

# 2010 CONSERVATION PLANT SALE

*35th Anniversary  
Ferry Conservation District*



Plant Sale Order Pick Up  
April 16th & 17th, 2010

At the Ferry County Fairgrounds

## USDA Plant Hardiness Zones

Average Annual Minimum Temperature		
Temperature (°C)	Zone	Temperature (°F)
-46 and below	1	Below -50
-46 to -40	2	-50 to -40
-40 to -34	3	-40 to -30
-34 to -29	4	-30 to -20
-29 to -23	5	-20 to -10
-23 to -18	6	-10 to 0
-18 to -12	7	0 to 10
-12 to -7	8	10 to 20
-7 to -1	9	20 to 30
-1 to 4	10	30 to 40
Above 4	11	Above 40



The Earth is what we all have in common.

~Wendell Berry

### Inside:

- Plant Descriptions/Order Form
- How To Plant Bare Root Stock
- Information about Sweating
- Curlew Lake Water Quality Analysis Update

Questions? Call (509) 775-3473



## FRUIT TREES

### Apple



**Honeycrisp, *Malus 'Honeycrisp'*** (Pictured) This late mid-season apple has an excellent storage life. Mildly aromatic, crunchy and juicy! Mottled red skin on straw colored background. Tree exhibits good winter hardiness. Zone 3-8.

**Manchurian Crabapple, *Malus baccata 'Mandshurica'*** A flowering crab used to pollinate other apple varieties. The white flower is a very prolific pollen producer. Blooms early and through mid-season. Small fruit. Zone 2-8.

### Apricot



**Perfection, *Prunus Armeniaca*** (Pictured) Produces large fruit moderately early. The flesh and skin are bright orange-yellow with a firm texture. Used for drying, canning, desserts and preserves. Can cross pollinate with Rival. Zone 3-7.

**Rival, *Prunus 'Rival'*** Tree is vigorous and productive. Large, oval fruit with a light orange skin and red blush, smooth texture, low acid, mild flavor. Requires cross pollination and can pollinate with Perfection and Goldrich. Zone 4-8.

### Cherry

**Lapins, *Prunus avium 'Lapins'*** A large mahogany-red cherry that is self-fertile. The fruit is very sweet and crisp, the skins are firm and resistant to cracking or splitting. Wonderful fresh or to make preserves. Zone 5.



### Peach

**Redstar, *Prunus persica 'Redstar'*** Produces a firm, large, 2-3" round fruit with a rich, red color over a subtle striped background. Flesh is a medium yellow with a wonderful flavor. Zone 5-8.



### Pear



**Columbia Red Anjou** (Pictured) Produces uniform oblong-ovate fruit, red in color with golden-white flesh and smooth texture. The fruit matures in late August to mid-September and stores well. It is a vigorous tree that requires cross pollination. Bartlett is a suitable pollinator. Should also pollinate well with Anjou and Bosc. Z-4.

**Golden Russet Bosc** The fruit is long and symmetrical with a uniform, golden russet overlaying yellowish white flesh. It matures about the same time as the Anjou. It is a hardy and vigorous tree which requires cross pollination. Acceptable cross pollinators include Anjou and Bartlett. Zone 5-8.

### Plum



**Italian, *Prunus domestica 'Italian'*** An excellent European variety, this prune plum bears a heavy crop of large, dark purple fruit good for canning and drying. Partially self-fruitful. For best pollination, plant with another European variety. Zone 5-8.

**Green Gage** Another European variety, this plum has green and yellow skin with a rich, golden flesh. A very sweet and distinctive flavor. Partially self-fruitful. For best pollination results, plant with another European variety. Zone 5-8.

## BERRIES

**Strawberries, Tristar, *Fragaria 'Tristar'*** Everbearing, similar to Tribute, but sweeter and more aromatic. Firm, glossy, deep red skin. Excellent for fresh eating and freezing. Zones 5-8

**Raspberries, Tulameen, *Rubus idaeus*** Very productive, long late season, suitable for machine harvest. High yield of very large, firm conical berries. Needs well drained soil! Resistant to aphids. Zone 4-8. (Pictured)



## SHRUBS

**Chokecherry, *Prunus virginiana*** Clusters of white flowers with red to purple fruit good for jelly or syrup. Purple-red fall color. Drought and heat tolerant. Native plant good for wildlife. Zone 2.

**American Elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis*** Large native shrub with delicate white blossoms & blue-black berries good for jams, jellies and wine. Adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions, it is a preferred species for wildlife. Self-pollinating with two or more plants. Zone 4-8.

**Lilac—Flaming Mound Spiraea, *Spiraea japonica*** Grows to 2'. A low spreading, small, tough deciduous shrub. Dark pink flowers blossom all summer long and contrast nicely with the golden foliage of late summer. Zone 4. (Pictured ==>>>)



**Mock Orange, *Philadelphus lewisii*** Hardy, deciduous shrub. A variable and adaptable plant. Fragrant, white petal clusters. Leaves & flowers can be used as a hand soap because they foam when crushed in water. Zone 2. (<=== Pictured)

**Red Osier Dogwood, *Cornus sericea*** Grows 7-10' and is colorful all year. It is ideal for holding soil on steep banks and is good for wildlife. Striking red color against winter snows. Zone 2.

**Rugosa Rose, *Rosa rugosa*** Grows 4-5' tall; a vigorous & hardy native shrub. Flowers range from white to purple & bloom all summer long. Valued for erosion control. Rosehip fruits are used for jams, jellies & teas. Important food source for many birds and mammals. Zone 3.

**Kinnickinick, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*** Grows extremely dense to 6". White to pink flowers bloom May to June and produce red to pink fruits. Loved by songbirds & game. Popular ground cover.

**Tall Oregon Grape, *Mahonia aquifolium*** Grows to 8'. Adapted to dry, open, more rocky habitats, it handles both shade and moisture. Looks best planted with shorter plants. The holly-like leaves make it an excellent barrier hedge. Spreads from underground roots. Attracts wildlife.



**Tatarian Honeysuckle, *Lonicera tatarica*** Upright deciduous shrub growing about 3-10 feet. Flowering occurs during May and June, producing fragrant, tubular flowers in pairs. The flowers are generally pink to crimson in color. (<=== Pictured)

**Golden Current, *Ribes aureum*** 3-6' native erect shrub. Clusters of 2" long, bright fragrant, golden yellow flowers and colorful fruit. Red fall color, and excellent wildlife value. Zone 2. (Pictured ==>>>)



**Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos alba*** Grows to 4'. Bright snow-white berries are especially ornamental after the leaves drop. Attractive foliage. Good in partial shade and moist locations. Excellent for erosion control. Native drought-tolerant species. Zone 3.

**Riverbank Grape, *Vitis riparia*** Grows to 30'+ as a climbing vine. Cold hardy wild grape, fast growth, shiny green leaves, sweet-scented summer flowers followed by purplish black 1/4" to 1/2" fruit clusters. Best flavor after light frost. Wildlife habitat. Zone 3.

## TREES: CONIFER

**Colorado Blue Spruce, *Picea pungens*** Up to 80'. Needle-like evergreen foliage with stiff appearance. Color varies from blue-green to silver. Windbreak or screen. Zone 3.

**Ponderosa Pine, *Pinus ponderosa*** Up to 200'. Fast growing native timber tree. Large crown and straight trunk with needles occurring in bunches of three. (Pictured)

**Western Larch, *Larix occidentalis*** Up to 50-150'. This well known western deciduous conifer (also known as Tamarack) is a fast growing timber tree less prone to many tree diseases. Soft green in spring; brilliant yellow in the fall. Helps build up soil.



## TREES: HARDWOOD

**Black Hawthorn, *Crataegus douglasii*** Up to 30'. Native tree with pendulous limbs, dark green, shiny leaves and thorns up to 1" long. Spring flowers and dark clustered berries in summer. Use for erosion control and wildlife habitat. Zone 3. ==>



**Quaking Aspen, *Populus tremuloides*** Up to 50'. A beautiful, native fast-growing tree that is very cold hardy. Green, heart-shaped leaves flutter in the slightest breeze. Brilliant golden fall color. Zone 2. (<=== Pictured)

**Rocky Mountain Maple, *Acer glabrum*** Can grow 6-24'. Deciduous shrub or small dwarf tree. Native ornamental, slender, upright, smooth reddish-brown shoots and gray or brown bark. Can help improve wildlife habitat. Tolerant of shade and drought. Zone 4.

**Siberian Dogwood, *Cornus alba 'sibirica'*** Grows to 8'. A popular form of native shrub dogwood, ornamental showy blue fruit, good fall color, and brilliant coral-red stems in winter which stand out well against winter snows. Fast growth rate and life expectancy of about 20 years. Performs best in full sun to partial shade. Zone 2-4.



**Poplar, Prairie Sky, *Populus x Canadensis 'prairie sky'*** To 60' columnar. Narrowly upright form, spread 8' at maturity. Vigorous cottonless hybrid, excellent for screens and windbreaks. Disease resistant and winter hardy. Zone 3. (<=== Pictured)

**Japanese White Birch, *Betula platyphylla 'Japonica'*** Grows to 60'. Fast growing birch trees are attractive year around. Pure white bark, shiny green leaves, yellow fall color. Vigorous growth, tolerates summer heat better than some birches. Zone 2. (Pictured ==>)

**Black Cottonwood, *Populus trichocarpa*** Grows to 100' +. The largest of all native cottonwoods occurring in the northwestern U.S. Useful for streambank restoration, windbreaks, shade, pulp and timber. Wildlife value. Zone 2.

**Golden Willow, *Salix alba 'Tristis'*** Grows 50-75'. Fast growing, large, rounded tree with compact dense habit. May be used effectively in moist soils along streams, ponds or other water bodies, making it a good choice for streambank stabilization. Recommend planting in large spaces away from structures. Local cuttings! Zone 2.



## PRE-ORDER ITEMS ORDERS FOR THESE ITEMS MUST BE RECEIVED BY MARCH 19, 2010

**Tree Tubes** We offer two types:

**Reforestation Tubes** Made from plastic mesh, these 2-foot tubes work well to protect shrubs and trees for the first couple of years. Two bamboo stakes are provided with each of these tubes.

**Protex Tree Tubes** 4-foot tall and made of solid plastic, these tubes are designed for use with fruit trees or other more valuable stock. They offer more protection and should last five years or more. Due to their cost, we can take pre-orders only.

**Grass Seed** We offer 36 seed mixes for a wide range of applications, including lawn, habitat, and pasture needs. Do you want to plant a lawn that needs less water or requires less maintenance? Does your pasture need replanting? Do you need to control erosion on a slope? We can help you find a seed mix that is right for your project. The seed is grown and mixed by Rainier Seed Company, a long established seed supplier in Eastern Washington. Prices cover a wide range and both lawn and habitat seed are generally available in both 5-pound and 25-pound bags. Hay/Pasture seed is available only in 25 pound bags. **Please contact us for information about available mixes and a separate price list and order form.**

## HOW TO PLANT BARE ROOT STOCK

**Although your plants are bare root stock, they are alive. Plant them as soon as possible. If you are not able to plant them immediately, keep roots covered, cool and moist. Heel\*\* in a trench if necessary. Never leave plant roots in the sun and never let them become dry. Dry roots will kill the plant.**

Many failures of newly transplanted stock are due to the lack of proper pruning. When trees are dug, some of the feeding roots are cut off; therefore, when transplanting, it is necessary to restore the balance between the roots and the top by removing part of the tops through heading back, thinning and spacing of the branches. In pruning, make a clean sharp cut. Do not leave stub ends when removing branches. All tools should be sharp and clean to avoid passing along disease to your new plants. **FOR FRUIT TREES**, such as Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apple, and Pear, select three to five side branches on different sides of the trunk and 6 to 8 inches apart and cut back one-third their length. Select one of the top upright branches and cut it back in proportion to the side branches. Cut off all other branches flush with the trunk. **FOR SHRUBS**, cut off damaged or frayed roots before planting. Thin out the tops of many branched shrubs, removing the old wood. Cut tops back one-third to one-half. **Never allow roots to become dry.**



In planting, dig generous sized holes with perpendicular sides (never saucer shape). Put the good surface dirt to one side so that it can be used around the roots. Loosen up the soil in the bottom of the hole. Set trees one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery or slightly deeper. Spread roots out naturally and work soil over and around them. Keep putting in good dirt with alternate layers of peat or compost until the hole is nearly full, tramping the dirt firmly about the roots. Fill the hole with water. Finally fill up the hole with loose dirt which should not be tramped, leaving a saucer-like depression to retain water. A 2" mulch of peat or composted manure on top is beneficial. Do not fertilize until second year when feeding roots are established. After planting, you will need to nurture your new plants until they can survive with less care. Freshly planted plants do not have the root system or energy reserves to survive drought so you will need to water them deeply the first few years. By taking a few steps now, you can ensure that your plants will thrive for many years to come!

(\*Heeling In plants is a process of temporarily "planting" your bare root plants in ways to accommodate and protect the roots to help plants survive a week or two until they can be planted properly. Visit: <http://www.gardeningknowhow.com/gardening-how-to/heeling-in-plants.htm> or ask us for an information sheet.)



### A Method of Sweating

Certain trees including *River Birch, Hawthorn, Plum, and Pear* have a tendency to remain dormant, especially when soils are wet and cool. Trees and shrubs that remain dormant for most or all of the first growing season could die before the next growing season. If you are preparing to plant one of these types of trees, and they haven't begun budding yet, in order to overcome bud dormancy, a technique called "sweating" is recommended to initiate bud break.

One method is to use plant packing materials such as sawdust or shredded newspaper and duct tape. One to two weeks before planting, line an appropriately sized (for your trees) cardboard box with a large plastic bag. Place trees loosely in the plastic-lined box and wet thoroughly. **It's important to fold and tape the plastic together to create an airtight seal, and to store the wrapped trees at room temperature, away from direct sunlight, for 1 to 2 weeks, checking periodically to ensure they do not dry out.** Condensation should form on the inside of the plastic within hours, indicating a tight seal and that the sweating process is working. When properly sweated, the tree buds will have swollen and, in some cases, broken open. Use extra precautions when planting sweated stock, especially if leaves are beginning to emerge, because they are very sensitive to desiccation during handling and immediately after planting.

Happy planting!

Adapted from <http://www.femrite.com/TreeCareGuide.pdf>



## Curlew Lake Water Quality Analysis Update

Our Curlew Lake Water Quality Assessment project has started and we're ready to begin monitoring activities once the ice melts. A Washington State Department of Ecology Grant is helping us find and correct non-point sources of pollution in Curlew Lake. Over the next two years, we will conduct an in-depth study of the lake and surrounding watershed.

Curlew Lake is a natural wonder of Ferry County. Situated near Republic, it provides access to many forms of recreation and enjoyment for the people of Ferry County and thousands of visitors to the area. Many people have noticed that during the past 30 years, the lake quality has not been up to par with what we have come to expect. We will be trying to find the sources of problems in the lake and work toward addressing problems discovered.



We will be taking samples and measurements at four locations in the lake and also at the stream inlets and outlet. We are mainly looking at the concentrations of Phosphorus and Nitrogen, but we will also look at Fecal Coliform bacteria, temperature, clarity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and conductivity, as these parameters can give an idea of how the nutrients are entering the lake and their effects.

We are still looking for landowner projects that we might help fund. We're offering cost-share possibilities for projects in the Curlew Lake Watershed. Current projects that we are funding include Riparian re-vegetation and stabilization, stream and bank fencing, off-stream watering troughs for livestock, and septic tank dye testing. We may be able to offer up to 50% cost share for these activities if they meet certain criteria. If you have a project that will improve the water quality of the lake, let us know and we will provide you with an application to determine if we can offer you assistance.

Ferry Conservation District is a non-regulatory agency. Our goal is to conduct a scientifically sound water quality study and to help correct any problems we may find. We will work with landowners to find solutions to problems. If you have questions or comments about our Curlew Lake Project, or would like to be involved, contact us at the Conservation District Office at (509) 775-3473.

Ferry Conservation District  
PO Box 1045  
84 East Delaware  
Republic, WA 99166-1045

NON PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
PERMIT NO. 32  
REPUBLIC, WA

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Election for  
Board Supervisor  
March 24, 2010  
Applications due  
2/24/10 by 4:30 p.m.!