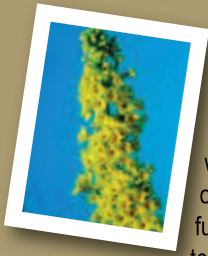
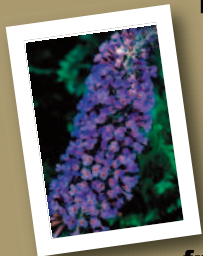


Butterfly Bushes



Honeycomb (potted)

The attractive creamy yellow flowers are clear in color with no purple as you get with 'Sungold'. The blooms are variable with some panicles having globose balls of flowers, and sometimes the blooms are fuller, more typical of *Buddleia davidii*. Better habit and more refined than 'Sun Gold'.



Ellen's Blue (potted)

This is one great plant! It has perhaps the deepest, truest blue of any cultivar. The blooms are of good size and held up well and well distributed around the plant. It has wonderful silver gray foliage too.

Butterfly Bushes are fragrant, colorful and they attract butterflies. Treat them like a perennial ; cut back heavily in the spring for better flowering.

Dwarf Rhododendron



Bright Pink (potted)

This is a semi-dwarf rhododendron that will reach a mature height and spread 3 to 6 feet. It's light pink flowers bloom in late April or early May. Dark green evergreen foliage turns plum purple in the fall. This rhododendron has a very compact growth habit.

Lavender (potted)

This is a semi-dwarf rhododendron that will reach a mature height and spread 3 to 6 feet. Small bright lavender pink flowers in grow in early spring with small evergreen foliage. This rhododendron has a compact growth habit and will not get out of hand. It is good for under low windows.

Rhododendrons are often valued in landscaping for their structure, size, flowers, and the fact that many of them are evergreen. Be aware that rhododendron are toxic to some grazing animals, including horses.

Other Products Available

Bluebird Houses

This handmade bluebird house comes from the hands of Union Local High School students, serving their class as a fundraising opportunity.

Tree Protectors

Save the seedlings from deer, rabbits, and other wildlife by utilizing sturdy tree protectors. Watch the trees grow with little or no maintenance. Just make sure to keep them watered.

Fertilizer Tablets

Fertilizer tablets are great for transplanting bare root or container tree seedlings in addition to feeding well-rooted liners of shrubs, trees, and vines usually grown in 3 - to 6- inch

pots and for 1-gallon size plants. Use one tablet per seedling.



Tree Planting Bars

Designed by high-production tree planting contractors, this dibble's beveled arrow point, light weight, and shorter length allow for fast and easy tree planting. Dibble bar is approximately 2 lbs. lighter and 2-1/8" shorter than standard dibble

bars. Works well in a variety of soils, especially light to medium and moist soils. Blade is 3"W x 11-7/8"L x 3/8" thick. Total length of dibble is 35-7/8".

2-DAY SALE CONSERVATION SEEDLINGS



APRIL 16 & 17, 2009

Sale Hours: Noon – 7:00 p.m.

Belmont Soil & Water Conservation District

1119 East Main Street

Barnesville, Ohio 43713

Phone: 740-425-1100 Ext. 3

www.BelmontSWCD.org

ABSOLUTELY NO PRE-ORDERS ACCEPTED.

Seedlings are quality stock.

Belmont SWCD offers no guarantee of survival.

Plant seedlings ASAP after purchase.

LIMITED QUANTITIES AVAILABLE.

First Come, First Served

Hardwood Seedlings

black cherry

Black Cherry is a rapidly growing woodland tree common throughout all of Ohio. Its small fruits are relished by birds and mammals as a food source in late summer. This tree may grow to 60 feet tall by 30 feet wide (or larger) when it is found in an open field. It prefers deep, moist, rich, well-drained soils of variable pH under full sun to partial sun conditions, but tolerated relatively dry, poor soils as well.

black walnut

Black walnut is a rapidly growing tree is most common in moist bottomland throughout Ohio. This tree may easily grow to 70 feet tall by 70 feet wide when it is found in the open. It prefers deep, moist, rich, well-drained soils under sunny conditions, especially the bottomlands of rivers and streams. It also tolerates relatively dry, poor soils, but with a significantly reduced growth rate. Black walnut grows in full sun to partial sun.

butternut

Butternut, also known as White Walnut, is slower growing than black walnut and much less frequently encountered than its well-known cousin. Butternut prefers moist bottomlands and ravines like Black Walnut, but its lightweight wood is beige-pink in color and is not nearly as sought-out for making veneer and furniture. It may mature at 60 feet tall by 50 feet wide when it is found in the open. Butternut prefers deep, moist, rich, well-drained soils under sunny conditions, especially the bottomlands of rivers and creeks. It also performs reasonably well in relatively dry, rocky soils, especially those with limestone outcrops in higher pH soils. Butternut grows in full sun to partial sun, and is found in zones 3 to 7.

Chinese chestnut

Chinese Chestnut, a native of China and Korea, is planted today for the production of its chestnuts, which serve as a replacement for those from American Chestnut, which was devastated by Chestnut blight in the 1900's. This species is marginally cold hardy in Ohio and is susceptible to the blight. Chinese Chestnut is cold-hardy throughout eastern North America, including all of Ohio, and resistant to blight. Its flowers are extremely noxious and ill-smelling when it is in bloom in early summer. Chinese Chestnut reaches 50 feet tall and 50 feet wide when found in the open. Chinese Chestnut prefers moist, acidic, well-drained soils in full sun, but adapts to dry soils of variable pH in full sun to partial sun.

Northern pecan

Northern pecan produces nuts smaller than southern varieties with same excellent flavor. Grows to a height between 70' and 90' tall. Pecan is flood-tolerant and can withstand seasonal flooding. Once the taproot is established in 3 to 4 years, the tree can grow 2-3 ft. in a year. Trees can tolerate clay as well as

sandy soils and grow best in heavier soils with high organic content. Pecans can grow to 150 ft. in the wild, but under cultivation, trees are broad spreading, reaching up to 70 ft. Two are required for maximum nut production.

Ohio buckeye

Ohio Buckeye, the state tree of Ohio, is found primarily as an understory tree in the western half of Ohio, where the soils are more alkaline in pH. However, it is scattered throughout the eastern half of the state. Trees found in the open may reach 60 feet tall by 30 feet wide, but as a native understory it is often half that size. Ohio Buckeye prefers moist, well-drained soils of variable pH that are rich and deep, in partially sunny to partially shaded conditions. It adapts to average soils that are occasionally dry, but moderate to heavy leaf scorch will develop by mid summer, especially when sited in full sun. Ohio Buckeye prefers shady conditions in its youth, but grows in full sun to full shade from youth through maturity.

Persimmon

This tree is primarily known for its ripened fruits, when provide food for animals and humans alike in mid- to late autumn. Persimmon may reach 50 feet tall by 30 feet wide when found in the open, sometimes with root suckers that cause it to form colonies or groves. Persimmon is quite adaptable to a variety of soil, moisture, and polluted conditions. It prefers moist, well-drained, average soils of various pH's, but easily adapts to poor, rocky, clay, sandy, or even organic soils, of dry or moist constitution. It will not tolerate wet sites, but it can survive on thin soils or strip-mined soils.

red oak

The tough, heavy wood of red oak has a reddish-orange coloration. It is an important hardwood for the Ohio timber industry, involved in the production of beams, railroad ties, furniture, flooring, and other usages. It is also noted for its brick-red autumn color and its rapid and vigorous growth rate. Its large acorns mature early in the season, thus providing a source of food by late summer and throughout autumn and winter for many forms of wildlife. It may reach 60 feet tall by 70 feet wide when found in the open under urban landscape conditions and it may grow taller and more massive in the wild. Red Oak prefers moist, deep, rich, well-drained soils of slightly acidic pH. It thrives in full sun to partial sun (but is shade tolerant in youth).

sawtooth oak

Sawtooth Oak, native to Japan, China, and Korea, is a species introduced because of its rapid establishment and heavy fruit production at an early age. Large birds (crows, bluejays, turkeys), squirrels, deer, racoons, opossums, and other mammals love the large, abundant crops of acorns. Sawtooth Oak prefers moist,



well-drained, acidic soils of moderate fertility, but adapts well to relatively poor, dry soils of neutral or slightly alkaline pH. It thrives in full sun to partial sun. The Sawtooth Oak tends to retain its spreading lower branches moreso as compared to other Oaks.

white oak

White Oak is found throughout all of Ohio in habitats ranging from dry forests and fields to mesic woodlands and downslopes. Its canopy is more spreading than most other trees in closely-packed mature forests or in open fields. Its fall color is often reddish-brown to reddish-purple, one of the best Oaks in this regard. White Oak acorns are relatively large and often borne in great abundance. It may reach 80 feet tall by 100 feet wide at maturity, when found in the open. White Oak prefers rich, deep, moist, well-drained, acidic soils, but adapts well to dry and average soils that are neutral to slightly alkaline in pH. It thrives in full sun to partial sun (but is shade tolerant in youth).

Conifer Seedlings

Colorado blue spruce

Colorado Spruce is planted throughout the Ohio as an ornamental evergreen. Most trees easily reach 50 feet tall by 25 feet wide at the base. This spruce prefers moist, acidic soils that may be organic, sandy, or loamy; the soils must not be poorly drained or wet. It is also adaptable to a variety of less than favorable conditions, including poor, clay, rocky, dry soils of acidic, neutral, or alkaline pH. It survives under seasonal drought once it is established, and takes well to city pollution.

white pine

White Pine easily grows to 80 feet tall by 40 feet wide (or larger) under optimum conditions, with a rapid growth rate. Its shape is upright pyramidal when young, but becomes irregular with maturity. The very straight trunk of White Pine is punctuated by a whorl of lateral branches every one to two feet. From this sequential arrangement, a close approximation of the age of the tree can be determined.