

2018 BCCD Plant and Product Descriptions

Orders Due March 6

Full Sun ○ Part sun ◐ Shade ● Wet ♀ Well Drained ❖ Moist ≍ Dry ♂ Salt tolerant □ Poison ☠ A acid soil Z5 zone 5 Drought Resistant ✱ Cross pollination ☒ Growth R = rapid M = moderate S = slow Deer dislike ⊗ ✱ resists some diseases			
SPECIES	GROWTH NEEDS	GROWTH RATE R= rapid M= medium S= slow SIZE H= high W= wide	REMARKS: Resists Some Disease ✱ Ground Cover (G) Native Plant (N) good for Shoreland (S)
EVERGREEN, CONIFERS			
Fir, Balsam	○❖≍N A	M 60-75'	Symmetrical Christmas tree. Balsam aroma, good needle retention. 3/4" flat needles, tolerates most soils prefers acidic, well-drained, sandy, moist soil. Don't plant in frost pocket or hot southern slope
Fir, Balsam Cook's Blue	○◐❖≍N A	M 50-70' H 25-30' W	Needles are soft, bluish-green in color with a silver flash on the underside, have good retention and excellent fragrance. Suitable for bough material. Tolerates most soil types but prefers acidic, well-drained, moist sandy soils. Tree said to be more heat tolerant than other Balsams.
Fir, Canaan	○◐❖≍	S/M 50' H; 25 W	Relatively dense, pyramidal shape; spire-like tip. Short, soft needles often lustrous, dark green to bluish-green with silvery bands on the underside. Resistant to frost injury; late bud break. Has good Christmas tree attributes. Highly adaptable to many soil conditions even wet, poorly drained areas. Thrives in cooler climates. Suitable as an accent plant, screen or group planting
Fir, Fraser	○◐❖≍	S-M 40-60' H	Called "Southern Balsam". Favorable Christmas tree. Grows in drier, warmer areas. Excellent choice for all of Belknap County.
Juniper, Blue Rug	○◐❖✱	R 4" H 5' W	Excellent native ground cover; spreads 5' and sometimes more. Often planted in large number on sloped banks. Color is deep blue green; tinged purple in winter. G(N)
Spruce, Black Hills	○❖≍✱	S 40' H; 25' W	Very tolerant of wind, heat, cold, drought and overcrowding. Grows best in full sun; ordinary soils. Provides dense screen and wildlife shelter. Does not get misshapen as it matures.
CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE, GROUNDCOVERS & OTHER ITEMS			
Arrowwood Viburnum	○❖≍N	4-12'	Use as screen/ border, has excellent wildlife value. Fruit is eaten by songbirds, grouse, chipmunks; and more. Oval, heart-shaped, smooth leaves are dark green and are 4" long - 3" wide. White flowers bloom in May/June and are small but cluster to 4" across. The blue/black fruit is about 1/2" The bark of Arrowwood is grey and smooth. (N) Susceptible to Viburnum Leaf Beetle
Black Haw Viburnum	○◐❖≍✱	15'	Relatively pest free, one of the best large viburnum's in the north, frequently grown as a small tree substitute for Hawthorn. Blue-black fruit used for preserves or by wildlife. Red fall color. White spring flowers. Tolerant to Black Walnut trees.
Cranberry, High Bush (aka American Cranberry bush)	○◐❖≍A (N)(S)	M 6-10'	Clusters of white flowers in June, bright red berries in fall persisting into winter. Very tart fruit, substitute for true cranberries. Good for hedges, borders, shore land, birds & wild turkeys. Good wildlife cover wildlife; deer & moose enjoy twigs.
Elderberry, American	○◐❖≍ NS♂♀	M 12' H	Small yellow/white flowers grow in large flat clusters. Purple/black berry good to eat, jelly or wine, bird favorite, attracts bees. Suckering native shrub. Only berries are edible; other parts of plants poisonous. Prefers moist soil not wet.
Lilac, Common Purple	○≍❖⊗N	M-R 12-20' H	Fragrant lilac blossoms in May. Attractive green foliage good for screening and seed provides abundant bird food. Good air circulation and lime application are beneficial to plant and bloom, pH 6.5 or higher. NH state flower.)
Pachysandra	○◐●❖≍ GN	R 6-12"	Grows in sun or shade, to a uniform height of 6-12". Excellent in masses under heavy shade of trees. A dense, lustrous evergreen, trailing vine-type of ground cover. White flowers March-early April. Plant 6" apart, for a pleasing effect immediately and form to a solid ground cover in 2 years. Any soil. Water liberally. VERY HARDY. Fine for terraces or places where grass is not successful.
Sand Cherry	○≍❖	M 4-7'	Silvery green foliage, white flowers. Purple-black, sweet edible fruit suitable for home use. Fruit eaten fresh, dried, or as jellies and pies. Planted in rural areas for wildlife food and habitat, fruit relished by songbirds. Nesting cover for some songbirds. Good loafing/ roosting cover for song/ game birds. Browsed by deer.
Snowberry	○◐≍❖N	M 4' H	Bright snow-white berries are ornamental after the leaves drop. Flowers attract pollinators; berries eaten by birds. Attractive foliage. Good in partial shade and moist locations. Excellent for erosion control. Native drought tolerant species. (N)
Willow, Nashiki	○◐≍❖	15-20' H 6-10' W	Weeping branches display striking pink stems and buds, surrounded by foliage mottled in white, green and pink highlights. Brightly colored stems provide excellent winter interest by turning bright red. Perfect garden accent.
Willow, Pussy <i>An old time favorite!</i>	○◐❖≍♂NS	M 12-20	White-silver haired catkins on naked shoots in late winter, often used in decoration, keep plant trimmed for easy cutting. Important source of food for many species and provides cover for some. Also good erosion control plant.
DECIDUOUS AND NUT TREES			
American Mountain Ash	○◐≍❖♂N	S 30'	Dark green leaves, white flowers, brilliant orange-red fruit that holds into winter. Fruiting increases with age. Excellent bird food value. Prefers moist and wetland border areas, has stunted growth in dry soils.

Ginkgo	○❖❖☒	S 40-50'	Has fan shaped leaves, excellent fall color. Native to the USA 100 million years ago (but long extinct), herbalists feel that it has medicinal value, and feel it improves memory when properly processed. <i>Mature female trees carry messy fruit with an unpleasant odor, however, takes up to 30 years to bear fruit. (Male and female trees cannot be distinguished until mature.)</i>
Hazelnut, (aka American Filbert)	○❖❖❖☒☒ N	M-R 10-15' H	Easy growing. Broad tree, round top, dark green foliage turns light yellow in fall, flowers in May-June. Nuts mature September, drop from husks and are eaten by turkey, grouse, quail, pheasant, humans, and deer. Need 2 or more.
Maple, Sugar	○❖❖❖❖N	M 60-120'	Gorgeous fall color. Largest maple. Commercial value for syrup and wood. Needs protection from wildlife when young. Generally not browsed by deer.
Oak, White	○❖❖ ♂ leaves poisonous to some farm animals	M 60' H 15' W	Dense bluish-green foliage in summer, reddish-brown in autumn. Broad, round massive crown, wide spreading branches with high resistance to ice damage and oak wilt; some resistance to road salt. Tannin in leaves can be poisonous to cattle, horses, sheep and goats if eaten in large quantity. Acorns feed many forms of wildlife but may not develop every year. Grows best in a deep, loamy, well drained soil. Needs room to mature properly. Highly valued long lived tree and require very little maintenance. Native to eastern and mid United States.
PawPaw	○❖❖❖☒ A Z5	9-36 H 9-36	Medium size tree has pear shaped leaves with whitish hair on top, rusty red on the bottom, and smells similar to bell pepper. Green flowers turn dark purple or maroon. Bears fruit in 7 years. Fruit is yellowish green to brown and mango-shaped, 7 to 16 cm long, and may grow in groups of up to 4. Fruit ripens late Sept. into Oct. and has a thin skin containing a yellow custard-like pulp that tastes similar to a mix of papaya, melon, and banana. Delicious in cream pies and desserts or eaten fresh; fruit also eaten by opossum, raccoon, foxes and squirrels. Tree suckers to form colonies. Very pest resistant. Need 2 for pollination.
Persimmon, American Common	○❖❖❖☒	S 40'	Tree grows slowly to reach 25 to 40' high, 20 to 35' wide. Stem is slender with an oval-rounded crown, often very symmetrical. Trees sucker into groves or colonies. White, fragrant, sweet flowers are a favorite of bees. Edible fruit ripens to deep orange color after several frosts and can be eaten by wildlife. Two trees needed for pollination to produce fruit. Wood is used for golf club heads, billiard cues, and flooring.
Walnut, Black	○❖❖❖☒☒ N	M 100'	Large flavorful nuts Oct-Nov. Valued wood for cabinets. Space 30' apart for nut production; 8' apart for timber production. Need 2 or more for nut production. Walnut trees may produce chemical (Juglone) that inhibits growth of other plants; however, there is debate on whether this true or should be of concern.
BERRIES, ROOTS, BULBS & OTHERS OF INTEREST			
Asparagus, Jersey Supreme	○❖❖☒☒ ⌘	M 3-6' H	Supreme very high yield once established. Produces a light harvest in 2nd year, larger harvest in 3rd year, and full harvest afterwards. Spear size more uniform than other Jersey hybrids. Supreme is cold tolerant and produces early. Best adapted to light to medium sandy soils. Has demonstrated very good rust resistance and selected for its tolerance to fusarium.
Asparagus, Millennium	○❖❖☒☒	M 3-6' H	Millennium is a very high yielding, high quality hybrid, cold hardy variety producing succulent, excellent tasting spears. Does well even in medium to heavy soils. Experiment to find optimal growing conditions in your garden.
Blueberry, Jersey	○❖❖☒❖ acid soil	M 4-6'	Jersey is a late-season variety, easy to grow, high-yielding, and one of the oldest & widely grown blueberry varieties. Berries are dark blue, medium in size, and very sweet. A tall and well-shaped bush, it has excellent ornamental value, too.
Blueberry, Northland	○❖❖☒❖ A	M 4-5'	Highbush with small, dark blueberries that taste similar to wild and make great jam and muffins. This variety has excellent winter hardiness and very good for shoreland areas. Grows best in soils rich organic matter with pH 4.0-5.2 (acid). (S)
Blueberry, Patriot	○❖❖☒❖ A	M 4-6' H	Maine early season highbush variety. Extra hardy large fruit, nice color and flavor. Protect from strong wind. Vigorous plant, likes rich organic matter. Soil pH 4.5-5.2
Blueberry, Razz	○❖❖☒❖ A new item	M 4-6' H	Something unique! A blueberry with a definite raspberry flavor! Ripens mid-season with large fruit. Fruit continues to soften after picking so best for fresh eating by home gardener and not commercial growers.
Grape – ThomCord	○❖ Z5 new item	Vine	Seedless table grape. Blue-black skinned medium sized fruit has mild sweet flavor of Thompson grape blended with taste of Concord grape. Fruit is firmer and more heat tolerant than Concord. Self-pollinating. Ripens in August.
Grape – Vanessa	○❖ Z5 new item	Vine	Seedless table grapes of medium-size an oval shape with a rich, deep-red color. Firm, crisp flesh ripens in August. Vigorous self-pollinating vines are hardy. Soil pH 5.5-6.5
Raspberry, Boyne	○❖⌘	M 3-4'	Boyne is an early-season variety that is extremely winter hardy. Consistently produces deep-red, medium-sized berries. The medium sweet, aromatic flavor makes it great for freezing and jam. Will grow where other varieties experience winter damage to canes.

Raspberry, Nova	○❖⌘	M 3-4'	Summer bearing. From the Nova Scotia, Canada, breeding. Very winter hardy and tolerant of heat. Berries are firm, bright-red, medium to large in size, and have good shelf life. Canes are vigorous, growing upright with light spines.
Raspberry, Polka	○❖⌘ new item	M 4-6'	Polka produces double the harvest of other raspberries. Once established canes produce deep-red large berries with an exceptionally sweet taste and outstanding shelf life. Harvest late July - Oct. Said to be virtually spine-free, will produce in less desirable soils, resistant to root rot and mosaic virus complex.
Strawberry, Albino Pineberry	○❖⌘☒ new item	M 1'	Pineberry is not self-fertile and needs cross pollination from different variety to develop its fruit; we suggest Sonata Strawberry for this. Berry is small sized with excellent winter hardiness and flavor. Distinctive fruit color is white to pink. Patent law prohibits repropagation of this plant for resale or trade.
Strawberry, Earliglow	○❖⌘	M 1'	Recommended for beginners. Fruit has very firm, glossy skin, firm flesh, and medium size. Sweet flavor excellent for fresh eating and freezing. Fruit size decreases as season progresses. Plants are very vigorous and runner well. Has good resistance to red stele and intermediate resistance to Verticillium wilt.
Strawberry, Sparkle	○❖⌘	M 1' H	Late-mid season heirloom variety just right for beginners as it is extremely vigorous. Flavorful, high-quality, attractive fruit; best for jam and freezing.
Strawberry, Sonata	○❖⌘	M 1'	Large firm conic-shaped glossy red berry ripens in June, has excellent flavor and freezes well. Plant resists most leaf diseases. Recommend soil pH of 6.5-6.8
Rhubarb, MacDonald	○❖⌘	M 1-2'	Vigorous upright growing, resistant to root rot. Large tender red stalks. Only stalks can be eaten, <i>other parts are toxic if eaten in quantity.</i>
Candy Onion Plant	○❖ new item	2' stem	Extra sweet and mild. 3-4" globes with tight, light yellow skin. Well adapted from northern Texas to the Maine, it's a day neutral variety.
Redwing Onion Plant	○❖⌘	2' stem	Long day (requires 15 hours of daylight) large red onion with great flavor and deep red ring color that deepens during storage. Excellent for slicing and eating fresh but also has exceptional storage length. Resistant to foliar disease and bolting.
Shallots – Yellow (French type)	○❖		Shallots have yellow skin and crisp zesty light colored flesh. Plant whole bulb as early as possible in the spring as soon as your soil is workable; usually 2 to 4 weeks prior to your last frost date. One shallot bulb produces multiple shallot bulbs. To harvest allow to ripen thoroughly and leaves to wither just above the neck of the shallots. At that time remove from the garden; knock off the dirt and allow to dry for several days. Once dried, store by roping or hanging in netted bags in a cool area.
Kiwi Pack	○❖☒	10-12' vine mature size	The pack contains 2 female Kiwi and 1 male Kiwi which will not fruit but is needed for pollination. Female plants: 1 Anna will yield sweet, green skinned grape sized fruit that develops a purple-red blush in the sun, and 1 Michigan State will be very productive with large fruit (up to 1 oz.) Fruit ripens in Sept.
Novelty Elderberry Pack	○❖☒	6' canes mature size	Elderberries fruit is fragile and doesn't store well and is the reason it is processed very soon after harvest in mid-Aug. to Sept. Bob Gordon Elderberry produces huge clusters of 1/4 inch berries. Pendulous flower heads prevent birds from getting all the fruit. An unusual elderberry, its fruit grows on new canes, cutting canes to the ground yearly will shorten plants. Wyldewood Elderberry is an American hybrid with large dark purple berries on tall upright 6' canes. Wyldewood cross pollinates Bob Gordon Elderberry.
FRUIT TREES			
Apple, Enterprise (Semi Dwarf)	○❖⌘☒	M 14-16'	Late-maturing in October with a deep red apple, good keeping qualities. Fruit is uniform and medium to large in size. Tree is vigorous and spreading, with good annual bearing habits. Highly resistant to fire blight and cedar apple rust.
Apple, Freedom (Dwarf)	○❖⌘☒	M 10'	A large multi-purpose medium firm fleshed and red-yellow skinned apple good for fresh eating, sauce and juice. Tree is vigorous and moderately disease resistant.
Apple, Grimes Golden (Dwarf)	○❖⌘☒	M 10' H	Heirloom apple with green-yellow skin and exceptionally juicy fine-grained sweet flesh suitable for fresh use, cooking and cider. Ripens late Sept. early Oct.
Apple, Macoun (Semi-Dwarf)	○❖⌘☒	M 14-16' H	Macoun (pronounced McCowen) is an antique American apple with great sweet flavor. A cross between McIntosh and Jersey Black, fruit is medium-large sized with deep red over green skin and crisp white flesh. Tree is winter hardy, blooms mid-May, flesh ripens in Sept.
Apricot, Orange Red	○❖⌘☒ Z5	M	Fruit develops red blush over bright orange ground color. Fruit texture is firm with high quality. Orangered has it all! Makes a brightly colored jam and is great for fresh eating, drying, baking and juice. Needs cross-pollination from another variety. Ripens early July. Zone 5.
Cherry, North Star (Tart)	○❖⌘ Z5	15' H 15' W	Produces abundant fruit in June perfect for juice of desserts. Tree is self-pollinating, cold hardy, and disease resistant to brown rot and leaf spot.
Crabapple, Hyslop	○❖⌘	30' possible	Hyslop, around since the 1800s. Large fruit matures mid-Sept has dark red skin, purple overtones. Tart, astringent flavor perfect for cider, jelly, spiced crab apples. Blooms are white and good pollinator for early to mid-season apple varieties.
Cross pollinates apples.			

Crabapple, Indian Summer (Semi Dwarf) Cross pollinates apples.	○❖⚡	M 14-16' H	Abundant red-pink flowers with viable pollen over an extended period of time thus is a good source of pollen for many other apple varieties and itself. Tree is very productive annual bearer and has good disease resistance. Attracts bees, butterflies and others. Crabapples are used for jams/jellies, and ciders rather than eating fresh.
Nectarine – Fantasia	○❖⚡	15'	Fantasia is an excellent quality, yellow fleshed freestone nectarine ripens in late August/early September. Fruit is large, nearly full red, with a smooth glossy finish. Trees are vigorous, hardy and very productive.
Peach, John Boy	○❖⚡⚡	M	Large bright crimson red over a yellow-green skin, yellow-fleshed, semi-freestone peach ripening in July-Aug. The flesh is firm with good flavor. Tree is very vigorous and productive, with medium susceptibility to bacterial spot.
Pear, Blakes Pride	○❖⚡⚡☒⚡	M 18' H	The fruit is medium in size with an attractive yellow color and excellent, aromatic flavor. Produces annual crops, has a high degree of resistance to fire blight.
Pear, Shenandoah	○❖⚡⚡☒	M 15-18'	Green skinned large fruit size with traditional pear flavor and stores very well without breakdown. Blight resistance is good. Needs cross pollinator.
Plum, Bluebyrd	○❖⚡⚡☒⚡	M 12' H	Firm, super sweet amber fleshed medium sized plum that's highly productive. The tree is vigorous and productive and has shown great resistance to black knot. Ripens in mid-August.
Plum, Castleton	○❖⚡⚡	M 12-15' H	Castleton is self-fertile. Fruit ripens mid-August, is mid-sized, dark blue, slightly oval with mildly acidic tasting flesh and has a freestone. The tree is spreading and consistently produces a heavy crop. Great for fresh eating, cooking and preserving. A favorite for home canning, makes an excellent burgundy jam.

All programs and services of the Belknap County Conservation District are offered without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, political belief, and marital or familial status

Free Workshop

Light Refreshments
will be served.

Stream Restoration and Flood Resiliency Workshop

March 14th from 4:30 to 6:30 PM at Meredith Community Center, 1 Circle Drive, Meredith, NH

Speakers will cover topics including:

- How streams and roads interact with transportation and ecosystem services.
- Aquatic Resources Mitigation (ARM) Fund and other resources available & how to use them.
- State Stream Crossing Initiative stream assessments and culvert replacement.
- Examples of successful flood resiliency and stream restoration projects.

New Hampshire Aquatic Resource Mitigation Program

Lori Sommer, NHDES, Wetlands Bureau – Overview of ARM program, funds available, project eligibility and guidance on application materials.

State Stream Crossing Initiative and Web Tool

Cheryl Bondi, NHDES, Geological Survey – Stream crossing assessments across the state with focus on prioritizing culvert replacement projects for flood resiliency and stream restoration.

Panel on Stream Restoration and Flood Resiliency Resources

Discussion on Chapter 319 Watershed Assistance Grants, Homeland Security and Emergency Management Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants, and NRCS and State Programs

Stream Restoration through Partnerships

Colin Lawson, Trout Unlimited – Using culvert replacement and large wood to restore stream condition and flood resiliency – recent project examples.

Opportunity to Speak with Presenters – Speakers available for questions.

To Pre-Register: Visit web page at <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/stream-restoration-and-flood-resiliency-workshop-tickets-42363874489> or for more information email Lisa Morin at lisa.morin@nhacdnet.net or call 527-5880

Program hosts: NH Department of Environmental Services, Department of Transportation, NH Association of Conservation Commissions, and Belknap County Conservation District. Funded in part by the New England Forest and Rivers Fund.