



2024 Native Tree & Shrub Sale Species List and Order Form

Why Plant Native Trees and Shrubs?

This year our selection of over 20 species will focus on early flowering trees and shrubs that are appealing to both humans and pollinators. Most importantly, many of these early flowers offer an important source of nectar and pollen for bees and other emerging pollinators. Planting native trees and shrubs effectively replaces non-native ornamentals such as Callery Pear, which has become invasive in our area.

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 rainfall. Additionally, native trees and shrubs add value to your property.



Prunus americana

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.

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.

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.

Important Dates

Orders Due

Friday, September 13, 2024

Pick-up Dates and Times

Friday, September 27, 2024

3:00 to 7:00 pm

Saturday, September 28, 2024

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

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 dozens of 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.

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 - 9

Asimina triloba – Pawpaw

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



Pawpaw is a small tree or large shrub that 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. This Pawpaw 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.

Celtis occidentalis – Hackberry

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

In youth, Hackberry's branching habit can be somewhat straggly—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.



Crataegus mollis – Downy Hawthorn

Full sun to part sun. Moist to mesic soil.
20-35' h x 20-40' w



Downy Hawthorn blooms profusely in mid-April before its leaves appear and is one of the earliest hawthorns to bloom. Fall color is a dull red. It is adaptable to full sun and part-shade sites in mesic to poor soils. This is a picturesque tree in the winter landscape—but does have long thorns. Fruits attract game birds, insect pollinators, migrant birds, nesting birds, and songbirds. Can be prone to cedar rust diseases.

Malus ioensis – Prairie Crabapple

Full to part sun to part 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.

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 flowers' 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.

Shrubs - 15

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 part shade. Moist mesic to mesic soil.
50-80' h x 40-80' w

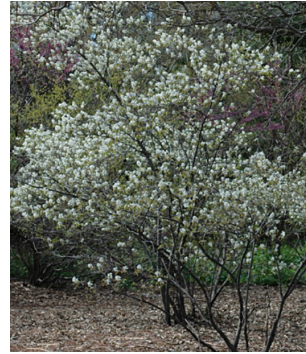


Red Oak is one of the most shade-tolerant of the oaks, making it a good choice to plant under existing trees. The trunk is very straight. This oak can be used as a street tree but it does much better in good garden soil and light shade. Very hardy for our climate. Fall color is an outstanding red. Red 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.

Amelanchier laevis – Allegheny Serviceberry

Full to part sun to part shade. Mesic to moist mesic soil.
6-25' h x 8-20' w



Serviceberry is a very elegant Juneberry. The white flowers bloom a little later than the other Juneberries and have a fuzzy appearance to them. The somewhat smaller stature and very nice spring flowers make this a perfect plant for smaller urban yards. Serviceberry is a host plant for Red-Spotted Purple and Viceroy butterflies. Other butterflies and insects

nectar at the blooms. Fruits are eaten by songbirds and can be made into jam.

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. False Indigo blooms in June with unique 3-6-inch purple-blue and orange spikes. This shrub 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.



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.

***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

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**

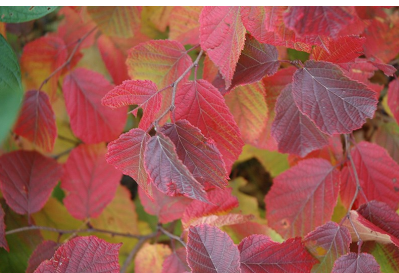
Full sun to part shade. Wet to dry soil.
6-12' h x 5-8' w

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



Ninebark is a very durable large, vase-shaped 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 showy flowers provide nectar and pollen to a wide variety of insects. Ninebark can be used as an attractive specimen shrub.

2024 Native Tree and Shrub Sale Order Form

Important Information

Orders Due	Friday, September 13, 2024
Pick-up Dates and Times	Friday, September 27, 2024 3:00 to 7:00 pm Saturday, September 28, 2024 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
 504 Oak Meadows Drive
 Oregon, IL 61061
- 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

2024 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 (9)			
<i>Asimina triloba</i> Pawpaw (one gallon pot)		\$35	
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Hackberry		\$45	
<i>Crataegus mollis</i> Downy Hawthorn (one gallon pot)		\$35	
<i>Malus ioensis</i> Prairie Crabapple		\$45	
<i>Prunus americana</i> American Plum		\$45	
<i>Quercus bicolor</i> Swamp White Oak		\$45	
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Bur Oak		\$45	
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Chinquapin Oak		\$45	
<i>Quercus rubra</i> Red Oak		\$45	
SHRUBS (15)			
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> Allegheny Serviceberry (one gallon pot)		\$35	
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> False Indigo		\$40	

Botanical and Common Name	Qty	Cost	Total Cost
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> Black Chokeberry		\$40	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> Buttonbush		\$40	
<i>Cornus racemosa</i> Gray Dogwood		\$40	
<i>Corylus americana</i> American Hazelnut		\$40	
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i> Northern Bush Honeysuckle		\$40	
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> Smooth Hydrangea		\$40	
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> Ninebark		\$40	
<i>Ribes americanum</i> Wild Black Currant		\$40	
<i>Salix humilis</i> Prairie Willow		\$40	
<i>Sambucus nigra var. canadensis</i> Elderberry		\$40	
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Snowberry		\$40	
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> Coralberry		\$40	
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> Nannyberry Viburnum (one gallon pot)		\$35	

Looking for a Species 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.

Special Order Species Name and Size Request	Special Order Qty	Special Order Cost	Special Order Total Cost
TOTALS FOR ENTIRE ORDER	Qty of Plants		Cost of Plants
			\$

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

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

Full to part sun to part 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. Flowers attract bumblebees and other bees.

***Symphoricarpos albus* – Snowberry**

Full to part sun to part 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.

***Salix humilis* – Prairie Willow**

Full to part sun. Moist to dry mesic.
2-8' h x 3-5' w

Prairie Willow is an early-blooming, dwarf willow that can be found in a range of habitats throughout Illinois. It is unique among willows of our area in that it can tolerate drier growing conditions as well as moist sites. Prairie Willow is a fast-growing classic savanna shrub, forming colonies in ideal conditions. As a keystone species, Prairie Willow attracts several pollinators in the spring and hosts a range of butterflies.



***Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* – Coralberry**

Full sun to part 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.



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

Full to part sun to part 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. Elderberry is a great plant for shrub borders that have at least half-day sun.

***Viburnum lentago* – Nannyberry Viburnum**

Part sun to 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

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

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.

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 the 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.

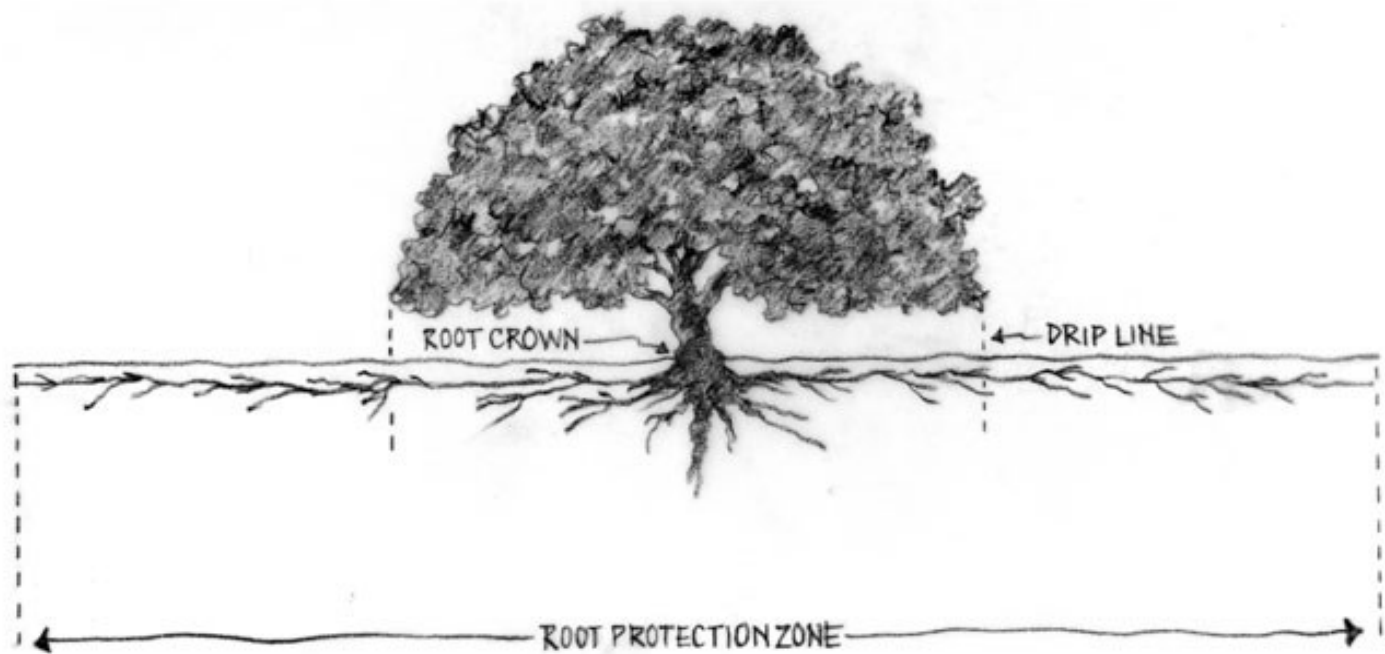
Credits

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.



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 to 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.



Rock River Valley

Brian Hale, Tree and Shrub Sale Coordinator
504 Oak Meadows Drive
Oregon, IL 61061

2024 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.

