterbelts and windbreaks. Supports a wide variety of wildlife. Thrives in average soil conditions, but needs moisture in the soil to maintain its deep green color. Does well in full sun. Mature height: 40 – 60 feet. Zone: 2-7.



**Scotch Pine:** Beautiful evergreen with straight trunk and short, dark green needles with good winter color. A vigorous-growing, hardy plant, adjusts itself to dry soils, but prefers well-drained soils and full sun. Can withstand cold, windy conditions. Easily transplanted. A good choice for screening and windbreaks. Mature height: 50 – 60 feet and 15 feet wide. Zone: 3-8.



**White Cedar:** The narrow, pyramid shape makes it a natural choice for windbreaks. Tall and elegant, it requires almost no care when used as a hedge or screen. Evergreen foliage is scale like and flat. Grows well in ordinary soil, best in loamy moist soil and full sun. Slow to medium growth rate. Plant 3 feet apart for hedge. Provides shelter in the winter and nesting sites for birds in the summer. Provides food for deer, cottontail rabbits, and snowshoe hares. The seeds are eaten by red squirrels and birds. Mature height: 40 - 60 feet. Zone: 3-7.



**White Fir:** Also known as Concolor Fir. Soft silver-blue needles ½ to 1½ inches long, bluish-green when young turning dull green with age. Needs good drainage but will tolerate light shade. Cones are a valuable food source for wildlife. Makes an excellent Christmas tree as it has a delightful aroma, retains its needles well after cutting, and has strong sturdy branches that hold their shape. Mature height: 100 feet tall and 20 to 30 feet wide. Zone 4-7.



**White Pine (Eastern):** Stately, long-needled evergreen. Pyramidal when young, maturing to a broad, irregular tree. Bundles of five, 4" long, soft, light green-blue needles. Grows in normal moisture conditions, but will tolerate wet, swampy areas and dry, rocky soil. Ideal screen or windbreak. Provides nesting sites for birds and the pine seeds are favored by wildlife. Prefers full sun to partial shade. Fast growing. Mature height: 50 - 80 ft. Zone: 3-7.



**White Spruce:** A medium to fast growing evergreen that has light green or even bluish colored needles that are about 1 inch long. Its branches extend clear to the ground giving excellent low level wind protection. Deer will not normally eat this species unless there is nothing else. Does well in a variety of soils and quite well in clay soil. Can take more moisture and does well in level areas that can be too wet for other species in wet years. Provides nesting sites, shelter, and food for many types of wildlife. Mature height: 40 - 60 ft. with a spread of 10 to 20 feet. Zone: 2-6.



## DECIDUOUS SEEDLINGS

**Black Cherry:** Fast growing tree with long, shiny leaves that turn yellow to red in fall. Produces masses of fragrant, small white flowers that bloom in early spring. Pitted fruits are edible and are eaten raw and used in wine and jelly. Fruits are important food for birds and mammals. Likes rich, deep, moist soil in full sun or part shade. Mature height: 50 - 80 ft. Zone: 3- 8.



**Black Walnut:** A large, long lived shade tree. Dark, deeply fissured bark and distinctive, compound leaves that are fragrant when crushed. Besides wood products, walnut trees produce edible nuts, wildlife food, and beauty, while protecting soil and water resources. Grows best in deep, rich, moist but well-drained soil. Does not tolerate shade. Leaves turn bright, clear yellow in autumn. Nut production begins when the trees are about 10 years old. Mature height: 50 - 75 ft. Zone: 4-8.



**Sugar Maple:** A long-lived native tree valued for lumber, firewood and its sweet sap, which can be boiled down for syrup. Outstanding fall color. Needs moist, well-drained, fertile soil. Will not tolerate wet areas or compaction. Grows well in full sun to partial shade. Slow to medium growth rate. Browsed by white-tailed deer and snowshoe hare. Squirrels feed on the seeds, buds, twigs, and leaves. Mature height: 60 – 75 feet tall with a 45 to 50 foot spread. Zone: 4-8.



**White Birch:** Also known as Canoe Birch. Bark on younger trees appears brown to bronze. When older, bark is chalk white and peels away. Fast growing. Grows on almost any soil, but prefers well-drained, sandy loams on cool moist sites. The trunk generally divides low into several arching branches. Bright green leaves, turn yellow in the fall. Important browse plants for animals, and the seeds, buds, and bark are often eaten by wildlife. Mature height: 40 - 50 ft. Zone: 2-7.



**White Oak:** A long-lived, slow growing native tree with thick branches. Dark green leaves in the summer, turn showy purple-red in the fall, and will often stay on the branches of younger trees in the winter. Grows best in a deep, loamy, well-drained soil in full sun. Tolerates moist soil and highway salt. The acorns are one of the best sources of food for birds, hoofed browsers, and rodents. Mature height: 50 – 80 ft. Zone: 3-9.



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## BUSHES/SHRUBS

**American Elderberry:** Creamy white flowers in spring, and edible fruit, from August to October. These bluish-black berries are rich in phosphorus, potassium and vitamin C and are used for making delicious jelly, pies, juice and wine. Excellent food source for wildlife and a magnet for birds. Grows in any type of soil but likes moisture. Cold winters will often cause some dieback. Prefers full sun, somewhat shade tolerant. Mature height: 10 feet tall with a spread of 6 to 8 feet. Zone: 3-9.



**Butterfly Bush:** Spikes of showy, purple-blue, sweetly fragrant, small flowers re-bloom continuously from mid-summer through fall. The leaves are dark green. Plant in full sun, well-drained soil. Typically grows from 5 to 10 feet tall by 4 to 8 feet wide with a rather open, arching form. Perfume attracts droves of butterflies, hummingbirds and beneficial insects. In late winter or early spring, stems can be cut back to the base. Flowers bloom on new growth. Zone 5-9.



**Lilac:** Spectacular flowers with a fine fragrance make this old time lilac a garden favorite. Extremely hardy shrub, that blooms in early to mid May. The leaves are dark green to blue-green. Grows best in sunny sites. Prefers well drained, moist soil. Attracts butterflies. Deer and pest resistant. Once established, lilacs are low maintenance. Has a spread of about 6' -12' at full maturity. Mature height: 8 -15 ft. Zone: 3-7.



**Highbush Blueberries: Blue Crop** is an all-purpose blueberry bush good for preserves, baking, freezing, and fresh eating. Produces big clusters of large bright blue berries that are firm and somewhat tart. Ripens every July producing 10 to 20 lbs. of fruit per plant at maturity. Requires well-drained, acidic soil. (4.0 – 5.2 pH) Fiery red in fall. Very hardy and drought resistant. Mature height: 4 – 6 ft. Zone: 4–7. **Blue Jay** is upright in stature, only slightly spreading. Plants are vigorous. The fruit has a pleasant mild flavor and is only slightly tart. This very hardy and early maturing producer yields 10 – 20 pounds of firm, light blue berries per bush. Glossy, dark green leaves turn yellow-orange, and the red stems look great in winter. Mature height: 5 - 7 ft. Zone: 4-7. **Note:** *Highbush blueberry plants are self pollinating. Cross-pollination by planting two varieties, Blue Crop and Blue Jay, produces a better crop creating larger berries and larger yields.*



## SEMI-DWARF APPLE TREES

**\*LIMITED SUPPLY!\***

**\*New\* Cortland:** Also known as "Royal Court Cortland", a variety of Cortland that ripens in early October with a deep red color. It's pure white flesh is crisp. As with other Cortland's it is great for baking and cider due to its sweet taste. It stores well. Hardy to Zone 3.



**Honey Crisp:** Cross between Macoun and Honeygold. An exceptionally crisp and juicy apple with mild sweet flavor. Very crisp flesh. Red colored over a yellow background. Annual bearer. Stores well, keeps up to five months in common storage. Winter hardy. Ripens in late September to late October. Hardy to Zone 3.



## COUNTRYSIDE WILDFLOWERS - 100% Wildflower Seed

**Original:** A true country wildflower field in your yard, quick and easy! Original wildflower seed mix is a quality blend of wildflowers, with many favorites including plains coreopsis, Queen Anne's lace, rocket larkspur and purple coneflower. Original's 17 varieties provide a full spectrum of color and bloom times.



**Sunny:** Sunny wildflower seed mix is a quality blend of wildflowers – including Black Eyed Susan and Corn Poppy. Sunny's 20 varieties are perfect for full sun and drier conditions in the landscape plan.



**Bee Pollinator Mix:** This mix provides nectar and pollen to wild bees, honey bees and other pollinators. It contains early, mid, and late blooming flowers in order to provide bee forage all season long. Flowers are suitable for short-tongued and long-tongued bees and come in a wide range of colors for an attractive display.



**Shady:** Perfect for any shady area longing for flower coverage. Shady wildflower seed mix is a quality blend of wildflowers – including Coreopsis and Dames's Rocket – selected for shaded areas. Not recommended for dense shade.



**Bird & Butterfly:** Attracting native birds, butterflies, and pollinating insects is as simple as growing the plants they want and need. This mix will have all-season bloomers, including Bachelor's Button and Ox-Eye Daisy from spring to fall, and several vigorous summer flowers including coreopsis and foxglove.



**Perennial Mix:** Plant, water, and enjoy this long lasting mix of perennials for years to come! Enjoy outdoors or use in cut flower arrangements. Flowers will bloom Summer into Fall.

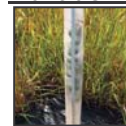


## PLANTING ACCESSORIES

**VisPore® Tree Mats:** 3 ft. x 3 ft. black porous fabric sheet, inhibit weed growth for 18" all around the seedling. The mats work by blocking sunlight to weeds while still allowing water to percolate through to the tree roots. The dark color absorbs heat which further aids in preventing weed seeds from re-establishing under the cover. This buffer area simplifies mowing and reduces the likelihood of damaging small seedlings. The material lasts for approximately 3 years and eventually breaks down in sunlight.



**Plantra® Tree Shelters:** 4 ft. translucent plastic tubes with double wire twist ties to connect tube to stake. The tube protects deciduous seedlings from browsing deer, rabbits and other wildlife which frequently kill or damage young trees. Trees protected by tree shelters grow faster than those without. No assembly required prior to use.



**\*New Size\* Hardwood Stakes:** We will have one size, 1" x 1" x 4 1/2" sharpened hardwood stakes this year. Hardwood stakes are great when using the tree shelters and for many other landscaping needs around your property.



**Compost:** Compost material produced from leaves, grass, and ground brush. Does not contain sludge or solid waste. Screened to 3/4". Locally produced by the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority.



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### PLANTING ACCESSORIES CONTINUED...

**Fertilizer Tablets:** Apply at any time of the year. Safe for all species. Effective on all garden soils. No other fertilizer needed when using planting tablets. One application feeds for two full years. Planting tablets do not melt away and drain through the soil. Instead they break down slowly under the action of helpful soil bacteria. This release mechanism is so gentle that roots will grow without damage and will absorb and transport the nutrients throughout the plant.



**Plantskydd® Animal Repellent:** Long lasting, rain resistant animal repellent made in the USA from 100% natural ingredients: dried blood (porcine and/or bovine), vegetable oil, and water. Plantskydd contains no synthetic additives, is non-toxic and is not harmful to animals or the environment when used as directed. Plantskydd repels by emitting an odor that browsing animals associate with predator activity. The odor is not unpleasant to the applicators or planters.



Plantskydd lasts up to six months over-winter on dormant plants and up to four months during the active growing season. Proven effective in extensive field trials against deer and rabbits.

**Barley Straw:** *\*\*Our barley straw provider of many years did not have a good crop this year. We found a source from outside of the county, which increased the cost of the barley straw and the cost of trucking it here. We apologize for the inconvenience of the increased pricing, but hope that you will still continue to support this practice.\*\**



If algae is taking over your pond, a simple solution to control the growth of algae in your pond is to add barley straw twice a year. When the barley straw decomposes, a chemical is released that prevents the growth of new alga cells. Algae blooms are detrimental to water quality, and in some cases can be harmful for livestock consumption. Large quantities of algae can also cause severe winter fish kills as oxygen is depleted during decomposition of algae blooms in the fall. The barley straw will not harm fish or plant life. Barley straw should be added very early in the spring soon after the ice has melted and again in the fall. The recommended application rate is 6 bales per surface acre.

**Bluebird Nesting Boxes:** The Bluebird is the New York State bird. Bluebirds are an asset to farmers and gardeners because their diet consists almost entirely of insects in the spring and summer. They are a cavity-nesting species and nest and raise their young in holes of dead trees, fence posts, or in nest boxes. Good areas for bluebird nesting boxes include: large lawns, open fields, fence rows, orchards where there is no pesticide spraying, cemeteries, golf courses, and public parks. Generally bluebirds nest only in rural areas and the very outer edges of suburban developments.



**Conservation Rain Barrels:** Conserve water and reduce stormwater runoff: In the summer months, outdoor tasks such as watering lawns and gardens typically make up about 40% of household water use. With seasonal droughts, restrictions and bans on lawn watering, and the increasing cost of water, it makes sense to use rain water instead of municipal water for outdoor uses. Unless it is collected, rain water runs off impervious surfaces, such as roofs and pavement, gathering pollutants which often end up in local streams, rivers, ponds, lakes and marine waters. Keeping and using rain water on your property helps reduce pollution, erosion and improves local watershed health.



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