



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Colonel William F. Fox Memorial Saratoga Tree Nursery

2022 Seedling Booklet



www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7127.html

Colonel William F. Fox Memorial

SARATOGA TREE NURSERY

2022

SEEDLING BOOKLET

DEC's Tree Nursery at Saratoga

Since 1911, the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Tree Nursery's goal has been to provide the people of New York State with low-cost seedlings to meet their tree planting project needs. Trees from the nursery are grown to be able to withstand the demanding climate conditions of our region. We provide you with the heartiest stock available for successful planting projects. The Saratoga Tree Nursery staff are available to assist you with finding the right plants for your needs, so please call us with any questions! We can be reached at 518-581-1439, Monday–Friday, 8 a.m.–4 p.m.

Trees for Conservation

There are endless benefits to planting trees and shrubs— from improved wildlife habitat, to better air and water quality, to combating climate change. Whether next to a stream or in your backyard, planting trees will help to improve your local community. Start planning your conservation planting today by reviewing our species descriptions in this catalog. You can find this year's species availability on our website, www.dec.ny.gov/animals/9395.html, or by giving us a call.

How We Get Our Seeds

New York seed sources are used when available. When New York seed sources are not available, seeds are collected from compatible sources.

The nursery can purchase seeds from private individuals; contact the nursery if you would like to be added to our seed collection list.



State Tree Nursery Staff

David Lee,
Supervising Forester

Tom Williams,
Forester

Brian Phillips,
Principal Forest Technician

Erika Nichols,
Office Assistant



To Order

Place orders from **January 3, 2022–May 13, 2022.**

For this year's species availability, please visit our website (www.dec.ny.gov/animals/9395.html) or call the nursery.

Most species sell out quickly, so order early.

Shipments are sent mid-April through mid-May. Seedlings should be planted as soon as possible. Until planted, keep seedlings cool and out of direct sunlight. Don't let roots dry out.

By Phone*:

Call 518-587-1120, Monday–Friday, 8 a.m.–4 p.m.

*Preferred order method

By Mail:

Mailed-in requests are filled after January 4, in the order they were received.

Complete the order form on our website at: <https://on.ny.gov/2LrSJrg>.

► Send to:

NYSDEC Tree Nursery
2369 Route 50
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866-4771

Do not send payment at this time. DEC will send customers an invoice to sign and return within 10 days along with a check or money order to complete the purchase unless other arrangements have been made. DO NOT SEND CASH.

► Shipping Options and Instructions

Please make shipping arrangements when you place your order. Orders placed after May 1 must be picked up at the nursery. There are three options:

- 1. In-Person:** Pick up your order at the Saratoga Tree Nursery, 2369 Route 50, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866. The nursery will notify you by mail when your order is ready.
- 2. Pick-Up Location (Preferred):** For a fee, seedlings are shipped by designated truckers to a single location within certain counties (not available in every county). Customers pick up their orders at designated locations on specified dates. Orders shipped this way are given preference over option #3. Orders must be placed by March 31, 2022 for this option.
- 3. UPS delivery:** Fee per order: \$5.00 plus 20% of the total bill or \$25.00, whichever is higher.

Successful Tree Planting Tips

Before You Plant Seedlings

Seedlings will arrive as bare-root, meaning the plants do not have any soil around the roots. Seedlings must be planted within one day of arrival, since they are susceptible to drying, or placed directly into cold storage.

If you are planting in a few days:

- Keep the plants in their delivery bag and place them in a refrigerator cooled to 38–48°F. If not available, keep in a cool area (garage, basement), out of direct sun. Do not stack bags.
- The day before planting, pull the plants out of the refrigerator and gently untangle the roots.
- Soak the plant roots for 1–2 hours by placing seedlings in a 5-gallon bucket of water to ensure roots won't dry out.

Bare-root seedlings are fragile and require cool temperatures and wet conditions. Too much heat can cause mold to grow on seedlings and roots, killing them, so be sure to keep seedlings cool and moist to prevent mold growth.

Plan Your Project

The key to a successful conservation planting is to take some time to plan your project. First, determine the goal for the planting (e.g., promoting pollinators or streambank stabilization). Different plants serve different purposes and can be chosen to suit your planting goals.

Once you have selected your species, look at how large the tree or shrub is expected to grow. You want to ensure you have planned enough space between plants so they have room to grow and survive. Plants grown too closely together can be prone to disease and other issues in the future.

For plant spacing, we recommend these general guidelines:

SPECIES	SPACING (FEET)	TREES/ACRE
Conifers	8 x 8	680
Hardwoods	12 x 12	300
Shrubs	6 x 6	1,210

Maintain Your Seedlings

- Water plants weekly during dry conditions for one year after planting to ensure successful establishment.
- Install tree tubes, tree fencing, and weed mats to help protect your plants from predators such as white-tailed deer and voles. Five-foot tree tubes or fencing is recommended. Tree tubes should only be used on hardwood trees and shrubs.
- Check tree protection materials regularly to make sure tree tubes are upright, weed mats are secured to the ground, and deer fencing does not need repair. For a full list of maintenance activities, please see the Maintenance Guide (<https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/5303.html>).

Mixed Species Packets

Our mixed species packets can help support wildlife habitat on your property. Species are bundled to meet your planting goals with one simple order. The nursery reserves the right to make species substitutions when necessary.

Pollinator Packet #1

Species chosen for this packet are meant to support native pollinators, including bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Pollinators are important for healthy landscapes, gardens, and agricultural crops. Contains 30 each of the following (90 plants): ninebark, highbush cranberry, silky dogwood.

Wildlife Habitat Packet #2

This packet is designed to improve wildlife habitat in a small area. Species will attract birds and mammals, providing both food and shelter for species throughout the year. For the wildlife enthusiast! Contains 10 each of the following (30 plants): silky dogwood, Virginia rose, ninebark.

Long Island Packet #3A

This packet contains species seed-sourced from and ideal for planting on Long Island, ensuring hearty stock for this unique area. Contains 10 each of the following (30 plants): northern bayberry, beach plum, bear oak.

Riparian Packet #4

Species in this packet are ideal for planting along streams. This packet can help stabilize banks and provide water quality improvements with fast-growing tree species. For the angler and wildlife lover! Contains 20 each of the following (100 plants): winterberry, wetland rose, red oak, pussy willow, Streamco willow.

Ruffed Grouse Packet #6

This packet contains species that ruffed grouse find nutritious, providing both cover and food. For the wildlife watcher and the upland game bird enthusiast! Contains 10 each of the following (60 plants): red osier dogwood, silky dogwood, black cherry, white spruce, witch hazel, birch.

Hardwood Species

(height 5–14")

Apple, wild



Louis M. Landry

Latin name: *Malus pumila*

Height: 20 to 40 feet

Width: 10 to 30 feet

Growth Rate: Medium

Site Requirements: Full sun; moist, well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Form variable, sometimes with short trunk and wide, spreading crown, or upright and pyramidal with narrower crown. Leaves oval, light green with fuzzy, whitish undersides, growing from short spur shoots on older branches. Clusters of white flowers with pink buds produced on spurs, followed by familiar apple fruit.

Wildlife Value:

Fruit and seeds eaten by many species, bark and twigs are favored winter browse. Flowers attract pollinating insects and birds.

Uses:

Primarily planted for wildlife, but also have value as genetic resource for improvement of domestic apples.

Birch, river



Steven Kátovich, Bugwood.org

Latin name: *Betula nigra*

Height: 40 to 70 feet

Width: 5 to 10 feet

Growth Rate: Fast

Site Requirements: Sun to partial shade; moist, acidic soil; heat tolerant.

Wildlife Value:

Seeds, buds, and catkins eaten by many birds and small mammals. Foliage browsed by deer.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Pyramidal to rounded form, often with multiple trunks. Leaves triangular to diamond-shaped, margins double-toothed.

Uses:

Adaptable to clay soils and wetter areas, great for streamside plantings.

Cherry, black



Bill Cook, Michigan State University, Bugwood.org

Latin name: *Prunus serotina*

Height: 40 to 80 feet

Width: 20 to 40 feet

Growth Rate: Fast to medium

Site Requirements: Full sun; deep, moist, well-drained soil.

Wildlife Value:

Stems browsed by deer and rabbits. Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals. Attracts pollinating insects.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Dense pyramidal form when young, developing more drooping branches with age. Fall color often in shades of reds and oranges. Small, white flowers in narrow, hanging clusters followed by small, reddish-black, sweet berries.

Uses:

Heartwood is beautiful reddish-brown color, hard and strong. Used for furniture, veneer, and dimensional lumber.

Chestnut, Chinquapin “copper”



Chris Evans, Bugwood.org

Latin name: *Castanea pumila (L.) P. Mill.*

Height: 12 to 20 feet

Width: 10 to 20 feet

Growth Rate: Fast to medium

Site Requirements: Full sun to partial shade; sandy loam to light clay soils. Adaptable to harsh conditions.

Wildlife Value:

Stems browsed by deer and rabbits. Fruit is eaten by a multitude of mammals, insects, and birds.

Physical Description:

Deciduous shrub. Wide, bushy form with dense foliage and branching. Leaves are long, 6 inches, and deeply veined with a fine serration. Produces fruit encased in spiny burs.

Uses:

Can be used to restore degraded areas.

Hardwood Species

(height 5–14")

Dogwood, flowering



Latin name:

Cornus florida

Height:

20 to 30 feet

Width:

20 to 25 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Full sun and partial shade; grows best in moist conditions. Will grow on wide range of sites.

Physical Description:

A small deciduous tree that blooms April–May, with distinctive white bracts (modified leaves) that give the appearance of large, white flowers. Provides great fall color, with leaves turning red-purple.

Wildlife Value:

The seed, fruit, flowers, twigs, bark, and leaves are all used as food by various animals. Nearly 40 species of birds eat the fruit.

Uses:

Great ornamental tree, known for its flower that attracts a wide array of pollinators.

Hazelnut, American



Latin name:

Corylus americana

Height:

5 to 15 feet

Width:

5 to 15 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium to fast

Site Requirements:

Sun to partial sun; dry to moist soil. Well-drained soil preferable, but will grow at wetland margins and on dry, rocky slopes.

Physical Description:

Deciduous multi-stemmed shrub. Dense, compact canopy. Slender, flexible stems with smooth, grayish-brown bark. Leaves alternate, 2 to 4 inches long, roughly oval, with coarse double-toothed margin. Leaves dark green above, lighter green below. Fall color is excellent, often a coppery orange, but also many shades of red and yellow.

Wildlife Value:

Nuts eagerly sought by many wildlife species. Catkins and buds important winter food source for grouse. Host to over 100 moth and butterfly species.

Uses:

Wildlife planting, riparian restoration, native food plant.

Hardwood Species

(height 5–14")

Maple, silver



T. Voekler, Wikimedia Commons

Latin name:

Acer saccharum

Height:

50 to 75 feet

Width:

40 to 60 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Sun, moist well drained soil, but can withstand periodic flooding. Very tolerant of a wide range of site conditions.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Rounded conical form when young, becoming more open with age. Typically develops short, massive trunk with long, heavy main branches. Younger branches rather slender and flexible, may sweep upward at ends. Distinctive in winter because of clumps of round flower buds on ends of branches. Fall color is light yellow. Bark smooth, light gray on young trees. Becomes shaggy and furrowed on older trees.

Wildlife Value:

Deer browse, seeds and buds eaten by squirrels. Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Riparian restoration. Fast-growing shade tree for large urban spaces, brownfield sites, and floodplains.

Maple, sugar



Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Acer saccharum

Height:

40 to 80 feet

Width:

30 to 60 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Full to partial sun; moist, well-drained soil, prefers slightly acidic soils.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Dense, rounded crown with notable trunk. Bark smooth, light gray on young trees, becoming shaggy and furrowed on older trees.

Wildlife Value:

Deer browse, seeds and buds eaten by mammals. Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Maple syrup production. Fast-growing shade tree.

European Mountain ash



Latin name: *Sorbus aucuparia*

Height: 20 to 40 feet

Width: 8 to 20 feet

Growth Rate: Medium

Site Requirements: Full sun; moist, acidic, well-drained soil. Not tolerant of urban conditions. Prefers cool, mountain climates.

Physical Description:

Small deciduous tree or shrub. Normally has an open, rounded crown that is noteworthy. Member of the rose family (not a true ash tree), but has ash-like compound-pinnate leaves with orangish-red fall color. Small, white flowers in spring and bright red berries in fall. Bark is smooth and gray with pronounced lenticels when young and forms scales with age.

Wildlife Value:

Birds and small mammals enjoy the autumn fruits.

Uses:

Berries can be made into jellies.

Oak, bear



Latin name: *Quercus ilicifolia*

Height: 6 to 20 feet

Width: 6 to 10 feet

Growth Rate: Medium to slow

Site Requirements: Full sun; well-drained soil. Grows in pine barrens and on dry, rocky slopes. Very drought tolerant.

Physical Description:

Small tree or multi-stemmed shrub. The leaves are densely arranged on thin, angular branches, often with numerous small acorns. Fall color usually vivid orange or dark red.

Wildlife Value:

Excellent food and cover for many wildlife species. Acorns especially valuable food source for turkeys and grouse. An important food for many insect species.

Uses:

Many potential uses in drought-resistant landscaping.

Hardwood Species

(height 5–14’)

Oak, red



Latin name: *Quercus rubra*

Height: 60 to 80 feet

Width: 40 to 50 feet

Growth Rate: Medium to fast

Site Requirements: Sun; moist, well-drained soil. Grows well on upland sites. Most cold-tolerant oak species.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Dense foliage, pyramidal form when young, developing long, straight trunk in forest conditions, and shorter, thick trunk in more open growing spaces such as fields. Fall color ranges from vivid red to russet-brown. Bark smooth when young, becoming ridged with age.

Wildlife Value:

Acorns a major food source for wildlife species, especially deer, bears, turkeys, squirrels, and birds

Uses:

Lumber used for beams, framing, flooring, and furniture. Tolerant of urban conditions.

Poplar, hybrid



Latin name: *Populus deltoides* x *Populus* sp.
(Eastern cottonwood crosses with other poplar species)

Height: 40 to 80 feet

Width: 30 to 50 feet

Growth Rate: Fast

Site Requirements: Sun; moist, well-drained soil. Hybridized with a riparian species that grows in floodplains.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Upright, somewhat spreading habit. Leaves large, rounded triangle-shaped like cottonwood's, 2 to 5 inches long. Bark variable, usually light gray-brown.

Wildlife Value:

Shoots and leaves provide browse for deer and rabbits. Cover and nest sites for birds. Soft wood on old trees is easily excavated by woodpeckers for nest cavities.

Uses:

Used for pulpwood, biofuel, and windbreaks.

Hardwood Species

(height 5–14’)

Sweetgum, American



Latin name:

Liquidambar styraciflua

Height:

60 to 80 feet

Width:

40 to 60 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium to fast

Site Requirements:

Sun; medium-moist, well-drained soil. Can tolerate a variety of soils, including clay.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Upright trunk, pyramidal habit when young, becoming more oval or rounded as it matures. Unique, 5–7-point leaves, star shaped, dark green. Fall color is a noteworthy mix of yellow, red, purple, and orange. Female flowers form attractive spherical fruits that stand out.

Wildlife Value:

The tree’s seeds are beloved by a variety of birds including eastern goldfinches, purple finches, sparrows, and mourning doves.

Uses:

Popularly used as a shade tree. Wood can be used for flooring and other home furnishings.

Walnut, black



Latin name:

Juglans nigra

Height:

40 to 80 feet

Width:

30 to 60 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium to fast

Site Requirements:

Sun; deep, moist, well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Often has rather short trunk and open, spreading branches. Compound leaves, 12 to 24 inches long with 10 to 24 narrow leaflets. Unripe nuts have green husks and are round, 1 ½-inch spheres.

Wildlife Value:

Rich, oily nutmeats are high-calorie food for squirrels and birds.

Uses:

Primary use is lumber from the valuable, dark-brown heartwood.

Walnut, white (Butternut)



Latin name:

Juglans cinerea

Height:

40 to 60 feet

Width:

20 to 35 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun; deep, moist, well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Deciduous tree. Open, branching habit. Large, compound leaves, 15 to 25 inches long, with 7 to 17 oval leaflets. Oval-shaped nuts. Bark light gray with distinctive diamond-shaped ridges.

Wildlife Value:

The very rich nut is valuable food for wildlife such as squirrels and birds.

Uses:

Rich, sweet nuts used for baking. Lumber light golden-brown takes very fine finish, used for cabinetry and paneling.



Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Arrowwood



Latin name: *Viburnum dentatum*

Height: 6 to 10 feet

Width: 4 to 8 feet

Growth Rate: Medium to fast

Site Requirements: Sun to light shade; well-drained to wet soil. Observed growing on open sites ranging from dry hillsides to cattail wetlands.

Physical Description:

Deciduous, multi-stemmed shrub. Arrowwood foliage is quite distinctive with its markedly opposite leaves, clear, fresh green color, and rather crisp texture. Fall color is varied, ranging from purples, reds, and pinks to shades of orange, peach, and yellow. Flowers small, creamy white, in flat clusters, nicely held above the leaves.

Wildlife Value:

Outstanding shrub for wildlife, especially as winter food for birds.

Uses:

Very versatile shrub for riparian areas, wildlife planting, and wetland restoration.

Bayberry, northern



Latin name: *Morella pensylvanica*

Height: 5 to 10 feet

Width: 5 to 10 feet

Growth Rate: Medium

Site Requirements: Sun to partial shade; moist, well-drained soil. Tolerant of a wide range of soil types, grows well on even the poorest sandy soils. Extremely salt tolerant.

Physical Description:

Multi-stemmed shrub with dense foliage, rounded form. Leaves glossy, fragrant, 2 to 4 inches long, narrow oval-shaped with teeth near the tip.

Wildlife Value:

The berries are held well into winter and are eaten by many bird species.

Uses:

Bayberry makes a fine urban or roadside shrub because of its high salt tolerance.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Buttonbush



Latin name:

Cephalanthus occidentalis

Height:

5 to 10 feet

Width:

4 to 8 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun; moist to wet soil. Often found in cattail marshes and pond shorelines.

Physical Description:

Deciduous shrub. Often multi-stemmed but may have single trunk. Habit ranges from rounded, dense shrub to open, irregular habit in the wild. Wonderful snowball-like spheres of tiny, white, fragrant flowers. Decorative, round, green seed heads on long stems turn brown when ripe.

Wildlife Value:

Nectar plant for butterflies, hummingbirds, and other pollinators. Seeds eaten by many birds.

Uses:

Great for riparian restoration, rain gardens, wildlife habitat, and butterfly gardens.

Cedar, eastern red



Latin name:

Juniperus virginiana

Height:

10 to 40 feet

Width:

6 to 20 feet

Growth Rate:

Slow -medium

Site Requirements:

Full sun; well-drained, deep soil. Does well on limestone soils as well as more acidic soils.

Physical Description:

Evergreen tree with dense foliage. Very fragrant. Narrow habit when young, becoming more spreading and conical with age. Has two types of foliage: juvenile and adult. Separate male and female trees. Males have tiny, yellowish pollen cones. Females produce berry-like, blue cones. Bark thin, red-brown and gray, shredding in strips.

Wildlife Value:

Berries are important food for many birds. Dense foliage provides good cover for many species.

Uses:

Reclamation planting on dry sites. Very rot-resistant, uses limited due to small size.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Cedar, northern white



Joseph Obrien, Bugwood

Latin name:

Thuja occidentalis

Height:

20 to 40 feet

Width:

10 to 15 feet

Growth Rate:

Slow-Medium

Site Requirements:

Full sun to part shade; moist, well-drained, loamy soil.

Physical Description:

Deciduous trailing shrub. Leaves gray-green, long and fairly narrow, with rounded tips. White, five-petaled flowers on lower half of shoots, followed by dark red fruit. Bark on trailing branches typically reddish to dark brown.

Wildlife Value:

Dense foliage provides good cover for many species.

Uses:

Very rot-resistant, uses limited due to small size.

Cherry, dwarf sand "Catskill"



Louis M. Landry

Latin name:

Prunus pumila var. depressa

Height:

1 to 2 feet

Width:

3 to 10 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun; moist, well-drained soil. Grows well on unstable shifting substrates such as gravel bars or inland coastal sand dunes.

Physical Description:

Deciduous trailing shrub. Leaves gray-green, long and fairly narrow, with rounded tips. White, five-petaled flowers on lower half of shoots, followed by dark red fruit. Bark on trailing branches typically reddish to dark brown.

Wildlife Value:

Fruit is eaten by many animals and birds. Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Used for riparian planting and soil stabilization, it also makes an excellent dense ground cover.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Chokeberry, black



Linda N., Wikimedia Commons

Latin name:

Aronia melanocarpa

Height:

3 to 6 feet

Width:

3 to 6 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Full sun to partial shade; tolerates wet soils, including bog-like conditions.

Physical Description:

Deciduous upright shrub. Flowers in spring with five to six white flowers in each cluster. Leaves are a deep green and glossy, with a finely toothed edge. Fruits in fall with dark black berries that contrast with its purplish-red autumn leaves.

Wildlife Value:

Known to attract a variety of birds with its fruit.

Uses:

Hedges, rain gardens, supporting bird habitat.

Dogwood, gray



Denise Ellsworth, Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Cornus racemosa

Height:

4 to 10 feet

Width:

4 to 10 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Sun to light shade; well-drained to moist soil. Quite drought tolerant.

Physical Description:

Deciduous spreading shrub. Thin, red-brown to gray twigs. Clusters of small, white flowers followed by white berries on bright red-pink stems. Bark light gray, smooth in younger plants, becoming rougher with age.

Wildlife Value:

Berries attract birds, flowers attract pollinating insects.

Uses:

Soil stabilization, windbreaks, fence rows.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Dogwood, red osier (cutting)



Latin name:

Cornus sericea

Height:

6 to 9 feet

Width:

6 to 9 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Sun to partial shade; moist, well-drained to seasonally wet soil. Will grow in wetlands.

Physical Description:

Deciduous, multi-stemmed spreading shrub. Bright red twigs on younger branches. Clusters of small, white flowers followed by white berries. Bark smooth and red, becoming gray and slightly furrowed on older stems.

Wildlife Value:

Flowers draw butterflies and other pollinators, berries eaten by many birds, stems and leaves browsed by deer and small mammals.

Uses:

Soil stabilization, wildlife planting, hedges, windbreaks, basketry.

Dogwood, silky



Latin name:

Cornus amomum ssp. *amomum*, also known as swamp dogwood

Height:

6 to 10 feet

Width:

6 to 10 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Sun to partial shade; well-drained to wet soil. Needs some moisture, is not highly drought tolerant.

Physical Description:

Deciduous, multi-stemmed spreading shrub with dense foliage and rounded form. New stems reddish-purple with fine silky hairs. Clusters of small, white flowers in spring, followed by blue berries which ripen to shades of black.

Wildlife Value:

Flowers attract butterflies and other pollinating insects. Fruit eaten by many birds.

Uses:

Riparian restoration, streambank stabilization, windbreaks.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Highbush cranberry, American



Latin name:

Viburnum opulus

Height:

8 to 12 feet

Width:

8 to 12 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun; moist, well-drained soil

Physical Description:

Deciduous shrub. Fall color shades of red. White flowers in flat-topped clusters, followed by bright red berries.

Wildlife Value:

Berries a top favorite of many birds. Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Hedges, windbreaks, riparian planting, wildlife habitat.

Locust, bristly



Latin name:

Robinia hispida

Height:

3 to 8 feet

Width:

3 to 8 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Sun; medium to dry soil. Because it is a nitrogen-fixing species, it can grow on extremely poor soils.

Physical Description:

Despite its small size and beautiful flowers, this shrub should not be planted on confined sites or in yards. It is intended for reclamation of mined land and other barren sites where its fast spread by root sprouting is an advantage rather than a liability.

Wildlife Value:

Flowers have value for honey, thickets provide some cover for various species. Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Mined land reclamation, slope stabilization, and soil improvement.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Nannyberry



Latin name:

Viburnum lentago

Height:

8 to 15 feet

Width:

4 to 10 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun; moist, well-drained soil. Will tolerate wide range of soil types, including limestone soils.

Physical Description:

Deciduous shrub, usually multi-stemmed. Small, white flowers in flat umbels, berries which turn dark blue then black. Bark is dark grey, looks nearly black.

Wildlife Value:

A favorite of many birds. Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Wildlife, hedges, windbreaks, riparian habitat restoration.

Ninebark



Latin name:

Physocarpus opulifolius

Height:

5 to 8 feet

Width:

4 to 6 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Prefers full sun to partial shade; moist, well-drained soil. Will tolerate wide range of soil types, including shallow, rocky soils.

Physical Description:

Deciduous spreading shrub, usually multi-stemmed. Mature branches have reddish, flaking, exfoliated bark that gives the plant a distinct look. Small, pink or white clustered flowers appearing in spring.

Wildlife Value:

Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Can be used for erosion control on stream banks, good for planting in harsh conditions.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Plum, American



David Stephens, Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Prunus americana

Height:

5 to 30 feet

Width:

5 to 20 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium to fast

Site Requirements:

Sun to partial shade; moist, well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Beautiful native fruit tree with outstanding flowers. Blooms in spring before leaves open. Flowers white, about 1 inch across with five petals, and very fragrant. Can spread by root suckers. Young bark smooth, dark gray, becoming rough and scaly with age.

Wildlife Value:

Important pollinator plant, especially for native bees.

Uses:

Used for wildlife planting, windbreaks, and restoration planting.

Plum, beach



U.S. FWS

Latin name:

Prunus maritima

Height:

4 to 10 feet

Width:

4 to 10 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Sun; well-drained soil. Predominantly a coastal species, prefers well-drained sandy soils. Highly salt tolerant

Physical Description:

Usually multi-stemmed but may grow as single-stemmed small tree. White flowers with five petals. Bark on young stems a shiny reddish-brown, becoming rough and dark-brown on older stems.

Wildlife Value:

A top wildlife food. Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Coastal planting, wildlife areas, dune stabilization.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Rose, rugosa



Latin name:

Rosa rugosa

Height:

3 to 6 feet

Width:

2 to 6 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Sun; moist, well-drained soil. Does well in sandy soils, tolerant of salt spray.

Physical Description:

This shrub is considered invasive in some habitats and should be planted with caution; cannot be sold in the NYC, Long Island, and Albany Pine Bush areas. Fragrant flowers of pink or white. Prickly stems of green to brown, depending on age.

Uses:

Soil stabilization.

Rose, Virginia



Latin name:

Rosa virginiana

Height:

4 to 6 feet

Width:

2 to 6 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Sun; moist, well-drained soil. Does well in sandy soils, tolerant of salt spray.

Physical Description:

Deciduous spreading shrub. Flowers large, pink, single, about 1 ½ to 2 inches across. Blooms in late spring–early summer. Smooth, red hips.

Wildlife Value:

Hips excellent food for many birds, attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Soil and dune stabilization, roadside and beach planting, wildlife cover and food.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Rose, wetland (swamp rose)



Latin name:

Rosa palustris

Height:

4 to 7 feet

Width:

2 to 4 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun; wet to well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Deciduous spreading shrub. New stems red, with slightly hooked thorns in pairs. Older stems often show lengthwise striping of light- and dark-brown bark. Blooms in late spring–early summer. Fragrant, pink, five-petaled flowers.

Wildlife Value:

Hips excellent food for many birds. Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Riparian planting, wetlands, hedges.

Serviceberry



Latin name:

Amelanchier sp.

Height:

15 to 25 feet

Width:

15 to 25 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun to partial shade; well drained soils. Tolerates a variety of soils.

Physical Description:

Large, deciduous shrub to small tree. Five-petaled flowers, white, fragrant. Round, green fruits, turning red as they mature. Smooth, gray bark.

Wildlife Value:

Flowers attract pollinators. Fruits attract birds, small mammals, and insects.

Uses:

Good for riparian plantings and wildlife habitat plantings.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Sumac, staghorn



Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Rhus typhina

Height:

30 to 35 feet

Width:

20 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Tolerates a wide variety of conditions.

Wildlife Value:

Cover and nest sites. Fruits and seeds eaten by pheasants, rabbits, quail, and over 300 species of songbirds.

Physical Description:

A woody plant that can be considered either a large shrub or a small tree. Produces small clusters of greenish-yellow flowers and red, hairy fruit.

Uses:

Ornamental plantings, hedges, pioneer species.

Sumac, winged



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Rhus copallinum

Height:

4 to 20 feet

Width:

5 to 15 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Sun to partial shade; moist to dry soil. Tolerates drought, salt spray.

Physical Description:

Small deciduous tree, often spreading into multi-stemmed shrub. Leaves 12 to 18 inches long, alternate, and compound, with 7 to 15 narrow leaflets. The main leaf stem has distinctive wing. Fall color is spectacular, enhanced by the varnished look of the leaves. Fruit held well into winter.

Wildlife Value:

Seeds reliable fall and winter food for many birds. Host for over 50 moth and butterfly species. Of special value to native bees who use twigs for nest material

Uses:

Good species for restoration planting on poor, dry soil.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Wild grape



David Cappaert, Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Vitis riparia

Height:

40 to 70 feet

Width:

Variable

Growth Rate:

Fast

Site Requirements:

Moist, well-drained soil. Fairly drought tolerant, probably the most cold-hardy woody vine.

Physical Description:

Deciduous woody vine. Young shoots light-green, climbing, with large forked tendrils that coil strongly around supports. Fruit tight clumps of dark blue to black grapes.

Note: Do not allow any vines to climb up trees. Encourage them to climb trellises, fences, buildings, and other supports where they can provide shade and other benefits while getting the light that they want.

Wildlife Value:

Berries enjoyed by many bird and animal species. Bark used by birds for nest material.

Uses:

Although wild grape has a reputation for being aggressive, regular pruning makes it a beautiful asset for shading a house or covering a fence.

Winterberry



Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Ilex verticillata

Height:

5 feet to 15 feet

Width:

3 feet to 12 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Full sun to partial shade; grows well in wet or acidic soil.

Physical Description:

Medium-sized shrub with grey to black bark, dense branches growing upward in a zigzagging pattern. Produces small, white flowers and scarlet red berry-like fruit that remain on the plant until midwinter.

Wildlife Value:

The fruit of the winterberry is eaten by small mammals and birds. Rabbits, moose, and deer browse on the bark.

Uses:

Hedges, rain gardens.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Witch hazel



Latin name:

Hamamelis virginiana

Height:

15 to 20 feet

Width:

15 to 20 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun to shade; moist, well-drained soil. In the wild, often grows as an understory species and tolerates considerable shade.

Physical Description:

Deciduous shrub. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long, oval to almost round. Bright yellow leaves in early fall are followed by tiny, highly fragrant yellow flowers.

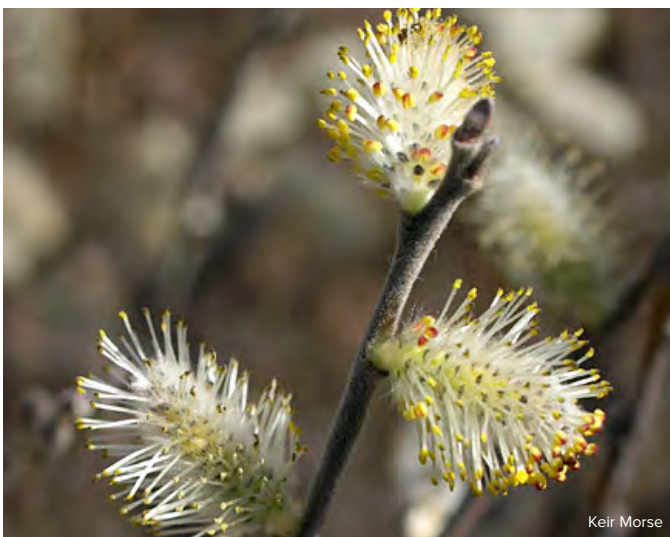
Wildlife Value:

The seeds and buds are a favorite winter food for grouse.

Uses:

Excellent woodlot understory plant.

Willow, prairie



Latin name:

Salix humilis var. humilis

Height:

2 to 8 feet

Width:

4 to 8 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium to slow

Site Requirements:

Sun to light shade; well-drained to moist soil. Upland species that grows in drier habitats than most willows. Does well on sandy soil.

Physical Description:

Deciduous shrub. Can form dense thickets, but not an aggressive spreader. Leaves alternate, 2 to 4 inches long and 1/2 to 3/4 inch wide. Leaf shape is typically oblong with a rounded tip. Blooms very early in spring before leaves emerge.

Wildlife Value:

Special value for native bees because it provides early spring food resources when few other plants are in bloom.

Uses:

Wildlife habitat, restoration planting, soil stabilization.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Willow, pussy



Vern Wilkins, Indiana University, Bugwood

Latin name: *Salix discolor*

Height: 6 to 15 feet

Width: 4 to 10 feet

Growth Rate: Fast

Site Requirements: Sun; moist, well-drained soil. Will grow in wetlands.

Physical Description:

Deciduous shrub. Can be grown as multi-stemmed shrub or as small single-trunked tree. Variable form, foliage usually smaller. Flower buds are gray and silky, later open into male or female catkins.

Wildlife Value:

Willow buds, leaves, twigs, and bark provide wildlife with food year-round.

Uses:

Streambank stabilization, rain gardens, riparian protection.

Willow, sandbar



Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org

Latin name: *Salix interior*

Height: 3 to 10 feet

Width: 3 to 10 feet

Growth Rate: Fast

Site Requirements: Full sun; wet to moist soil, tolerates intermittent standing water

Physical Description:

Deciduous spreading shrub. Fine-textured, feathery foliage on slender tan stems. Vigorous spreading growth. Typically forms dense, multi-stemmed mounds of foliage.

Wildlife Value:

Good cover for birds and animals, browse for deer, buds eaten by grouse. Attracts pollinating insects.

Uses:

Streambank stabilization, restoration, green infrastructure, living fences.

Wildlife Habitat Shrubs/Small Trees

(min. height 5")

Willow, streamco



Latin name:	<i>Salix purpurea</i> "Streamco"
Height:	10 to 15 feet
Width:	10 to 15 feet
Growth Rate:	Fast
Site Requirements:	Sun; moist, well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Deciduous shrub. Young stems purplish to reddish-brown. Narrow leaves, bluish-green with silvery white undersides.

Wildlife Value:

Willow buds, leaves, twigs, and bark attract pollinating insects.

Uses:

Streambank stabilization, rain gardens, riparian protection.



Conifer Species

(min. height 5")

Cedar, Atlantic white

(Minimum height 6" containerized stock)



Robert H. Mohlenbrock © USDA-NRCS Plants Database

Latin name:

Chamaecyparis thyoides

Height:

40 to 60 feet

Width:

10 to 20 feet

Growth Rate:

Slow

Site Requirements:

Full sun; moist soils. Prefers acidic soils and does not tolerate drought.

Physical Description:

Evergreen tree. Narrow, column-like form. Grayish-tan bark, flaky with notable ridges and furrows. Thin needles that come to a point, similar to juniper and arborvitae needles but in the cypress family. Cones are small and rounded, blueish when young and brown when mature.

Wildlife Value:

Deer, rabbits, and mice feed on foliage or seedlings.

Uses:

Riparian areas, promoting bird habitat, shade tree (when mature).

Fir, balsam

(Minimum height 6" containerized stock)



Steven Katovich, Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Abies balsamea

Height:

40 to 70 feet

Width:

20 to 30 feet

Growth Rate:

Slow

Site Requirements:

Sun to partial shade; moist, well-drained soil. Prefers cool conditions.

Wildlife Value:

Wildlife cover, foliage and buds eaten by deer, seeds eaten by birds and squirrels.

Physical Description:

Evergreen tree. Conical shape with narrow crown. Needles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, dark green, with rounded ends, very fragrant. Cones upright, disintegrate on tree, leaving persistent spike. Bark gray-brown, smooth with blisters filled with fragrant resin.

Uses:

Essential oils, pulpwood, and lumber.

Conifer Species

(min. height 5")

Fir, Douglas



Mary Ellen (Mel) Harte, Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Height:

40 to 80 feet

Width:

20 to 40 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun to partial shade; moist, well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Evergreen conifer tree. Dense foliage when young, becoming tall, open, and conical with age. Foliage often grayish-green to blue-green, cones oval and light brown.

Wildlife Value:

Cover and nest sites. Seeds eaten by birds and rodents.

Uses:

Christmas trees, lumber, pulpwood.

Larch, European



Norbert Frank, University of West Hungary, Bugwood.org

Latin name:

Larix decidua

Height:

60 to 80 feet

Width:

25 to 30 feet

Growth Rate:

Fast to medium

Site Requirements:

Sun; moist, well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Deciduous conifer tree. Conical, open habit with soft, green foliage. Turns yellow in fall, then drops needles. Cones stiff, oval, 1 to 1 ½ inches long with wavy edged scales.

Wildlife Value:

Seeds eaten by birds and rodents. Provides cover and nest sites for birds.

Uses:

Lumber, pulpwood. Strong, heavy, rot-resistant wood used for construction.

Larch, Japanese



Latin name: *Larix kaempferi*

Height: 70 to 90 feet

Width: 25 to 40 feet

Growth Rate: Fast

Site Requirements: Sun; moist, well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Deciduous conifer tree. Conical, open habit with soft, blue-green foliage. Turns yellow in fall, then drops needles. Bark thin and grayish-brown, becoming rough and furrowed with age.

Wildlife Value:

Seeds eaten by birds and rodents. Provides cover and nest sites for birds.

Uses:

Lumber, pulpwood. Strong, heavy, rot-resistant wood used for construction.

Pine, Austrian



Latin name: *Pinus nigra*

Height: 50 to 80 feet

Width: 20 to 40 feet

Growth Rate: Medium

Site Requirements: Sun; well-drained soil.

Wildlife Value:

Cover and nest sites. Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals.

Physical Description:

Evergreen conifer tree. Dense pyramidal shape when young, becoming more open and flat-topped with age. Shiny, dark-green, stiff needles, cones stiff, 2 to 3 inches long. Bark dark gray-brown, becoming deeply furrowed with age.

Uses:

Christmas trees, windbreaks, pulpwood.

Pine, pitch



Latin name:

Pinus rigida

Height:

40 to 60 feet

Width:

20 to 30 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium to slow

Site Requirements:

Full sun; well-drained soil. Does well on dry, rocky sites and in sterile, sandy soils. Grows well in coastal areas and sand dunes.

Physical Description:

Evergreen tree. Form rounded and conical when young, becoming open with age. Foliage yellowish-green, needles in bundles of three, 2 to 5 inches long. Cones reddish-brown with distinct spine on each cone scale. Needles may sprout directly from bark, a unique trait that is part of pitch pine's fire adaptation.

Wildlife Value:

Cover and nest sites. Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals. Bark eaten by porcupines.

Uses:

Coastal planting, restoration of inland pine barrens.

Pine, red



Latin name:

Pinus resinosa

Height:

50 to 80 feet

Width:

30 to 40 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun; well-drained soil. Does well on sterile, sandy soils.

Physical Description:

Evergreen tree. Form rounded and conical with dense foliage when young, becoming more open with age. Needles dark-green, in bundles of two. Cone reddish-brown, 2 to 3 inches long, attached directly to branches, persistent.

Wildlife Value:

Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals. Bark eaten by porcupines.

Uses:

Christmas trees, lumber, pulpwood.

Pine, scotch



Latin name: *Pinus sylvestris*

Height: 30 to 60 feet

Width: 20 to 40 feet

Growth Rate: Medium

Site Requirements: Sun; well-drained soil.

Wildlife Value:

Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals. Bark eaten by porcupines.

Physical Description:

Evergreen tree. Foliage bluish-green, needles in bundles of two, 1½ inches to 3 inches long, thick and twisted. Bark red-brown, scaly when young, becoming grayer and furrowed with age.

Uses:

Christmas trees, windbreaks, pulpwood.

Pine, white



Latin name: *Pinus strobus*

Height: 60 to 100 feet

Width: 30 to 50 feet

Growth Rate: Medium to fast

Site Requirements: Sun, well-drained soil.

Physical Description:

Evergreen tree. Rounded conical shape with dense foliage when young, becoming more open with age. Foliage blueish-green, soft-looking. Needles in bundles of five, very thin, 3 to 5 inches long. Cones narrow and flexible with thick-tipped scales. Bark dark gray-brown, smooth when young, becoming rough and furrowed with age.

Wildlife Value:

Cover and nest sites, especially for larger birds.

Uses:

Lumber, pulpwood, windbreak. Used for furniture, paneling, and boat planking.

Conifer Species

(min. height 5")

Spruce, blue

(Minimum height 6" containerized stock)



Latin name: *Picea pungens*

Height: 50 to 75 feet

Width: 10 to 20 feet

Growth Rate: Slow to medium

Site Requirements: Full sun. Adaptable to many soil types, prefers moist, well-drained soil. Moderate tolerance to flooding and drought.

Wildlife Value:

Provides food and shelter for siskins, nuthatches, and crossbills.

Physical Description:

Evergreen tree. Native to western US. Shaped like a pyramid with a more cone-shaped crown. Needles are stiff, prickly (spine-like), bark is gray to red-brown.

Uses:

Provides privacy and a windbreak, often planted as a "privacy screen" along property lines.

Spruce, Norway



Latin name: *Picea abies*

Height: 60 to 100 feet

Width: 30 to 50 feet

Growth Rate: Fast to medium

Site Requirements: Sun to partial shade; moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates very wide range of soil types.

Wildlife Value:

Cover and nest sites. Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals.

Physical Description:

Evergreen conifer. Conical shape, older trees have long, upswept branches. Dark-green needles, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch long, four-sided with sharp tip. Cone red-brown, very large, 6 inches to 8 inches long, with thin, stiff scales.

Uses:

Lumber, windbreaks, pulpwood. Soft, light wood is good for musical instruments.

Spruce, white



Latin name:

Picea glauca

Height:

40 to 60 feet

Width:

15 to 20 feet

Growth Rate:

Medium

Site Requirements:

Sun; well-drained soil. Hardy to zone 2. Does not like shade.

Wildlife Value:

Cover and nest sites. Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals.

Physical Description:

Evergreen conifer tree. Full pyramidal shape when young, growing to tall, narrow, conical form. Foliage dull blue-green, pointing upward. Cones brown, with wavy scales.

Uses:

Christmas trees, lumber, windbreaks, pulpwood.

Larch spp.



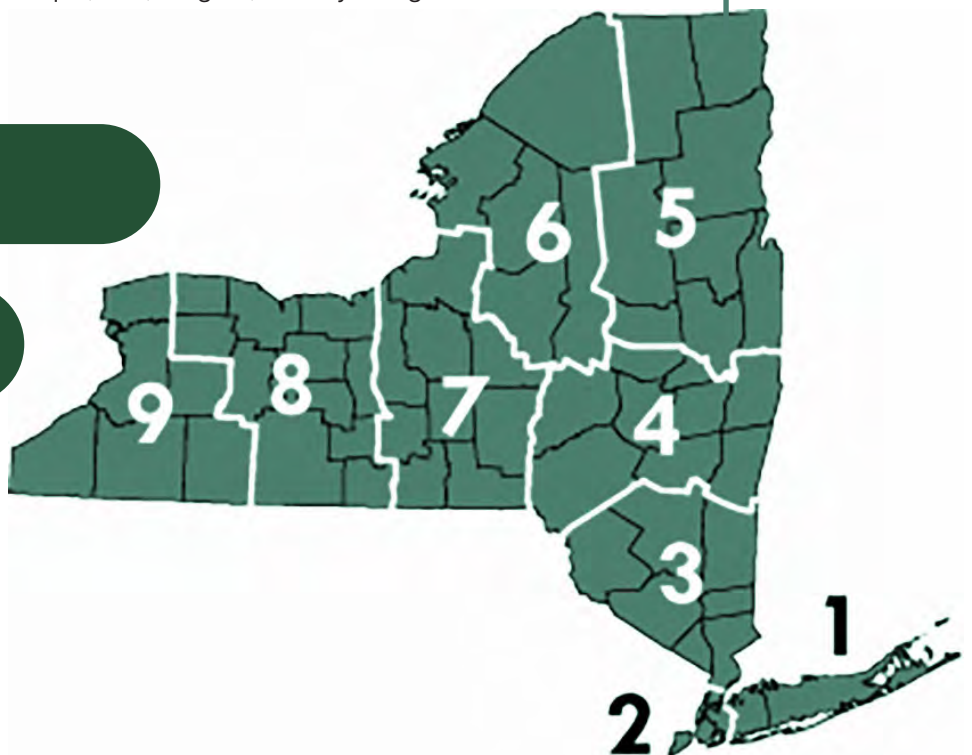
For technical advice on your planting project, contact your regional forestry office, or call the Tree Nursery at Saratoga, Monday–Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

YOUR NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONAL FORESTRY OFFICES

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3	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester Counties	845-256-3076
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State Tree Nursery at Saratoga
518-581-1439

Albany Central Office
518-402-9405



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