







## 2018 Tree Sale Species Information List

	<p><b>American Arborvitae</b> (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)</p> <p>Though a native of Indiana, the arborvitae is now found in the wild in only a few counties in the northwestern part of the state. However, it is “domesticated” everywhere! Their medium size – they can reach 40 -60 ft., but usually stop around 30 ft., - and conical shape make them a versatile addition to the landscape. Being evergreen, they make beautiful windbreaks or privacy screens.</p>
	<p><b>Allegheny Serviceberry</b> (<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>)</p> <p>Allegheny serviceberry is a small native understory tree with four-season interest. The early white spring flowers, outstanding orange-red fall color, and striking gray bark make it a lovely specimen for any landscape. The edible purplish-black fruit in late summer is attractive to many birds. This species is native to the Chicago region. It prefers moist, well drained soils. It does not tolerate drought well. The mature height is 15-25 feet, with a spread of the same. This plant prefers acid soils and partial sun/shade.</p>
	<p><b>Canaan Fir</b> (<i>Abies balsamea</i> var. <i>phanerolepis</i>)</p> <p>Canaan (pronounced Ka-naan’) Fir is closely related to both the balsam and the Fraser Firs. In fact, there has been some debate in how it should be classified. What makes the Canaan fir a good landscape tree is its ability to tolerate many types of soil conditions and its medium size. It also breaks dormancy later than other firs and so is more resistant to spring frost injury.</p>
	<p><b>Eastern White Pine</b> (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)</p> <p>This native Hoosier can claim Elkhart County in its original growing range. Now it is widely planted in yards by homeowners and along fields by farmers. It is fast growing and reaches 100 ft. Like all the pines, its needles are long. The white pine is tolerant of many diverse growing conditions, thriving in moist to dry soils and partial shade to full sun. This tolerant tree makes a great privacy screen, especially when combined with the American Arborvitae.</p>
	<p><b>Highbush Cranberry</b> (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>)</p> <p>Some people say that no landscape is complete without a viburnum. If that’s true, then the highbush is a must- have shrub. A nice break from the ever-present evergreens, this deciduous shrub has so much going for it, it’s hard to know where to start! It blooms in late May or early June, bearing flat clusters of white flowers. Its summer leaves are reminiscent of maple leaves which turn a scarlet red or purple in the fall that rival any red maple out there. This shrub is a magnet for our native songbirds who relish the crimson fruit. This one is worthy of a place in your yard.</p>
	<p><b>Kousa Dogwood</b> (<i>Cornus kousa</i>)</p> <p>Kousa dogwood is an excellent small specimen tree. Two of this plant's outstanding characteristics are four-petaled, white to pink flowers that appear above the foliage in June and reddish-purple fall color. This tree benefits from a layer of mulch to maintain a cool root environment. It prefers acid, moist but well-drained soils. The mature height is 20 to 30 feet, with a similar width. It does not tolerate wet soils. The bark is a unique gray to brown, and slightly exfoliating, giving it year round interest.</p>



**Spicebush** (*Lindera benzoin*)

Spicebush, named for its spicy, fragrant leaves and stems, is native to moist woodlands in the Midwest. It is most often used in landscapes in shrub borders and naturalized areas. Bright red fruits ripen from July through October on female plants, but are only showy once the foliage falls off. High in fat content in the berries are quickly eaten by various species of birds. They prefer acid, moist, well-drained to wet soils, with a mature height of 6 to 12 feet.



**Sugar Maple** (*Acer saccharum*)

Maples are North America’s favorite shade tree and the darling of the fall foliage displays. The Sugar Maple will not disappoint! Sugar Maples support a wide range of butterfly and moth larvae which, in turn, attract many of our songbirds. And let’s not forget to mention that it is the source of delicious maple syrup! Even if you don’t intend to “tap” your trees, the sugar maple makes a classic shade tree in a yard.



**Sweetgum** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

The sweetgum is a large native shade tree with outstanding autumn color. Fall foliage ranges from yellow to flaming red to purple – sometimes on the same tree. Though not as large as the previously described tulip tree, the sweetgum often reaches 60 to 75’. The bark on the twigs has interesting corky wings when mature. The sweetgum tree produce a round, spiny, “gum ball” shaped fruit that many people use in crafts. This is tree that prefers full sun and moist soils but easily tolerates partial shade and drier than ideal soil moisture.



**Sweet Shrub**, aka Carolina Allspice (*Calycanthus floridus*)

Carolina-Allspice is a dense, rounded shrub reaching 6 to 9 feet high. It has unusual, maroon to reddish-brown flowers with a sweet banana-strawberry fragrance. Fruit is a persistent, urn-shape brown seedpod. A 6 to 10 feet high and wide shrub, it typically is rounded but can be open and loose. Grows in sun to part shade, but thrives best in rich, moist soil in part shade. Protect in windy sites. Shallow rooted and benefits with a layer of mulch to conserve moisture. Prune after flowering, may need renewal pruning if it becomes leggy. Hardy in zones 4 to 9, including Indiana.



**Tulip Poplar** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Every 4<sup>th</sup> grader in Indiana learns that the tulip tree is our state tree. What generally isn’t known is that the tulip poplar is not a true poplar but is, in fact, a member of the magnolia family. It also is one of the tallest and most beautiful trees in the eastern hardwood forest. This is a large tree, capable of reaching heights well in excess of 100’. It usually has a straight trunk and a rounded to spreading crown. The tulip tree blooms in May, producing many tulip-shaped flowers which can be difficult to see since it blooms after the tree leafs out. In the autumn, the leaves (which also have a tulip silhouette) turn a bright yellow. Younger trees have a thin gray trunk that can add some nice winter interest to the landscape.



**White Oak** (*Quercus alba*)

If there is a more adaptable tree in Indiana, I don’t know what it is! The white oak is naturally found in every county of the Hoosier state and in conditions ranging from dry uplands to moist lowlands. It can reach 100 ft and live for hundreds of years. Ancient specimens are often wider than they are tall! We may not be around long enough to see that kind of growth but give this tree some room. Perhaps you can share a packet of these with a friend.