



### **BLACK CHOKEBERRY** (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Black chokeberry is an adaptable and hardy native shrub that tolerates a variety of soil textures, densities, pH and moisture conditions.

In spring, it has showy white flower clusters. In autumn, leaves change from green to vibrant tones of red, orange and purple.

Black chokeberry fruit are edible although the fruit is too astringent to eat raw. The high-antioxidant fruit is used in baking and to make jams, jellies, syrup, tea, juice and wine.

Fruit can persist into winter and serves as a food source for birds and other wildlife.

Because of its suckering habit and tolerance of wet soils, this species is typically used in mass plantings, naturalized and woodland gardens, windbreaks and excessively wet soils and for erosion control.



### **RIVER BIRCH (*Betula nigra*)**

River birch is a fast-growing shade tree. It is popular for its ornamental peeling bark.

As a landscape plant, it can be grown as a single-stem tree or in a multi-stemmed clump of three or more. It is also effective for streamside plantings.

It transplants easily and is tolerant of a wide variety of soils.

Seeds, buds, and catkins are eaten by many birds and small mammals.



### **RED MAPLE** (*Acer rubrum*)

Red maple establishes easily and grows quickly. Red maple prefers sun and grows best in moist, well-drained soils. However, it tolerates a wide range of site conditions.

It is highly valued as a landscape tree for its flowers and fall foliage that lights up autumn landscapes. The dense canopy of red maples provide shade during late spring, summer and fall.

Red maples provide nest site for many birds. Seeds, buds, and twigs eaten by many mammals. Maples are exceptional trees for supporting pollinators and insects eaten by songbirds.



### **AMERICAN CRANBERRY (*Viburnum trilobum*)**

American cranberry is really a *Viburnum*, a genus of deciduous shrubs. This species grows 8-12 feet tall. The bark is gray and rough and has a scaly texture. The stems arch and are very dense, and the twigs are reddish-brown.

American cranberry prefers sun and moist well-drained soil.

In May this plant has white flowers. From September through February it has bright red fruit.

Uses for this species include hedges, windbreaks, riparian plantings, and for wildlife habitat. The fruit can be used for jelly and is great for attracting birds.



### **ELDERBERRY** (*Sambucus canadensis*)

Elderberry is a pretty deciduous multi-stemmed shrub that grows 5-12 feet tall.

Elderberry bears large clusters of small white or cream-colored flowers in late spring; these are followed by clusters of small black, blue-black, or red berries (rarely yellow or white).

Berries are bland but edible and sweet and can be made into sauce, jam or wine.

The dense roots and rhizomes make it useful for soil stabilization and erosion controls on moist sites including streambanks.

It provides food and cover for birds and small animals.



### **RED OSIER DOGWOOD** (*Cornus stolonifera*)

Red osier dogwood is a woody deciduous shrub generally 7-9 feet tall. The bark, twigs, and leaves are bright green in spring through summer and then turn reddish to purple in fall. After the leaves have fallen the deep burgundy branches add color to the winter landscape.

Red osier dogwood prefers wet soils but can be used for landscaping if well-mulched in rich soils.

Flowering occurs from June to August. Flowers are white.

This species has white berries that are smooth on the faces and furrowed on the sides. Berries are not considered edible.

Red osier dogwood is often planted as an ornamental shrub because of its bright fall foliage and stem color. It is also used as a secondary plant in windbreaks and is effective at holding soil on sloped areas.

This species is native and is a valuable shrub for wildlife. It attracts birds.



### **BLACK CHERRY** (*Prunus serotina*)

Black cherry is a native deciduous tree that grows to 50 feet tall. It has brilliant gold leaf color in the fall.

Black cherry prefers full sun and deep, moist, well-drained soil.

Wood is a rich reddish-brown color and is very strong. It is one of the most valuable trees for cabinet and furniture making in North America.

This species has profuse white flowers in the spring.

Fruit from this tree is good for making wine and jelly.

Black cherry is a valuable tree for wildlife. Its stems are browsed by deer and rabbits and its fruit is eaten by many birds and mammals. It is also important to pollinators.



### **SILVER MAPLE** (*Acer saccharinum*)

Silver maple is a fast growing tree with strong spreading branches that can reach 50-70 feet tall. It typically develops a short, massive trunk with long, heavy main branches. Silver maple is an excellent source of shade.

Silver maple prefers sun and moist, well-drained soil and it can withstand periodic flooding. It tolerates a wide range of site conditions.

This species is distinctive in winter because of the clumps of round flower buds on ends of its branches.

Attracts pollinating insects. Seeds and buds eaten by many animals. Maples are exceptional trees for supporting pollinators and insects eaten by songbirds.



### **SUGAR MAPLE** (*Acer saccharum*)

Sugar maple is a native tree with a dense spreading crown. It grows up to 50 feet tall. Sugar maple is famous for its intense red, orange or yellow leaves in the fall.

Sugar maple prefers full to partial sun, and moist, well-drained soil and it prefers slightly acidic soil.

This maple is the only species used today for commercial production of syrup, as its sap has twice the sugar content as other maple species. It is an important timber tree valued for its hard, heavy and strong wood.

Deer browse young trees and seeds and buds are eaten by mammals. Maples are exceptional trees for supporting pollinators and insects eaten by songbirds.



### **NINEBARK** (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

Ninebark is a deciduous spreading shrub with alternately arranged leaves. Its common name refers to the peeling bark of mature branches, which comes away in strips. This makes for an interesting and attractive landscaping shrub.

Ninebark tolerates full sun and dry conditions.

It blooms from May through June and has clusters of white bell-shaped flowers.

It bears red fruit in mid-September.

Ninebark is used in landscaping, streambank stabilization and for wildlife plantings. It provides valuable habitat and food for a variety of wildlife species.



### **WHITE OAK** (*Quercus alba*)

White oak is a deciduous 60-foot slow-growing tree.

It is long-lived and is native to eastern and central North America.

White oak prefers sun and well-drained soil. It is drought tolerant and will grow in dry rocky areas.

White oak wood is used for beams, railroad ties, flooring and furniture.

Its acorns are valuable food for wildlife. Oaks are exceptional for supporting pollinators and insects eaten by songbirds.



### **RED OAK (*Quercus rubra*)**

Red oak is a native deciduous tree that grows to 70 feet tall. It has dense foliage and a pyramidal form when young. It develops a long straight trunk under forest conditions versus a shorter thicker trunk in more open growing spaces such as fields. Fall color ranges from vivid red to russet brown.

Red oak is the most cold-tolerant of our oak species. It prefers full sun and moist, well drained soil. It grows well on upland sites.

This species is valued for its timber.

Its acorns are a major food source for wildlife. Oaks are exceptional trees for supporting pollinators and insects eaten by songbirds.

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### **WHITE CEDAR (*Thuja occidentalis*)**

White cedar is a conifer that grows up to 50 feet tall with a canopy spread of up to 12 feet. Its branches grow in an upright pyramid shape that gives it a distinct outline that offers a dramatic landscape shape for large gardens.

The white cedar tree prefers rich, moist and fertile soil to feed its slow-growing branches.

Cedar wood is valuable for a variety of residential and commercial building applications.

Cedar provides valuable habitat and food for a variety of wildlife species.



**BALSAM FIR (*Abies balsamea*)**

Balsam fir is a 40-70 foot tall slow-growing conifer. It has a conical shape with a narrow crown. Its needles are fragrant and dark green with rounded tips.

This species prefers sun to partial shade and moist, well-drained soil.

This species is used for essential oils, pulpwood and lumber and it is a popular Christmas tree,

It provides valuable wildlife cover and its foliage and buds are eaten by deer.



### **FRASER FIR (*Abies fraseri*)**

Fraser fir grows to 40-60 feet. It has a fresh fragrance and a symmetrical shape.

This species prefers full sun and moist soil.

Fraser fir is a popular Christmas tree. It has the advantages of retaining soft needles after cutting so is not prickly and it lasts a long time before the needles begin to fall off.

It provides valuable cover for wildlife.



### **DOUGLAS FIR** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Douglas fir is a conifer that grows 40-80 feet tall. It has long, flat, spirally arranged needles that grow directly from the branch and completely surround it.

It prefers sun to partial shade, and moist, well-drained soil.

Douglas fir is a popular Christmas tree and it also used for pulpwood and lumber.

This species provides wildlife cover and nesting sites. Its seeds are eaten by birds and rodents.



### **WHITE PINE (*Pinus strobus*)**

White pine is a conifer that grows to 50-60 feet tall. It is initially fast growing but growth slows with age. Its evergreen needles are in clusters of 5 and are soft and flexible. Cones are about 4 to 8 inches long and remain attached for several months after ripening in autumn.

White pine grows on a variety of soils from light, sandy soils to heavily textured soils.

This species can be used as Christmas tree. Its wood is light, durable and easy to work with. White pine is frequently used for windbreaks.

Red Pine



**RED PINE** (*Pinus resinosa*)

Red pine is a native conifer that grows to 50-80 feet tall. The most recognizable feature of the red pine is its reddish brown bark divided into flat, irregularly shaped, flaky scales.

Red pine thrives in sandy soils.

It performs well as windbreak. Red pine logs are also popular for rustic homes and cabins.



### **CONCOLOR FIR (*Abies concolor*)**

Concolor fir is a conifer that grows to 30-100 feet tall. Its needles are a green-blue-silver color and when crushed smell pleasantly of citrus.

This species will grow well in poor dry soil but will not do well in clay or poorly drained soils.

Concolor fir can be used as Christmas tree and in a windbreak.



### **NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea abies*)**

Norway spruce is the fastest growing of the spruces. It develops strong graceful branches covered with dark green needles. It matures at 60 feet tall with a 25 foot spread.

Norway spruce grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. It has some drought tolerance. It prefers full sun.

Norway spruce is a popular Christmas tree. It performs well as a windbreak.

Although Norway spruce is not native to New York, it can provide cover for a variety of wildlife species.



### **WHITE SPRUCE** (*Picea glauca*)

White spruce grows to a height of 40–60 feet and a spread of 10–20 feet at maturity.

This species grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. It has some drought tolerance. It prefers full sun.

White spruce transplants well. It can withstand wind, heat, cold, drought, crowding and some shade.

This species tolerates urban conditions well and is used in windbreaks. It is widely used as a Christmas tree

This native conifer providing nesting sites, cover and food for a variety of wildlife species.



### **COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE** (*Picea pungens*)

Blue spruce is one of the most popular landscaping evergreens. It matures at 50-75 feet tall with a 10-20 foot spread.

Colorado blue spruce adapts well to many soils. It requires normal moisture and has moderate tolerance to flooding and drought. This species withstands wind better than most spruces due to its wide-spreading and moderately deep root system. It prefers full sun.

It is widely used as a Christmas tree

This species provides nesting sites and cover as well as food for a variety of wildlife.