

Spring 2011 Tree Descriptions

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SHRUBS

- Almond Russian 'Regal'** (*Prunus tenella 'Regal'*) NRCS selection. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Suckers to form small colony. Produces showy pink or white flowers and a hairy inedible fruit. Can tolerate heavy clay and gumbo soils. Doesn't tolerate waterlogged soil. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")
- Black Chokeberry 'McKenzie'** (*Aronia melanocarpa*) NRCS Selection. Attractive white flowers, glossy foliage, and black berries. Edible fruit attracts birds. Excellent fall color. (Size 6/32", 12-20")
- Buffaloberry** (*Shepherdia argentea*) Native. Suckers to form colony. High pH and drought tolerant. Attractive silver leaves. Red fruit can be used for jelly. Good for wildlife. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")
- Caragana** (*Caragana arborescens*) Introduced from Siberia and Manchuria. Sometimes called peashrub. Produces yellow flowers in spring. Non-edible seedpods. Fine-leaved. High pH and drought tolerant. Extremely hardy and long-lived. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")
- Cherry, Mongolian** (*Prunus fruticosa*) Introduced from Eastern Europe, Asia, Siberia, and Mongolia. Suckers slowly to form a colony. Glossy leaves. Showy white flowers and tart red fruit. Excellent for jelly. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")
- Cherry, Nanking** (*Prunus tomentosa*) Introduced from China and Japan. Showy flowers and sweet red fruit. Good for jelly. Plants may be renewed by cutting to ground. Good for wildlife. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")
- Cherry, Sand** (*Prunus besseyi*) Native. Glossy silver-green leaves. Suckers slightly to produce a low thicket. White flowers in spring and purple fruit in summer. Good for jelly. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")
- Chokecherry** (*Prunus virginiana*) Native. Will form colony. Produces white flowers and tart red to black fruit. Good for jelly or winemaking. Excellent for wildlife. Needs well-drained soil. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")
- Chokecherry, Schubert** (*Prunus virginiana 'Schubert'*) Native. Red leafed selection of common chokecherry. Uses and characteristics are the same as common chokecherry. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")
- Cotoneaster, 'Centennial'** (*Cotoneaster integerrimus 'Centennial'*) Selected by NRCS. Introduced from Europe, western Asia, and Siberia. Bluegreen leaves with whitish underside. Attractive small red inedible fruits ripen in August. Food source for wildlife. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")
- Cotoneaster, Peking** (*Cotoneaster lucidus*) Introduced from Asia. Lustrous green leaves and dark black berries. Excellent hedge plant. Can be bothered by oystershell scale and fireblight. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")
- Cranberry, Highbush** (*Viburnum opulus*) - Native in the Black Hills, northeast South Dakota and Europe. Attractive white flowers and red fruit. Excellent fall color. Fruit could be used for jelly. Prefers moist soil but adaptable to various soil conditions. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")
- Currant, American Black** (*Ribes americanum*) Native. Small shrub which grows in moist shaded flood plains and occasionally in open areas. Not defoliated by leafspot like Golden Currant. Edible fruits used by birds and animals. (Size 5/32", 10-20")
- Currant, Golden** (*Ribes odoratum*) Native. Flowers are yellow and very fragrant. Produces tart edible black gooseberry type fruit. Susceptible to leafspot. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")
- Dogwood, Gray** (*Cornus racemosa*) Native. Forms small thickets. White flowers followed by white fruit which is eaten by songbirds. Habitat includes moist creek banks, rock ledges, rocky-clay ravine banks. Usually grows in woody or brushy areas. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")
- Dogwood, Redosier** (*Cornus sericea*) Native. Grows along streams, lakes, etc. Fast growing on cultivated sites. Red stems are attractive in winter. White flowers and fruit. Attracts songbirds. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Dogwood, Rough-leaved (*Cornus drummondii*) Native in SE South Dakota. A thicket-forming plant which grows 6-10ft tall. Similar to Gray Dogwood but much more drought tolerant. White flowers in May-June followed by white berries in late summer and fall. Provides excellent cover for small animals and birds.

Elderberry, Common (*Sambucus canadensis*) Native in eastern South Dakota. Produces showy white flowers and edible purple fruit which attract birds. Grows best in moist, rich soil along the edge of a woods or stream bank. Plants can be short-lived but will resprout from roots. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Forsythia, 'Meadowlark' (*Forsythia x 'Meadowlark'*) An SDSU-NDSU selection noted for reliable bright yellow flowers that appear before leaves open in very early spring. Flower buds have excellent cold tolerance. (Potted)

Gooseberry (*Ribes missouriensis*) Native. Thorny shrub produces cream colored flowers in spring and edible red-purple fruits. Good fall color. Very drought tolerant. Good cover for birds & small mammals. (Size 5/32", 10-20")

Hazelnut, American (*Corylus americana*) Native. A colony forming shrub. Grows in dry or moist areas. Forms thickets at the edges of woods. Produces edible nuts used in cooking or eaten raw. Excellent squirrel and small mammal food. (Size: 6/32, 12-20")

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*) Introduced from Asia and Europe. Propagated by cuttings. May include Arnold's Red, Freedom, Hawkeye or Honeyrose. Fragrant white, pink or red flowers. Inedible red or orange fruit attracts birds. Hardy and adaptable. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Honeysuckle, Freedom (*Lonicera x 'Freedom'*) Introduced. A large dense shrub with blue-green leaves and cream-colored flowers in early summer. Red inedible fruit follows in mid-summer. Grows 6-9 ft. tall. Moderate drought tolerance. Resistant to Russian Aphid which causes witches broom. Price includes propagation royalty.

Indigo, False (*Amorpha fruticosa*) Native. Pinnate leaves. Purple flowers. Fast growing. Prefers moist soil. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Indigo, False 'Survivor' (*Amorpha fruticosa 'Survivor'*) NRCS selection from Idaho. Similar to False Indigo. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Juneberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) Native. White flowers. Edible dry purple fruit similar to blueberries. Fruit relished by birds and humans. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Lilac, Common (*Syringa vulgaris*) Introduced from southeastern Europe. Fragrant flowers usually purple and sometimes white, blue, or red. Hardy and adaptable. Suckers to form colony. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Lilac, Villosa (*Syringa villosa*) Introduced from northern China. Non-suckering. Rosy-lilac to white flowers are later than common lilac. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Lilac, White (*Syringa vulgaris*) Same as common Lilac except has white flowers. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Ninebark, Common (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) Native. Interesting peeling bark exposes attractive reddish inner bark. White flowers. Grows along stream banks and in moist woods. Adapts to alkaline and dry soils. (Size: 6/32", 10-21")

Plum, American (*Prunus americana*) Native. Fast growing. Fragrant white flowers in spring. Edible fruit makes good jam. Adaptable. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Plum, 'Prairie Red' (*Prunus sp.*) NRCS selection. Formerly ND-1134. Originally selected from plants in S.D. Produces large, tasty, red to yellow fruit up to 1.25 inches diameter. Similar growth habit and adaptation as American Plum, but much better fruit quality and size. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Rose, Hansen Hedge (*Rosa woodsii x Rosa rugosa.*) Hybrid developed at SDSU. Fragrant pink flowers in June. Bright red-orange fruit in fall attracts wildlife. Thorns. Suckering plant. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Seaberry (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) Introduced from Europe and Asia. Leaves silvery-green. Female plants produce yellow flowers and persistent orange fruit. Adapted to dry, high pH, and saline soils. Needs well-drained soil. Thorns. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Silverberry (*Elaeagnus commutata*) Native. Suckering shrub with silvery leaves and fragrant flowers. Tolerates drought, high pH, and saline soils. Will grow in sandy and gravelly soils. Intolerant of waterlogged soils. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Sumac, Skunkbush (*Rhus trilobata*) Native. Leaves and stems fragrant when crushed. Produces red seed clusters at tips of branches. Grows on hillsides and dry areas. Deer browse. (Size 6/32", 12-21")

Sumac, Smooth (*Rhus glabra*) Native. Large, loose shrub which suckers to form colony. Excellent red fall color. Dark red seedheads add winter interest. Moderate drought tolerance. Grows on hillsides and in woods and riparian areas. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Viburnum, Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*) Native. Shiny leaves, white flowers followed by black fruit containing a single flat seed. Excellent fall color. Can be trained to a single-stemmed small tree. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Willow, Diamond (*Salix rigida*) Native. Large, broad shrub with multiple stems to 15 feet tall. New leaves usually reddish. Inhabits stream banks and moist meadows. Good riparian plant. Intolerant of high soil salts and high pH. Harmless 'pine cone' galls often present on branches. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Willow, Sandbar (*Salix interior*) Native. Suckers quickly to form thicket on a good site. Needs soil moisture. Not drought tolerant. Does not tolerate sod competition. Excellent riparian plant. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Willow, Sandbar 'Silver Sands' (*Salix interior 'Silver Sands'*) NRCS selection from a native population in Northern Iowa. Attractive silver leaf color in spring. Otherwise similar to sandbar willow. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Willow, 'Streamco' (*Salix purpurea 'Streamco'*) NRCS selection. Introduced from Europe, Central Asia, and Japan. Useful for stabilizing banks along waterways. Suckers and layers to form dense, erosion-resistant mats. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

MEDIUM TREES

Amur Maackia (*Maackia amurensis*) Introduced from Manchuria. Produces attractive legume-type flowers in July. Shiny copper-colored bark peels with age. Average water needs. Slower grower. (Size: 5/32, 12-20")

Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca var. mandshurica*) Introduced from Manchuria and Korea. Pink flowers subject to frost. May produce edible fruit 2 out of 5 years. Good fall color. Won't tolerate waterlogged soil. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Cherry, Pin (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) Native in Black Hills. Small fast growing tree produces attractive white flowers in spring and showy red fruit in summer. Fruit is good bird food. Bark is attractive purple-brown with prominent lenticels. Intolerant of waterlogged soil. (Size 5/32", 12-20")

Chokecherry, Amur (*Prunus maackii*) Introduced from Manchuria and Korea. Showy white flowers in spring. Black fruit is relished by songbirds. Attractive copper-colored bark adds winter interest. Very cold hardy. Needs well-drained soil. (Size 5/32", 12-20")

Crabapple, 'Midwest' Manchurian (*Malus baccata var. mandshurica 'Midwest'*) NRCS selection. Introduced from Japan and China. Showy white flowers. Small red fruit (1/4 to 1/2") are held on tree until eaten by birds. Excellent wildlife tree. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Crabapple, Red Splendor (*Malus sp.*) . Grown from seed of the cultivated ornamental crabapple variety 'Red Splendor'. Flowers are white or pink. Leaves range from green to reddish. Fruit is 1/4" to 1" in diameter. Excellent wildlife tree. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Crabapple, Siberian (*Malus baccata*) Introduced from Northern Asia, Northern China and Siberia. White flowers. Red to yellow fruits are 3/8" to 3/4" diameter. Attracts wildlife. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Hawthorn, 'Homestead' (*Crataegus arnoldiana 'Homestead'*) NRCS selection. Vigorous, dense growth. Rounded form. White flowers. Small non-edible red fruit. Attracts wildlife. Produces thorns. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Maple, Amur (*Acer ginnala*) Introduced from Asia. Three lobed leaves. Usually forms several trunks. Excellent fall color. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Intolerant of high soil pH. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Maple, Tatarian (*Acer tataricum*) Introduced from southeastern Europe and western Asia. Similar to Amur maple but exhibits better alkaline soil tolerance. Leaves not lobed like Amur maple. Fall color is yellow, pink or red. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Mulberry (*Morus alba var. tatarica*) Medium tree. Introduced from Asia. Fairly fast growing. Fruit is white, pinkish, purple or black. Edible fruit attracts birds. Drought tolerant. May suffer winter dieback. Plant in SE or south-central S.Dak. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Olive, Russian (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) Introduced from southern Europe and western and central Asia. Attractive whitish leaves. Fragrant yellow flowers. Fruit attracts birds. Very tough and drought tolerant. Tolerates high pH soil. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Pear, Harbin 'McDermant' (*Pyrus ussuriensis 'McDermant'*) NRCS selection. Similar to Harbin Pear. (Size 6/32", 10-20")

Willow, Laurel (*Salix pentandra*) Introduced from Europe. Beautiful glossy green leaves. Tolerates moist soils. Not drought tolerant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

LARGE TREES

Ash, Green (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) Native, Fast-growing. Yellow fall color. May produce heavy seed crop. High pH and drought tolerant (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Ash, Manchurian (*Fraxinus mandshurica*) Introduced from northeastern Asia. Tolerant to Emerald Ash Borer. Slower growing than green ash. Yellow fall color. (Size: #400 Potted are 6-14")

Aspen, Quaking (*Populus tremuloides*) Native in the Black Hills and Northeast SD. Attractive white to light green bark. Leaves flutter in slightest breeze. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Suckers to form loose colony. Excellent clear yellow fall color. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Boxelder – (*Acer negundo*) Native. Flood plain tree which also grows well in moist upland soil. Grows tall and straight when crowded and short and knotty when grown in open. Intolerant of 2,4-D spray drift. Excellent riparian plant. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Buckeye, Ohio (*Aesculus glabra*) Native to Eastern U.S. Mistakenly called Horsechestnut. Attractive greenish-yellow flowers produce inedible shiny red-brown nuts in spiny tan husks. Squirrel food. Grows best on moist well-drained soil. Leaf scorch common on dry sites. (Size: 6/32", 6-12")

Catalpa, Northern (*Catalpa speciosa*) Native in Midwest and S.E. United States. Produces huge leaves. Beautiful white flowers with yellow and purple markings are followed by long cigar-shaped seed capsules. Prefers moist, well-drained soil but adapts to dry and alkaline conditions. Wood is rot resistant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Cherry, Black – (*Prunus serotina*) Native in forests in Eastern U.S. Fast growing tree produces attractive white flowers and dark fruit. Fruit makes syrup and drinks. Attracts songbirds. Valuable wood. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Cottonwood, Hybrid Male (*Populus hybrids*) Fast growing. Cottonless. Tested and adapted to our climate. Needs moist well-drained soil for best growth. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Cottonwood, Native (*Populus deltoides*) Native. Fast growing. Female trees produce cotton. Grows well near lakes, sloughs, rivers. Prefers moist, well-drained soil. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Cottonwood, Northwest (*Populus x jackii 'Northwest'*) Native. Selected in North Dakota. Natural hybrid of native cottonwood and balsam poplar. Better drought tolerance than other cottonwoods. Slower growing than other cottonwoods, but longer lived. May sucker. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Elm, Japanese (*Ulmus davidiana var. japonica*) Introduced from Japan and northeastern Asia. Reported to be highly resistant to Dutch Elm disease. Size, form and features midway between American and Siberian elm. Prefers moist well-drained soils. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Elm, Siberian (*Ulmus pumila*) Introduced from Asia. Fast growing. Susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease and herbicide damage. Incorrectly called 'Chinese' elm. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) Native. Extremely drought tolerant and adaptable. Very long-lived. Excellent shade tree. Produces purplish brown fruit which are eaten by birds. Similar to American elm in appearance. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Hackberry 'Oahe' (*Celtis occidentalis 'Oahe'*) Native. NRCS selection from trees growing on a farm in Gettysburg, SD which were derived from native hackberry growing along the Missouri River. Selected for high survival and upright growth habit. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) Native in far southeast South Dakota. Tough and adaptable. May produce long brown seed pods. Fine lacey leaves. May produce thorns. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) Native in far southeast South Dakota. Produces flattened pod containing hard round seeds. Coarse branches add winter interest. Prefers moist well-drained soil but will tolerate drier alkaline sites. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Linden, American (Basswood) (*Tilia americana*) Native to eastern SD. Attractive fragrant white flowers in June. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Adapts to wide range of soil moisture and pH conditions. Honey derived from flowers is excellent. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Linden, Littleleaf (*Tilia cordata*) Introduced from Europe. Pyramidal growth habit. Attractive fragrant white flowers in June. Prefers moist well-drained soil. pH adaptable. Honey derived from flowers is excellent. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Maple, Freeman (*Acer x freemanii*) Native in Eastern U.S. Naturally occurring hybrid of Silver and Red Maples. Good fall color. Appearance similar to silver maple. Prefers moist, slightly acidic soil. Fast growing. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Maple, Silver (*Acer saccharinum*) Native in southeast South Dakota. Prefers moist soil. Fast growing. Brittle wood. Can have good yellow fall color. Can produce heavy crops of "helicopter" type seeds in early summer. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Mountain Ash, Korean (*Sorbus alnifolia*) Introduced from northeastern Asia. White spring flowers, red or orange fruit. Bird food. Leaves simple, not pinnate like other Mountain Ash. Less susceptible to borers than other Mountain Ash. Prefers moist well-drained soil. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Oak, Bur (*Quercus macrocarpa*) Native. Extremely tough, drought tolerant tree. Long-lived. Acorns provide wildlife food. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Poplar, White (*Populus alba*) Introduced from Europe and Asia. Young branches are attractive greenish-gray. Leaves and twigs have white felt-like covering. Prefers moist soil but tolerates drought, high soil pH, and salinity. May sucker to form a thicket. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Walnut, Black (*Juglans nigra*) Native in southeast South Dakota. Valuable lumber tree. Edible nuts. Attracts wildlife. Grows best in deep, moist soils. (6/32", 12-20")

Willow, Golden (*Salix alba 'Vitellina'*) Introduced from Europe and Asia. Fast growing. Tolerates wet sites. Not drought tolerant. Attractive golden-orange bark adds winter interest. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Willow, Peachleaf (*Salix amygdaloides*) Native. Usually multiple trunks. Often seen along streams, rivers, lakes and ponds. Great riparian plant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Willow, White (*Salix alba*) Introduced from southern Europe and Asia. Very large fast growing tree. Prefers moist soil. Excellent riparian plant. Not drought tolerant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

CONIFERS

Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) - Medium tree. Conifer. Native. Very drought tolerant. Has reddish brown to purple winter coloration. Produces inedible blue fruit. Excellent wildlife plant. (Size: 5/32", 2-0 are 10-26" & 16" avg.; tarpaper are 8-18" & 12" avg.; #400 are 16-28" & 26" Avg.; Styro #20 are 8-24")

Rocky Mountain Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) - Medium tree. Conifer. Native. Very drought and alkaline tolerant. Needles may have bluish tint. Produces inedible blue fruit. Excellent wildlife plant. (Size: 5/32", 2-0 are 10-22" & 16" avg.; tarpaper are 8-18" & 12" avg.; #400 are 16-26" & 20" Avg.; Styro #20 are 9-18")

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca*) - Large tree. Native in Rocky Mountains and Western United States. Adaptable to varying soil conditions, but prefers moist well-drained soil. (Size: 6/32", 4-0 are 6-10" & 8" avg.)

Siberian Larch (*Larix sibirica*) Large tree. Deciduous conifer. Introduced from Siberia, eastern Russia and northern China. Grows best on moist, well-drained soil. Fair tolerance to drought. Low shade tolerance. (Size: Styro #10 are 5-18")

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) - Large tree. Conifer. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Slower growing than other pines. Stiff needles. (Size: 6/32", 3-0 are 6-19" & 14" avg.; tarpaper are 8-14" & 10" avg.; #400 are 12-20" & 16" avg.; Styro #20 are 6-15")

Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native. Fast growing once established. Good wildlife plant. Drought tolerant. Intolerant of wet soils. (Size: 6/32", 3-0 are 6-18" & 14" avg.; tarpaper are 8-12" & 10" avg.; #400 are 16-26" & 18" avg.; Styro #20 are 8-15")

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) - Large tree. Conifer. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Attractive peeling orange bark on older trees. Drought tolerant. Popular Christmas tree. Fast growing. Needles may temporarily turn yellow in winter. (Sizes: 2-0 are 6-10" & 8" avg.; 3-0 are 6-18" & 16" avg., tarpaper are 8-14" & 13" avg.; #400 are 12-20" & 13" avg.; Styro #20 are 18-24")

Black Hills Spruce (*Picea glauca var. densata*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native. A geographical strain of white spruce. State tree of South Dakota. Very ornamental. Dense growth habit. Drought and alkaline tolerant. Cones attract songbirds in winter. (Size: 6/32", 2-2 are 6-20" & 12" avg.; tarpaper are 9-16" & 11" avg.; #400 are 12-28" & 16" avg.; Styro #20 are 9-18")

Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native in Rocky Mountain states. Needles blue or green. Very ornamental. (Size: 6/32", 2-2 are 6-22" & 14" avg.; tarpaper are 9-18" & 14" avg.; #400 are 12-20" & 16" avg.; Styro #20 are 12-18")

Meyer Spruce (*Picea meyeri*) - Introduced from northern China and Inner Mongolia (a grassland region of P.R. of China). Size and coloration similar to Colorado Spruce. More drought tolerant than Colorado Spruce. Appears to have less insect/disease trouble than Colorado Spruce. Slower grower in early years, but once established, growth rate is similar to Colorado Spruce. (Size: Tarpaper are 6-8" & 8" avg.; Styro #20 are 16-18" & 17" avg.)

Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native to Europe. Green needles. Large cones. Ascending branches with drooping branchlets. (Size: 6/32", 3-0 are 6-20" & 12" avg.; 4-0 are 6-24" & 16" avg.; tarpaper are 16-18" & 17" avg.; #400 are 16-32" & 19" avg.)

VINES

Grape 'Frontenac' Red wine grape. Very winter hardy, disease resistant grape. Vigorous grower. Produces a full bodied wine of high quality. A consistent heavy bearer. Produces large clusters of smaller size fruit. Price includes propagation royalty.

Grape, Riverbank (*Vitis riparia*) Native. Vine up to 30 ft. long. Produces edible purple fruit. Good for juice and jelly. Grows in low woodlands, stream banks, etc., in moist soil. Useful for covering fences, trellises, rock piles, brush piles, etc. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Grape 'Valiant' Released by SDSU. A very vigorous plant which is super hardy. Reliably produces blue seeded table grapes which are also good for juice and jelly. Produces small clusters of small tasty berries. A hybrid between 'Fredonia' and a native grape vine.

Woodbine (*Parthenocissus vitacea*) Native vine. Can grow 30 ft. Palmately compound leaf. Sprawls over shrubs, bushes, fences and rocks. Red to purple fall color. Blue inedible grape-like fruit. Prefers moist soil. (Size: 6/32, 12-20")

GARDEN PERENNIALS - In #300 Pots

Daylily 'Frans Hals' (*Hemerocallis 'Frans Hals'*) Bicolor flowers with orange and bright reddish-copper petals with creamy orange midribs. 6-pointed star form. Ruffled petals, green throat. Long-blooming. Flower color is better when grown in partial sun. Grows to 24"

Daylily 'Hyperion' (*Hemerocallis 'Hyperion'*) Lemon yellow blossoms with a tiny green throat. Trumpet flower form. When viewed from the side it has the shape of a lily. Sweetly fragrant, like "Easter Lilies." Very tall flower stalks. Cultivated for over 80 years.

Daylily 'Ice Carnival' (*Hemerocallis 'Ice Carnival'*) Large, fragrant, reblooming daylily that shimmers in the sun. Near-white petals with a pale yellow watermark and lime green throat.

Daylily 'Prairie Wildfire' (*Hemerocallis 'Prairie Wildfire'*) An awesome plant!! Classic fragrant red daylily with a high bud count and flowers that are presented just above beautiful mounds of arching foliage. Velvety red flowers with slightly recurved petals and a yellow throat are produced in midsummer.

Daylily 'Spellbinder' (*Hemerocallis 'Spellbinder'*) A real "Show-Stopper." One of the longest blooming daylilies! One of the first to bloom and continues through summer. Large, radiant golden-orange flowers. Pest resistant foliage.

Daylily 'Stella de Oro' (*Hemerocallis 'Stella de Oro'*) America's most popular daylily. Easy to grow. Abundant golden yellow flowers appear in early summer. Reblooms until fall. Grows to 18"

Daylily, Tawny (*Hemerocallis fulva*) Grandma's favorite! This old-time daylily produces huge quantities of orange flowers which bloom for up to 1.5 months in midsummer. Spreads slowly to form a small colony. Tolerates full sun to partial shade. Could be used for bank stabilization. Absolutely hardy!

Feather Reed Grass 'Karl Foerster' (*Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'*) - A cool season bunch grass. Strong erect growth habit remains upright, even in winter. Attractive seedhead. 2001 Perennial Plant Association Plant of the Year. Grows 4-5ft.

Flax, 'Appar' (*Linum perenne 'Appar'*) NRCS selection. Introduced from Eurasia. Produces beautiful sky-blue flowers in early summer. Hardy perennial resists drought and winter cold. Can spread by seed. Grows 1-2 feet tall.

Iris Siberian 'Caesar's Brother' (*Iris sibirica 'Caesar's Brother'*) Old standby variety produces beautiful violet blue flowers which contrast nicely with dark green leaves. Adds a vertical element to yard or garden. Good landscape plant. A "Never Fail" Siberian Iris.

Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*) The fuzzy leaves of this species catch tiny dew droplets that glimmer in the morning sun. Foliage is soft grey-green and nearly round with deep lobes. Produces sprays of tiny, yellow-green flowers in spring. Best planted in full shade to partial sun.

Rhubarb, Canada Red (*Rheum palmatum 'Canada Red'*) Produces an abundance of dark red stalks with lighter red interior. Cooks up to a nice strawberry red-colored sauce. Naturally sweet so requires less sugar than most. Tends to produce few seed stalks. Good for pies, jams and freezing.

Rudbeckia 'Goldstrum' (*Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldstrum'*) - Large, golden-yellow daisy-like flowers with brown-black center. Strong upright growth. Easy to grow. Long bloom season. Attracts butterflies. 1999 Perennial Plant Association Plant of the Year. Grows 2' x 2'.

Salvia ‘May Night’ (*Salvia nemorosa* ‘May Night’) Dense spikes of deep violet-purple flowers. Blooms over a long period which can be extended by deadheading. Gray-green foliage. Attracts native pollinators.

Sedum ‘Autumn Joy’ (*Sedum ‘Herbstfreude’*) – Spectacular autumn display of large rosy-salmon flowers. Attracts butterflies and pollinators. Easy to grow and drought tolerant. Seedheads add winter interest. Most popular tall sedum. Grows 2 ft. tall.

NATIVE GRASSES - In #300 Pots

Bluestem, Big ‘Bonilla’ (*Andropogon gerardii* ‘Bonilla’) Native. Warm season. Major component of tallgrass prairie. Produces “turkey foot” seed heads. Plants turn red in the fall and remain upright in winter. Excellent cattle food. Grows 3-7 feet tall.

Bluestem, Little ‘Badlands’ ecotype (*Schizachyrium scoparium* ‘Badlands’) Native. Warm season, perennial bunchgrass which grows in mixed-grass prairie. Drought tolerant. Often grows on dry hillsides. Attractive seed heads are fluffy when mature. Foliage turns pinkish-red in autumn. Grows 1-3 ft. tall.

Buffalograss ‘Bowie’ (*Buchloe dactyloides* ‘Bowie’) Native. Warm season, short grass for the prairie garden or for fine-leaved turf. Spreads by stolons to form small colony. Likes clay soil. Shade intolerant. Low water & fertilizer requirements. Turf needs little mowing to look neat. Greens up later in spring and goes dormant earlier in the fall than bluegrass. Grows 3-6” tall.

Cordgrass, Prairie ‘Red River’ (*Spartina pectinata* ‘Red River’) Native, warm season, tall grass for wet sites. Originally selected from native stands in SD, ND, MN. Spreads to form a colony by thick rhizomatous roots. Can stabilize soil and filter water in riparian areas. Interesting seedheads. Moderate tolerance to high soil salt conditions. Grows 3-8 ft. tall.

Dropseed, Prairie (*Sporobolus heterolepis*) Native. Warm season. Produces nearly circular tufts of fine leaves which are 4-10” in diameter. Grows in wetter mixed grass prairies. Very attractive in bloom and seed. Interesting accent plant. Can be used to line walkways and edge gardens. Grows 1-3 ft. tall.

Gramma, Sideoats ‘Pierre’ (*Bouteloua curtipendula* ‘Pierre’) Native. Warm season, leafy, sod-forming midgrass. Seeds hang along one side of the flower stalks, adding landscape appeal. Produces bright orange pollen. Interesting garden plant. Grows 8-24” tall.

Gramma, Blue ‘Bad River’ Ecotype (*Bouteloua gracilis* ‘Bad River’) Native. Warm season. Short, drought tolerant plants produce interesting “eyebrow” seedheads. Use as garden accent, edging plant, or for low maintenance turf. Grows 4-12” tall.

Indiangrass, ‘Tomahawk’ (*Sorghastrum nutans* ‘Tomahawk’) Native. Warm season. Major component of tall grass prairie. Grows best on moist soil. Produces seeds in large, fluffy terminal panicles. Interesting landscape plant. Grows 3-6 ft. tall.

Sweetgrass (*Hierochloa odorata*) Native. Cool-season grass inhabits wet, sandy soil along rivers and lakes. Crushed leaves smell like vanilla or sweet clover due to coumarin content. Native American cultures burn dried sweetgrass braids in traditional ceremonies. Spreads vigorously if weeds are controlled and soil is moist. Grows 1-3 ft. tall.

Switchgrass, ‘Dacotah’ (*Panicum virgatum* ‘Dacotah’) Native. Tall, warm-season, perennial sod grass. Seedhead is an airy panicle. Turns golden yellow in fall/winter. Usually remains upright during winter. Birds make some use of seeds. Grows 3-5 ft. tall.

Wildrye, Canada ‘Mandan’ (*Elymus canadensis* ‘Mandan’) Native. NRCS release from Morton County, ND. A cool-season perennial with whimsical drooping seedheads. Easy to grow in average to moist soil. Seedheads provide winter interest in the garden or landscape. Grows 2-4’ tall.

NATIVE PERENNIALS - In #300 Pots

Bergamot, Wild (*Monarda fistulosa*) Native. Strong plant with square stems has minty scented foliage. Large pink to lavender flowers are produced mid-summer. Good plant for pollinators and butterflies. Spherical seedheads remain on plant over winter. Mildew may be a problem if not grown with good air circulation. Prefers moderate soil moisture. 2-4 feet tall.

Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia fulgida*) Native in US, east of SD. Yellow-orange daisy-like flowers with dark centers cover plants late-summer to fall. Similar to Rudbeckia ‘Goldstrum’ but flowers later. Good cutflower. Seedheads allowed to stand over winter provide birdfood. Grows 2 feet tall.

Blazing Star, Dotted (*Liatriis punctata*) Native. Produces attractive purple flower spike in late summer. Often seen on dry, sandy, or gravelly soil. Grows on hillsides. Has a deep taproot. Grows 1 ft tall.

Blazing Star, Meadow (*Liatriis ligulistylis*) Native. **Monarch Butterfly magnet!** Produces tall purple flower stalk in late summer. Grows in moist meadows, prairies, and road ditches. Good garden, rain garden, and landscape plant. Grows 3-4 ft. tall.

Coneflower, Narrowleaf (*Echinacea angustifolia*) Native. Attractive flowers with dark brown spiny center and purple, pink, or sometimes white petals. Occurs in fertile prairies, rocky hillsides, and in coarse textured soils. rough tolerant. Roots sometimes used for medicinal purposes. Also called Black Samson. Grows 1-2 feet tall.

Coneflower, Purple (*Echinacea purpurea*) Native in U.S, east of SD. Produces large quantities of showy pinkish-purple flowers in midsummer. Very popular garden plant. Seedheads provide winter bird food. A favorite of Monarch Butterflies. Grows 2-3 ft. tall.

Coneflower, Yellow (*Echinacea paradoxa*) Native in US. Large yellow flowers appear in early to mid-summer. Petals droop down from central seedhead. Flowers similar to other Echinacea but with yellow petals. Grows 2-4 feet tall.

Coneflower, Prairie 'Upright Red' (*Ratibida columnifera 'Red'*) Native. Sometimes called Mexicn Hat. Produces blood red flowers in late summer and early fall. Drooping petals surround an upright central cone. Very similar to 'Upright Yellow' coneflower. Can grow to 4 ft. with good moisture and little competition.

Coneflower, Prairie 'Upright Yellow' (*Ratibida columnifera 'Yellow'*) Native. A common prairie plant with drooping yellow petals which surround a vertical central cone. Blooms late summer-early fall. Grows to 4 ft in gardens but shorter in prairie situations.

Ironweed (*Vernonia fasciculata*) Native. Blooms late-summer to fall, producing many heads of red-violet flowers. Prefers moist soil. Good plant for rain garden. Good cut flower. Grows 4-5 feet tall.

Leadplant (*Amorpha canescens*) Native. Compound leaves have gray leaflets covered with dense woolly hair. Beautiful purple flower spikes. Legume. Grows in pastures, rocky or sandy hills, & well-drained prairies. Develops semi-woody crown. Is deep rooted and drought tolerant. Grows 1-2 feet tall.

Milkweed, Butterfly (*Asclepias tuberosa*) Native. A hassle free, drought tolerant perennial, with three months of tangerine orange blooms. Attracts scores of butterflies. Excellent long-lasting cut flowers. Breaks dormancy late. Grows to 24"

Milkweed, Swamp (*Asclepias incarnata*) Native. Food for Monarch butterfly caterpillars. Beautiful pink-red flowers. Milky sap. Riparian plant. Use in gardens, rain gardens, moist sites. After flowering, remove developing seed pods in garden and landscape situations to avoid self-sowing. 3-4 feet tall

Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla patens*) Native. South Dakota State Flower. Earliest wildflower to bloom! Delicate cup-shaped lavender flowers appear on hairy stalks as soon as the snow melts. Tolerates dry gravelly soil. Often found growing on grassy hillsides. Grows 6" tall.

Penstemon, Shell Leaf (*Penstemon grandiflorus*) Native. A bumblebee favorite! Beautiful light pink flowers produced in early summer o 2-3 foot stalks from a greenish-white rosette of leaves. Grows best on well-drained sandy or gravelly soil. May not be long-lived in the garden, but worth the effort!

Prairie Blue-eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium campestre*) Native. Small grass-like plant in the Iris family which produces lavender flowers in spring when few other plants are blooming. Usually grows in fairly moist grasslands. A delight to find in prairie settings! 6-12" tall.

Prairie Clover, Purple 'Bismarck' (*Dalea purpurea 'Bismarck'*) Native. NRCS release from Lyman County, SD. Fine-leaved legume with purple flowers at the ends of terminal spikes. Used by native pollinators and butterflies. Good landscape appeal. Needs good drainage. Grows 1-3 feet tall.

Prairie Clover, Purple 'Stephanie' (*Dalea purpurea 'Stephanie'*) Native . Selected in Nebraska. Bright lavender flowers appear o sturdy stems which will not lodge. Up to 40 flower stalks per plant. Dark green leaves. Compact bushy plants. 15-18" tall.

Prairie Smoke (*Geum triflorum*) Native. Delightful prairie plant with interesting flower stalks produced in May and June. Nodding reddish flowers produce feathery seedheads which look like smoke. Leaves form a basal rosette which is attractive the rest of the summer. 6-12" tall.

Sage, White (*Artemisia ludoviciana*) Native. Also called Man Sage. Fuzzy silvery-white plant grows strongly from rhizomatous roots and has a strong sage odor. Drought tolerant and grows in sandy soil but adaptable to various soil conditions. Used ceremonially and medicinally for various ailments by Native Americans. Can spread rapidly. Use for background in perennial border or landscape. 12-30" tall.

Sedge, Needleleaf (*Carex duriuscula*) Native. Low-growing, grass-like plant which is common in dry prairies, rocky hilltops, and sandy areas. Will slowly form large colony. Blends in with grasses when mowed like turf. Readily grazed early in the spring when other forage is still dormant. Drought tolerant. 6-8 inches tall.

Sunflower, Maximilian 'Medicine Creek' (*Helianthus maximiliani 'Medicine Creek'*) Native. Showy yellow flowers. Prefers moist soil. Grows along streams, sloughs, road ditches, and moist prairies. Large rain garden plant. Leaves folded lengthwise and curve downward. Produces seeds favored by small birds. Grows 3-6 ft. tall.

Sunflower, Stiff (*Helianthus pauciflorus*) Native. Yellow flowers in late summer. Rhizomatous roots often form colony. Stems are rough and often tinted red. Tolerates wet to dry soil. Deer browse flowerheads. Grows 1-4 feet tall.

Yucca (*Yucca glauca*) Native. Spectacular cream-colored flower panicle produced in early summer from clump of lance-shaped leaves. Often grows on dry, sandy, gravelly hillsides, especially in the western half of South Dakota. Grows 2-4 feet tall.

TREE PACKS - (25 trees/pack, 5 of each species)

Fast Pack – Black Chokeberry, Amur Chokecherry, Male Cottonwood, Redosier Dogwood, Laurel Leaf Willow

Grandma's Jam Pack– Nanking Cherry, Sand Cherry, Chokecherry, Riverbank Grape, 'Prairie Red' Plum

Tough-as-Nails Pack – Buffaloberry, Caragana, Honeylocust, Bur Oak, Russian Olive

Wildlife Pack – Pin Cherry, American Hazelnut, Bur Oak, Hansen Hedge Rose, Skunkbush Sumac

TREE PACKS - (10 trees/pack, 2 of each species)

Fruit & Nut Pack – Nanking Cherry, Schubert Chokecherry, American Hazelnut, Mulberry, Black Walnut

Shade Tree Pack – Japanese Elm 2-3', Hackberry 3-4', Freeman Maple 4-6', Korean Mountain Ash 3-4', Bur Oak 4-5'