



2024 Culpeper SWCD Tree Sale

Five of one species for \$5 (except American chestnut)

PICK UP FOR ALL PLANTS IS 3/22/2024 and 3/23/2024

See article on page 5: culp-swcd-nletter-09.21.pdf (culpeperswcd.org)



American chestnut hybrid (*Castanea dentata x mollissima x crenata*)

Full Sun to Partial Sun; seedlings from open-pollinated nuts collected from select (blight tolerant with American chestnut form and appearance) trees in the Lesesne State Forest chestnut breeding area. Exact pedigree cannot be guaranteed because they are open-pollinated (male parent unknown), but these likely contain more than 50% American chestnut DNA with the remainder a mix of Chinese and/or Japanese chestnut origin. Should have improved blight resistance and are more likely to survive than wild-type American chestnut, but still are likely to become infected and may not survive to maturity.



Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Full sun to shade tolerant; Eastern redbud reaches a mature size of 15 to 30 feet in height and 6 to 10 inches in diameter. It grows on moist, well-drained woodlands. The wood is heavy, hard, not strong and rich, dark brown in color. Some birds and mammals eat the seeds. Redbud is planted as an ornamental tree suitable for small landscapes.



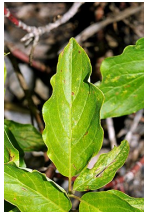
American elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)

Full sun to shade tolerant; this is a small understory species that grows well in riparian woodlands, but can also grow as individuals in a woodland setting. They grow well on moist, well-drained sites. Elderberry can grow to be 6-14 feet tall and wide. Pollination occurs in the early summer by bees and native pollinators. Flowers will be big, beautiful white clusters in the early summer. In late summer to early fall, the plant will be covered with clusters of black berries that are 4 to 6 mm wide. The fruit is eaten by bear, game birds, small mammals and song birds. The stems and foliage are desired by deer.



Red-osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)

Full sun to shade tolerant; Red-osier dogwood is a large, 7- to 9-foot erect shrub best suited where the background, such as evergreens, will show off the dark red winter stems. Besides attractive, red stems in the winter, red-osier dogwood has yellowish-white flowers that appear in late May to early June, and bluish-white fruit borne in late summer. Fall color is reddish-purple.



Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

Full sun to shade tolerant; Silver Maple is a tall, fast-growing multibranched tree that can reach heights of 50 to 80 feet. It is often planted in hedge rows, wetlands and riparian areas. It flowers in the spring in small, dense reddish clusters. The seed are samaras (winged) and mature in the early summer. The samaras are the biggest of any native maple in Virginia. Wildlife use varies from squirrels eating buds in the early spring; deer eating the bark in the winter, and the trunk tends to make cavities that provide shelter for tree-dwelling mammals, owls and woodpeckers.



Shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*)

Full sun; Shortleaf pine reaches a mature size of 80 to 100 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. It is used largely for interior and exterior finishing, flooring, general construction, veneers, paper pulp and poles. Shortleaf pine produces high-quality lumber. It grows best on deep, well-drained soils, but tolerates nutrient-deficient sites.



Chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*)

Full sun; Chestnut oak reaches a mature size of 50 to 70 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The chestnut oak attains best growth in well-drained coves and stream sides, but is commonly found on dry, rocky slopes and ridges. The wood is similar to, and often marketed as, white oak, and is used for lumber, beams, railroad ties, flooring, furniture and planking. The large acorns are sweet and are eaten by a variety of wildlife.





PICK UP FOR ALL PLANTS IS March 22 & 23, 2024

RETURNING: POLLINATOR MEADOW SEED MIX FOR SMALL AREAS OF YOUR YARD!

This meadow seed mix includes an already pre-mixed cover crop and will cover a 1,000 square foot area. The meadow mix does best in sunny areas that receive 6 hours or more of sunlight. The mix is designed for both riparian and upland sites. Detailed instructions will accompany the seed mix at pick up.

RETURNING THIS YEAR: Live stakes to address streambank erosion and other uses

Silky dogwood (*Cornaceae cornus amomum*) and Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). These shrub cuttings come in bundles and root readily when planted in moist soils.



Whether you have an eroding stream bank or want to restore a riparian area, consider planting with live stakes. Live staking is the practice of using unrooted cuttings to propagate shrubs and some trees for establishing vegetation in difficult riparian areas such as stream banks and floodplains. Using cuttings from dormant multi-stem shrubs and trees which have the capacity to grow roots once they are tapped or hammered into the ground.

<https://extension.psu.edu/live-staking-for-stream-restoration>
Silky picture from North Carolina Extension Gardener Toolkit
Buttonbush picture from [Penn State Extension](https://pennstate.edu/extension)



Species	Price	Quantity	Species	Price	Quantity
Eastern redbud (5 seedlings)	\$5		Silver maple (5 seedlings)	\$5	
American elderberry (5 seedlings)	\$5		Shortleaf pine (5 seedlings)	\$5	
Red osier dogwood (5 seedlings)	\$5		Chestnut oak (5 seedlings)	\$5	
American Chestnut (5 seedlings)	\$30		Meadow mix	\$30	
Silky dogwood (25 live stakes)	\$25		Buttonbush (25 live stakes)	\$25	
TOTAL COST: (check or cash only)					

Name	
Address	
Phone number	
E-mail	

Checks payable to CSWCD. Pick up dates are Friday March 22 and Saturday March 23, 2024 at 351 Lakeside Drive in Culpeper. Plants not picked up by 12pm on Saturday March 23, 2024 may be forfeited without a refund. We do our best to insure quality control. However, no refunds on trees that do not grow. Questions? Contact Stephanie DeNicola at stephanied@culpeperswcd.org or 540-825-8591. Mail order form & payment to ATTN Tree Sale, CSWCD, 351 Lakeside Drive, Culpeper, VA 22701. Species descriptions & pictures from Virginia Tech Dendrology <https://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/factsheets.cfm> & VDOF