**Coniferous Trees**

| **White Cedar (American Arborvitae)**  
*Thuja occidentalis* |
| **Norway Spruce**  
*Picea abies* |

White Cedar is an evergreen tree that grows rounded to cone-like with dense foliage. The foliage is shiny, dark green, and has flattened sprays that have smooth scale-like needles. Cones are minorly scaled reaching about ½ inch long. The bark is dark gray and furrowed. This is a slow to medium growing tree that at maturity can reach 20-60 ft. high and 10-30 ft. wide. White Cedar prefers moist, well-drained soils, full sun to part shade, and is tolerant of lime-stone soils. This tree can be used for windbreaks, hedges, and wildlife habitat.

| **Concolor Fir**  
*Abies concolor* |
| **Douglas Fir**  
*Pseudotsuga menziesii* |

Concolor Fir grows in a conical shape and has flat needles that are 1 ½ -3 inches long, and are bluish to silvery green in color. The cones are 3-6 inches and go from an olive green to brown at maturity. This is a slow to medium growing tree that at maturity can reach heights of 30-50 ft. and widths of 15-20 ft. This Fir prefers full sun to partial shade, and has drought tolerance. This tree is important to many species of wildlife providing a food source and shelter.

Douglas Fir is a conical shaped evergreen that has needles that are 1-1 ½ inch long, thin, straight, and a shining blue-green in color. Cones are oval shape and grow 3-4 inches long. This is a medium growing tree that at maturity can reach heights of 40-80 ft. and widths of 20-40 ft. Douglas Fir prefers neutral to slightly acidic soils that are moist and well drained. This tree is great for wildlife cover but is not well suited for windbreaks.
**Fraser Fir**  
*Abies fraseri*

Fraser Fir is a pyramidal tree with needles that are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and dark green. Cones are 2-2 ½ inches long. This is a slow growing tree that at maturity can reach heights of 30-40 ft. and widths of 20-25 ft. Fraser Firs prefer moist, well drained, loam soils as well as full sun to partial shade. This tree is great for wildlife, as it serves both as habitat and a food source.

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**White Pine**  
*Pinus strobus*

White Pine is a rounded conical evergreen tree that has needles that grow in bunches of five, are blueish-green in color, and 3-5 inches long. Cones have thick tipped scales and are 4-8 inches long. This is a medium to fast growing tree, that at maturity can reach heights of 60-100 ft. and a spread of 30-50 ft. White Pine prefers full sun, as well as fertile, moist, and well drained soils. It is intolerant of salt and air pollutants. This tree is great for wildlife, as it serves for both as habitat and a food source.

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**Colorado Blue Spruce**  
*Picea pungens*

Colorado Blue Spruce is a conical-shaped evergreen with 1-1 ½ inch very sharp, blueish-gray needles. Cones are 2-4 inches long. This is a slow to medium growing tree that at maturity reaches of heights of 50-75 ft. and a spread 10-20 ft. Colorado Blue Spruce prefers rich moist soil, full sun, but is very adaptable. This tree works well for windbreaks and wildlife habitat.

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**Canaan Fir**  
*Abies balsamea var. phanerolepis* (Fern.)

Canaan Fir is a conical-shaped evergreen with blue green needles that are $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 ½ inches long. Cones are 3-4 inches long. This is a medium-fast growing tree that can reach heights of 40-55 ft. tall and has a 15-25 ft. spread. Preferred site conditions are full sun to part shade and moist, slightly acidic soils. Canaan Fir is great for wildlife habitat and is suitable for landscaping.
## Deciduous Trees

### Sugar Maple
* *Acer saccharum*

Sugar Maple is a deciduous tree that has medium leaves that have 3-5 lobes and change from green to bright yellow, orange, and red in autumn. The flowers appear in a cluster that is 1-1 1/2 inches long and form into two winged fruiting structures called samaras. Sugar Maple is a slow growing tree that can reach heights of 100-120 ft and a spread of 30-60 ft. This tree prefers well-drained, moist, fertile soil, is air pollution intolerant, and susceptible to salt damage. There are many uses for this tree; shade, hardwood timber, maple syrup production, and a source of wildlife habitat and food.

![Sugar Maple](image)

### Shagbark Hickory
* *Carya ovata*

Shagbark Hickory is a large deciduous tree with compound leaves that have 5 finely-toothed pointed leaflets. The leaves are a deep yellow-green in summer and turn to shades of yellow to gold in fall. This tree is known for bark that exfoliates in long strips with age. This is a slow growing tree that can reach heights of 70-90 ft and a spread of 50-70 ft. Shagbark Hickory prefers deep well-drained soils, and full to part sun. This tree has many uses; shade, hardwood timber, edible nuts, and a source of wildlife habitat and food.

![Shagbark Hickory](image)

### White Flowering Dogwood
* *Cornus florida*

White Flowering Dogwood is a small deciduous tree that has oval shaped, dark green leaves that are 4-8 inches long and change to red in the fall. This tree has white flowers that bloom in the spring then ripen into red berries that are inedible to humans. This is a medium growing tree that can reach a height and spread of 25 ft. This tree is great for both landscaping and wildlife. Many species of wildlife utilize this tree for either a source food or habitat.

![White Flowering Dogwood](image)

### Redoiser Dogwood
* *Cornus sericea*

Redoiser Dogwood is a deciduous spreading shrub that has oval shaped green leaves that grow 1 1/2 -3 inches long, and turn purplish to reddish in the fall. This shrub is known for its bright red branches. This is a fast growing shrub that at maturity reaches heights of 6-9 ft. and a spread of 6-9 ft. Redoiser Dogwood is extremely adaptable to a wide range of soils and conditions, but does best in moist soil. This shrub makes an effective bank cover because of its exceptional stem-rooting ability.

![Redoiser Dogwood](image)
# Deciduous Trees

**Tulip Tree**  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*

Tulip Tree is a deciduous tree that has leaves that have 4 lobes and are 8 inches long, and go from bright green in the summer to golden yellow in the fall. This tree is named for its cup-shaped tulip like flowers that bloom in spring and form cone-shaped brown fruits. This is a fast growing tree that can reach heights of 70-90 ft. and a spread of 35-50 ft. The Tulip Tree prefers full sun, well drained, deep, moist, slightly acidic soils, but is pH adaptable. This tree makes a great shade tree, provides wildlife habitat, and works well in riparian buffers.

![Tulip Tree](image1.png)

**Lilac (Common)**  
*Syringa vulgaris*

Lilac is a deciduous shrub with green to blue-green pointed heart shaped leaves. This shrub produces long-lasting flower clusters that bloom in April or May and are very fragrant. This is a medium growing shrub that at maturity, can reach a height of 8-15 ft. with a spread of 6-12 ft. Lilac prefers neutral soils and flowers best when planted in full sun. This shrub is great for privacy hedges, windbreaks, and wildlife cover.

![Lilac](image2.png)

**Buttonbush**  
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*

Buttonbush is a deciduous shrub that has green leathery leaves that are 3-4 inches long. The blossoms are white spheres made up of tiny 1-inch fragrant flowers. This shrub has a medium growth rate and can reach heights of 5-10 ft. at maturity. Buttonbush requires sun and moist to wet soils. This is a great plant in wet areas such as stream bank stabilization projects and raingardens. This shrub is great food source for both pollinators and birds.

![Buttonbush](image3.png)

**River Birch**  
*Betula nigra*

River Birch is a deciduous tree with diamond-shaped leaves that are 1 ½- 3 ½ inches long, and are dark green in color in the summer and turn yellow in the fall. River Birch is known for its distinctive pinkish brown shaggy bark. This is a medium to fast growing tree and it can reach a height of 40-70 ft., and has a spread of 40-60ft. This tree thrives on moist sites, making it great for erosion control.

![River Birch](image4.png)
# Deciduous Trees

| Nannyberry  
*Viburnum lentago* | American Hazelnut  
*Corylus americana* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nannyberry is a deciduous shrub with oval shaped glossy leaves that grow 2-4 inches long. Small white flowers form 3/8-inch berries that turn black. The bark is dark grey in color. This shrub will grow 8-15 ft in height with a spread of 4-10 ft. Nannyberry requires sun and moist, well drained soils but will tolerate a wide range of soil types. This is a great shrub for wildlife. It is a favorite of many birds and can be useful for hedges or windbreaks and in riparian habitat restorations.</td>
<td>American Hazelnut is a deciduous shrub with 3-6 inch long ovate, double toothed leaves that are a dark green color. Flowers are separate male and female, and female flowers produce small edible nuts. The bark is light brown to gray. This shrub will grow 10-16 ft in height with a spread of 8-13 ft. American Hazelnut requires full sun- partial shade, and well drained soils. This is a great shrub for wildlife. The nut is a common food source for many birds and squirrels.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Fruit Trees & Berry Bushes

Apple
_Malus pumila_

Both of these apple varieties are semi-dwarf trees, growing to 10-15 ft. high and wide. Apple trees prefer moist well drained soil and full sun. The fruit is loved by both humans and wildlife alike.

**Honeycrisp**
Hardy cultivar with high fruit quality. Honeycrisp flowers are white and bloom mid-late season. Large bright-red fruit with crisp texture and sweet fruit. Ripens in early September. Needs cross-pollination by a different variety.

**Northern Spy**
Native to the northern east coast of the United States this is a winter hardy apple tree. Tree blooms late to avoid late spring frosts. The fruit is large, bright red, and has crisp tender texture. Ripens in October. Needs cross-pollination by a different variety.

Red Haven Peach
_Prunus persica ‘Red Haven’_

The Red Haven Peach is a medium growing semi-dwarf tree, growing to 12-15 ft. high and wide. The leaves are shiny green above and dull green below. The tree blooms in late spring and ripens in to large freestone peaches with almost fuzzless skin and creamy textured yellow flesh. The Red Haven Peach tree is cold and drought tolerant, self-pollinating, leaf spot resistant, and prefers full sun and moist well drained soil. This tree provides sources of food and habitat for wildlife and is great for backyard homesteading as well.
**Fruit Trees & Berry Bushes - 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highbush Blueberry</th>
<th>Vaccinium</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both of these blueberry varieties are slow growing upright, multi-stemmed shrubs that can reach 6-12 ft. high and a spread of 8-12 ft. The leaves are dark green in summer changing to yellow, bronze, orange or red in fall. Blueberries do extremely well under acidic, well-drain soil conditions and prefer full sun. The bushes provide wildlife habitat and food as well as berries for backyard homesteading.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>Medium-Large berries that have a tangy-sweet flavor. This is a cold-hardy high yielding producer. Plant has an ornamental appeal for landscaping with its tall, attractive shape. Self-pollinating but planting pollinating partners can increase size of the crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluecrop</td>
<td>Large, firm berries that are somewhat tart. This abundant, mid-season producer will give you buckets of delicious, aromatic berries. White blooms in spring. Scarlet foliage in fall. Fruit ripens in July. Self-pollinating but planting pollinating partners can increase size of the crop.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raspberry</th>
<th>Rubus spp.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both of these raspberry varieties are self-pollinating berry bushes. That provide wildlife with a food source and habitat and a wonderful resource for homesteaders.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne</td>
<td>A fall bearing yellow raspberry. Ripens from August – October. Fruits are a light-yellow color, extra sweet and do not crumble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyne</td>
<td>An attractive red raspberry with a delicious sweet flavor, making it an excellent choice for fresh eating, canning, freezing and desserts. This raspberry is very productive, extremely hardy, and has a superior disease resistance. It produces a large crop of huge juicy berries in early July. It is an old favorite and a good performer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Elderberry
*Sambucus canadensis*

Elderberry is a multi-stemmed shrub that grows 5-12 ft. The leaves are bright green in the summer changing to yellow-green in the fall. The heavily scented white flowers bloom in the spring and ripen to dark purple-black berries in the summer. This shrub prefers full sun, and will tolerate wet soils, roadside conditions, and partial shade. Elderberries are a wonderful resource for wildlife habitat and food as well as a useful plant for the backyard homesteader with its large variety of uses.

Cherry
*Prunus avium*

Both of these cherry varieties are standard size trees, growing to 12-35 ft. high and 12-25 ft. wide. Cherries prefer full sun, well drained loamy soils, and are not drought tolerant. These trees can require cross-pollination, or can be self-pollinating. They make great food sources for pollinators. They also provide other wildlife with habitat and food sources, and are great for backyard homesteads.

**Stella**
This tree produces bold-red plump fruit that are very sweet. Red-Pink flowers bloom during early spring. Fruit ripens in June. Self-pollinator but planting pollinating partners can increase size of the crop.

**Bing**
This tree bears gorgeous large, heart-shaped cherries. White flowers with a strong fragrance bloom in early spring. Fruit ripens in mid-June. Requires cross pollination.
Pear  
*Pyrus communis*

Both of these pear varieties are semi-dwarf trees, growing to 12-20 ft. high and 12-20 ft. wide. Pear trees prefer moist well drained soil and full sun. Pears are somewhat self-setting but do best when planted with a cross-pollinator. The fruit is loved by both humans and wildlife alike.

**Bartlett**
This tree produces large yellow fruits with smooth white flesh. Ripens in late August. Requires cross pollination

**Moonglow**
This tree produces pears that are subtly juicy, with fine-textured flesh that is not mushy. Harvest is in September. Requires cross pollination.
**Conservation Pack**

| **Sycamore**  
Platanus occidentalis |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Sycamore is a deciduous tree that has large dark green leaves that have 3-5 lobes. The flowers are separate male and female; female flowers are reddish and form fuzzy fruiting balls. The bark falls off in rounded flakes and reveals inner bark with various shades. This is a fast growing tree that can reach heights of 70-100 ft. and spread of 50-80 ft. Preferred site conditions are wet soils of stream banks, flood plains and the shores of lakes and wetlands. Sycamore has many uses including for riparian stabilization and wildlife habitat.</td>
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| **White Willow (Hybrid)**  
Salix |
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<tr>
<td>The White Willow is a deciduous tree that has leaves that are 4 inches long and are green in the summer changing to yellow-orange in the fall. The flowering structures, called catkins, appear on separate male and female trees. Bark is yellowish-brown. This is a fast growing tree that can reach heights of 40-65 ft. tall, and has a 40-70 ft. spread. Preferred site conditions are full sun and wet soils. This tree is great for windbreaks, riparian buffers, and provides food and cover for a wide variety of wetland wildlife.</td>
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| **Black Chokeberry**  
Aronia melanocarpa |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Chokeberry is a deciduous shrub with glossy dark green leaves that are 2-3 inches long and have finely toothed margins. The flowers grow in 5-6 flowered clusters that contain 5-petaled white flowers and develop into black autumn berries. Young bark is a greenish color and then later turns a reddish-brown. Black Chokeberry has a medium growth rate and can grow to heights of 3-6 ft. tall and have a spread of 3-6 ft. wide. Preferred site conditions are full sun to partial shade, and it can be planted in a wide range of soil types. This tree has many uses including a food source for wildlife and is suitable in sites like gardens to open woodlands.</td>
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| **Redbud**  
Cercis canadensis |
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<tr>
<td>Redbud is a deciduous tree with dull green heart shaped leaves that are 3-5 inches across and have a papery texture. The flowers form in clusters of 4-10 and are a showy pink. The bark is dark gray, and becomes ridged and furrowed. Redbud has a medium growth rate and can reach heights of 20-30 ft. tall and have a spread of 25-35 ft. wide. Preferred site conditions are full sun to partial shade, and moderately fertile soils. Redbud has many uses including being great for pollinators and is used as a landscaping tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Pack</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Chinquapin Oak**  
*Quercus muehlenbergii*

The Chinquapin Oak is a deciduous tree that has shiny green leaves with coarse marginal teeth. Leaves are 4-7 inches long and change to a yellowish brown in the fall. The flowers are yellowish-green in separate male and female catkins and produce 3/4-inch-long oval acorns. The bark is flaky and gray in color. This is a fast growing tree and it can reach 40-50 ft. long and has a spread of 50-70 ft. wide. Preferred site conditions are well-drained soils in full sun. Chinquapin Oak has many uses including wildlife habitat/food source and is suitable for a landscaping shade tree.

| **Pin Oak**  
*Quercus palustris*

The Pin Oak is a deciduous tree that has dark green glossy leaves that have 5 bristle-tipped lobes and are 3-6 inches long. The flowers are yellowish-green in separate male and female catkins and produce rounded acorns that are a ½ inch-long. The bark is a smooth gray-brown and develops ridges with age. Pin Oak has a medium growth rate and can grow 60-70 ft. tall and has a spread of 40-60 ft. wide. Preferred site conditions are full sun, and wet, acidic soils. Pin Oak has many uses including wildlife habitat/food source and is suitable as a landscape tree.

| **Sawtooth Oak**  
*Quercus acutissima*

The Sawtooth Oak is a deciduous tree that has 7 inch long leaves that change from yellow to golden-yellow in the spring, to a dark green in summer, and fading to a yellow to golden-brown in the fall. The flowers are yellowish-green in separate male and female catkins that produce oval acorns that are 1 inch long. This tree has a medium growth rate and can reach heights of 35-45 ft. tall and has a spread of 35-45 ft. wide. Preferred site conditions are acidic, well drained soils. Sawtooth Oak has many uses including wildlife habitat/food source and is suitable for a landscaping shade tree.

| **Red Oak**  
*Quercus rubra*

The Red Oak is a deciduous tree with leaves that are 7-9 inches long and have 7-11 toothed lobes. The leaves are dark green and change to red in the fall. The flowers are yellowish-green in separate male and female catkins and produce rounded 1 inch acorns. The bark is gray and smooth. This a fast growing tree that can reach heights of 60-75 ft. tall with a spread of 60-75 ft. wide. Preferred site conditions are acidic well-drained soil and full sun. This tree has many uses including wildlife habitat/food source and is suitable for a landscaping tree.
Swamp White Oak

*Quercus muchlenbergii*

Swamp White Oak is a deciduous tree that has 3-7 inch long, shiny-green leaves that turn golden to orange in the fall. The flowers are separate male and female, and female flowers develop into acorns that are 1 inch long. The bark is dark gray, scaly, and peels off in large papery curls. This tree has a medium growth rate and can grow to heights of 60-100 ft. tall and have a spread of 50-60 ft. wide. Preferred site conditions are full sun with wet, acidic soils. Swamp White Oak has many uses including valued wildlife habitat/food source and is suitable as a landscape tree.

Hosta – *Hosta spp.*

Hosta is a fast growing high mound or clump plant. The leaves come in a variety of colors and varigations, and are smooth, blue-green and heart shaped. Preferred site conditions are part shade to full sun and well drained soils. Great for erosion control with its extensive root system. The dense foliage will crowd out most weeds, and the flowers attract pollinators.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosta-Hosta spp.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F.Aureo Marginata Hosta</td>
<td>Hyacinthina Hosta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undulata Veriegata Hosta</td>
<td>Ventricosa Hosta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hosta-Hosta spp.

Albomarginata Hosta

Sedum Dragon’s Blood

Sedum spurium

Ground Cover

Sedum Dragon’s Blood is a slow to medium growing ground cover plant. It grows 4-6 inch tall and is a semi-evergreen succulent. Forming mats of dense stems and miniature foliage with green, bronzed, red and crimson shades. As the weather cools, the foliage will become redder. Tolerant of many conditions such as rocky, thin, and very dry soils, as well as extreme heat, drought, and full sun. Sedum Dragon’s Blood is not tolerant of wet or poorly drained soil.
Wildflower Seed Mixes

Hummingbird/ butterfly mix:
Wild Cosmos, Chinese Forget-me-not, Purple Coneflower, Baby’s Breath, Rose Mallow, Baby Snapdragon, Arroyo Lupine, Lemon Mint, Red Poppy, Scarlet Sage, Dwarf Sunspot Sunflower, Black-eyed Susan, None-so-pretty, Crimson Clover, Nasturtium, Zinnia Mix

Northeast Wildflower Mix
Blue Cornflower, Siberian Wallflower, Shasta Daisy, Godetia, Lance-leaf Coreopsis, Plains Coreopsis, Sulphur Cosmos, Wild Cosmos, Rocket Larkspur, Sweet William, Purple Coneflower, Orange Poppy, Blanket Flower, Baby’s Breath, Wild Sunflower, Rose Mallow, Scarlet Flax, Blue Flax, Perennial Lupine, Four O’Clock, Forget-me-not, Baby Blue Eyes, Multi Poppy, Gloriosa Daisy, Black-eyed Susan, None-so-pretty
Wildflower Seed Mixes

Partial Shade Wildflower Seed Mix


Quick Bloom Wildflower Seed Mix

Quick Bloom:

Baby's Breath, Blue Cornflower, Orange Cosmos, Wild Cosmos, African Daisy, Indian Blanket, Evening Primrose, Garland Daisy, Red Poppy, Baby Snapdragon, None-so-Pretty, Sweet Alyssum, Plains Coreopsis, Crimson Clover, Ch. Forget-me-not, Multi Cornflower, Four O'clock, Autumn Beauty Sunflower, Calendula, Scarlet Flax, Rose Mallow, Arroyo Lupine, Siberian Wallflower, Blue Flax, Sweet William, California Poppy, Blanket Flower, Rocky Mountain Penstemon, Shasta Daisy, Yellow Coneflower, Gloriosa Daisy, Black-eyed Susan, Lance-leaf Coreopsis, Candytuft, Perennial Lupine
The Albany County Soil and Water Conservation District has made this packet with information and photos adapted from:

- Arbor Day Foundation:
  https://www.arborday.org/

- Vermont Wild Flowers:
  https://www.vermontwildflowerfarm.com/

- Virginia Tech Dendrology:
  https://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/index.html

- NYS Department of Environmental Conservation/ Tree and Shrub Descriptions for State Nursery-Raised Seedlings:
  https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/71275.html