

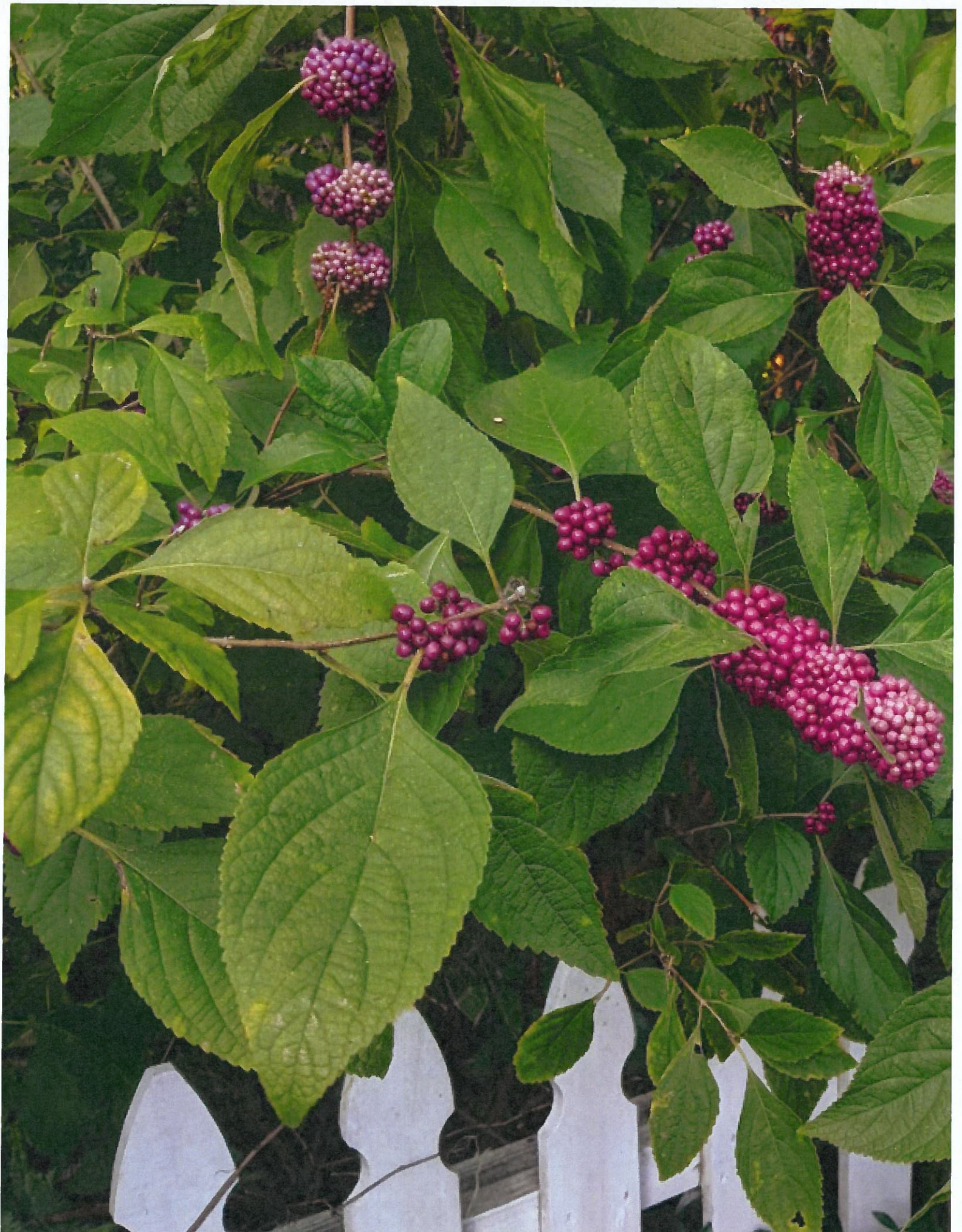
Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District's

NATIVE PLANT SALE



2024 Catalog





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THE NATIVE PLANT SALE

About the Native Plant Sale

Since 2019, the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District has taken a new approach to the traditional soil and water seedling sale by offering rare, unique, and unusual trees and shrubs in 2 and 3 gallon pots that provide major ecosystem benefits.

As the trees and shrubs are established in pots with a good root system the chances of survival and little to no transplant shock is higher providing you with healthier trees that establish quicker.

It is the goal of Jefferson Soil and Water to provide the best species out there that will thrive on your property and bring a variety of ecological benefits to the wildlife, land, and crops on your land. Each year we scour the eastern United States looking for the best nurseries with the best stock, so that only the best plants with the best value are provided.



The trees for the 2024 Native Plant Sale are coming from nurseries located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Baltimore, Maryland. All species have been carefully chosen for their unique qualities and ability to thrive in

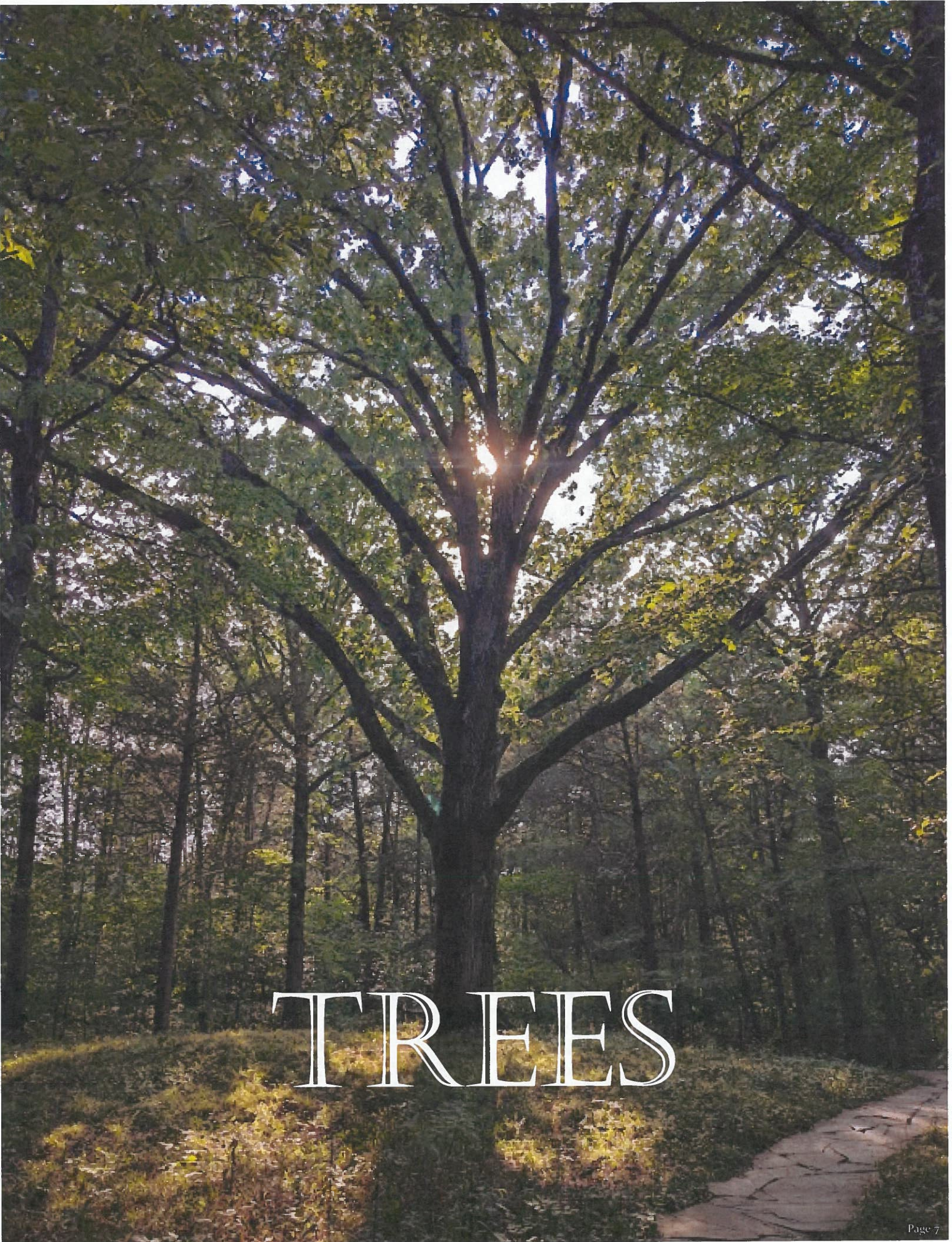
Jefferson County. The vast majority of these plants are rare and hard to find in your tradition landscape nurseries.

This year Jefferson Soil and Water is also adding a line of hard to find herbaceous native plants in quart containers. These plants were all selected to fit the ecological region of the area as well as provide a great benefit for pollinators, wildlife and fellow plants

Most importantly, we hope these plant species open up a whole new world for you and allow you to appreciate the beauty that surrounds us in this region of the world and to see how every plant, insect, animal, and person are interconnected in this ecosystem.







TREES

American Plum

(*Prunus americana*)

Height: 15 to 20 feet

Spread: 10 to 15 feet

Bloom Time: March to April

Bloom Description: White

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Fruit and Specimen Tree

Attracts Birds and Pollinators

Native to Jefferson County

A perfect tree species for those with a “black-thumb” as the tree seemingly thrives with neglect.

On the perimeter of the Mingo village on the banks of the Ohio River were thick groves of the American Plum that provided food and medicine to the residents and visitors of the community. The Mingo called the tree *kéé*, and used the leaves to cure fever.

Joseph Doddridge noted that the plums were abundant in the area and filled the fertile valleys of the upper Ohio River watershed. Their abundance was so great that one stream in Wells Township was said to have so many trees along its banks and riparian that every year when the fruit dropped the water was replaced by the fruit and the stream would run with plum. Thus the stream and area was forever named Plum Run.

Prunus americana typically grows from a single stemmed trunk, but if left unattended will colonize into a mass grouping or thicket. Flowers are pure white in color and bloom in March to April, and are about 1 inch in diameter. Flowers last anywhere between 5 and 14 days, with the average being around one week depending on the temperatures and weather conditions. Different colonies of plum trees may have different bloom times, with some colonies being in full bloom while neighboring colonies have yet to bloom. Flowers have an extremely sweet fragrance.

American Plum trees are most known for their fruit. Fruit are ripe on the plant in June to July and are about an inch long and are yellow to red in color. Humans consumption of the fruit usually comes in the forms of jams and jellies or dried into a prune.

As with all good things there are some caveats. Fruit pits contain cyanide compounds, which are poisonous. If a couple of pits are accidentally swallowed, it will not cause poisoning. The pits are more poisonous if they are ground up/crushed or the seeds are chewed, so do not add fruits that have not been pitted into smoothies. Be cautious with the trees around domesticated animals, as they should not consume large quantities.

As far as wildlife is concerned the fruits are eaten by songbirds, wild turkeys, quail, white-tailed deer, and small mammals. Deer also eat the twigs and leaves. The American Plum is the host plant to 381 species of butterflies and moths. ■



White Oak

(*Quercus alba*)

Height: 50 to 80 feet

Spread: 40 to 75 feet

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Flower: Insignificant

Leaf: Fair Fall Color (Brown to Red to Wine)

Use: Wildlife, Lumber

Native to: Jefferson County

If oaks are the Kings of the Forest, then White Oak may be the most important tree in the region.

The White Oak is a host tree to 477 species of butterflies and moths making it the largest host species in the Ohio forest. The tree is also a vital food source for all wildlife. The tannins in the wood are used for dyes and stains, while the tannins in the leaves causes slower decomposition during the winter months giving many caterpillars and small animals such as wood frogs a place to seek shelter to hibernate.

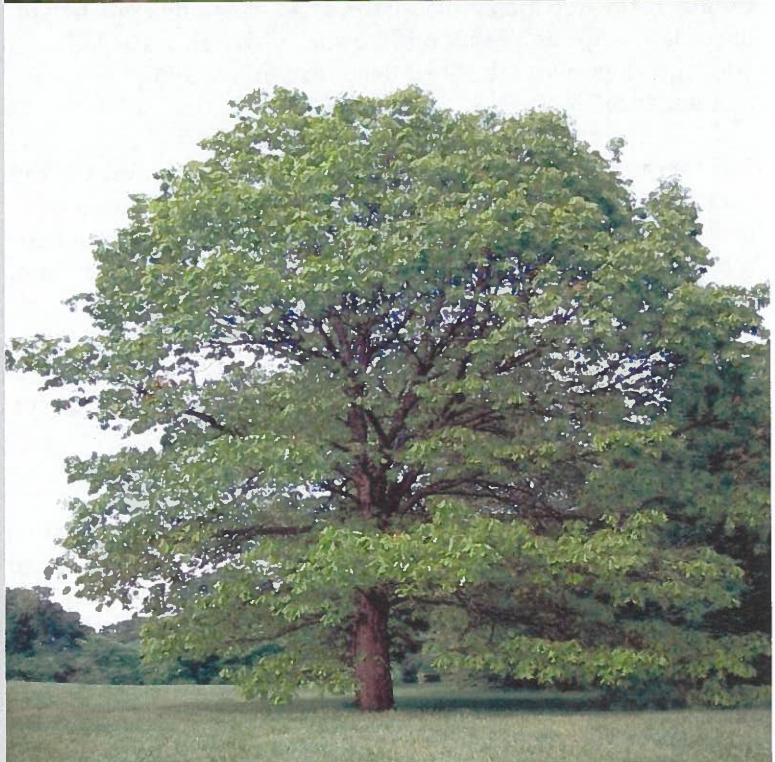
The wood is high sought after for the lumber as it is a key component of the furniture and is the only wood species used for whiskey and bourbon barrels. The tree is in a rather rapid decline in the region as it is being heavily harvested for its wood.

The White Oak has an elaborate and complex root system which makes it a great erosion control species and is finding a new life as a tree sought for carbon sequestration. Moreover, the root systems create a large mycorrhizal network of mycelium fungus which creates a stock exchange of communication and trades between a variety of species.

The white oak has played important roles in the history of Ohio. The Mingo people had a specific name for the tree, *kaka'ta'*. In 1774, Lord Dunmore marched his Virginians in Ohio after the victory at the Battle of Point Pleasant, upon arriving on the banks of Scippo Creek in central Ohio he saw a large white oak with a lighting scar upon its trunk exposing the white inner wood. Taking out red chalk he scrolled upon the tree "Camp Charlotte" and it was here that he met with the great Shawnee Leader Cornstalk and negotiated a peace ending Lord Dunmore's War.

When America was first settled the British thought that the white oak was inferior to the English oak. This conclusion persisted until the USS *Constitution* soundly defeated the HMS *Guerriere* during the War of 1812 and earning the victorious vessel the nickname "Old Ironsides." White oak was so highly regarded after the fact that Sir Winston Churchill would not come to meet with President Roosevelt during World War II until FDR assured him the minesweeper boats leading his ship was built with white oak from Hyde Park.

The Steubenville and Indiana Railroad was built using only white oak railroad ties for longevity and durability. ■



Red Maple

(*Acer rubrum*)

Height: 40 to 70 feet

Spread: 30 to 50 feet

Bloom Time: March to April

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Shade Tree and Fall Color

Tolerate: Black Walnut, Wet Soils and Deer

Native to: Jefferson County

One of the most easily recognized trees that is native to Jefferson County is the Red Maple. These trees had a period of great favor in the landscape as a result of their showy and dramatic fall color, quick growth rate, great dependability, and low maintenance.

The tree adapts well to its surrounding be it the back yard or the back forty. Considered a medium sized tree, it has a classical oval crown that was so sought for after World War II by soldiers returning home who were enamored by the extremely manicured and shaped trees of France. The leaves are easily recognizable as they look like the well-known maple leaf shape that you see on the Canadian flag, yet the leaves only have three points versus five. These points aid the amateur tree identifier with each point representing a letter in the name R-E-D.

The Mingo people of Jefferson County, used red maple for medicinal purposes. They made a concoction out of the bark that was applied to the eyes when they became irritated and inflamed. This same concoction was taken consumed to stop muscle aches and provide relief to itchy hives. Bezaleel Wells, the founder of Steubenville, used the bark to make brown and black dyes for the wool he refined. Many other early Americans found the red maple useful in making furniture. It is a fine-grained white wood that was easy to carve. Red Maple was used to make chairs, cabinets, cutting boards, flooring and musical instruments. Gunsmiths used the wood to make stocks for hunting rifles because it was light and had strength while the businessmen added iron sulfate to the tannin of red maple to make ink for writing.

Red Maples are of vital importance to the wildlife. The early blooms of the trees provide a much needed food source to many native bees and pollinators after a long winter where food is in short supply. The Red Maple is a host plant to 273 butterflies and moths. The tree is a perfect tree for birds as the food source is great and the branching allows for great nesting features. ■



American Hazelnut

(*Corylus americana*)

Height: 10 to 16 feet

Spread: 8 to 12 feet

Bloom Time: March to April

Bloom Description: Red (Female) Brown (Male) – On same plant

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Naturalized areas or hedge

Tolerate: Black Walnut and Clay Soils

Native to: Jefferson County

A small tree to large shrub the American Hazelnut is generally an overlooked native plant, yet it is quite special for its wildlife value and the fantastic texture it brings to the landscape with its long catkins in the spring and thick dark green leaves.

The nuts from the American Hazelnut are smaller than that of the European Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) which is why the latter is the one grown for the commercial food market. However, it is often stated that the flavor of the American Hazelnut is far superior to that of the European counterpart.

The American Hazelnut will adapt to a wide variety of conditions and is quite hardy. The tree is monoecious meaning that both male and female flowers appear on the same plant, and the male catkins are quite showy. The early spring flowers yield to the familiar nut which matures around July to August. Nuts are encased in a ragged-edge leafy bract hull. Nuts can be roasted and consumed or ground into a flour; however, squirrels and birds often consume the hazelnuts before here is a chance to harvest.

George Washington was a fan of the American Hazelnut and personally planted several seeds of the species at his Mount Vernon estate that his sister, Betty Lewis gave him. Thomas Jefferson experimented with the plant at Monticello both for its aesthetic value and nut production.

The American Hazelnut is perhaps best used in the landscape as for its value to the overall ecosystem. The value to wildlife cannot be overstated. The plant serves as a host plant for over 118 species of butterflies and moths. Many other insects feed on the leaves, nuts, and other parts of American hazelnut such as the amazing walking stick bug. The nuts are eaten by such birds as the bobwhite quail, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, red-bellied woodpecker, and blue jay. The male catkins and buds of American hazelnut are an important source of food during the winter for the ruffed grouse and wild turkey. Chipmunks and squirrels go crazy for the nuts. White-tailed deer and cottontail rabbits browse on the twigs and leaves. When this shrub grows near water, beavers use the stems as a source of food and in the construction of their lodges and dams. Because American hazelnut has a dense branching structure and large leaves, it provides excellent cover for various kinds of wildlife and ideal nesting habitat for many songbirds. ■



Sweet Birch

(Betula lenta)

Height: 30 to 50 feet

Spread: 30 to 45 feet

Sun: Full sun to full shade

Fall Color: Golden Yellow

Suggested Use: Shade tree and Wildlife

Tolerate: Deer

Native to: Jefferson County

The Sweet Birch is such a cool tree that it produces wintergreen oil.

Betula lenta often gets overlooked because it does not possess the definitive white bark of many within the Birch family. Instead Sweet Birch has a bark similar in appearance to Wild Cherry trees with a reddish hue and horizontal lenticels. When the bark or leaves are damaged the tree releases a wintergreen oil which is a flavor not favored by many browsing animals such as deer. The wintergreen aroma makes the tree a must for sensory gardens or grandparents wishing to impress their grandchildren.

On Bacon Ridge in Ross Township, the Sweet Birch was heavily disliked by the youth of the area as several trees grew in close proximity to the old one room schoolhouse. Two of the teachers, Joseph Shane and Henry Crabbs, were known as experts in wielding lightning fast stinging birch limbs to keep order, and that when executed with the right amount of precision would notify the parents of the student's unruliness by leaving a wintergreen scent upon the seat of their britches.

The Sweet Birch has tiny green flowers that have a touch of red and mature in early spring and are complimented by 3" to 4" long male catkins.

Economically the Sweet Birch has several uses. The hard, and tight grained lumber is used for furniture and interior trims, whereas the tree is also utilized for harvesting wintergreen oil although large quantities are needed to produce a quart of product.

The tree is an all-star for wildlife. The tree is an early source of food for many pollinators coming out of winter and serves as a host plant for 317 species of butterflies and moths. The seed and high caterpillar count causes the tree to come alive with bird activity throughout the year.

The most redeeming quality of the Sweet Birch is the brilliant yellow fall color that the tree produces well outshining its white barked family. Fall color is best acquired when the tree has a lot of sun exposure, as trees grown in full or part shade have a more muted color in comparison. ■



Alternatleaf Dogwood

(Cornus alternifolia)

Height: 15 to 25 feet

Spread: 15 to 25 feet

Sun: Part shade

Flower: Yellowish White, Fragrant

Bloom Time: May to Early June

Suggested: Naturalized Areas, Borders, Wildlife

Native to: Jefferson County

An overlooked and underappreciated beauty of the understory, the Alternatleaf Dogwood should be introduced to the landscape.

The common name obviously derives from the nontraditional growth habit which sees the leaves and branches growing in a whorled fashion versus the traditional opposite branching of the other dogwoods. However, the whorled appearance is a stunning textural contrast to the landscape understory and provides interest for a longer duration than its cousin the Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) which is pushed and planted in greater frequency.

The branching grows parallel to the ground and are appear to be tiered creating a magnificent and eye catching layering effect. The layered look gives it the appearance of a pagoda, which is an alternative name for the species—Pagoda Dogwood.

Flowers appear in late May and early June and persist for over a week. The flowers are flattish in appearance and provide a great source of food for bees. When in full bloom the tree is a visionary masterpiece of layered white texture within the landscape.

Fruit is purple to red in color and are born on red to purple stems. Although the berries do not last long as they are devoured by birds, flying squirrels, and chipmunks, the stems provide lasting interest.

The tree is host to 111 species of moths and butterflies. In the summer and fall the tree is aflutter with birds seeking the larval food sources and berries that are easily obtained as a result of the layered branching.

First discovered in 1760, by a botanist serving in the French and Indian War, the tree was not readily cultivated until after the Revolutionary War. John Bartram advertised the tree in his 1783 catalog, but the sales of the tree greatly diminished because of the comparisons to the Flowering Dogwood. ■



Black Oak

(*Quercus velutina*)

Height: 50 to 60 feet

Spread: 50 to 60 feet

Bloom Time: March to April

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Shade Tree & Wildlife

Tolerate: Black Walnut and Clay Soils

Native to: Jefferson County

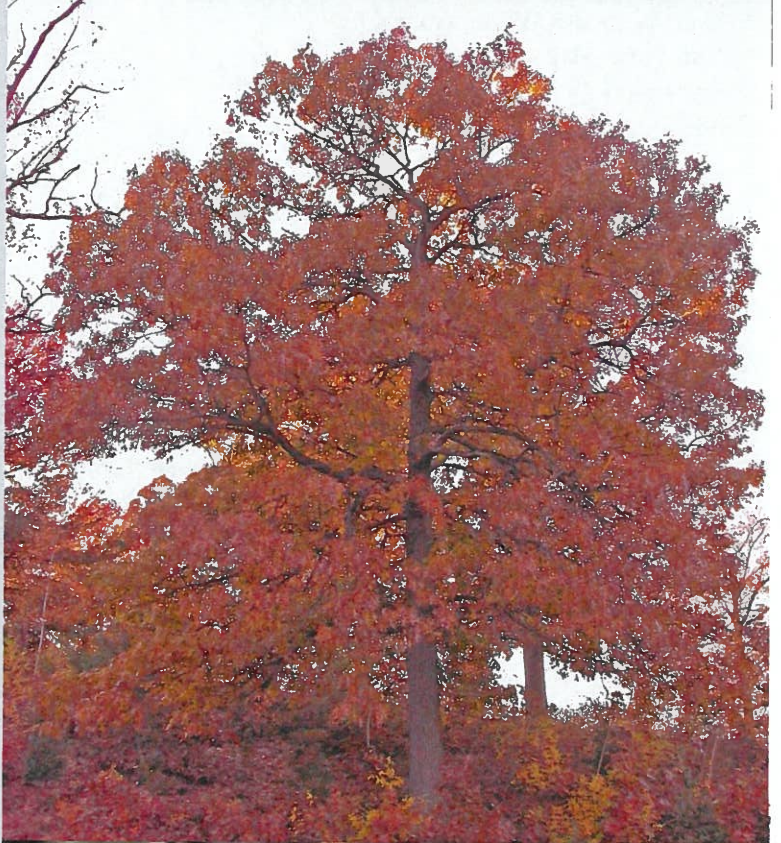
The Black Oak is a stately tree that brings the stoic stature of the White Oak together with the sweeping dramatic branching of the southern Live Oak.

When the Mingo Tribes first moved into the Jefferson County area they found the rugged terrain covered with the Black Oak. The trees were highly desired by the tribes in the area and later the settlers, as every 2 to 3 years the tree produces bumper crops of elliptic acorns 3/4" in size which are an important food source wildlife drawing in scores of deer, turkey, squirrel, grouse, and a variety of birds.

So important was the Black Oak that Colonel William Crawford used a large majestic specimen as a focal point when laying out the location for government buildings in Yohogania County, Virginia (Washington County, Pennsylvania) and he and Dr. Knight later used the tree as a shield and surrender point after the defeat at Sandusky. Bezaleel Wells found the trees so majestic that he located and founded the City of Canton based on the presences of a grove of Black Oaks. Visitors to the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site can rest beneath the shade of Black Oak that the President, Civil War General, and Appalachian Ohioan took refuge under to escape the afternoon sun.

The common name of Black Oaks derives from the dark and rich color of the deeply furrowed bark on mature trees that provides a nice contrast to the landscape especially when paired plants with opposing colors or textures such as alders, dogwoods, and snowberries. The scientific or Latin name calls upon the fine hairs on the buds which helps to distinguish younger trees from the Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*).

As previously mentioned, the acorns are an invaluable food source for wildlife, but the Black Oak is also a host plant to over 475 species of the Lepidopteran family. The caterpillars of these moths and butterflies provide an invaluable food source for song birds, tree frogs, and a variety of other animals that will cause the trees to come to life in song in the spring mornings and summer nights. ■



Umbrella Magnolia

(*Magnolia tripetala*)

Height: 15 to 25 feet

Spread: 15 to 25 feet

Bloom Time: May

Bloom Description: White

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Flowering Tree and Aesthetic Appeal

Tolerate: Black Walnut, Wet Soils and Deer

Native to: Jefferson County

A stunning star in the early May landscape.

A fantastic example of this species sits on the edge of Wellsburg, West Virginia's corporation limits off to the right of State Route 27 when heading east.

This tree sometimes is a multi-trunked and brings an almost tropical vibe to the landscape with its large leaves.

The Umbrella Magnolia is so named for its large 24" long and 10" wide leaves which are the main feature of this native magnolia tree that extended in a whorl-like cluster from the end of branches which purportedly resembles the supports of an umbrella. While the flowers are magnificent they are not as showy or plentiful as the native Sweetbay Magnolia or some of the non-native species. The flowers appear after the leaves emerge and with the 6 to 10-inch diameter bloom a creamy white. When the tree is young there is very limited to no branching and all leaves are born from a bud at the apex of the trunk. A young Umbrella Magnolia in the winter looks like a twig that was stuck in the ground.

The tree is naturally found on forest edges and enjoys that rich organic soil and part shade, but will adapt to other climates. Eighteen species of butterflies and moths use the Umbrella Magnolia as a host plant for their caterpillars. Green tree frogs and spring peeper are known to favor the tree for its large protective leaves, while spotted salamanders and wood frogs enjoy the great leaf litter from the fallen leaves that provides spectacular habitat.

The Umbrella Magnolia was first documented by Mark Catesby in 1743 and introduced in landscapes by 1752. The species was sold by John and William Bartram in fair quantities. Thomas Jefferson selected the tree to distribute to his French counterparts as the leaves dwarfed so many other plants. The tree was practically expatriated from Jefferson County in the 19th Century by the clearing of forest for farm land, as no effort was made to save the tree that has no practical use for building. ■



Eastern Cottonwood

(Populus deltoids)

Height: 50 to 75 feet

Spread: 35 to 60 feet

Bloom Time: March to April

Bloom Type: Insignificant. Red (Male) Green (Female)

Growth Rate: Fast

Sun: Full sun

Water: Medium to Wet

Attracts: Birds, Butterflies, Wildlife

Native to: Jefferson County

As Bing Crosby crooned in “Don’t Fence Me In”: *“Let me be by myself in the evenin’ breeze And listen to the murmur of the cottonwood trees”*. Much like the song the tree is best utilized in open areas and not fenced into urban landscapes.

Eastern Cottonwood trees are often an overlooked and under utilized tree that deserve some attention. The trees are a large and fast growing species that can tolerate wet areas. The leaves are unique and provide great depth to the landscape with their glossy dark green color and triangular and coarsely toothed shape. The tree produces a deep yellow color in the fall.

The tree gets its name from its most notable feature, the densely tufted seed whose fine white hairs give it the appearance of the cotton blowing through the air. **The Eastern Cottonwood is a dioecious species with separate male and female plants. Only the females produce the trademark cottony seeds. The trees offered in the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District Native Plant Sale are unsexed trees, so it is recommended to buy multiple trees.**

The Eastern Cottonwood was a popular species among the Lenape, Mingo, and Shawnee tribes that lived in Appalachian Ohio, as the long straight trunks and soft wood allowed dugout canoes to be easily created.

Honey Bees discovered that the properties of cottonwood resin could also benefit them. Bees collect the resin from the outside of Eastern Cottonwood buds, mix it with wax and apply it to the walls of their nest cavity. This “bee glue” is referred to as propolis, and, as it turns out, serves as an antimicrobial barrier as well as a sealant. Various bacteria, fungi and other harmful microbes are kept at bay by the resin contained in propolis. It also directly reduces two diseases of Honey Bees, chalkbrood and American foulbrood. The tree is host to 277 species of butterflies and moths ■



Persimmon

(*Diospyros virginiana*)

Height: 30 to 50 feet

Spread: 25 to 35 feet

Bloom Time: May to June

Bloom Description: White to Green Yellow

Sun: Full Sun to Part Shade

Suggested Use: Wildlife/ Fruit

Tolerate: Strip Mine Ground, Drought, Clay Soils, Black Walnut

Attracts: Butterflies & Honey Bees

Native to: Jefferson County

A native fruit tree that rewards the patient and teaches the impatient.

The Spanish Conquistador Hernando de Soto while trekking up the Mississippi Valley (ironically not in his Chrysler DeSoto) first documented and praised the persimmon in 1539. However, it was Captain John Smith, who after being saved by Pocahontas became transfixed by the fruit and best described the persimmon when he wrote: "If it be not ripe, it will draw a man's mouth awrie with much torment." A description that so well describes the fruit that is quite astringent when green, but upon ripening becomes sweet and may be eaten off the tree. An old wives tale says that fruit should not be consumed until they are kissed by frost.

Persimmon trees are a hardy tree that grow well under hostile conditions. Since de Soto's time the tree has been a lightning rod for criticism and love. Those who have favor the tree and its fruit feel the tree will one day take its rightful place in the Pantheon of native fruits and be accorded a place in every orchard and garden. Whereas, those who have bit into the immature fruit or dealt with its suckering habits have puckered their face to the point of which to see the tree eradicated from the landscape.

The tree has a rounded growth habit and is very easily grown with a tendency to create suckers to colonize areas. Persimmon has a distinctive dark gray bark that is broken into rectangular blocks. Leaves are a glossy green and oval in shape about 4-6" in size. Flowers are white to greenish-yellow in color with male flowers appearing in clusters and female flowers being solitary. The Fruit is orange to reddish purple in color and appear in late fall and are about 1-2 inches in diameter. Fruits are typically used in jellies, pies, syrups and ice cream. The tree is in the ebony wood family and the wood has been used for golf clubs and billiard cues. **The Persimmon is a dioecious species with separate male and female plants. Only the females produce fruit. The trees offered in the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District Native Plant Sale are unsexed trees, so it is recommended to buy multiple trees.**

The tree is a host plant for 46 species of butterflies and moths and attracts 12 different genera of birds. The tree is also an important symbiotic pollinator plant for native and honey bees. ■



Flowering Dogwood

(*Comus florida*)

Height: 15 to 30 feet

Spread: 15 to 30 feet

Bloom Time: April to May

Bloom Description: White (bracts)

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Tolerate: Deer, Clay Soil & Black Walnut

Native to: Jefferson County

According to long standing legend the dogwood once rivaled the oak in stature, and it was the dogwood tree that provided the wood used to build the cross on which Jesus was crucified. It is said that God both cursed and blessed the tree. It was cursed to forever be small, so that it would never grow large enough again for its wood to be used as a cross for a crucifixion. At the same time, however, the tree was blessed so that it would produce beautiful flowers each spring, just in time for Easter. To remember God's promise to the tree it is said he gave it a few traits so that whoever looks upon it will never forget.

The petals of the dogwood actually form the shape of a cross. The middle of the Dogwood flower has a tight grouping of resembling a "crown of thorns" and the tips of each of the petals are indented, as if they bear a nail dent. There are even colors in the petals that bring to mind the drops of blood that spilled during the crucifixion.

Although the actual flower on this understory tree is insignificant the four white petal-like bracts surrounding the flower is quite showy. One of the best known trees in Jefferson County and Appalachia this tree can be used as a specimen plant or for naturalized areas. Its common name derives from its old use as a treatment of mange in dogs and because the small limbs of the trees were used to make skewers which were once known as dags or dogs.

The Quaker Botanist William Bartram sold significant amounts of these trees and took note of a grove of them in 1791 that extended unbroken for 10 miles. George Washington has a circle of dogwoods surrounding a Redbud planted at his home, Mount Vernon. Native Americans used the bark and roots to cure malaria and the berries to make red dye. Wm. R. Peters & Company advertised in the Steubenville paper in 1856 "wooden rakes, tool handles, mallets, boxes, and cutting blocks made of the finest dogwood" at their store at 177 Markets Street in Steubenville.

The tree is a host plant for 111 species of butterflies and moths in the Jefferson County. Birds flock to dogwoods for their berries, good nesting branches, and large quantity of caterpillars. ■



Sweetgum

(Liquidambar styraciflua)

Height: 60 to 80 feet

Spread: 40 to 60 feet

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Shade Tree

Fruit: Showy

Maintenance: Low

Tolerate: Deer, Clay Soils, Black Walnut

Leaf: Great Fall Color of Yellow, Purple, Orange, and Red

So much a star of the landscape the leaves of the Sweetgum show it to be true while the fruit beckons for the tree to be added within the potpourri of the diverse plantings.

George Washington planted Sweetgums trees throughout his Mount Vernon farms and highly regarded the tree for its beauty and multitude of uses. When his treasury secretary, Alexander Hamilton, visited Mount Vernon, Washington gave Hamilton thirteen Sweetgum whips which were planted in a tight grove outside his home in New York City.

This low maintenance tree is a nice and showy tree that stands out in the landscape. It has a pyramidal growth with a single straight trunk. The branches when young have a corky and winged liked texture that is quite noticeable. The tree has a shallow root system that can protrude from the ground, giving it unique texture and focal points from the ground up. The leaves are star shaped with 5 to 7 points and when bruised are fragrant and unappealing to deer.

Sweetgums are probably most noted for their gum balls. The hard bristly fruiting clusters are about 1-2 inches in diameter and mature to a dark brown. The gum balls often persist through winter and provide winter interest. Most potpourri mixes include the textured gumballs.

The tree has a wide variety of uses. Sweetgum is second in production to oaks among the hardwoods. The wood is heavy, moderately hard, and close grained and used for furniture, cabinetwork, veneer, plywood, pulpwood, barrels, and boxes. It is not durable upon exposure. Whereas the fragrant sap and resin obtained from the sap of the wood has been used as a chewing gum, incense, perfume, natural medicine, and flavoring for drinks and food.

This plant is an important host species and supports Imperial Moth larvae which have one brood per season. Sweetgum also supports Hickory Horndevil which have one brood and appear from May to mid-September. Adult Hickory Horndevil moths do not feed. Songbirds, like the American goldfinch eat the seeds during the winter. The tree is a host plant for 19 species of butterflies and moths in the Jefferson County. ■



Hazel Alder

aka Tag Alder

(Alnus serrulata)

Height: 10 to 25 feet

Spread: 8 to 15 feet

Bloom Time: March to April

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Naturalize and Rain Gardens

Maintenance: Low

Tolerate: Clay Soils, Wet Soils

Native to: Jefferson County

The Hazel Alder is a pathfinder, going where no other plants want to go and makes everywhere it touches better.

This multi-trunked understory tree is an underappreciated powerhouse that serves a great purpose. The species can go into the most hostile and wet conditions and stabilize stream banks and thrive in boggy areas. The tree also produces shoots that arise from the root system, which enables it to spread in suitable areas.

Perhaps most importantly, tag alder is a nitrogen-fixing species, like eastern redbud trees (*Cercis canadensis*) and black locust trees (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). Meaning that the tree draws nitrogen from the air and store it in their root systems.

This enables the trees to live in areas with poor soils – such as near wetlands and allows the other plants in the area to pull the nitrogen from the ground to survive.

Hazel Alders were found in great abundance around the Ohio River valley. The Lenape used the tree as a tea made from the bark as a treatment for diarrhea, coughs, toothaches, sore mouth, and the pain of birth. The early settlers in the Jefferson County and the surrounding area found the tree prolifically growing on some stream banks and named the waterways after them putting Alder Lick and Alder Run on the map.

Trunks feature smooth gray bark. Flowers appear as catkins before the leaves and provide a dramatic display in the barren woods. Flowers give way to a 1 inch long fruiting cone that will persist through winter if not disturbed. The leaves have a rich texture and provide a dense backdrop in the landscape. For those with a love of pruning the Hazel Alder can stand coppicing.

Hazel Alder is a host plant to 188 species of butterflies and moths; including the magnificent Eastern Tiger Swallowtail and Luna Moth. The Hazel Alder is an extremely early source of pollen bees and all pollinators. ■



Red osier Dogwood

(*Cornus sericea*)

Height: 8 to 10 feet

Spread: 7 to 10 feet

Bloom Time: May to June

Bloom Description: White

Flower: Showy

Attracts: Birds and Butterflies

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Hedge, Rain Garden, Natural Border

Tolerate: Deer, Wet Soils, Clay

Native to: Jefferson County

When Walt Whitman wrote "I contain multitudes" he may have been conjuring up the image of the Red osier Dogwood.

The Red osier Dogwood is a great understory tree that provides visual interest 365 days out of the year, and in addition to the aesthetics is a great species for lovers of wildlife.

This tree species is a hardy little thing that will tolerate a multitude of growing conditions. From clay soils to swampy conditions it will grow. Full sun to shade it will grow. Green thumb or black thumb it will grow.

An upright suckering understory tree that will colonize if left unchecked the tree provides a nice backdrop to the landscape and habitat to a variety of birds and tree frogs. The new and young stems have a rich red color that turn more vibrant in the winter and the plant can tolerate coppice to 8" above the ground to regenerate growth. Some owners trim out 20-25% of old growth every year to keep the desired look.

The flowers are borne in clusters that appear as 3 inch diameter flat topped cymes in late spring. Sparse flowering will intermittently appear through summer. Flowers give way to a blue tinted drupe that have more visual interest than the flowers themselves.

The Mingo called the tree *kahsísat* while the Lenape referred to it as *tuwchalakw*. André Michaux named it *Swida stolonifera* but Linnaeus later changed it to *Cornus sericea*. John Bartram's Garden Catalogue of North American Plants, 1783, included this species as the "Red Willow" dogwood and Philadelphia nurseryman Bernard McMahon's Catalogue of Seeds, 1804, listed *Cornus sericea* as the "Blue-berried Dogwood."

Red osier dogwood is favored by many native bees who utilize the oft hollow stems for an abode. Spring peepers are commonly found in the branches and beneath the leaves. Birds love the fruit and feast on the caterpillars of the over 100 species of Lepidoptera that use it as a host plant. ■



Fringe Tree

(Chionanthus virginicus)

Height: 12 to 20 feet
Spread: 12 to 20 feet
Bloom Time: May-June
Bloom Description: Creamy white
Sun: Full sun to part shade
Water: Medium
Maintenance: Low
Suggested Use: Flowering Tree
Flower: Showy and Fragrant
Attracts: Birds, Butterflies
Native to: Appalachia
Walnut Resistant

The fringe tree is a special little tree that is a bit of a non-descript wallflower throughout the year, but come late spring puts on a dazzling display of splendor when the tree erupts with showy fragrant white blooms.

The tree was first collected in 1678 by a young clergyman, John Banister from a streambank in Virginia. John Bartram identified the tree in the 1730s. In 1756, William Bartram, John's son, painted a picture of the fringe tree with a yellow-throated vireo in it, which John sent to his patron Peter Collinson in London along with some seeds. Collinson described the tree as having a "delightful natural freedom through the whole." While serving as minister to France, Thomas Jefferson wrote to Bartram requesting seeds of the fringe tree so he could distribute them to the French as a sign of America's growing and beautiful alliance with the country.

The tree is very late to leaf out in the spring and when it does the flowers are right behind. The tree tolerates city life and air pollution remarkably well, and is a slow grower with a 14-year-old tree only being about 12 foot tall. The tree will produce clusters of blue-black drupes, about ½ inch long. These fruits are a great source of food birds and are an additional source of visual appeal in the garden.

Insects also benefit from fringe tree. It is host to several species of native sphinx moths, including the rustic sphinx moth and 11 additional species of pollinators including the eastern tiger swallow-tail.

The fringe tree is a dioecious species with separate male and female plants. The trees offered in the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District Native Tree Sale are unsexed trees, so it is recommended to buy multiple trees. ■



Bur Oak

(Quercus macrocarpa)

Height: 60 to 80 feet

Spread: 60 to 80 feet

Bloom Time: April

Sun: Full sun

Maintenance: Low

Suggested Use: Shade Tree

Attracts: Birds, Butterflies

Tolerate: Drought, Clay Soil

Native to: Jefferson County

The Bur Oak is considered one of the most majestic of all the oaks and native trees.

A medium sized to large tree, the crown is rounded and makes a statement on the landscape. The common name comes from the acorn which has a scaly bur near the rim. The tree is native to the Ohio River Valley and typically occurs in bottomlands, but will adapt to a variety of solid and will tolerate dry soil.

The acorns average about 1 1/2" in length and are an important food source for wildlife. Squirrels, turkey, and deer are known to frequent the trees in fall when the acorns begin to drop. The twigs of the tree are rigid and at time have corky wings which provide great protection for a variety of butterfly and moth caterpillars. In fact the Bur Oak is a host plant to over 475 varieties of butterflies and moths. Since the aforementioned corky wings on the branches provide great protection and hiding spots for the caterpillars, song birds remain in the trees longer in search of food and in turn fill the air with their beautiful choruses.

In Jefferson County, Bur Oak stands often determined where homesteads would be established, as the straight grained oak was easy to work with and made strong lumber for cabins, puncheon floors, and fence posts. Food and game was always close at hand if a Bur Oak was near.

On there infamous expedition, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark sought out the Bur Oak, to the point that a large part of their journey can be followed from Bur Oak to Bur Oak. They used the tree as a place to hold meetings such as the famous Council Oak which stood in Sioux City Iowa, for camping, and as a place to find game. On September 2, 1804, Lewis wrote : *"the acorns were now falling, and we concluded that the number of deer which we saw here had been induced thither by the acorns of which they are remarkably fond. almost every species of wild game is fond of the acorn, the Buffaloe Elk, deer, bear, turkies, ducks, pigegians and even the wolves feed on them."* . Lexington Cemetery in Kentucky has fine examples of this stately tree throughout the grounds. ■



American Larch/ Tamarack

(Larix laricina)

Height: 40 to 80 feet

Spread: 15 to 30 feet

Bloom Time: May

Sun: Full sun

Suggested Use: Naturalized Areas

Native to: Northern Appalachia

The definitive tree of the north, the American Larch, also known as the Tamarack, is one of the most populous trees of Canada with its native ranging dipping down into New York, Pennsylvania, and northeastern Ohio.

The American Larch is a deciduous conifer whose green needles turn a showy yellow in fall. The tree is a medium to large sized tree that has a pyramidal growth habit. It is native to wet boggy soils, but has some ability to adapt to other soils. It prefers acidic soils, allowing it to grow nicely alongside pine trees.

William Bartram offered the tree for sale in his 1792 catalog, describing the American Larch as having “elegant figure & foliage.” John Bartram was first introduced to the American Larch by fellow John Clayton who sent him some seeds and saplings. Clayton marveled at the tree that was such a critical component of the First Nation people. The Native Americans used the fibrous and stringy roots of the tree for thread to stitch birch bark canoes, clothing, and moccasins together. American Larch is also well used for its rot resistant wood with the lumber being used for houses, railroad ties, and fence posts.

The American Larch is a noted host plant for over 30 species of the butterflies and moths with Jefferson County being on the extreme southern end of many of these species. The cones of the tree are a great food source for a variety of birds and mammals.

The tree provides great contrast texture, and interest in the landscape. ■



Tulip Poplar

(Liriodendron tulipifera)

Height: 60 to 90 feet

Spread: 30 to 50 feet

Bloom Time: May to June

Bloom Description: Yellowish green

Sun: Full sun

Suggested Use: Shade Tree, Street Tree, Timber

Flower: Showy Yellow Flower with Orange Band Leaf: Good Fall Color (Yellow)

Tolerate: Black Walnut, Wet Soils and Deer

Native to: Jefferson County

The Tulip Poplar was once the tree of choice for America, the tree that defined the nation. Its stature was overthrown by the younger hipper trees with their brash hip ways. The Tulip Poplar should be considered for its outstanding qualities and returned to its prominence.

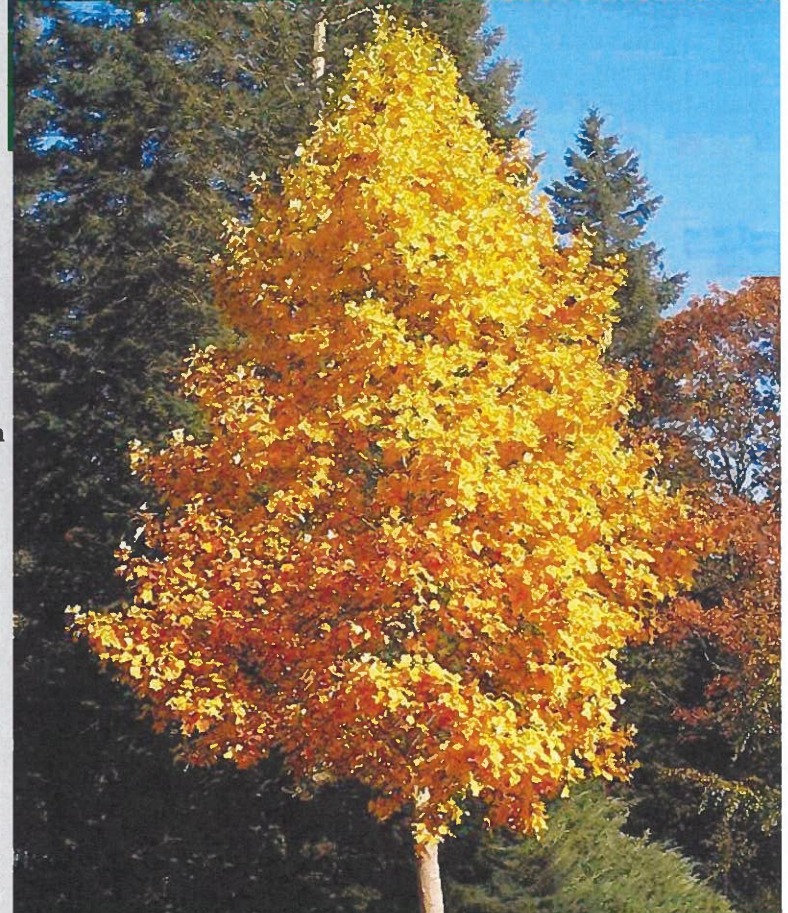
This large stately tree has fallen out of favor in the last one hundred years as more and more trees have become introduced from Asia and Europe; however, this tree should not be overlooked. The tree is long lived and sports a large cup-shaped flower with yellow petals and orange band at the base that resembles the shape of a tulip. Flowers often can go unnoticed as they appear after the leaves of the tree.

When Peter Collinson introduced the Tulip Poplar that John Bartram sent him to the London markets the tree was a sensation that swept through Europe. All of the gardens wanted this magnificent tree that has such great stoic features.

The Tulip Poplar is known as the tree that built America. Sons of Liberty groups used the tree as their symbol and the Liberty Tree in Boston was the most famous of all these trees. The Tulip Poplar became so synonymous with American Independence that British troops were order to destroy everyone they saw. Thomas Jefferson called the tree the "Juno of our Groves" and planted them readily. George Washington had the trees planted throughout Mount Vernon, some of which still stand today. Ben Franklin had them planted around Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Daniel Boone used a dugout 60-foot-long log from a Tulip Poplar to transport his family to the frontier of Kentucky.

The Tulip Poplar is a prized tree for bees as the nectar is produced in abundance. The honey produced from the nectar of the tree is darker in color and contains highly prized antioxidants.

The tree is a host plant for 17 species of butterflies and moths in the greater Jefferson County area including the stunning Tuliptree Silkmoth. Tulip Poplar attracts 19 genera of birds including hummingbirds, finches, orioles, waxwings, and grosbeaks. ■



Eastern Redbud

(Cercis canadensis)

Height: 20 to 30 feet

Spread: 25 to 35 feet

Bloom Time: April

Bloom Description: Pink

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Naturalization/ Show Tree

Tolerate: Clay Soils, Deer, and Black Walnut

Attracts: Wildlife

Native to: Jefferson County

A superstar in the spring with its dazzling display of flowers the Eastern Redbud shows its love all year with its heart shaped leaves.

The earliest known documentation of the native Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) was by American botanist John Custis in a letter to the English botanist and collector Peter Collinson in 1735.

However, its cousin (*Cercis siliquastrum*) was recorded much earlier when it was noted in the Bible that Judas Iscariot hung himself from the tree. This is why another common name for the redbud is a Judas-Tree, as Thomas Jefferson wrote in his Notes on the State of Virginia in 1781.

The Eastern redbud is a small deciduous tree that can reach heights of 35 feet. The leaves are broadly heart shaped with a papery texture and a short point. Redbud's bright lilac pink to red pea-like flowers appear in clusters along older branches before the leaves in April or May, and are a welcome herald of spring in many regions. Best used in woodland borders or naturalized areas with sun exposure for best flowering.

George Washington had a fanatic love for the redbud and planted them all over his Mount Vernon estate with concentrations of them being near the Upper Garden and its meandering paths.

The redbud was noted in some of the early history books of Jefferson County with the tree blazing early colors along the creeks and river. However, as industrialization and farming took hold in the county the removal of redbuds, along with dogwood, was promoted "as they hold no use to man" and the trees began to be ripped out and removed with great cavalier. In an article published in the Herald Star on July 21, 1921, entitled "Preserve the Wildflower" the editors of the paper pleaded with the citizens of Jefferson County to protect the redbud.

The tree is a host plant for 24 species of butterflies and moths in the greater Jefferson County area including the dark and majestic Spicebush Swallowtail. The redbud attracts 19 different genera of birds which includes hummingbirds and finches. ■



Virginia Pine

(Pinus virginiana)

Height: 50 to 80 feet
Spread: 20 to 40 feet
Type: Evergreen
Sun: Full sun to part shade
Suggested: Evergreen
Tolerate: Deer, Clay Soil & Black Walnut
Use: Pollinator tree that attracts butterflies and birds
Native to: Jefferson County

While often confused for the Eastern White Pine, the Virginia Pine is like the crazy sister who is a bit wilder and free flowing.

The Virginia Pine was typically found along the Ohio River riparian in Jefferson County, but has nearly been expatriated from the county by the settlements, roads, and railroads. This evergreen tree is unique as it has a loose pyramidal growth that eventually forms a rounded flat top comprised of spreading branches.

In 1768, Philip Miller described the Virginia Pine in his quintessential work *The Gardeners' Dictionary* as the perfect example of the American evergreen. The Mingo Tribe that lived in Jefferson County used the Virginia Pine for many purposes and planted the tree with great regularity from stock obtained from the Monongahela Valley where they are more plentiful. Medicinally, the Mingo people used it for many symptoms like stiffness of the body, colds, fevers, tuberculosis, and constipation. They also used Virginia Pine for certain cultural rituals. In burial rituals, the branches of the Virginia Pine were burned and the ashes were used for a fire in their homes to free the spirit while the tar held onto the memories. Further to pay tribute to the wind that carried the spirits they would create a drink to toast the wind by using the needles of the tree to infuse an apple juice.

The Virginia Pine prefers well-drained loamy or clay soils; however, it will also grow on very poor soil where it will be smaller in size. The tree has been widely utilized in reclamation projects as the tree will grow on strip mine ground.

The tree is a host plant for 193 species of butterflies and moths in the greater Jefferson County area including the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail and the Fringed Looper. The Virginia pine attracts 19 different genera of birds which include Cedar Waxwings, Wood Warbler, Thrushes, and Grosbeaks. ■



Swamp White Oak

(*Quercus bicolor*)

Height: 50 to 60 feet

Spread: 50 to 60 feet

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested: Shade Tree, Wildlife, and Rain Garden

Tolerate: Wet Soils

Growth Rate: Fast

Native to: Jefferson County

The Swamp White Oak ranks among one of the grand trees in the boggy swamps and river bottoms of the area.

Smaller in stature than its cousin the White Oak (*Quercus alba*) the Swamp White Oak is a fantastic tree for the landscape. Tolerant of many conditions it is best suited for the swampy bottomlands even though it ironically can withstand drought conditions.

The branches of the tree are rigid and provide some visual interest. The most distinctive feature of the swamp white oak is the branches peeling bark. The leaves are a dark rich green on top and a silvery white beneath. When caught in the afternoon breeze the tree provides great visual impacts.

The Swamp White Oak is a fast grower as far as oaks are concerned and are noted from going from seedling to 25 foot in 15 years. It is a durable and long-living tree which can have a lifespan up to 300 years.

The Iroquois ate the fat acorns of the swamp white oak just as they ate the white oak acorns. Medicinally, they used the bark of the swamp white oak to treat cholera, tuberculosis, broken bones, and the lonesomeness a man feels when his wife runs away.

As lumber, swamp white oak is often a little knottier than white oak, but the two are not usually differentiated, both are valued for their hardness, durability, and moderate price, making them excellent candidates for flooring, cabinetry, furniture, and trim. Like white oak, swamp white oak is used by coopers in the construction of water-tight barrels. However, since it seldom occurs in large stands, swamp white oak is rare in the lumber market; less than 1% of white oak on the market is swamp white oak.

The Swamp White Oak is a host tree to 477 species of butterflies and moths making it the largest host species in Jefferson County. The acorns are highly prized by wildlife with large crops appearing every 2-5 years. Deer are noted to not bother the tree too much, but will occasionally pluck a shoot or scrape a trunk. Wood ducks and herons are fond of nesting in the trees. ■



Eastern Hemlock

(Tsuga canadensis)

Height: 40 to 70 feet

Spread: 25 to 35 feet

Type: Evergreen

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested: Evergreen Border, Naturalized Area

Tolerate: Clay Soil, Heavy Shade, & Black Walnut

Native to: Jefferson County

The Eastern Hemlock is the sentry of the Jefferson County forest overlooking the many streams and rugged areas of the county with its rich color and deep texture.

The Eastern Hemlock is a native tree to Jefferson County, and is found throughout the eastern United States. The tree typically grows on shallow, rocky, and damp areas and is known to be on hillsides. The Eastern Hemlock has a dense pyramidal growth that is accented by tiny short dark green evergreen needles. Small cones are borne every year and are 3/4" in size. Low branches tend to droop toward the ground and in a tight grove the trees will naturally limb up.

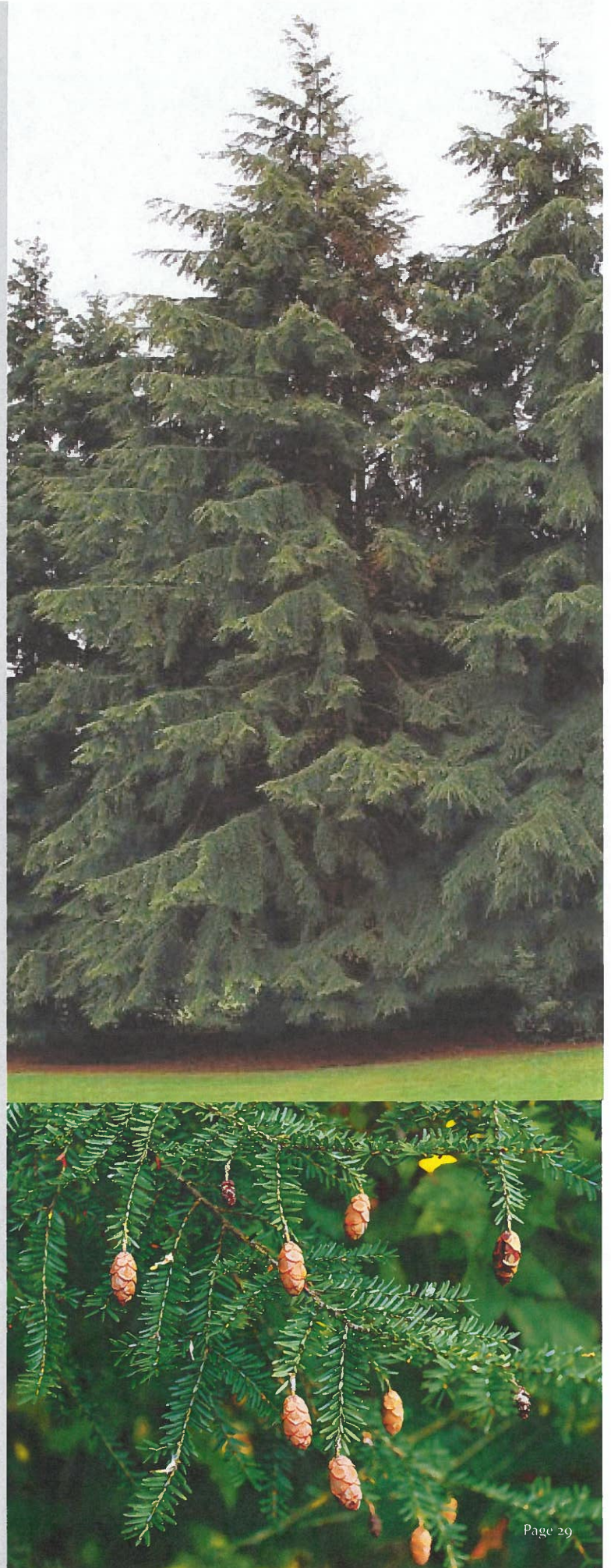
Eastern Hemlock stands are an important habitat and food source for deer during the winter months and also provide cover to grouse and turkey. The dense canopy provides excellent cover for many birds and is preferred by Chickadees as a winter food source.

Eastern Hemlock provides nesting habitat for migratory birds when they travel north for spring including the Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, and Magnolia Warbler. Ruffed Grouse, owls, and Wild Turkeys will roost on the branches of this evergreen tree.

Eastern Hemlock is a host plant to several moth species including the Columbia Silkmoth, False Hemlock Looper Moth, Hemlock Looper Moth, Hemlock Angle. Other feeders of Hemlock include the Black Vine Weevil, sawflies, scales, long-horned beetles, and wood-boring beetles.

The Revered Manasseh Cutler recalled on one of his early trips to Appalachian Ohio using the boughs of the hemlock for bedding within his makeshift t camp. The Mingos called the trees uné'ta', and valued the hemlock for the tannin in its bark. Medicinal teas and ointments were made from the bark. The bark's tannin was also important in the tanning of leather. In addition, the bark was used to produce dyes for leather and wool, a practice that lives on today in parts of the country.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid is the primary insect threat. ■







SHRUBS

Beautyberry

(Callicarpa americana)

Height: 3 to 6 feet

Spread: 3 to 6 feet

Bloom Time: June to August

Bloom Description: Lavender, pink

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Attract Birds, Naturalized areas

Tolerate: Drought and Clay Soils

Native to: Appalachia

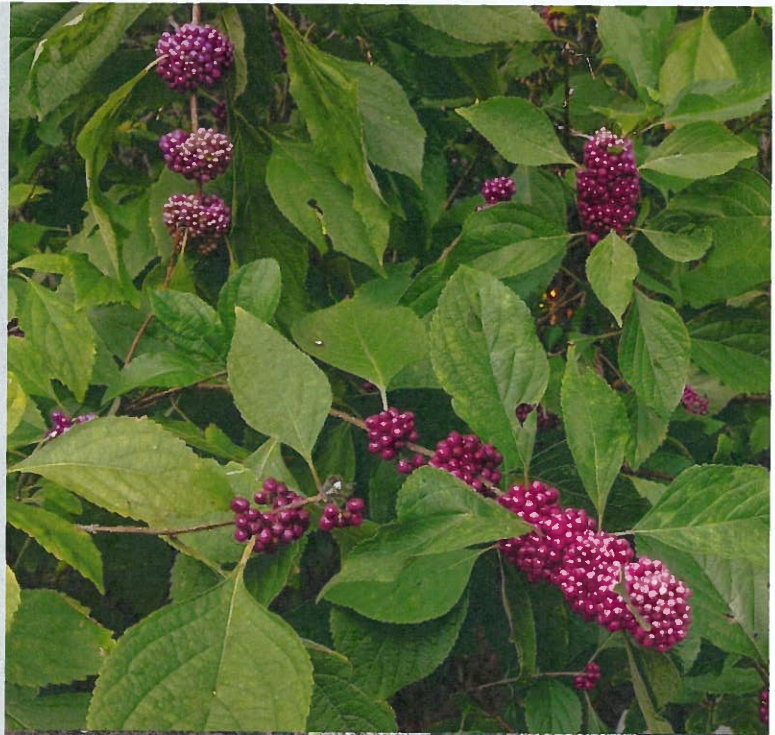
In the movie *Sunset Boulevard*, Norma Desmond played by Gloria Swanson says “No one ever leaves a star. That’s what makes them a star.” Much like Norma Desmond, the Beautyberry, is a star of landscapes past that can transfix the imagination with its show stopping looks, but fell out of favor when new cheaper and throw away shrubs hit the market.

The Beautyberry is a native to southern Appalachia that is suited well and will grow in the climate of Appalachian Ohio. Which is the top of its range. Some consideration should be taken to plant the shrub in protected areas to limit its exposure to severe cold and blustery winds, as prolonged exposure could result in dieback. However, beautyberry is a wonderful understory shrub that is great for naturalized areas or loose borders with its open and graceful arching branches. The Beautyberry can tolerate a variety of soil types but loves an organic soil rich bed.

The fall is when this phenomenal shrub shines, when it is prolifically covered by magenta berry clusters that form all up and down the branches. It is stated that berry production is best seen when Beautyberry is planted in groupings, but solitary plants still put on a display. It is also recommended to remove the older stems to promote new growth and berry production.

Thomas Jefferson was a huge fan of the Beautyberry and added it to the list of plants to be grown at Monticello. The Beautyberry was first introduced into Ohio by the drovers travelling the Staunton Pike. The drovers placed the leaves of the beautyberry under the harnesses of their horse and oxen teams to repel mosquitoes. The USDA Agricultural Research Service confirmed that two compounds in the leaves, callicarpenal, and intermedeol, act as a mosquito repellent. Whereas, Native Americans used the branches and leaves in a bath to cure rheumatism.

The shrub's clusters of berries are a food source for many songbirds, including the American Robin, Brown Thrasher, Purple Finch, and Eastern Towhee. The berries are also consumed by foxes, opossum, raccoons, and squirrels. Beautyberry is also a host plant for several of the Lepidoptera family, but is most noted as a nectar plant for native bees and honey bees. ■



Black Huckleberry

(Gaylussacia baccata)

Height: 2 to 3 feet

Spread: 4 to 5 feet

Bloom Time: April to June

Bloom Description: Pink to Burgundy

Sun: Full Sun to Part Shade

Suggested Use: Fruit, Pollinator Gardens and Naturalized Areas

Tolerate: Drought, Rocky Soils

Native to: Jefferson County

Warning: If you purchase this plant it may result in your spouse wearing a cowboy hat and duster, walking around the yard impersonating Doc Holliday from Tombstone, "I'm your huckleberry," while your dog sings *Oh My Darlin, Clementine* out of tune.

Black Huckleberry is a native of Jefferson County's rocky bluffs overlooking the Ohio River and streams; however, through development, farming, and logging most of the population has been expatriated.

A low growing shrub that has upright branching and grows in clumps as a result of its desire to form colonies. The branches are rather rigid, and light conditions impact the growth habit with shaded plants growing rather open and tall, while full sun plants are more compact and dense. The branches are slightly pubescent and tacky to the touch when young and with age begins to exfoliate.

The flowers are small urn to bell shaped red flowers that appear throughout the spring which are pollinated by bees. Huckleberries yield both nectar and pollen. Bees find the flowers to be very attractive with the honey having a pink tinge with a fruit-like taste.

The fruits of the Huckleberry is where the common name derives. The species is closely related to cranberries and blueberries and produces a black 1/2 inch long fruit. The fruits were consumed fresh and dried by various Native American tribes, including the Iroquois, Chickasaws, and Cherokee.

Henry David Thoreau wrote in "Civil Disobedience" of joining a huckleberry party picking the fruit and spoke often of the huckleberries around Walden Pond. In medieval times, a knight coming to the rescue of a damsel would receive a garland made of huckleberries. The knight would ride into battle with the garland draped over his lance showing he is the man for the job. Over time the slang phrase developed "I'm your huckleberry" meaning 'I am the person for the job', thus Doc Holliday's famous line. ■



Winged Sumac

(Rhus coppallinum)

Height: 5 to 12 feet

Spread: 8 to 15 feet

Bloom Time: July to August

Bloom Description: Greenish

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Erosion Control , Fall Color, and Naturalized area

Tolerate: Drought, Black Walnut, Clay Soils, Strip Mine Ground

Native to: Jefferson County

The Winged Sumac is the Marilyn Munster of the Sumac family, with redeeming qualities that make it an oddity when compared to the rest of the clan.

Winged Sumac is sometimes referred to as dwarf sumac or flameleaf sumac because of its smaller stature in comparison to the sumac family and its brilliant red leaf color in the fall.

The Winged Sumac should be planted in a grouping, or along natural areas in the landscape. A multi-trunked deciduous shrub that has an open growth and will colonize if left unchecked. they are fast growing, generally pest and disease-free, and drought-tolerant. Colonies are often single-sexed, formed from a single, suckering parent. Only female plants produce berries. **The Winged Sumac is a dioecious species with separate male and female plants. Only the females produce berries. The shrubs offered in the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District Native Plant Sale are unsexed shrubs, so it is recommended to buy multiple shrubs.**

The leaves are large and compound and contain 9 to 21 leaflets with smooth edges. Leaf midribs have a wing like appearance giving rise to the common name. Leaves turn a show stopping vibrant red in the fall, making the plant a must have.

This plant provides nectar for pollinators. It is a larval host plant to 56 varieties of butterfly and moth species. Pollinators are heavily attracted to the summer flowers of the shrub. Red-Banded Hairstreak. It is also a host plant for the Luna moth. Butterflies and bees nectar at the flowers. Its fruits are eaten by songbirds, white-tailed deer, opossums, wild turkey, and quail while rabbits enjoy the bark in winter.

At the Moss Gibbs Woodland Garden in Louisville, Kentucky several specimen plants are growing on the grounds providing an excellent display throughout the year. Thomas Jefferson sought out the plant to be distributed to his friends because of the autumn colors. ■



Red Chokeberry

(*Aronia arbutifolia*)

Height: 4 to 8 feet

Spread: 3 to 6 feet

Bloom Time: April

Bloom Description: Light Pink

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Wildlife, Rain Gardens, Naturalized Areas

Tolerate: Wet Soils and Clay Soils

Native to: Jefferson County

The Red Chokeberry is best utilized in the landscape for its intense display of red berries in the fall and its great wildlife attributes. The dark green leaves turn a brilliant red in the fall and make this shrub a suitable replacement for the highly invasive burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*). A low maintenance shrub that provides visual interest throughout the year and plays off the colors and textures of many other plants nicely.

William Bartram marketed the Red Chokeberry in his catalog in 1792 as "Presents a good appearance, when all red with its clusters of berries" which greatly undersells this little shrub. Red Chokeberry is a multi-stemmed shrub that adapts to a variety of soils and grows in a vase-shaped form. Light pink 5 petal flowers appear in spring and give way to an abundance of glossy red fruits about ¼ inch in diameter. The berries ripen in late summer and persist through fall and well into the winter months.

In 1966, Mrs. R.W. Johnston wrote an article for the *Wintersville Citizen* where she wrote that red chokeberry is a great means to attract birds to the backyard. She was correct as the fruit is documented to be consumed by 40 species of birds and other wildlife. As the name applies, Red Chokeberry fruit are dry, bitter and astringent when eaten raw, but delicious. The fruit does become more palatable through cycles of freezing and thawing during winter which is why birds wait to feast on the berries until later in winter. This fact means that the berries are an important food for over-wintering songbirds when little else is available. Pollinators feed on both the nectar and pollen produced by the plant. Red chokeberry is a host plant for numerous species of Lepidoptera, including the coral hairstreak butterfly and the *Catacala praeclara* underwing moth. ■



Northern Bayberry

(Myrica pensylvanica)

Height: 4 to 5 feet

Spread: 5 to 6 feet

Bloom Time: May

Bloom Description: Yellowish-green

Flower: Insignificant

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Fruit: Showy

Suggested Use: Hedge and Rain Garden

Tolerate: Drought, Erosion, Wet Soil , Salt, Deer

Native to: Jefferson County

If you burn your candle at both ends this low maintenance shrub is for you as the waxy berries are used to make candles.

Native to Jefferson County this dense branching shrub has a rounded habit and is typically grows along waterways including the eastern seashore.

When added to the landscape the Northern Bayberry can tolerate a wide range of soils and is often desired for along roadways that experience winter salt spray. This stout and sturdy shrub will colonize if left unchecked. Northern Bayberry has a symbiotic relationship with actinobacterium which fixes atmospheric nitrogen.

The Northern Bayberry is a dioecious species with separate male and female plants. Only the females produce berries. The shrubs offered in the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District Native Plant Sale are unsexed shrubs, so it is recommended to buy multiple shrubs. The female flowers, if pollinated, produce a small grayish-white berry like drupe in late summer that persists until April.

American colonists boiled the berries to extract the sweet-smelling wax, which they used to make clean-burning candles. Peter Henderson wrote in Handbook of Plants, 1890: "In New England, the wax which invests the berries is collected in considerable quantities. It is obtained by boiling the berries in water, when the wax melts and rises to the surface. Under the name of Bayberry tallow it is often used to make candles, either alone or mixed with tallow; it is also employed in soap making."

Deer find the Northern Bayberry to be quite objectionable. Whereas, the fruits are attractive to birds and small mammals. The berries are noted for helping to get Chickadees through the winter when food sources are scarce. The Northern Bayberry is a host to 9 species of butterflies and moths. ■



Steeplebush

(*Spirea tomentosa*)

Height: 2 to 4 feet

Spread: 3 to 5 feet

Bloom Time: July to September

Bloom Description: Rose to Pink

Flower: Showy

Sun: Full sun

Suggested Use: Hedge, Naturalize and Rain Garden

Tolerate: Deer

Native to: Jefferson County

A firecracker of a plant that provides late summer blooms.

Steeplebush is a small suckering deciduous shrub that has tough plant stems. Its leaves are dark green and political in shape, but are lightly colored underneath, making it quite noticeable on a breezy summer day. The under-leaves are quite pubescent and the furry to the touch quality of the leaf gave the plant part of its scientific name and can be used as an identifier.

Steeplebush is easy to grow in average, acidic, moist to wet soils in full sun. It will tolerate a wide range of soil and light shade, but a site with full sun is best for maximum blooming.

Flowers are rounded plumes of deep pink to rose-purple flowers in dense, narrow, steeple-shaped, terminal spikes (to 4 to 8 inches long) that bloom July through September. Remove faded flower clusters as soon as practical to encourage additional blooms. The plant flowers on new wood, so prune in late winter to early spring if needed.

This a vigorous plant that will spread by suckers to form colonies. The root system is woody and branching and the woody stems often die down to the ground during the winter.

The Steeplebush is a host to 77 species of butterflies and moths. The plant is an important host for the Columbia silkmoth. The endangered Rusty Patched Bumblebee favors this plant species and Steeplebush is often utilized in surveys to determine the bee's presence. A great source of both pollen and nectar the plant is visited by a wide variety of butterflies, skippers, and native bees. ■



Lowbush Blueberry

(Vaccinium angustifolium)

Height: 6 inches to 2 feet
Spread: 6 inches to 2 feet
Bloom Time: March-May
Bloom Description: White to Pink
Sun: Full sun to part shade
Suggested Use: Fruit and Wildlife

The Lowbush Blueberry is defined by quality over quantity.

The lowbush blueberry is a colonizing shrub that can actually form blueberry barrens. It is known to produce blueberries great flavor; however, the berry production is slower and less than the Highbush Blueberry.



Lowbush Blueberry



Lowbush Blueberry



Highbush Blueberry



Highbush Blueberry

Highbush Blueberry

(Vaccinium corymbosum)

Height: 6 to 12 feet
Spread: 6 to 12 feet
Bloom Time: May
Bloom Description: White to Pink
Sun: Full sun to part shade
Suggested Use: Fruit and Wildlife
Tolerate: Wet Soils
Native to Jefferson County

For those wanting the flavor of store bought blueberries without dealing with the people in the grocery store.

The Highbush Blueberry grows in moist woods, swamps, and low areas throughout the eastern half of the United States. Highly prized for its fruit production the plant has been cultivated for years. The Mingo grew the plants and called it këhta'kéá'. although blueberries are self-fertile, planting multiple cultivars that bloom at the same time will lead to larger berries and a higher yield.

Both species of blueberries attract a diverse array of beneficial creatures. They are excellent for songbirds, providing food, cover, and nesting sites. They are so well loved by birds that it is strongly encouraged to net the shrubs when berries come on.

Their flowers are visited by an assortment of bees, including bumble bees, honey bees, and more than a dozen pollen specialist bees. Both species of blueberries are host plants to 237 different species of the Lepidoptera family of butterflies and moths. ■

Blackhaw Viburnum

(Viburnum prunifolium)

Height: 8 to 12 feet

Spread: 6 to 12 feet

Bloom Time: May to June

Bloom Description: White

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Suggested Use: Wildlife, Hedge, Naturalized Areas

Attracts: Birds and Butterflies

Tolerate: Black Walnut and Clay Soils

Native to: Jefferson County

You have heard of the “Tale as old as time”, well here is a plant as old as time.

In Reverend Joseph Doddridge’s Notes on Settlement and the Indian Wars he wrote “black haws grew on large bushes along the moist’ bottoms of small water courses. They grew in large clusters, and ripened with the first frosts in the fall. Children were very fond of them.” Thomas Jefferson had the species had the species added to the list of shrubs to be planted at Monticello in 1771 and was offered in Philadelphia by the Bartrams in their nursery listing of 1793 along with several other viburnum species.

Along Cedar Lick at the Quaker Ridge property south of Richmond, the hillside above the riparian has Blackhaw Viburnum in great abundance.

Blackhaw Viburnum is a large suckering native shrub or small tree that may grow 20 feet tall and nearly as wide. It provides three seasons of interest and is a high-value wildlife plant. The spring flowers are in large white cymes, but are without any fragrant aromas. The Blackhaw Viburnum is an excellent source of nectar for bees and pollinators.

The flowers yield to a crop of berries which mature to purplish-black. The berries are highly desired by both humans and birds and are about 1/3 inch in diameter. For best fruiting multiple plants are encouraged. The plant is a host species to 77 unique species of butterflies and moths. Its dense branching also usually guarantees at least one bird nest within the shrub as well.

The Blackhaw Viburnum can grow multi-trunked to single stem, and has a desire to want to colonize. The leaves of the shrub resemble those of wild cherry trees and can stand out against the backdrop of the landscape. ■



Buttonbush

(Cephalanthus occidentalis)

Height: 5 to 12 feet

Spread: 4 to 8 feet

Bloom Time: June

Bloom Description: White

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Water: Medium to Wet

Maintenance: Low

Suggested Use: Pollinator

Attracts: Birds, Butterflies, Hummingbirds

Tolerate: Drought, Clay Soil, Erosion

Native to: Jefferson County

If you are looking for a little midsummer encouragement the Buttonbush will bring the pom-poms to cheer you on.

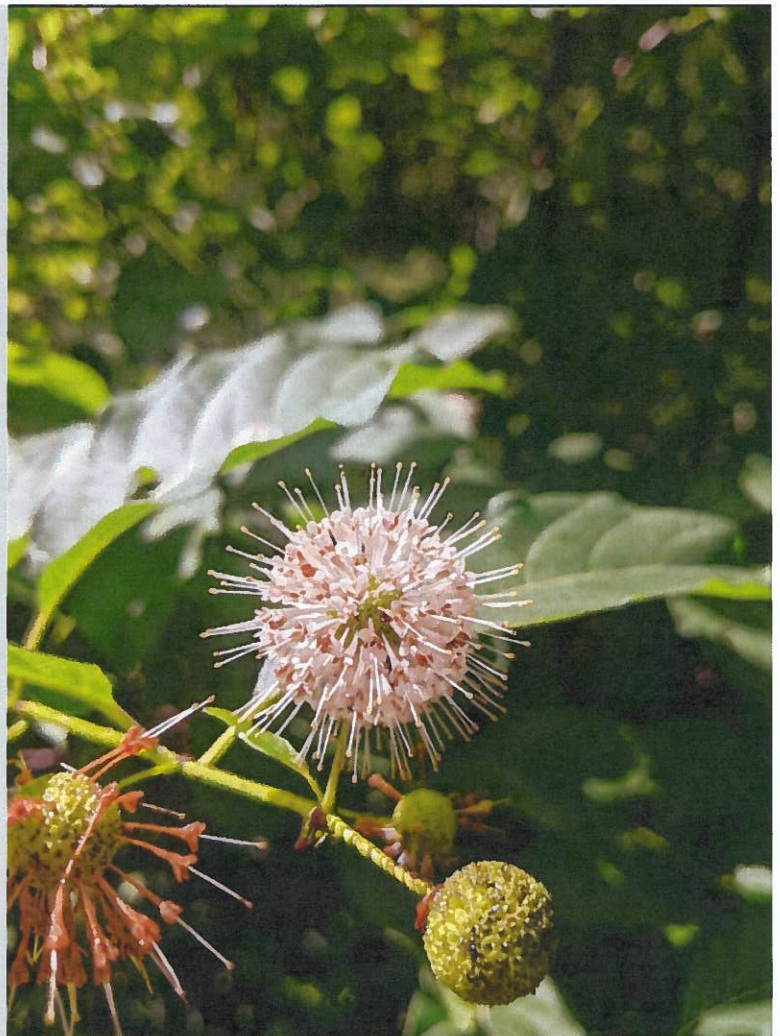
This low maintenance shrub is a plant it and forget it type shrub; however, it is hard to forget the Buttonbush when it explodes with quite unique flowers in the summer. So beautiful and amazing are the flowers that Covid-19 tried to rip off its shape.

A slightly course shrub, Buttonbush grows in unfavorable conditions with an open and rounded habit. Buttonbush are great to plant in naturalized areas or along the perimeter of the landscape. The plant can tolerate some abuse and still vigorously recover. While it can grow in a variety of light, the plant best performs in full sun.

Tiny, tubular, 5-lobed, fragrant white flowers appear in dense, spherical, long-stalked flower heads (to 1.5" diameter) in early to mid-summer. Long, projecting styles give the flower heads a distinctively pincushion-like appearance. Flower heads are very attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies, and other insect pollinators.

The flowers give way to seeds that are quite favored by Wood Ducks. Spring peepers and Wood Frogs are none to reside around the shrub. Hummingbirds love the plant for its rich nectar, and are also known to nest within the protection of the leaves of the shrub. The Buttonbush is a host plant for 24 species of butterflies and moths. Additionally, when in bloom the shrub is alive with the buzzing of native bees, bumblebees, and butterflies and skippers.

Philadelphia nurseryman Bernard McMahon listed it as "Swamp button-wood" in the appendix of his book, *The American Gardener's Calendar*, 1806. ■



Snowberry

(Symphoricarpos albus)

Height: 3 to 6 feet

Spread: 3 to 6 feet

Bloom Time: June to July

Bloom Description: Pink

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Fruit: Showy, White

Maintenance: Low

Suggested Use: Hedge

Attracts: Birds, Butterflies, Hummingbirds

Tolerate: Drought, Clay Soil, Erosion, Deer

In August of 1805 while on their expedition of discovery, Captain Merewether Lewis noticed near Pattee Creek “a species of honeysuckle much in it’s growth and leaf like the small honeysuckle of the Missouri only reather larger and bears a globular berry as large as a garden pea and as white as was.”

Lewis collected a specimen of the snowberry bush from the banks of the creek and a few seeds were sent back to Philadelphia and turned over to Bernard McMahon, who planted them, and in October 1812 a few cuttings were sent to Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson wrote to McMahon saying most of the cuttings were thriving in his garden and showing “some of the most beautiful berries I have ever seen.”

Snowberry is a rounded shrub with ascending branches. Its short stalked flowers form at the branch tips in clusters of 2 to 10 flowers. Snowberry has a tendency to want to spread and form a dense thicket or colony which can be controlled by cutting away the suckers.

Snowberries produce white fruits that aren’t actually berries, but rather, drupes - a fruit with a hard woody layer surrounding the seed. These woody encasements are called nutlets and each drupe contains two with one seed per nutlet. Though they can reproduce by seed, they more typically reproduce by rhizome. The fruits begin appearing in late summer and can last into the winter, making them a viable winter food source for birds such as grouse, robins, and thrushes.

The fruit are tasteless and of little value as far as food. Native American tribes used them for medicinal or disinfectant purposes. The Chehalis used the berries as a shampoo and the leaves as a wash for injuries. ■





HERBACEOUS PLANTS



Red Columbine

(*Aquilegia canadensis*)

Height: 1 to 2 feet

Bloom Time: April to July

Bloom Description: Red

Sun: Prefers part shade, but will tolerate full sun to full shade

Attracts: Pollinators and birds, including hummingbirds

Buttercup Family

Native to Jefferson County

Red Columbine, also known as Wild Columbine, is one of the first wildflowers of spring, blooming as early as April. *Aquilae*, the Latin word for “eagle” refers to the way the flowers resemble eagle talons. The drooping red tubular flowers are pollinated by hummingbirds, which depend on the plant as an important early nectar source. Long-tongued insects are also attracted to red columbine, however, bumblebees often “cheat” their pollination duties by piercing the flower and stealing the nectar.

Red Columbine is found naturally in rich woods, but can also be found on wooded to open rocky ledges and hillsides. It has a preference for slightly acidic soil that is moist in spring and dries out in summer, although it will tolerate varied degrees of moisture and fertility.

It is popular in native landscapes because of its hardiness and the fact that it is readily regenerated by seed. It is a useful plant for woodland and meadow plantings. A drawback for some gardeners is that the plants are short-lived (3 to 5 years) and have a habit of moving about the garden because of their tendency to reseed. Other gardeners find a random Red Columbine popping up in a rock wall to be a pleasant surprise.

Thomas Mann Randolph, Thomas Jefferson's son-in-law, observed this perennial wildflower blooming on April 30, 1791, at Monticello. Jefferson may have sowed seed in the gardens.

In addition to hummingbirds seeking out the flower nectar, Red Columbine is an attractant for songbirds including sparrows, waxwings, vireos, wood warblers, orioles, mockingbirds and thrashers. In addition to its attractiveness to pollinating insects, 11 species of butterflies and moths use Red Columbine as a caterpillar host plant. ■



Wild Ginger

(*Asarum canadense*)

Height: 6 to 12 inches

Bloom Time: April to May

Bloom Description: Rusty brown, inconspicuous solitary flower

Sun: Part shade to full shade

Attracts: Atypical pollinators

Birthwort Family

Native to Jefferson County

Another early spring wildflower, Wild Ginger's solitary flower is often overlooked. Often referred to as a "little brown jug," hidden under leaf litter and growing at the fork between the plant's two large and showy leaves, is a quiet little flower with an interesting story to tell.

As told by the U.S. Forest Service, "the flower evolved to attract small pollinating flies that emerge from the ground early in the spring looking for a thawing carcass of an animal that did not survive the winter. By lying next to the ground flower is readily found by the emerging flies. The color of the flower is similar to that of decomposing flesh. Whether these flies pollinate the flower or not is in some dispute. Never the less they do enter the flower to escape the cold winds of early spring and to feast upon the flowers pollen. Some of the pollen attaches to their bodies and is taken with them when they visit the next flower".

But the story doesn't end there!

"When the seeds finally ripen, they have a little oily food gift attached to the seed; this appendage is called an "elaiosome." The "elaiosomes" attract ants that carry the seeds off to their underground home where they consume the tasty food and leave the seed to germinate. The ecological advantage is that the seeds are not predated upon by seed-eating animals".

Native Americans and early settlers used the root of Wild Ginger in several ways, including as a spice, candied-root, and syrup. The root was also used in poultices to treat wounds. Since then, scientists have discovered that the plants may contain poisonous compounds so consuming them is highly discouraged! Handling the plants themselves may cause allergic dermatitis in some people.

Wild Ginger is increasing in its popularity in native landscapes as a low-growing ground cover because of its shade tolerance and interesting leaves. It does not readily self-seed, but slowly spreads by underground rhizomes. It does best in rich soils in shady deciduous forests. In our region, Wild Ginger is a host plant for the bold-feathered grass moth. ■



New York Aster

(*Symphotrichum novi-belgii*)

Height: 3 to 5 feet

Bloom Time: August to October

Bloom Description: Purple/lavender rays with gold centers

Sun: Full sun (can tolerate part shade but won't flower as well)

Attracts: Pollinators, songbirds, small mammals, specialized bees

Aster Family

Native to Jefferson County

If Frank Sinatra was designing your garden he would tell you to start spreadin' the news that New York Aster is a low maintenance flower that can make it there or anywhere.

As other garden flowers are drawing the curtain on their flowering season, New York aster is just beginning the show. Also known as Michaelmas daisy, this hardy perennial is a late summer bloomer, with clusters of lavender flowers with yellow centers, atop 3 to 5 foot tall plants.

Found naturally in eastern coastal states and inland, New York aster can tolerate a wide range of growing conditions, although it performs best in full sun. It also has a preference for moist, well-drained, sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It can spread by seed or colonize by long rhizomes. A single plant usually needs 2 to 3 feet of space to grow.

In native landscapes, New York aster is an attractive upright perennial to add to a mixed bed or border. It not only adds late-season color to the garden, but is also a valuable late season food source for honeybees and other pollinators. The Xerces Society notes New York aster as having special value to native bees.

After the plant has gone to seed, it is an attractant for songbirds including finches, chickadees, and sparrows. Twelve species of butterflies and moths use the plant as a caterpillar host plant, including the Silvery Checkerspot and Pearl Crescent butterflies.

■



White Wood Aster

(*Symphyotrichum divaricatus*)

Height: 2 to 3 feet

Bloom Time: August to October

Bloom Description: White with yellow or rose-colored centers

Sun: Shade to full sun

Attracts: Pollinators, songbirds, small mammals, specialized bees

Aster Family

Native to Jefferson County

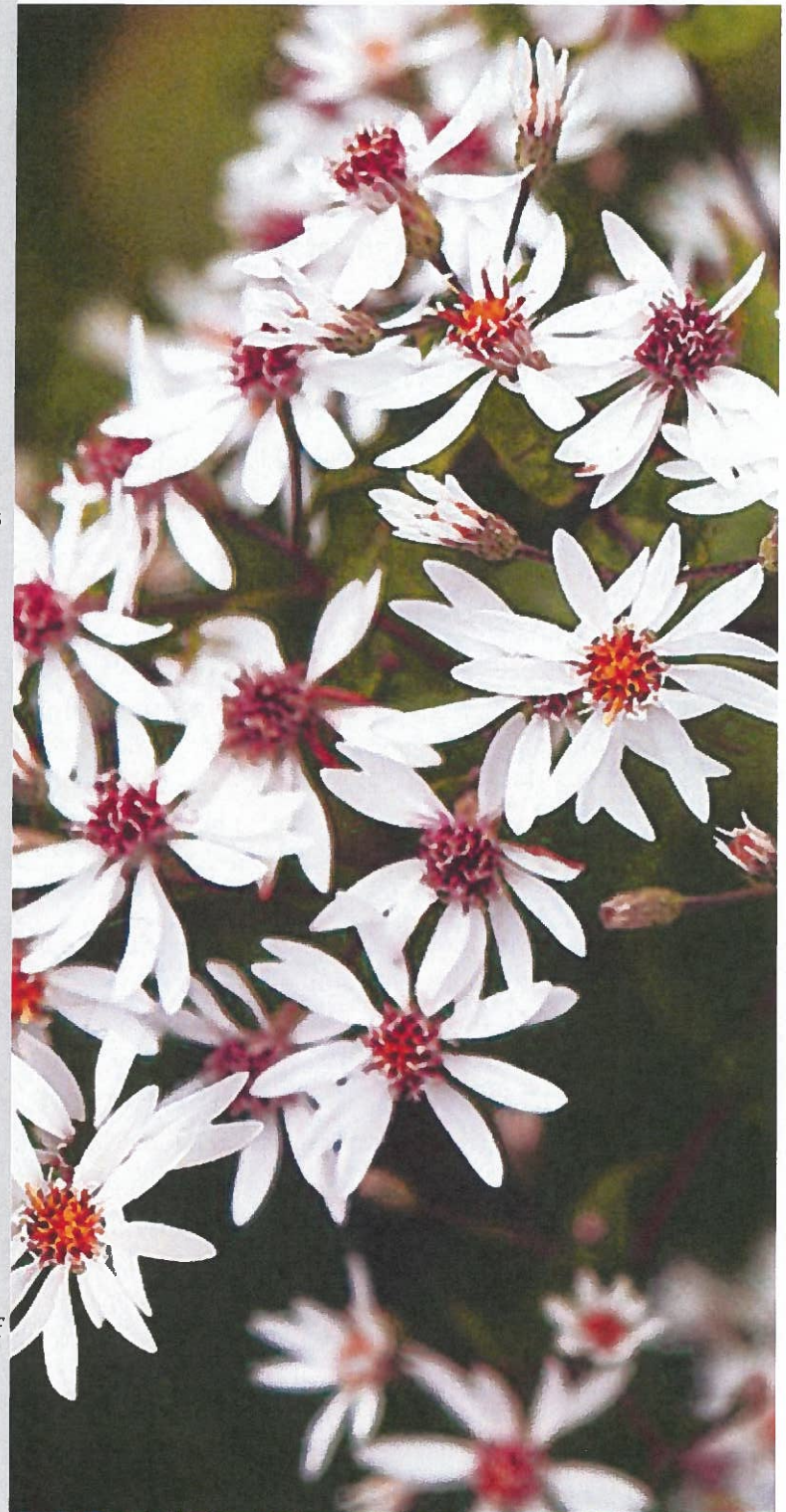
It isn't often that a flowering perennial will grow and flower in dry, shady places, making White Wood aster an excellent choice for hard to plant areas.

Found naturally in eastern coastal states and inland, White Wood aster can tolerate a wide range of growing conditions, although it prefers partial to full shade and moist to dry soils. It blooms best with about three hours of sun, producing large numbers of blooms.

The features of White Wood aster make it an attractive plant many types of garden settings—shade gardens, wildlife gardens, water-wise landscapes, dry meadows, perennial borders, and restoration projects. It has a low mounding habit with a spread of up to three feet, and often colonizes by rhizomes. Similar to the New York aster, it is also a valuable late season food source for honeybees and other pollinators.

After the plant has gone to seed, it is an attractant for songbirds including finches, chickadees, and sparrows. Twelve species of butterflies and moths use the plant as a caterpillar host plant, including the Silvery Checkerspot and Pearl Crescent butterflies.

■



Liatris

Dense Blazing Star

(*Liatris spicata*)

Height: 2 to 4 feet

Bloom Time: July through September

Bloom Description: Rose purple flowerheads on upright stems

Sun: Full sun

Attracts: Pollinators, hummingbirds, songbirds

Aster Family

Native to Jefferson County

Also known as Marsh Blazing Star, Dense Blazing Star is native to moist low grounds, meadows, and prairie swales. Clumps of narrow, grass-like green leaves yield tall spikes that produce long flower heads with a fluffy appearance when in bloom. Plants form upright clumps and should be spaced 1 to 2 feet apart.

One of Ohio's native prairie flowers, Dense Blazing Star does best in moist, fertile, well-drained soils, although it can easily be grown in average soils. However, it is not an aquatic plant and can't tolerate wet soils year-round, particularly in winter.

Once a prominent prairie species, it is more often today found in gardens and native landscapes. It produces a thick, sweet rootstock called a corm, a favorite meal for voles. As with many native prairie plants, established blazing star varieties form a deep root, allowing the plants to reach nutrients and moisture that aren't available to more shallow-rooted neighbors. Along with other native, deep rooted species, liatris is an important plant for stabilizing soils against erosion.

Dense Blazing Star is a showy and attractive plant particularly well-suited to rain gardens. It is also valued for the incredible diversity of insects and wildlife that it supports—including nectar loving butterflies such as monarchs, tiger swallowtails and Aphrodite fritillaries. Hummingbirds are a frequent visitor, as well as various songbirds in search of insects such as crab spiders, ladybugs and other beetles. The plant also supports native bees and bumblebees. Rabbits and groundhogs enjoy feasting on the leaves. After bloom, Liatris produces tiny sunflower-like seeds which are especially attractive to goldfinches. ■



Cardinal Flower

(*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Height: 2 to 4 feet

Bloom Time: July through September

Bloom Description: Brilliant scarlet red flowers on slender stems

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Attracts: Hummingbirds

Bellflower Family

Native to Jefferson County

Cardinal flower is often referred to as one of America's favorite flowers. While one might think the naming has to do with comparisons to the striking red bird, it actually refers back to the bright red robes and caps worn by Roman Catholic Cardinals.

Cardinal flower grows in clumps, forming thin stalks of narrow, lance-shaped green leaves that culminate in slender, five-lobed scarlet flowers. Plants have an upright nature and should be spaced 1 to 2 feet apart.

In its most natural setting, cardinal flower can be found growing mostly in places known for being wet—river and stream edges, ditches, and bottomland forests. It grows best in rich, medium to wet soils in full sun, although it appreciates part shade in the hottest afternoon hours. It can tolerate prolonged seasonal flooding, but needs consistent moisture and will not survive in dry or barren soils.

Cardinal flower is considered a short-lived perennial, however it perpetuates itself by self-seeding or sending out offshoots to colonize an area. The plant is hardy to low winter temperatures but frequent thaw-refreeze cycles can severely harm the plant.

Historically, Native American Indian tribes had many uses for cardinal flower. The Iroquois used it medicinally, and the Delaware used it to treat typhoid. It was used as a ceremonial tobacco by the Meskwaki, who threw it to the winds to ward off a storm. The Pawnee used parts of the plant in the composition of a love charm (USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center).

Cardinal flower is known to be toxic to humans and pets if ingested.

Cardinal flower's scarlet blooms are pollinated by hummingbirds and other long-tongued insects. Hummingbirds find it irresistible and seem to appear out of nowhere to feed on the flowers. Because of its propensity for wet soils, it is particularly well-suited to rain gardens. ■



Foxglove Beardtongue

(*Penstemon digitalis*)

Height: 2 to 4 feet

Bloom Time: May to July

Bloom Description: Tubular white flowers atop a slender stalk

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Attracts: Bumblebees, long-tongued insects, specialized bees

Snapdragon Family

Native to Jefferson County

Foxglove Beardtongue is an late-spring bloomer that provides nectar and pollen in an important window where early spring flower blooms are fading but summer flowers have not yet fully begun to bloom.

If you watch closely the flowers of Foxglove Beardtongue, you will notice plenty of bumblebees frantically trying to squeeze their round bodies into the slender tubular white flowers. According to a post by Justin Wheeler on the Xerces Society blog, this is not by accident!

Justin writes "Foxglove beardtongue has a few interesting "design" features worth noting. Beardtongue derives its common name for the hairs that line the protruding lower petal of these tubular plants. These hairs serve an interesting function, forcing bees deeper into the flower. Some *Penstemon* species also have small protrusions in the flower interior that act like hooks, giving the bee a bit of a squeeze and making them struggle a tiny bit to escape. As they do so, the anthers of the flower wrap around the body of the bee, adhering pollen where it will be perfectly aligned to meet the stigma of the next flower. If you look into the tubular flowers you'll notice several distinct lines leading to the back of the flower known as nectar guides. These lines act like runway lights, advertising to bees that "the good stuff is back here!"

Foxglove Beardtongue is a clump-forming perennial. Rosettes of leaves one to two feet in width send up slender stalks that culminate in tubular white flowers. Seedheads produced late in the season are attractive to songbirds, including chickadees, titmice, vireos, and nuthatches.

In a natural setting, Foxglove Beardtongue can be found growing in a variety of settings, including old fields, roadsides, rail corridors and woodland openings. Plants flourish in sunny sites consisting of fertile, moist, well-drained, slightly acidic, loamy soils.

A variety of insect species are attracted to the flowers, including bumblebees, specialized bees such as leafcutter bees and sweat bees, hummingbird moths, and butterflies. Hummingbirds are also frequent diners. Foxglove Beardtongue is a host plant for ten species of moth and butterfly caterpillars. ■



Wild Blue Phlox

(*Phlox divaricate*)

Height: 0.5 to 1 foot

Spread: 0.75 to 1 foot

Bloom Time: April to May

Bloom Description: Lavender to Blue

Sun: Full Shade to part shade

Attracts: Hummingbirds and Butterflies

Polemoniaceae Family

Tolerate: Deer, Drought, Clay Soils

Native to Jefferson County

If planted in mass those who are afraid to fly can still sing “Off we go into the wild blue yonder”

The Wild Blue Phlox is a fantastic shade plant that forms mats of foliage. It prefers to grow in wooded environments, stream riparian, and field edges. A great plant to utilize as a cover for spring flowering bulbs as it is very shallow rooted. Wild Blue Phlox spreads slow but steadily by rhizomes. The stems are hairy and bit tacky to the touch.

In mid to late spring Wild Blue phlox burst forward with a profusion of light blue to lavender flowers. Each flower is about 1 1/2 inches wide with five wide notched petal like lobes. The showy flowers attract pollinators making it an excellent addition to a butterfly bee garden.

Bernard McMahon listed it as the 'early flowering phlox' in the 1806 edition of his book, *The American Gardener's Calendar*. In *The American Flower Garden Directory*, 1839, nurseryman, florist, and author Robert Buist considered the American genus Phlox to be one of the most handsome in cultivation. Quaker Ridge has a large population of the Wild Blue Phlox in the forested edge along the Cedar Lick riparian.

Its flowers attract hummingbirds, butterflies, and a host of native bees—particularly bumblebees. It serves as a host plant for swallowtail and hairstreaks. The foliage is a favorite food of rabbits, but they usually do not eat in excess to the point of damaging the plant. ■



Mountain Mint

(*Pycnanthemum muticum*)

Height: 3 feet

Bloom Time: July to September

Bloom Description: Clusters of white flowers

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Attracts: Pollinators

Mint Family

Mountain mint, also referred to as Blunt or Clustered Mountain Mint, is a summer bloomer in the mint family. It has an upright branching growth habit, growing 2 to 3 feet high with a spread of 2 feet and is an excellent choice for the back or middle of a planting. Silvery green oval shaped leaves with pointy tips leaves provide color and contrast in the garden.

Naturally, Mountain Mint is found growing in thickets and woodland areas in part shade to full sun. It thrives in moist to medium well-drained soils. This mint can tolerate moist soils along pond and stream edges, although the plant will suffer if the roots remain waterlogged for extended periods.

As part of the mint family, this mint emits a strong smell of spearmint when rubbed. As with other members of the mint family, Clustered Mountain mint has a tendency to ramble and colonize by way of its rhizomatic roots. However, it is much more well-behaved than typical garden mint, and easier to keep in check.

Pollinators and an extensive list of beneficial insects are highly attracted to this plant. In the 2013 Penn State Extension Service Pollinator Trial, Clustered Mountain mint was among the top plants for pollinator diversity, flowering longevity, and number of insect visitors (with a whopping 78 insects visiting the plant within a two-minute timeframe!).

The Xerces Society has identified this plant as having special value to beneficial insects, including native bees, bumble bees, honey bees, and as a plant that supports biological control by attracting predatory or parasitoid insects that prey on pests.

Deer, rabbits and other herbivores find the plant unpalatable and generally leave it alone. ■



Cutleaf Coneflower

(*Rudbeckia laciniata*)

Height: 3 to 8 feet

Bloom Time: July to September

Bloom Description: Rays of yellow petals with green centers

Sun: Full sun

Attracts: Beneficial Insects, Pollinators, and Songbirds

Aster Family

Native to Jefferson County

Cutleaf Coneflower, also referred to as Green-Headed Coneflower, is an attractive summer bloomer. It has an upright branching growth habit, growing up to 8 feet high with a spread of 2 to 4 feet.

Cutleaf coneflower can naturally be found growing on wet to moist floodplains, fields and pastures, moist meadows, and along the edges of moist woods. It is tolerant of seasonal flooding, heat, and humidity. On the District's Quaker Ridge property, Cutleaf Coneflower can be found throughout the floodplain of Cedar Lick Creek.

In natural landscape plantings, Cutleaf Coneflower is a showy addition to a wildlife garden or rain garden. Due to its lanky nature, it does best when in a mass planting or surrounded by other tall, robust plants for support. It also has a hardy root system that is good for stabilization and erosion control. Under ideal conditions, the gardener should be on guard—Cutleaf Coneflower has a tendency to aggressively colonize by way of its rhizomatic roots.

Cutleaf Coneflower is attractive to a large variety of insects, including honeybees, butterflies, moths, and other beneficial insects. It is a host plant for the Silvery checkerspot butterfly larvae and 22 other caterpillar species that forage on its leaves.

This plant also attracts songbirds foraging insects and later in the fall once the blooms have gone to seed. Songbirds known to visit Cutleaf Coneflower are goldfinches, wrens, vireos, wood warblers, and grosbeaks.

Deer, rabbits and other herbivores typically find the plant unpalatable and generally leave it alone. ■



Brown-eyed Susan

(*Rudbeckia triloba*)

Height: 2 to 5 feet

Bloom Time: August to October

Bloom Description: Rays of yellow petals with brown centers

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Attracts: Pollinators, Bees, and Songbirds

Aster Family

Native to Jefferson County

This prairie native is a late summer bloomer similar to Black-Eyed Susan, but with smaller and more abundant flowers on branching stems. It has a bushy growth habit with a spread of 2 to 3 feet.

In its natural habitat, Brown-Eyed Susan can be found in a diversity of habitats, including along streambanks, rocky slopes meadow edges, and along roadsides and rail corridors. It is a short-lived perennial or sometimes a biennial that perpetuates itself through seed. This plant will grow under most conditions, but it does best in full sun and loamy soil with moderate moisture. It drought tolerant once established.

In natural landscape plantings, Brown-Eyed Susan has an informal style that works best in informal or prairie gardens. It works well with native grasses and other prairie plants, and will benefit from their support in keeping it upright.

Brown-Eyed Susan provides a valuable pollen and nectar source filling a late-season need for honeybees, native bees, and beneficial insects when other herbaceous plants and trees have finished blooming for the year.

This plant also attracts songbirds foraging insects and later in the fall once the blooms have gone to seed. Songbirds known to visit Brown-Eyed Susan are thrushes, chickadees, and thrashers.

23 species of butterflies and moths use the leaves as a caterpillar host plant. ■



Foamflower

(*Tiarella cordifolia*)

Height: Foliage—6 to 12 inches, bloom stalks to 20 inches

Bloom Time: April to May

Bloom Description: Dense white flower clusters on short stalks

Sun: Part shade to full shade

Attracts: Beneficial insects, specialist bees, woodland wildlife

Saxifrage Family

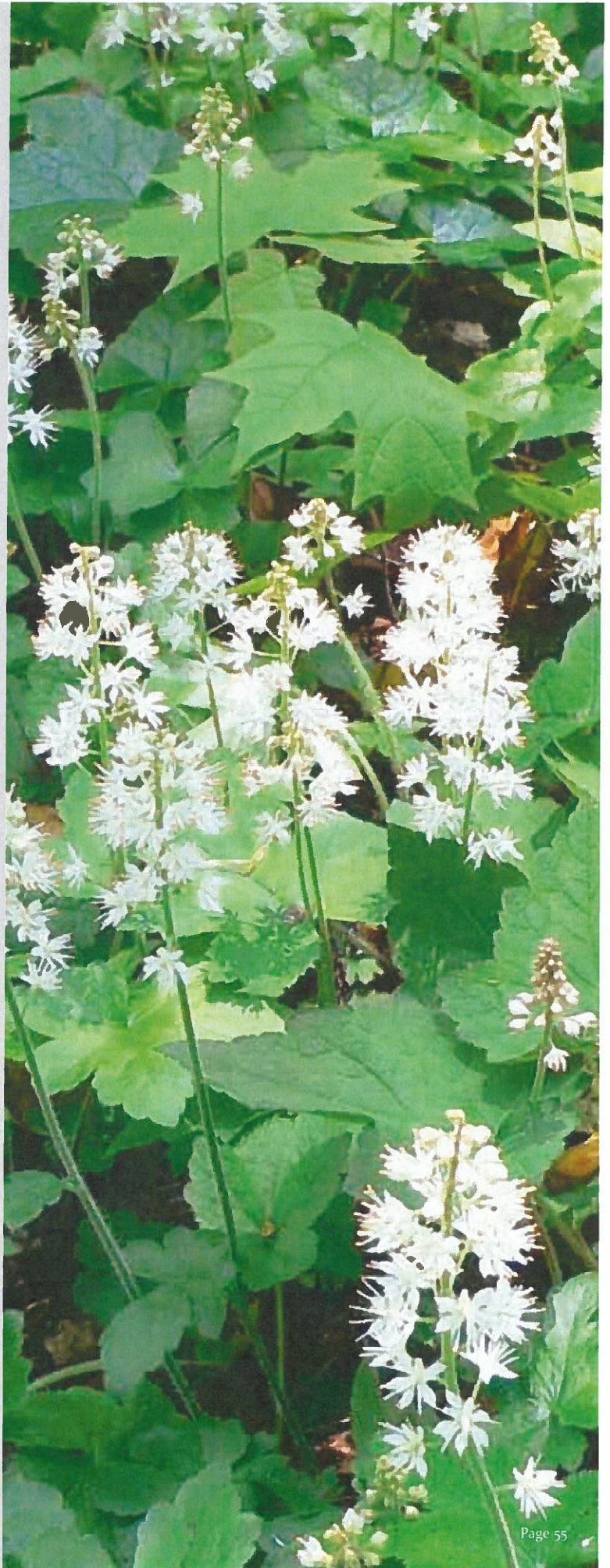
Native to Jefferson County

When Phish penned their song Foam, they could have been writing about the great flowering groundcover the Foamflower. *“I’m looking through - And it would all be—So Crystal Clear- If it wasn’t for the foam- But the foam keeps getting thicker.”*

Foamflower, also known as False Miterwort, is a low-growing spring wildflower of Eastern forests. In its natural setting, it is most often found in rich, moist woods. It has a preference for organic, slightly acidic soil that remains moist, however it does not tolerate flooding or extended wetness, especially in winter.

Foamflower is an excellent choice for shade gardens, both for its showy flower and its visually appealing foliage, which consists of semi-glossy, lobed leaves that sometimes exhibit reddish variegation along the veins. Leaves can be evergreen in mild winters and sometimes turning burgundy, bronze or reddish in autumn. The plant spreads by runners (stolons) although not aggressively. When planted in mass, foamflower makes a lovely low growing ground cover.

Foamflower’s dense flower stalks support specialist bees and attract beneficial insects. The low-growing, dense foliage is also habitat and cover for frogs, salamanders, turtles and other small woodland wildlife. ■



Lizard's Tail

(*Saururus cernuus*)

Height: Foliage—1 to 2 feet, flowerheads—4 to 12 inches long
Bloom Time: June to September
Bloom Description: Elongated white flower spikes on short stalks
Sun: Full sun to shade
Attracts: Pollinators
Lizard's Tail Family
Native to Jefferson County

Lizard's Tail, also known as Water Dragon, is an emergent wetland plant found in shallow water, at pond edges, and in swampy areas in full sun to part shade, although the plant will also flower in full shade. It has an upright, slightly sprawling growth habit, with arrowhead-shaped foliage growing up to 2 feet high. The flowers and foliage of Lizard's Tail have a citrusy or saffras-like scent.

Lizard's tail is well-suited to water gardens, wetlands, and other areas with shallow, standing water.

The long, nodding flower stalks of Lizard's tail support specialist bees and attract beneficial insects. Flowers fade into small, green warty fruits along the stalk in a pattern that resembles a lizard's tail. Wood ducks and other waterfowl are attracted to the seeds.

The plants have a rapid growth rate and will often colonize through a fibrous, rhizomatous root system. These root masses provide soil stabilization at the water's edge, while the plant's dense leaf masses provide habitat and cover for fish, birds, and other aquatic life, including turtles and amphibians. ■





GRASSES, SEDGES, & FERNS

Sideoats Grama

(*Bouteloua curtipendula*)

Height: 1.5 to 2.5 feet

Spread: 1.5 to 2 feet

Type: Native Grass

Sun: Full sun

Bloom Time July to August

Bloom Description: Purple

Water: Dry to Medium

Attracts: Birds

Tolerate: Drought, Erosion, Dry Soil, Black Walnut

Native to Jefferson County

You will never hear the Sideoats Grama sing the ballad “Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie” as having its roots firmly buried in the prairie is just where it wants to be.

A native grass to the prairies and rolling terrain of Appalachian Ohio, Sideoats Grama was a common site to the Mingo, Lenape, and Shawnee and was prized by the early settlers of the region as a good source of food for their livestock.

As the common name implies, Sideoats Grama are noted for the oat-like seeds that hang from only one side of the flowering stems. The flowers appear at during the peak of summer and fill the landscape with full heads of purple tinged flowers on arching stems. The flowers will turn to tan with the setting of seeds and become a haven for song birds seeking the fatty foods.

Sideoats Grama is noted for turning orange to red in the fall and providing a next texture element to the fall landscape.

The roots of the plant can grow from 2 to 4 feet into the ground providing great stabilization and contributes greatly to the soil health of the property.

Sideoats Grama is often found growing in the wild with Little Blue Stem. The plant can also sustain regular cutting as well.

An important host species for a variety of Lepidoptera including Orange Skipperlings, Bronze Roadside-Skipper, Sheep Skipper, Elissa Roadside-Skipper, Dotted Skipper, and the Green Skipper. Sideoats Grama provides birds food, nesting material, and cover.

■



Little Bluestem

(*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

Height: 2 to 4 feet

Spread: 1.5 to 2 feet

Type: Native Grass

Sun: Full sun

Bloom Time: August to February

Bloom Description: Purplish Bronze

Water: Dry to Medium

Suggested Use: Naturalize, Winter Interest

Attracts: Birds

Tolerate: Deer, Drought and Black Walnut

Native to: Jefferson County

If you want to sip a cocktail and listen to Linda Ronstadt's version of *Blue Bayou* but don't want to deal with the brackish water, plant Little Bluestem and you can get the same affect.

Little Bluestem is a native to Jefferson County, but was one of the dominant species of grasses in the Great Plains. The roots are long and great for stabilization and making sod houses. Little Bluestem's common name derives from the bluish color of the stem bases in the spring. The feathery, fine blue-green leaves are attractive in a mass planting. However, one of Little Bluestem's most exquisite features is the reddish-tan color in fall, persisting through winter snows. The seeds mature to a fuzzy white appearance giving nice pops of color and texture to the landscape.

It is highly resistant to damage and browsing by deer. It is a great species for the wildlife minded as it provides year-round cover for wildlife and is a larval host plant to various butterflies and moths making it a great choice for a pollinator garden. The seeds are highly prized by a large variety of birds from warblers and goldfinch to quail and grouse.■



Pink Muhlygrass

(*Muhlenbergia capillaris*)

Height: 2 to 3 feet

Spread: 2 to 3 feet

Type: Native Grass

Sun: Full sun

Bloom Time: September to November

Bloom Description: Pink to Pinkish-Red

Water: Dry to Medium

Suggested Use: Naturalize, Winter Interest

Attracts: Birds

Tolerate: Drought and Black Walnut

Native to: Appalachian Ohio

A plant for all Fraggles Rock fans, as the Pink Muhlygrass looks like Gobo Fraggles hair protruding from the landscape.

Pink Muhlygrass is a stunning native plant with appealing summer foliage and breathtaking fall flowers that look like wispy clouds. It is a great complement to those landscapes with fading summer flowers. The delicate plumes of flower panicles create a striking pink haze above the dark green, glossy foliage.

A clump forming warm season grass it is best grown in sandy or rocky soils, but will tolerate a variety of conditions. While attractive individually, the best display come from plantings in mass. It is one of the few grasses that do not spread by rhizomes. The plant is easily grown from seed but can also be divided in the spring.

A native to the region, Pink Muhlygrass is a long-lived plant, with little to no insect or disease pests, and highly resistant to deer grazing. Pink Muhlygrass is the definition of low maintenance and can tolerate drought, heat, humidity, and poor soil. For those landscapes near roadways the Pink Muhlygrass is highly salt tolerant.

A host plant to a variety of butterflies and moths including the Orange skipper, the true wildlife value comes in the form that song birds use the foliage for nest materials and the seeds are voraciously consumed by birds and small mammals like chipmunks and squirrels. ■



Cinnamon Fern

(*Osmunda cinnamomea*)

Height: Typically 2 to 3 feet, but can grow up to 5 feet

Bloom Time: Non-flowering

Bloom Description: Non-flowering

Sun: Part shade to full shade

Attracts: Birds and butterfly/moth larvae

Osmundaceae Family

Native to Jefferson County

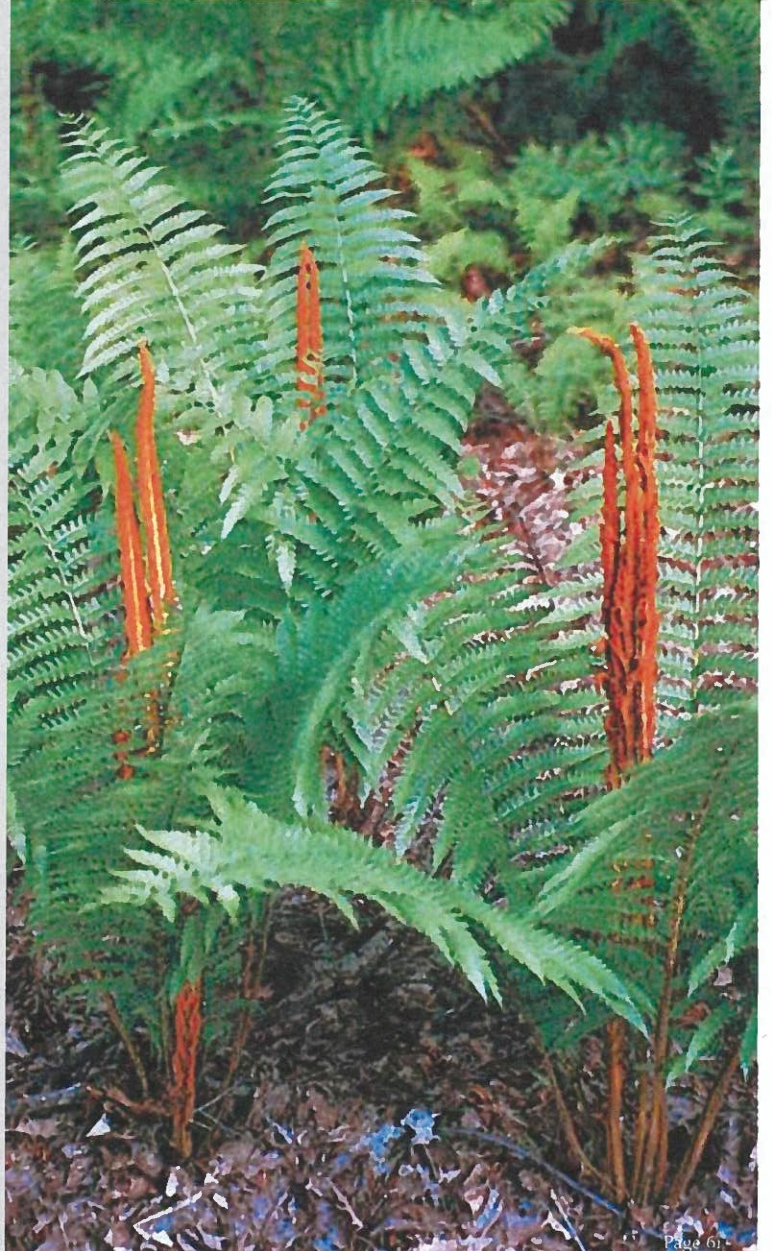
Cinnamon Fern is fond of moist soils along shady streams, in woodlands, and on shaded ledges.

The leaves of the Cinnamon Fern, called fronds, are organized in circular clusters. The plant has both sterile and fertile fronds. In spring, the fertile silvery fronds appear, ultimately standing upright and turning chocolate-brown or cinnamon-colored. Sterile “fiddleheads” unfurl into the large green fronds of the plant, bending outward up to three feet. The color and texture difference between the fertile and sterile fronds makes the plant a striking feature in the landscape.

Cinnamon fern does best in shade or part shade, but can also grow in full sun if the area is consistently wet.

Cinnamon fern will do well in moist, organic, slightly acidic soils such as those found at the edges of shady ponds and streams, shaded borders or woodland gardens. Once established, the plant is long-lived and does not spread aggressively.

Cinnamon Fern’s circular growth habit attracts ground-nesting birds. Additionally, the fuzz that covers young fiddleheads is an attractive nest material. Cinnamon Fern is a host plant for 8 species of caterpillars. ■



Muskingum Sedge

(*Carex muskingumensis*)

Height: 2 to 3 feet

Spread: 2 to 3 feet

Type: Native Grass

Sun: Full sun to Part Shade

Bloom Time: May to September

Bloom Description: Yellow

Water: Medium to Wet

Suggested Use: Naturalize, Water Plant, Rain Garden

Attracts: Birds

Tolerate: Deer, Drought

Native to: Jefferson County

One of the hardiest native sedges found in the area.

Muskingum Sedge is a native Appalachian plant as the name applies, being first documented in the Muskingum river basin. The Lenape, Shawnee, and Mingo people used the sedge for weaving and for trapping.

Muskingum Sedge is a dense clump forming plant. It produces eight inch long pointed grass-like leaves that are light green in color and radiate from the stem tops. The stems can grow to 20 inches in height. Sometimes referred to as the Palm Sedge as the leaves slightly resemble miniature palm trees. The leaves are sharply edged as it is a sedge and sedges have edges.

Often found throughout Jefferson County and Appalachian Ohio in wooded swamps or flood plains, the Muskingum Sedge can tolerate a wide range of growing conditions. It has the potential to both self seed and grow through rhizomes.

Foliage is a nice rich green that persists throughout the spring and summer. When first hit with frost the leaves turn a vibrant yellow.

It is highly resistant to damage and browsing by deer. It is a great species for the wildlife minded as it provides year-round cover for wildlife and is a larval host plant to various butterflies and moths. ■



Rosy Sedge

(*Carex rosea*)

Height: 1 to 2 feet

Spread: 2 to 3 feet

Type: Native Grass

Sun: Part Shade to Full Shade

Bloom Time: April to May

Bloom Description: Yellow

Water: Dry to Wet

Suggested Use: Naturalize, Water Plant, Rain Garden

Attracts: Birds

Tolerate: Deer, Drought

Native to: Jefferson County

You don't need pockets filled with posies if you have this great Rosy Sedge.

Easily identified by its distinctly curled stalks the evergreen Rosy Sedge brings great visible interest to the landscape. The edge flowers in the spring, and it has evergreen leaves with crisp edges.

In late spring green star-shaped flower spikes are displayed above the foliage of the Rosy Sedge. Almost looking like a star burst these seed heads will persist for a while and will be consumed by birds. This sedge occurs in shade to partly shaded woods in wet to dry soil.

The common name comes from the pinkish red stigmas of the species that are pronounced in the spring and early summer.

The plant spreads by rhizomes and can self seed creating an evergreen ground cover. The plant is highly disliked by deer and other herbivores. Additionally once established the Rosy Sedge is low maintenance and can tolerate a lot of abuse from the black thumbed gardener.

It is highly resistant to damage and browsing by deer. It is a good species for the wildlife minded as it provides year-round cover for wildlife and is a larval host plant to various butterflies and moths.■





A close-up photograph of a tree trunk with a hole. A raccoon is peering out from the hole, looking towards the camera. The tree bark is rough and textured. The background is slightly blurred, showing green foliage.

RAIN BARRELS & WILDLIFE HOUSES

Cedar Bluebird Box

This beautiful hand-made Bluebird house is made of Cedar Wood with a recycled Poly Lumber roof and predator guard. This box has been proven successful in being an ideal house for Bluebirds to call home. The open ventilation holes keep the box from overheating in the summer months. The 1.5" diameter entrance hole is large enough for Bluebirds, but not other bully birds or predators. It features all screwed construction using stainless steel screws and routed edges. The side-opening door offers easy access for cleaning. Simply mount the house by using the mounting screw provided along with our instruction and information guide.



Screech Owl Nesting Box

This beautiful, hand-made Screech Owl box is made in the USA! The body is made of cedar wood and the roof is made of recycled poly lumber. The front door of this owl house swings up for easy cleaning and also has drainage holes in the bottom for proper drainage.





Cedar Wood Duck Box

This beautiful hand-made Wood Duck box is made of Cedar Wood with a recycled Poly Lumber roof. This box has been proven successful in being an ideal house for wood ducks to call home during nesting. The open ventilation holes keep the box from overheating in the summer months. It features all screwed construction using stainless steel screws and routed edges. The side-opening door offers easy access for cleaning. Simply mount the house by using the mounting screw provided along with our instruction and information guide.



Tree Frog House

Four species of tree frogs live in Ohio. This Tree Frog House is designed to attract tree frogs by providing a moist, secure resting location. The Tree Frog House contains an interior water reservoir that provides the moisture the frogs need to survive. Hang this house 4-6 feet on the side of a post, tree, or building. Place the house near an outdoor light source for best results. Fill with water after hanging. The holes in the roof will allow rain water to fill the reservoir which cannot overflow due to the special draining system. Tree frogs will typically emerge from the house right before dark and rest in the house during daytime. Several frogs may use the house at the same time. The Tree Frog house is made of recycled poly lumber material and will never crack, split or fade!



Bat House

the best BAT-chelor pad to your garden with Mini Bat House! Constructed with sustainable recycled poly lumber, this house will stay strong against your bats, while catering specifically to their needs. Our Mini Bat House accommodates around 20 bats (depending on animal size)--perfect for the beginner bat enthusiast, or anyone who wants to add these lovely insectivores to their garden. This house is carefully designed to attract small bat breeds that may otherwise nest in unwanted areas like chimneys, attics, or your buildings.

While traditional wooden houses decay rapidly from the inside out due to bat activity and guano, our product is made completely of recycled poly lumber and stainless steel screws for sturdiness. This sturdy construction will be practically indestructible to both bat usage and attempts to usurp by woodpeckers, squirrels, and other unwanted guests. This mini bat house is also made with a black roof and a grey body, to ensure that the house can soak up sunlight and provide enough warmth for the bats. This color variation allows for use in most of North America, perfect for the bats in your backyard.

This mini bat house also features a line of ventilation slats on the front



Native Insect House

This Native Insect House offer mason bees, butterflies, ladybugs, green lacewings and other pollinator insects a safe environment for shelter and nesting in the backyard, on the terrace, patio or the balcony. All materials used for the bug hotel are made of natural materials, such as pine wood, bamboo and pine cone, and are not painted. The different filling materials attract a variety of different bugs and address their needs. The pointed roof has been fitted with sheet iron to protect the bee house from rain, so less moisture enters the wood.

RAIN BARRELS & KITS FOR SALE



Water Source in
Times of Drought

Reduced Water Bill

Reduced Runoff
Pollution

Contribute to Erosion
Prevention Efforts

Interested in owning your own rain barrel?

A rain barrel is a rainwater collection system that stores rooftop runoff to be used later for activities such as lawn and garden watering and car washing.

You can purchase the rain barrel kit (installation instructions and tubing).

Kit + 50 gal Barrel: \$50

Kit Only: \$40

50 gal Barrel Only: \$15

Limited quantities, please call the JSWCD office for availability

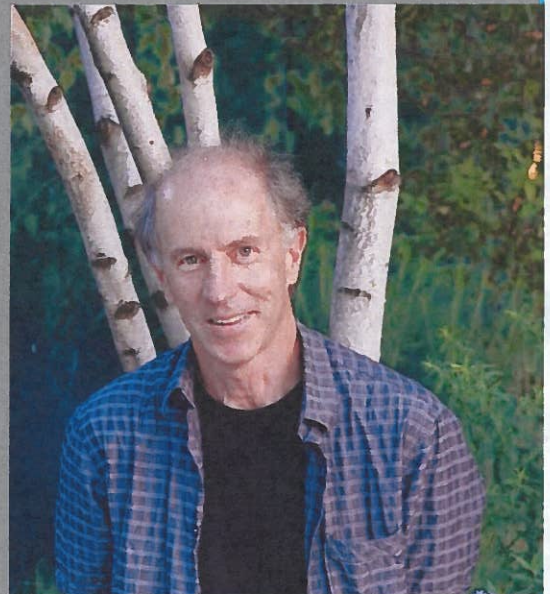




Rick Darke Event

The week of **July 15, 2024** Rick Darke, World Renown Landscape Designer and Ethicist will be sharing photography and speaking on revolutionary new concepts in landscaping that draws upon his experience and world travels.

Mr. Darke has worked on some of the world's most premier landscapes as well as with titans and legends of the industry. In 2023, Darke began working with the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District through the generous assistance of the Jefferson County Commissioners. The project, broadly titled Heart of Appalachian Ohio, "will focus on the uniqueness of the communities, natural elements and people that have shaped the region and made it the heart of enterprise, natural resources, freedom, innovation and resiliency". Working with over 400 acres comprising the Piney Fork, Hellbender Preserve and Quaker Ridge sites, the

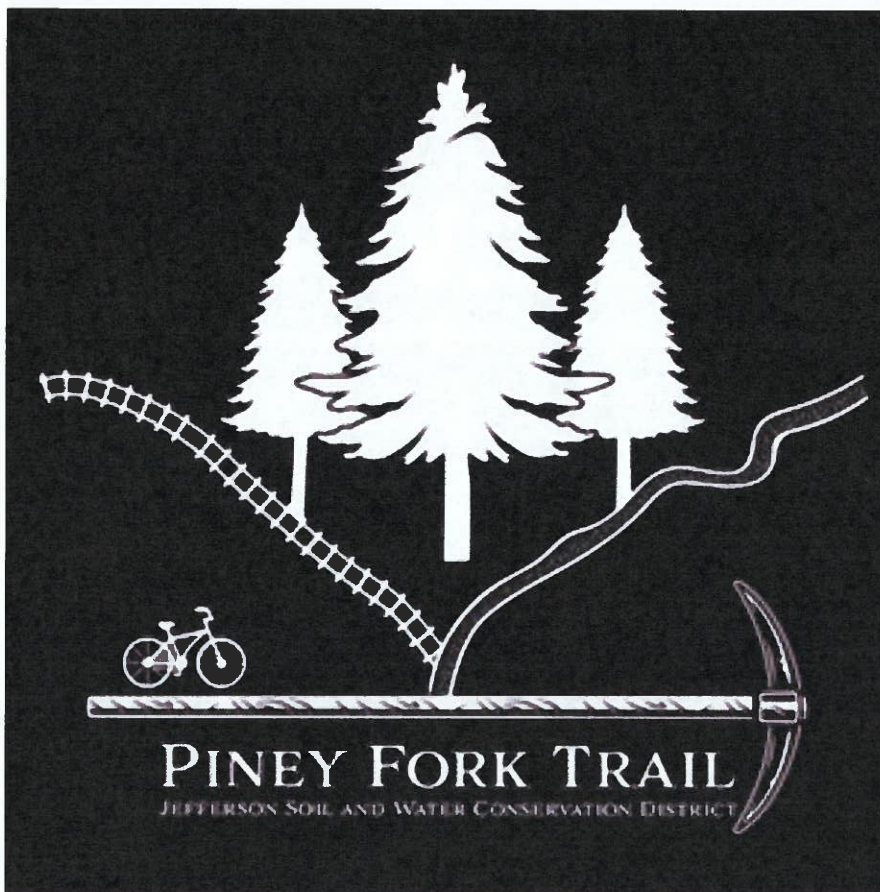


Conservation District is creating vibrant destinations that weave the region's rich cultural history and floral/faunal communities together in stunningly innovative parks, trails, and gardens.

One of the early focus is on Common Crossing at Piney Fork which will be a landscape that focuses on history and conversation.



Further details will follow on Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District's website and social media.

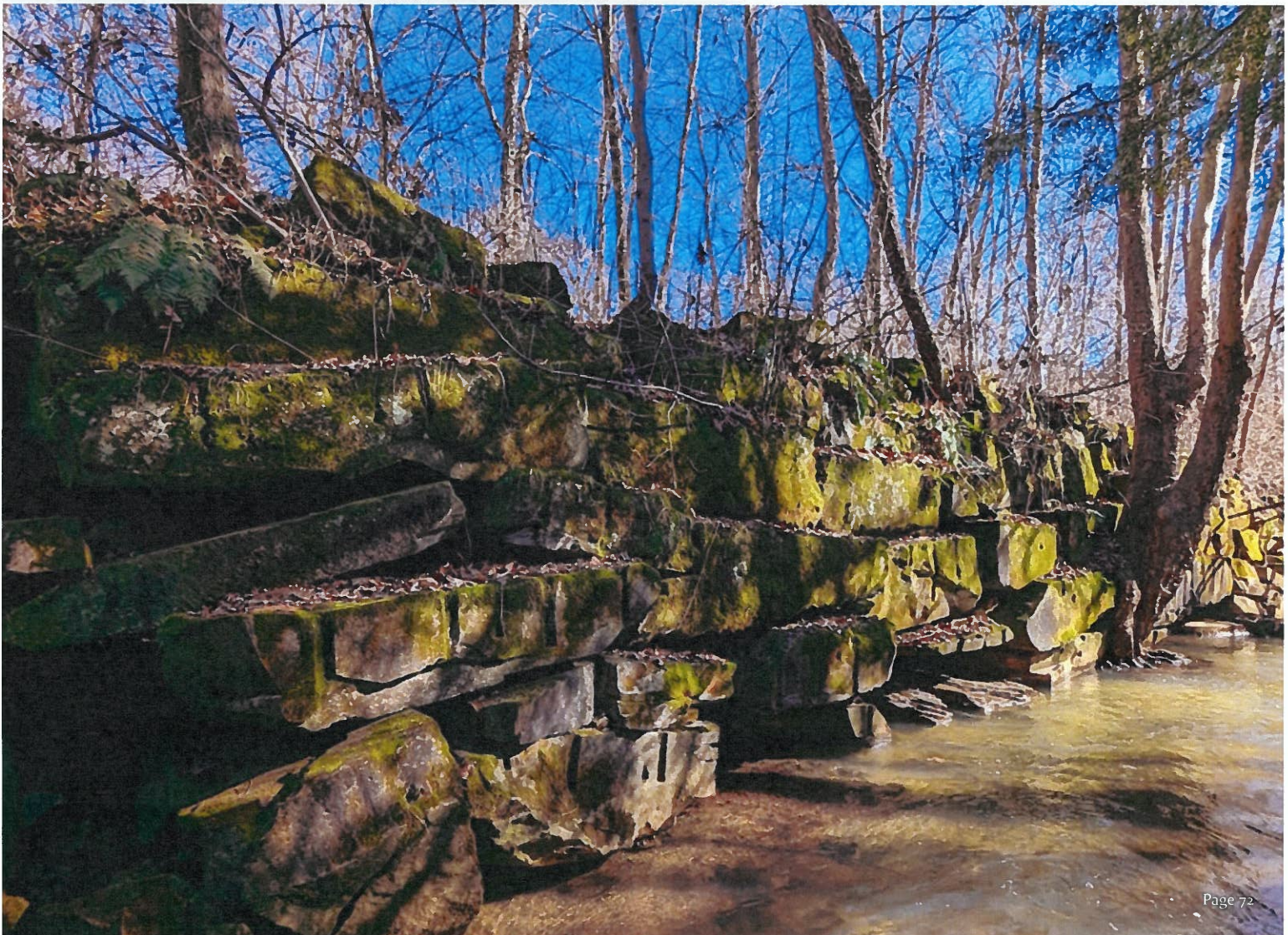


Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District's Piney Fork Trail will be a recreational trail over the former New York Central rail bed and following the beautiful and meandering Piney Fork stream.

Focus will be on providing a place for people to get outside and experience the tranquility and beauty of nature on bike or foot.

The Property will be enhanced with native plantings that improve the overall health and quality of the ecosystem.

The trail will extend nearly 5 miles and cross over 4 historic bridges. This conservation project will not only preserve the natural elements of the land and waters, but the rich historic fiber of the area





Become a Plankowner!

THE PINEY FORK TRAIL CROSSES OVER 4 HISTORIC RAILROAD BRIDGES. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET INVOLVED AND BECOME A PLANK OWNER!

SPONSOR A WOOD PLANK BOARD THAT WILL BE USED TO REFINISH THE DECKING ON THESE OLD BRIDGES AND HAVE YOUR NAME ENGRAVED ON A PLAQUE THAT WILL BE ON THE PLANK ON THE BRIDGE.

A GREAT GIFT OR LEGACY THAT WILL BE SEEN BY ALL WHO USE THE TRAIL. EACH SPONSORSHIP PLANK IS \$65.00 EACH OR GET TWO PLANKS FOR \$100.00.

Native Tree Sale

A PUBLICATION OF
THE JEFFERSON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

April 2024
PAGE 2 OF 2



Name: _____

Due to the large variety
of species —

**SUPPLY OF
EACH IS
LIMITED**

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IF ORDERING BY
FORM MAKE
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500 Market St, Suite 4
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740-264-9790

ORDER DEADLINE:
Friday, May 3, 2024

PICK-UP:
9 am—4:30 pm
Thursday, May 9 &
Friday, May 10

PICK-UP LOCATION:
JSWCD Office, Towers
Building Parking Lot
Steubenville

TOTAL FROM PAGE ONE				\$
Herbaceous Plants—Flowering				
	Price	Quantity	Total	
Red Columbine— <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Wild Ginger— <i>Asarum canadense</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
New York Aster— <i>Symphotrichum novi-belgii</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
White Wood Aster— <i>Symphotrichum divaricatus</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Dense Blazing Star— <i>Liatris spicata</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Cardinal Flower— <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Foxglove Beardtongue— <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Wild Blue Phlox— <i>Phlox divaricata</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Mountain Mint— <i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Cutleaf Coneflower— <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Brown-eyed Susan— <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Foamflower— <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> (1 gal)	\$ 10.00			
Lizard Tail— <i>Saurus cernuus</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Grasses, Sedges, and Ferns				
Sideoats Grama Grass— <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Little Bluestem Grass— <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Pink Muhlygrass— <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Cinnamon Fern— <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> (3 in. pot)	\$ 10.00			
Muskingum Sedge— <i>Carex muskingumensis</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Rosy Sedge— <i>Carex rosea</i> (1 qt)	\$ 10.00			
Rain Barrels and Wildlife Houses				
Rain Barrel Kit (includes barrel)	\$ 50.00			
Rain Barrel Kit Only	\$ 40.00			
Barrel Only	\$ 15.00			
Tree Frog Tower	\$ 40.00			
Single Chamber Bat House	\$ 40.00			
Insect Hotel	\$ 30.00			
Cedar Screech Owl Nesting Box	\$ 65.00			
Cedar Eastern Bluebird Nesting Box	\$ 30.00			
Cedar Wood Duck Nesting Box	\$ 85.00			
ORDER TOTAL				\$
SALES TAX (7.25%)				\$
TOTAL ORDER AMOUNT				\$



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