

2023 Native Tree & Shrub Sale Species List and Order Form

Important Dates

Orders Due

Wednesday, September 13, 2023

Pick-up Dates and Times

Friday, September 22, 2023

3:00 to 7:00 pm

Saturday, September 23, 2023

9:00 am to 12:00 pm

Pick up Location

4601 Paulson Road, Caledonia IL 61011

See map on back page.

Plant Sale Coordinator

Brian Hale 815.289.2384

treeandshrubsale@gmail.com

Some quantities are limited so order early.

Native Plant Resources

Online

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Council
<http://plants.usda.gov>

Lady Bird Johnson Wildlife Center website includes photos, descriptions and habitat.
www.wildflower.org

The Wild Plants of the Prairie State website includes approximately 600 species, with photos and information on distribution and habitat.
<https://inhs.illinois.edu/research/by-taxon/plants/>

Cornell University woody plant database helps you select the correct tree/shrub for your site.
woodyplants.cals.cornell.edu

Possibility Place Nursery provides photos and more information about the plants.
www.possibilityplace.com/

In Print

Native Trees for North American Landscapes.
An excellent book by Guy Sternberg with Jim Wilson.

Why Plant Native Trees and Shrubs?

Like native wildflowers, grasses, and sedges, native trees and shrubs thrive without much human intervention. They provide habitat for birds, butterflies, pollinators, and other wildlife. Trees clean the air we breathe, keep us cooler in the summer, and lessen the negative effects of heavy rainfalls. Additionally, native trees and shrubs add value to your property.

Native trees and shrubs have evolved for centuries in a locale to survive the conditions of that area. Native birds, butterflies, bees, and mammals have evolved with them and depend on them for food and shelter. Once established, native species require only occasional maintenance—no fertilizers, no pesticides or herbicides, no watering—plus they are beautiful and support wildlife. Many cultivars of native plants do not provide the best nutrition and often are not even appealing to the birds, butterflies, bees, and mammals of our region.

The trees and shrubs offered in this brochure are native to Winnebago and surrounding counties. Botanical and common names are listed with brief descriptions. We highly recommend that you choose plants that would best thrive in your particular soil, moisture, and sunlight conditions.

If there is a species you would like that is not on the list, or you want a larger size, please contact the sale coordinator, Brian Hale, for possible availability.

How to Choose Your Plants

In order for native plant species to survive without constant care and attention, it is important to match the plant requirements with the features of the location where you are planting them. Some species have very specific requirements, while others can adapt to a wider range of environments. Also, the needs for water and light can interact.

The *Growing Conditions Guide* in this brochure lists the best soil conditions and sun exposure for each species. For more information, enter the botanical name in your internet browser search engine. Researching more detailed information is highly recommended.



Quercus rubra

Wild Ones Mission

Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes promotes environmentally sound landscaping practices to preserve biodiversity through the preservation, restoration, and establishment of native plant communities

Trees

Celtis occidentalis – Hackberry

Full/part sun, partial shade. Dry mesic, mesic, moist mesic soil.
50-60' h x 40-60' w



In youth, Hackberry's branching habit is very unruly, numerous branches with leaders everywhere! When the tree reaches 3 inches in caliper, it looks very much like an elm. This is a very adaptable tree, growing in wet and dry soils in full sun, and does well as a street tree. The birds relish the purplish-black fruit.

Hackberry's growth rate is very fast in its youth and slows as it matures, but it should grow 20-25 feet in 10 years.

Malus ioensis – Prairie Crabapple

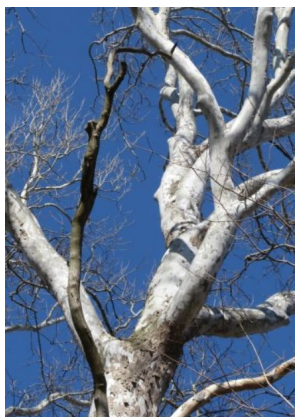
Full to part sun, partial shade. Dry mesic, mesic soil.
15-20' h x 10-20' w

Prairie Crabapple has light-pink flowers that grace natural areas in late April and early May. This tree has large green apples that are relished by wildlife during the winter. The tree will sucker and create a thicket and looks best in an informal border. Prairie Crabapple is susceptible to apple scab, a disease that increases early leaf defoliation.



Platanus occidentalis – Sycamore

Full sun to morning sun. Wet mesic to mesic soil.
55-80' h x 45-70' w



Sycamore is a large tree with magnificent white bark and one of the fastest growing and largest trees east of the Mississippi River. The white and brown bark dominates the fall and winter landscape. Sycamore trees may lose some leaves during a drought but will recover the following year. Anthracnose may kill young leaves in the spring, but new leaves will be produced. Some birds eat the seeds during the winter.

Prunus americana – American Plum

Full sun. Mesic to dry mesic soil.
15-20' h x 15-20' w

American Plum is a fast growing tree that will sucker freely to create thickets. White flowers grace the tree in April-May; the fall color is maroon-red. This is an excellent tree for naturalizing. The highly edible fruit has a sweet flesh and sour skin that makes excellent preserves. Bees, flies, and other insects are attracted to the flower's nectar.



Quercus bicolor – Swamp White Oak

Full sun. Wet to mesic soil.
50-80' h x 50-80' w



Swamp White Oak has a symmetrical, rounded head throughout its life. Its leaves have silvery undersides. This oak grows best in wet, flat woods where it can grow quite large. Drier soils can promote chlorosis and cause the tree to be susceptible to bullet gall, which is not damaging. Interesting bark adds to the winter landscape. This oak tolerates drought, salt, and soil compaction. Fall color is yellow to brown.

Swamp White Oak has a high wildlife value, attracting butterflies and their caterpillars, which then attract birds. The acorns are eaten by a range of birds and mammals. This tree can live 300 to 350 years.

Quercus macrocarpa – Bur Oak

Full sun. Wet mesic to dry mesic soil.
50-90' h x 50-90' w

Bur Oak is a massive, long-lived (400 years or more) tree that needs plenty of open space. It is a great tree for heavy soils and high pH, and is very drought tolerant. Bur Oak is bimodal, meaning it grows in uplands as well as bottomlands and is one of the fastest growing oaks, growing as much as 30 inches per year. Asymmetrical in youth, Bur Oaks become more symmetrical as they mature. Although the fall color is a dull tan, mature Bur Oaks have spectacular branching that stands out against the winter sky. The acorns are low in tannins and potentially edible.



***Quercus muehlenbergii* – Chinquapin Oak**

Full sun. All soils.
50-80' h x 50-60' w



Chinkapin (Chinquapin) is the most adaptable of the oaks and grows in most soil types; even shallow soil. It does well as a street tree because of its tolerance of high pH and drought resistance. This oak has an unusual leaf shape and a nice yellow to light-orange fall color. It is a more rapidly growing oak at an

average of two feet per year. Numerous lepidoptera caterpillars feed on the leaves, as do a variety of other insects and gall wasps. The small acorns are not messy and are eaten by a range of wildlife.

***Quercus rubra* – Red Oak**

Full sun to partial shade. Moist mesic to mesic soil.
50-80' h x 40-80' w

Red Oak is one of the most shade-tolerant of the oaks, making it a good choice to plant under existing trees. The trunk is very straight. This oak can be used as a street tree but it does much better in good garden soil and light shade. Very hardy for our climate. Fall color is an outstanding red. Red Oak can live 250 to 500 years. In addition to numerous lepidoptera caterpillars that feed on the leaves, the acorns are eaten by many mammals and birds.



***Aronia melanocarpa* – Black Chokeberry**

Full sun. Mesic, moist mesic soil.
6-10' h x 4-10' w

The common name "chokeberry" accurately describes the taste of the berries, even the birds don't eat them until late fall when they become less tart. Black Chokeberry produces white blooms in late April/early May and black fruit in August. Fall color is a vibrant red-orange. Black Chokeberry's primary habitat is in the swamp, but it will do great in good garden soil. Does best in full to half-day sun.



***Asimina triloba* – Pawpaw**

Full sun to partial shade. Mesic, moist mesic, wet soil.
10-25' h x 10-20 w



Pawpaw blooms in early spring, producing deep purple flowers that hang like velvety bells; their unusual scent attracts beetles and flies (these are the main pollinators). The fall fruit grows to about six inches long and is extremely rich and edible. The Pawpaw shrub can grow in more than half-day sun, but is best planted in part

shade with protection from south and west sun. More than one tree is needed for cross-pollination and good fruit set.

Shrubs

***Amorpha fruticosa* – False Indigo**

Full sun. Mesic, moist mesic, wet soil.
6-8' h x 6-8' w

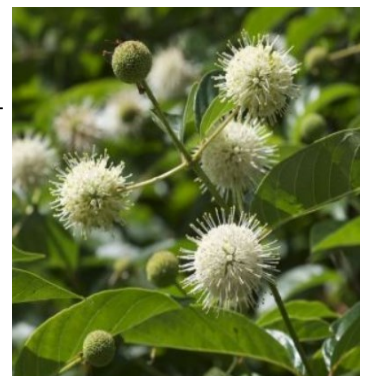


A shrub of the wetland and flood plains, False Indigo also does well in good garden soil with full sun. Unique flower spikes are 3-6 inches long that are purple-blue with orange in color and spectacular when blooming in June. Tends to be irregular in shape and can get leggy if not cut to the ground every third or fourth year. False Indigo is a nitrogen fixer, which makes it a helpful addition to sites that have nutrient poor soils.

***Cephalanthus occidentalis* – Buttonbush**

Full sun. Wet to mesic soil.
8-15' h x 8-12' w

Buttonbush is a shrub of marshes, wetlands, and flood plains but grows well in good garden soil; however, it does not tolerate dry soil. Easy to grow, even in shallow standing water. The fragrant, showy flowers bloom in the summer and are a favorite of bees, butterflies, and occasionally ruby-throated hummingbirds. The nutlets are eaten by many water birds. The leaves are glossy but do not have significant fall color. Buttonbush can be pruned back to nearly the ground in the spring to revitalize its growth.



***Cornus racemosa* – Gray Dogwood**

Full sun to partial shade. Wet to dry soil.
6-12' h x 5-8' w



Gray dogwood has white flowers in May; the nectar and pollen attract a wide variety of insects including bees, flies and butterflies. Attractive white berries on red panicles are highly desirable to birds in autumn. Fall color is maroon-red which lasts for two weeks. This is a great plant to mass in shrub borders. It easily suckers

and forms thickets for animal habitat. Note: Gray Dogwood needs room to spread.

***Corylus americana* – American Hazelnut**

Full sun to light shade. Moist to dry-mesic soil.
6-12' h x 10-12' w

American Hazelnut is a dense, mound-shaped, thicket-forming shrub. Yellowish-brown catkins are showy in late winter and early spring and attract a variety of wildlife. Nuts are quickly eaten by squirrels



and chipmunks and attract larger seed-eating birds in the fall. Fall color varies from bright yellow to deep wine-red.

***Diervilla lonicera* – Northern Bush Honeysuckle**

Full to partial sun. Moist, well-drained soil.
2-3' h x 2-5' w



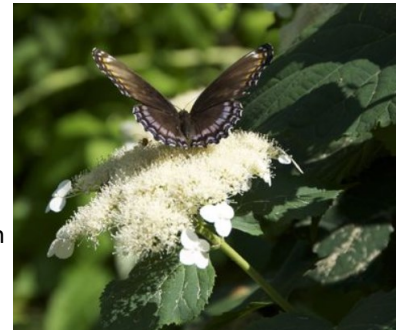
Northern Bush Honeysuckle grows commonly in the north woods of the Great Lakes region. It is low growing and spreads by underground runners to form thickets. Attractive yellow and orange, honeysuckle-shaped flowers attract bees and butterflies in the spring.

In the fall the dense dark green foliage turns yellow-orange, then purple. The fruit capsules are eaten by many songbirds. Northern Bush Honeysuckle prefers light shade and moist soil but can tolerate dry, rocky conditions.

***Hydrangea arborescens* – Smooth Hydrangea**

Full-partial sun, partial shade to shade. Mesic, moist-mesic soil.
3-6' h x 3-8' w

Smooth Hydrangea is one of the best shade tolerant plants for this region and is typically found in open woods, shaded wetlands, and along woodland streams. White corymbs bloom in June and July. Can form colonies, but not aggressively. Use Smooth Hydrangea to indicate



when to water because it is one of the first to wilt. The flowers make lovely dried arrangements.

***Physocarpus opulifolius* – Ninebark**

Full sun to partial shade. Moist mesic to dry mesic soil.
8-12' h x 8-15' w



Ninebark is a very durable large shrub for borders in sun to part shade. The bark and seed display make this shrub a stand-out. Ninebark blooms pink to white in June in umbel-like clusters. Exfoliating bark exposes a cinnamon-brown inner bark. The flowers provide nectar and pollen to a wide variety of insects.

***Ribes americanum* – Wild Black Currant**

Full to partial sun to partial shade. Consistently moist soil.
3-5' h x 3-6' w

Wild Black Currant does well in shade, such as under older oaks and other trees. The fruit is edible to both animals and humans when it ripens in July. In the fall, the leaves turn a lovely red and orange and plants in full sun will range from deep purple to almost black.



2023 Native Tree and Shrub Sale Order Form

Important Information

Orders Due	Wednesday, September 13, 2023
Pick-up Dates and Times	Friday, September 22, 2023 3:00 to 7:00 pm Saturday, September 23, 2023 9:00 am to 12:00 pm
Pick-up Location	Paulson Farm 4601 Paulson Road Caledonia, IL 61011 See map on the back page
Sale Coordinator	Brian Hale 815.289.2384 treeandshrubsale@gmail.com

Committee Use Only

Customer Name	
Order Number	
Filled By	
Notes	
Customer Accepted Signature	

Quick Survey

Please check one:

- ☐ I am a member / I am joining now
 ☐ I am a former member
 ☐ I am not a member

For non-members, how did you hear about this sale? Check all that apply.

- ☐ Word of mouth
 ☐ Email from Wild Ones
 ☐ Wild Ones website
 ☐ Newspaper
 ☐ Other:

Your Information

Please Print Clearly

Name			
Address			
City, State, Zip			
Phone Number (s)	Mobile:	Home:	
Email			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if you are not a member and have not received our chapter newsletter in the past two years and would like three complimentary issues. Electronic versions will be sent.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if you are not a member and would like to receive information about our other native plant sales. Electronic versions will be sent unless otherwise requested.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if you would like to receive information about Wild Ones membership.			

Method of Payment

- ☐ Mail check, payable to **Wild Ones – Rock River Valley Chapter**, to
 Brian Hale
 1340 Bailey Road
 Sycamore, IL 60178-3062
- ☐ Send me a PayPal® invoice by email and I will use my own credit card.
 (A 3% transaction fee will be added)



Continue on back of this form

2023 Tree and Shrub Sale Order Form


Please Print Clearly and Check Total Cost Carefully. Plants come in 5 gallon pots or as noted.

Botanical and Common Name	Qty	Cost	Total Cost
TREES			
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Hackberry		\$40	
<i>Malus ioensis</i> Prairie Crabapple		\$40	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> Sycamore		\$40	
<i>Prunus americana</i> American Plum		\$40	
<i>Quercus bicolor</i> Swamp White Oak		\$40	
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Bur Oak		\$40	
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Chinquapin Oak		\$40	
<i>Quercus rubra</i> Red Oak		\$40	
SHRUBS			
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> False Indigo		\$35	
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> Black Chokeberry		\$35	

Botanical and Common Name	Qty	Cost	Total Cost
SHRUBS			
<i>Asimina triloba</i> Pawpaw (one gallon)		\$35	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> Buttonbush		\$35	
<i>Cornus racemosa</i> Gray Dogwood		\$35	
<i>Corylus americana</i> American Hazelnut		\$35	
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i> Northern Bush Honeysuckle		\$35	
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> Smooth Hydrangea		\$35	
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> Ninebark		\$35	
<i>Ribes americanum</i> Wild Black Currant		\$35	
<i>Sambucus nigra var. canadensis</i> Elderberry		\$35	
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Snowberry		\$35	
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> Coralberry		\$35	
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> Nannyberry Viburnum (one gallon)		\$35	

Looking for a Tree or Shrub That's Not in This Brochure?

We gladly accept orders for other plants offered by our vendor, Possibility Place Nursery. Browse their website at <http://www.possibilityplace.com>, and tell our sale coordinator what you want and we will try to get it for you. We will contact you about species availability. Enter your special order plants below, including size.

Name and Size of Plant Species	Quantity	Cost	Total Cost
	Qty of Plants		Cost of Plants
TOTALS FOR ENTIRE ORDER 			\$

Thank you for your order! We recommend that you make a copy of this form for your records.

***Sambucus nigra var. canadensis* – Elderberry**

Full/partial sun, partial shade. Dry mesic, mesic, moist mesic.
8-12' h x 6-8' w



Elderberry has showy displays of small flowers that mass together in 6-12 inch wide flat-topped cymes in June. The sweet, edible purple-black fruit is relished by birds and humans from August to September. If the plant gets too large for an area, it may be cut to the

ground in March and will still flower the same year. A great plant for shrub borders that have at least half-day sun.

***Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* – Coralberry**

Full sun to partial shade. Dry mesic to mesic soil.
2'-4' h x 3'-4' w

Coralberry is a medium-sized shrub that spreads easily by suckers. It can tolerate almost any soil. White flowers in summer are followed by red berries in fall that can persist into winter. More than one plant may be required to produce berries. Coralberry is a good choice for a woodland garden. Coralberry may be browsed by deer.



***Symphoricarpos albus* – Snowberry**

Full/partial sun, partial shade. Dry mesic, mesic, moist soil.
3-4' h x 5-6' w

Snowberry has large white berries that persist for most of the winter. Birds will eat the fruit as an emergency food in the wintertime. Snowberry matures to just 3 feet or less in height and will grow in dry shade under oak trees, which are both rare and highly sought out characteristics among those who landscape with native plants.



This plant will sucker and create a thicket under ideal conditions.

***Viburnum lentago* – Nannyberry Viburnum**

Partial sun, partial shade. Mesic, moist mesic, wet soil.
10' h x 6' w



Nannyberry is a large, vase-shaped shrub that has beautiful white flowers in May. The shrub develops dark blue fruit in the fall that birds love. Fall color is a fabulous maroon-red. Nannyberry is highly adaptable to all soil types and is an excellent plant for shrub borders, though it tends to be leggy. Lower-

growing shrubs and/or native forbs should be planted in front of Nannyberry shrubs.

Growing Conditions Guide

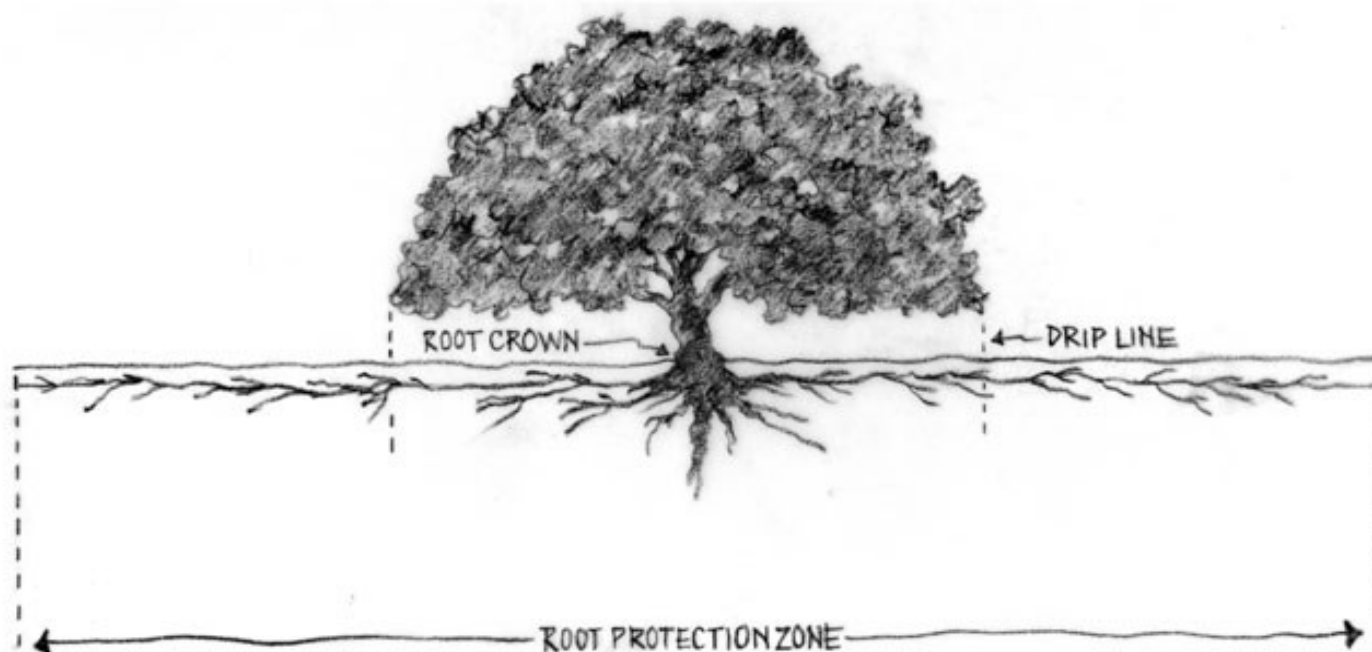
Use this guide to help you select the trees and shrubs that best match the conditions where they will be planted.

Range of Soil Moisture

Wet	Soggy or marshy most of the year.
Wet Mesic	Medium moist to soggy most of the year.
Mesic	Medium moist. Typical garden soil.
Dry Mesic	Medium dry. Well-drained but retains some moisture.
Dry	Excessively drained. Usually sandy or gravelly soil.

Range of Sun Exposure

Full Sun	Six hours or more of unfiltered sun.
Part Shade	Some direct sun. Less intense early morning or late afternoon sun.
Shade	Varies from light shade to dense shade with little or no direct sun.



Protecting Trees and Shrubs

The root protection zone lies immediately under a tree, between the drip lines, and just beyond the extent of its crown (2-3 times as tall as the tree). It is intended to help avoid damage to the tree's rooting system.

Newly planted trees and shrubs should be protected from traffic and animals until they are established.

After becoming established, protect plant material from chemicals (lawn services and winter weather salt), compaction (construction and parking), and weather (proper pruning can reduce damage from breaking or other tree injury).

Planting Trees and Shrubs (Excerpted from *Growing a Greener World* and *Possibility Place*)

Dig the hole two times wider than the root ball. The depth should allow the tree or shrub to be 1 to 2 inches above the surrounding grade. The plant will settle into the hole after it has been planted.

Remove all covering material such as rope, burlap, nylon bag, and “cap” (white nylon on the bottom of the ball).

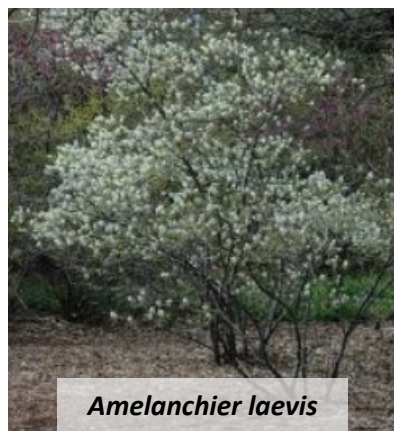
Break up the root structure—use your hand to shave off some of the soil to loosen the roots so they can begin to grow laterally.

Backfill the hole with the native soil—do not amend with bagged soil or fertilizer. Backfill halfway then remove air pockets by spraying a water stream all round the rootball. Then continue to backfill with native soil. Avoid stamping on the soil.

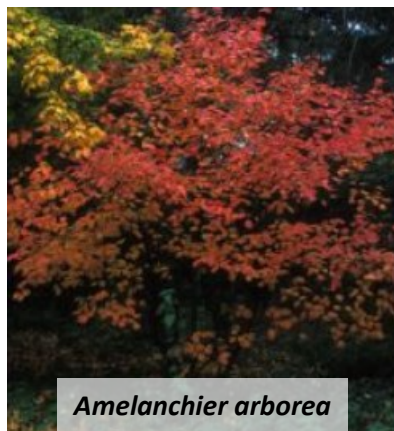
Mulch should be spread around the tree or shrub in a ring that is 3 feet in diameter and 2 to 3 inches deep. Spread the mulch evenly and avoid donuts and volcanoes (piling mulch around the trunk). Use coarse mulch or wood chips to protect the roots from cold winters and hot summers.

Watering is essential. After the plant is in the ground, it should be watered in, about 5 gallons; do this twice. After that, water 10–15 gallons a week for every week we don't get an inch of rain. Do this over the next 8 to 12 weeks during the growing season.

Brian Hale, our chapter tree and shrub sale coordinator, has been growing two species of Serviceberries from bare roots: *Amelanchier laevis* and *Amelanchier arborea*. These young trees will be available at the pickup location on a first come, first served basis for \$20.00 each. Funds collected will be donated to the chapter.



Amelanchier laevis



Amelanchier arborea

*Two
Extra Shrub
Species!*

About Rock River Valley WO Chapter

Wild Ones is a national not-for-profit organization with local chapters that teach about the many benefits of growing native plants in people's yards. To keep on top of events and news in the native plant world, members receive the Wild Ones Journal, a bimonthly national magazine, as well as our monthly chapter newsletter. New memberships also includes the New Member Wild Ones Handbook, a great resource for native gardeners. Household membership is \$40 a year and is tax deductible.

The Rock River Valley Chapter is the second largest and one of most active Wild Ones' chapters, with nearly 200 memberships. We have expert speakers at our monthly programs, which are free and open to the public, as well as special programs, events, and services for members only. For more information about joining, contact our membership chair at worrvmembership@gmail.com. You can also visit our chapter website at www.WildOnesRRVC.org. Snap the QR code to the right with your smart phone to access the chapter's website to learn more about meetings and events, read newsletters, and find links to informative references.

Plant Health

We make every effort to ensure the trees and shrubs you receive are healthy at the time of delivery. However, Wild Ones RRVC cannot guarantee plant viability after they leave our possession.

Credits

All images and descriptions used in this brochure, unless otherwise noted, are used by permission and courtesy of Possibility Place Nursery.



Native Plant Sales—An Important Part of the Wild Ones Mission

The Wild Ones Rock River Valley Chapter holds two plant sales each year: Prairie/Woodland Sale and Tree and Shrub Sale. These sales make available a great selection of native plants that are seldom found locally. The proceeds fund educational activities including our excellent monthly educational programs. Please visit the website www.WildOnesRRVC.org to learn more about Wild Ones and the meetings at which the public is cordially invited.



Brian Hale, Tree and Shrub Sale Coordinator
 1340 Bailey Road
 Sycamore, IL 60178-3062

2023 Wild Ones Native Tree and Shrub Sale

- Affordable prices
- Special orders welcomed
- Attract and support wildlife
- Increase property value
- Support Wild Ones mission

Tree and Shrub Sale Pickup Location

Refer to the following map and make note that Paladin Parkway, going north from East Riverside Blvd., becomes Paulson Road. The pickup location is on the NE corner of Paulson and Orth Roads. Watch for Wild Ones sale signs.

