



2017 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")

Aronia '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-leafed. 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 'Riverview'

(*Ribes americanum*) Native. NRCS release. Selected from native plants in Codington County, SD. 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, 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 6-10 ft. 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.

Hazelnut, American

(*Corylus americana*) Native. A colony forming shrub. Grows in dry or moist areas. Forms thicket 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, Arnold Red

(*Lonicera tatarica 'Arnold Red'*) Introduced from Asia and Europe. Upright arching form. Darkest red flowers of any honeysuckle. Flowers are followed by bright inedible red berries. Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Resistant to Russian honeysuckle aphid. Height is 6-8' with 4-6' spread.

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.

Honeysuckle, Hawkeye

(*Lonicera tatarica 'Hawkeye'*) A Selection from Iowa. Pink flowers in spring followed by small red fruit in the fall. Resistant to Russian aphid. Grows 6-9' tall.

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 'Bounty'

(*Prunus nigra*) Native. Seedlings of the old Canadian variety 'Bounty'. Selected from the western Native range of Canada Plum in Manitoba, Canada. Produces white flowers in spring and yellow to red 1-1.25" Fruit in August-September. Excellent fruit quality. Good for fresh eating, jam, & jelly. Does not sucker.

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, Arrowwood

(*Viburnum dentatum*) Native. Height 10-12' Width 10-12'. Beautiful shrub which produces flat-topped flowers in early summer followed by blue-black berries. Excellent in the landscape. Also use as a large hedge plant, or on wet sites. Sun or partial shade. Food source for wildlife.

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, Dwarf Blue Arctic

(*Salix purpurea* 'Nana') – Introduced from Europe and Asia. Finely branched with narrow bluish leaves. Good plant for moist areas. Not drought tolerant. Can be used in landscaping. Grows 6 ft. tall by 8 ft. wide. Stems can be used for basket making.

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

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 'Pink Sparkles'

(*Malus* 'Pink Sparkles') Compact upright form becoming more pyramidal with age. Masses of bright crimson buds open to a warm pink blush. Cherry red fruit persists into spring. Cross between Red Jewel and Prairie fire crabapples.

Crabapple 'Prairifire'

(*Malus* 'Prairifire') Height and spread 15-20'. Upright rounded form. Produces single dark coral-pink blooms in late spring. Dark purple-red persistent 3/8-1/2" fruit are retained on trees until eaten by birds. Emerging leaves are red-tinted. Bark is a glossy dark-red with attractive prominent lenticels. Excellent disease resistance so no summer leaf-

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 'Royal Raindrops'

(*Malus* 'Royal Raindrops') Upright spreading form. Bright pinkish-red blooms. Persistent, 3/4" fruit. Purple cut leaf foliage. Excellent disease resistance. Height of 20' with 15' spread.

Crabapple 'Sugar Tyme'

(*Malus* 'Sugar Tyme') Height & Spread 15-20'. Upright, oval form. Pinkish buds open into sugary-white fragrant single flowers that completely cover the tree. Persistent 1/2" red fruit remain on the tree until late spring, unless eaten by songbirds. Good foliar disease resistance so no summer leaf drop.

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")

Hawthorn, Roundleaf

(*Crataegus chrysocarpa*) Native. NRCS germplasm. Originally selected in Butte, Day, Hamlin, Harding, and Marshall County in S.Dak. Extremely drought tolerant and adaptable. White flowers. Small non-edible red fruit. Attracts wildlife. May produce 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 'McDermid'

(*Pyrus ussuriensis* 'McDermid') NRCS selection. Introduced from northeastern Asia. Attractive white flowers. Non-edible round fruit. Excellent fall color. Intolerant of heavy, poorly drained soil. Similar to Harbin Pear. (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, 'Flame'

(*Salix* 'Flame') Large shrub or small tree with multiple red-orange stems which add amazing winter color. Attractive yellow fall leaf color. Branch tips curl toward center of plant for interesting compact effect. Cold hardy. Selected in Fertile, MN by Bergeson Nursery. Grows 20 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide.

Willow, Laurel Leaf

(*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")

Birch, River

(*Betula nigra*) Native. Height 45' Width 35'. A beautiful tree with peeling cinnamon-brown bark which adds interest in the winter landscape. Yellow fall color. More tolerant of bronze birch borer than many white-barked birches. Leaves may exhibit chlorosis where soil pH is above 6.5. Prefers moist soil but does well on upland sites.

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")

Elm, American

(*Ulmus americana*) Native. Large vase-shaped tree once common across the United States east of the Rockies. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease. Cold hardy, drought tolerant tree. Adaptable to moist or dry sites. Useful in areas isolated from other American elms. State tree of North Dakota.

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, New Horizon

(*Ulmus japonica* x *Ulmus pumila*) Zone 4. 40' tall x 25' wide. A hybrid of Japanese and Siberian elms tested and released by the University of Wisconsin. Upright oval growth habit or maybe slightly arching, dense and compact, dark green large leaves, gray bark. Resistant to Dutch elm disease (DED).

Elm, Prairie Expedition

(*Ulmus americana* 'Lewis and Clark') – Native. Zone 2b. 50'tall x 40' wide. Selected southwest of Fargo, ND and released by NDSU. Features sought after umbrella-like form. Tolerant of light, temporary flooding and also drought. PH adaptable. Fast grower. Resistant to DED.

Elm, Princeton

(*Ulmus americana* 'Princeton') Native. Zone 3. 70'tall x 60' wide. A selection of American elm with large, leathery dark green leaves which turn yellow in the fall. Vase-shaped form. PH adaptable and tolerant of compacted, heavy clay soils. Easy to transplant, drought tolerant, and grows quickly. Excellent resistance to DED.

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")

Elm, Accolade

(*Ulmus japonica* x *Ulmus wilsoniana*) – Zone 4. 70' tall x 45' wide. A hybrid elm with upright, spreading growth form similar to American elm. Very good resistance to Dutch elm disease and insects. Glossy dark green leaves turn golden yellow in autumn. Released by Morton Arboretum. Lisle, Illinois.

Elm, Triumph

(*Ulmus* 'Morton Glossy') – Zone 4. 50' tall x 40' wide. From a controlled cross made at the Morton Arboretum in Illinois of 'Vanguard' Elm and 'Accolade' Elm. Includes Japanese Elm (*Ulmus japonica*), Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*), and *Ulmus Wilsonian* in its pedigree. Refined oval habit, medium texture, dark green leaves. Branches begin to arch as the tree matures. Resistant to DED.

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")

Hackberry 'Prairie Harvest'

(*Celtis occidentalis* 'Prairie Harvest') Native. NRCS selection from a natural stand of hackberry growing in northwestern MN. May be more winter hardy in the northern parts of ND and MN than 'Oahe' hackberry (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")

Honeylocust 'Northern Acclaim'

(*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Harve') Native. Height 45' Spread 35'. Hardier than other Honeylocust trees on the market. Tested in North Dakota and released by NDSU. Upright growth form becomes more spreading with age. Vigorous, fast-growing tree is thorn less and seedless and is quite drought tolerant. Yellow fall color.

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

(*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, American 'Redmond'

(*Tilia americana* 'Redmond') A great tree for street or lawns! Tight, pyramidal, upright form. Enormous, glossy green, heart shaped leaves with bright yellow fall color. Clusters of small, very fragrant flowers in summer produce rounded fruits. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Grows 40-60'tall with 25-30' spread.

Linden, American Sentry

(*Tilia americana* 'American Sentry') A hardy cultivar selected in Wisconsin which is pyramidal and symmetrical in shape. Produces very fragrant cream-colored flowers in early summer. Medium green foliage. Uniform branching habit and narrow upright form makes it perfect along streets and in smaller yards. Silvery gray bark when young. Yellow fall color. 45 Ft tall and 30 ft. spread.

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")

Linden, Little Leaf 'Greenspire'

(*Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire') An upright oval shaped tree with an extremely straight trunk and central leader. Bark is cinnamon colored, with rich, leathery, dark green foliage which turns yellow in fall. Has small, fragrant, pale yellow flowers in mid-summer. Greenspire is a fast growing, widely used street tree. Does well in difficult conditions. Grows 40-50' with 15-25' spread.

Maple, Autumn Blaze

(*Acer x freemanii*) Autumn Blaze is a fast growing hybrid of silver maple and red maple. Excellent red fall color fairly late in autumn. Grows 50-60' tall with a 40' spread with dense oval head. Ascending branch habit. Fairly drought tolerant and will grow in most soil types. Probably the most planted shade tree in our region. Selected in Ohio in the late 1960's. May experience frost crack in our climate.

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 'Sienna Glen'

(*Acer x freemanii* 'Sienna Glen') A fast growing, hardy maple with uniform branching and pyramidal form. Dark green leaves and yellow-orange to orange-red fall color. Tolerant of alkaline, acidic and wet soil conditions. Superior to Autumn Blaze Maple in withstanding strong winds and winter hardiness.

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")

Maple, Sugar

(*Acer saccharum*) Native in northeast SD. Can be tapped to make syrup. Brilliant yellow, orange and red fall color. Strong, hardwood. Needs moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soil. Excellent shade tree. (Size: 5/32", 12-21")

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")

Oak, Swamp White

(*Quercus bicolor*) Native. Broad open form. Leaves are dark green with white underneath. Yellow fall color. Distinct flaky gray-brown bark. Excellent drought resistance, yet thrives in wet areas. Prefers moist acidic soil. May exhibit yellow leaves on highly alkaline sites. Easy variety to transplant. Height is 50-60' with 30-40' spread.

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, 'Golden Weeping'

(*Salix alba 'Tristis'*) A large tree with beautiful golden stems and long drooping branches. Prefers moist soil. Stunning appearance when planted very close to a lake or stream. Fast growing. The most common weeping tree in the Northern Plains. 50 foot height and spread.

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, 'Prairie Cascade'

(*Salix 'Prairie Cascade'*) A gorgeous hybrid of Laurel Willow and 'Golden Weeping' willow. Has pendulous branching habit with super glossy green leaves. Released from Manitoba, Canada so very hardy for our area. Grows best on moist sites. Rounded habit growing 40 feet tall and wide.

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.; #400 are 18-32" & 24" 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.; #400 are 18-28" & 24" Avg.; Styro #20 are 9-18")

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"; #400 20-36" & 24" Avg)

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.; #400 are 16-22" & 20" 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.; #400 are 15-25" & 20" 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.; #400 are 20-36" & 24" 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.; #400 are 14-20" & 17" 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.; #400 are 15-28 & 21" 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:#400 14-24" & 18" 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.; #400 are 28-32" & 30" avg)

FRUIT TREES

Apple, Cortland

Produces large red fruit with a sprightly flavor. White flesh maintains its color without browning long after cutting. Excellent for eating and cooking. A very dependable, all around variety released by the New York Experiment Station in 1915. Annual bearer. Ripens late September.

Apple, Haralred

Juicy and firm with a sweet-tart flavor. A red-fruited selection of Haralson made in La Crescent, MN. Earlier and sweeter than its parent. Fireblight resistant. Very hardy and dependable. Heavy producer and good keeper. Good for eating, baking and freezing. Unsuitable pollinator for Haralson. Ripens late September/early Oct.

Apple, Honeycrisp

Explosive crisp fruit has made Honeycrisp the most popular apple of the last decade! Excellent eating quality with sweet/tart flavor and cream-colored flesh. Stores up to 7 months when refrigerated. A U of MN introduction. Ripens late September to early October.

Apple, Liberty

Produces delicious bright red apples. Bears early and heavily. Highly resistant to scab, firelight, and cedar-apple rust so doesn't need to be sprayed with fungicides. White flesh is crisp and juicy with a sprightly flavor. Great keeper. Reliable annual bearer. Released in New York, 1979. Ripens mid to late September. Height 4-5 ft.

Apple, Red McIntosh

A red sport of McIntosh. Released in Ontario, Canada in 1870. Excellent flavor with white fragrant flesh. Very hardy and heavy producer. An all purpose apple which is good for fresh eating and baking. Medium storage life. Ripens in late September.

Apple, Zestar!

Finally, a summer apple that has a zesty flavor, crispy crunch, and is juicy besides! Great for eating fresh and cooking. Fruits have a rosy-red blush over a creamy-yellow background. Keeps in refrigerator up to 2 months. Bears annually. A Univ. of Minn. release. Ripens late Aug/early Sept.

Apricot, Moongold

Light orange fruits are 1-3/4" in diameter and sweet with slight acidity. Very good fruit quality. Medium sized spreading tree grows 10-15' tall. Cold hardy and late blooming. Use Sun gold as a pollinator. Released by Univ. of MN In 1961. Ripens late July.

Apricot, Sungold

Tender golden skin, blushed orange with mild, sweet flavor. Good fresh and for preserves. Rounded, 1-1/2" medium sized fruit. Freestone. Medium sized, upright tree. Use Moon gold as a pollinator. Released by the Univ. of MN in 1960. Ripens early August.

Cherry, Sour ‘Carmine Jewel’

(*Prunus cerasus*) is a dwarf hybrid that will grow to about 6 ½ ft tall and has a low suckering habit. This variety produces large flowers in the spring that will mature into a dark red skin and fleshed fruit in late July to early August. It has glossy leaves similar to Mongolian cherry.

Cherry, Sour ‘Crimson Passion’

(*Prunus cerasus*) is another dwarf sour cherry that is part of the Romance series, introduced by the University of Saskatchewan. Crimson Passion is a little smaller than Carmine Jewel, however, the fruit is twice as large and ripens about mid-August.

Cherry, Evans Bali

Dark red 1” fruit is excellent for baking and fresh eating. Fruit is much sweeter than other sour cherries. Extremely hardy flower buds. Excellent for pies, sauces and jams. Vigorous growth. Known for its cold hardiness. Self-fertile. Ripens in August.

Honeyberry, Aurora

(*Lonicera caerulea* var. *edulis* ‘Aurora’) Released from the University of Saskatchewan. Small shrub 3-8’ tall. Tolerates a wide variety of soil types and pH as high as 8. Produces an edible blue berry suitable for u-pick or mechanical harvesting. First fruit to ripen in the spring. This will cross pollinate either Tundra or Borealis.

Honeyberry, Borealis

(*Lonicera caerulea* var. *edulis* ‘Borealis’) Release from University of Saskatchewan. Small shrub 3-8’ tall. Tolerates a wide variety of soil types and pH as high as 8. Produces an edible blue berry with a thinner skin than Tundra, suitable for U-pick operations. First fruit to ripen in the spring. Need Aurora as a pollinator.

Honeyberry, Indigo

(*Lonicera caerulea* var. *edulis* ‘Indigo Gem’) Selected by the University of Saskatchewan due to its fast growth, high yields, and extreme cold hardiness. Pale yellow flowers in spring are followed by great tasting blueberry-like fruit that ripen very early. Sweet, wild blueberry flavor in large, fleshy fruit similar to oversize blueberries. Higher yield than Borealis or Tundra. A preferred variety for fresh eating. Use Aurora honeyberry for cross-pollination.

Honeyberry, Tundra

(*Lonicera caerulea* var. *edulis* ‘Tundra’) Release from University of Saskatchewan. Small shrub 3-8’ tall. Tolerates a wide variety of soil types and pH as high as 8. Produces an edible blue berry that could be mechanically harvested. First fruit to ripen in the spring. Need Aurora as a pollinator.

Pear, Parker

Large, yellow fruit with red blush. White, fine grained flesh is tender and juicy. Very productive. Vigorous, upright form. Released by the Univ. of MN 1934. Use Patten as a pollinator. Ripens in mid-September.

Pear, Patten

Large, tender and juicy. Good eating quality. Best picked slightly green and ripened in a cool location. Especially hardy for northern Midwest. Originated in Iowa. Good pollinator for other pear varieties. Use Parker as a pollinator. Ripens in mid to late September.

Plum, Black Ice

A large fruited dessert plum with superior winter hardiness. Bred by Prof. Brian Smith of UW-River Falls, who spent years crossing cherry plums with Japanese dessert plums. The large, round plums are blue-black with very sweet, juicy, yellow flesh. Fruit ripens in early August, about 2-4 weeks earlier than other plums grown in the Midwest. Naturally dwarf trees require a pollinator, we recommend Toka

Plum, Pipestone

Produces immense red fruit. Yellow flesh is sweet and juicy with excellent quality. Good for fresh eating and preserves. Very hardy. Released by the University of Minnesota in 1942. Use Toka for pollination. Ripens in late August.

Plum, Superior

Large red fruit with sweet yellow flesh. Good for fresh eating, jelly and jam. Hardy, heavy producer. Bears at an early age. Good fruit quality. Use Toka for pollination. Univ. of MN release in 1933. Ripens late Aug.

Plum, Toka

Red skin with firm yellow flesh. Rich and spicy flavor. Large, pointed fruit. Heavy producer. Hardy cold climates. Use Superior as a pollinator. Excellent pollinator for other plum varieties. SD Experiment Station release in 1911. Ripens in mid-August.

TREE PACKS

25 trees in a pack, 5 of each species

Fast Pack

- *Ninebark
- *Freeman Maple
- *Hybrid Male Cottonwood
- *Redosier Dogwood
- *Laurel Leaf Willow

Grandma's Jam Pack

- *Nanking Cherry
- *American Plum
- *Chokecherry
- *Mongolian Cherry
- *American Black Currant "Riverview"

Tough-as-Nails Pack

- *Buffaloberry
- *Honeylocust
- *Bur Oak
- *Russian Olive
- *Hansen Hedge Rose

Wildlife Pack

- *Pin Cherry
- *Buffaloberry
- *Bur Oak
- *Hansen Hedge Rose
- *Skunkbush Sumac

Fruit & Nut Pack

- *Mulberry
- *Golden Currant
- *Juneberry
- *Apricot
- *Black Walnut

Shade Tree Pack

- *Little Leaf Linden
- *Hackberry
- *Silver Maple
- *Manchurian Ash
- *Bur Oak

TREE PACKS

10 trees in a pack, 2 of each species