

Grow Native Massachusetts Pre-Sale Catalog 2023

We must receive your order by 5:00 pm on Thursday, June 1, 2023

We are delighted to offer you this selection of ten species of native trees! We decided to focus our Pre-Sale on tree species that, despite having very high ecological value, have been tricky to sell at our in-person sales. Most of these trees are long-lived species that can get quite tall. Planting one is a big commitment and a decision that can take time and planning—something an advance order system allows you to do.

Brief summary information is included here, but we encourage you to utilize the many [resources on our website](#) as you choose the species appropriate to your site and needs.

To send us your order:

1. Fill out and submit our online [Pre-Order Form](#) (a Google Form). You can both select your plants and sign up for a time to pick them up using this form.
2. After completing the pre-order form, you will receive a confirmation email. Be prepared to show this email (printed out or on a phone screen) when you come to collect your trees.
3. Payment is due when you pick up your order. We accept cash, check, or credit card.

Questions: Email us at info@grownativemass.org.

KEY

Latin Name (Common name)			Purchase Size:	\$ Price
Native range*	Light conditions	Soil conditions	Mature height	

*MA=Massachusetts; NE=New England; Mid=Mid-Atlantic

Trees

Betula allegheniensis (Yellow birch)			Size: 12-18" (2 gal.)	\$35.00
MA, NE, Mid	Sun/ part shade	Moist to average	Grows to 60 – 75'	

Slower growing and longer lived than other birches. Prefers moist soil and can take some shade. Striking peeling golden bark and yellow fall foliage. Birches are host trees for hundreds of native butterflies and moths while their seeds and branches provide food and nesting sites for numerous birds.

Betula populifolia (Gray birch)

MA, NE, Mid

Sun

Dry to moist

Size: 4 – 5' (2 gal.) \$50.00

Grows to 20 – 40'

A small to mid-size early succession tree that grows quickly. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions including low nutrient, rocky sites. Smooth white-gray bark marked with triangular black patches. Gray birch casts a light dappled shade which allows for underplanting. Foliage turns yellow in fall.

Nyssa sylvatica (Tupelo)

MA, NE, Mid

Sun/ part shade

Moist to average

Size: 2 – 3' (1 gal.) \$45.00

Grows to 30 – 60'

An elegant tree with glossy dark green oval leaves that turn a striking red in the fall. Occurs naturally in lowlands and, much like red maple, is adapted to thrive amid wide swings in soil moisture, making it a good street tree. Birds love the dark blue fruits that ripen in early fall.

Prunus serotina (Black cherry)

MA, NE, Mid

Sun/ part sun

Moist to mod. dry

Size: 12-18" (2 gal.) \$35.00

Grows to 30-70'

Mid-size to tall tree with dark, shiny bark and lovely clusters of white flowers. Birds love the cherries and will happily spread them. Prunus is one of the top three keystone genera, supporting hundreds of species of caterpillars.

Prunus virginiana (Chokecherry)

MA, NE, Mid

Sun/ part sun

Moist to mod. dry

Size: 18-24" (2 gal.) \$35.00

Grows to 10-25'

Similar in appearance to black cherry, but much smaller and with a very bushy habit. Fragrant white flowers and yellow and red fall foliage.

Quercus alba (White oak)

MA, NE, Mid

Sun/ part shade

Dry to moist

Size: 2 – 3' (1 gal.) \$45.00

Grows to 80-100'

*One of the most adaptable oaks, it is found everywhere from wetland margins to dry ridges. Its dark green glossy leaves have the rounded lobes characteristic of the white oak group. This majestic tree is somewhat slow growing, but may live for hundreds of years and reach massive size. **Planting an oak is a gift to the future!** Oaks are ecological powerhouses, hosting more caterpillar species than any other genus in North America, as well as supporting a huge diversity of other insects, birds, and mammals.*

Quercus coccinea (Scarlet oak)

MA, NE, Mid

Sun/ part sun

Average to dry

Size: 2 – 3' (1 gal.) \$40.00

Grows to 50-70'

A handsome tree that is native to sandy uplands. It has a rounded open crown and shiny, dark green leaves with the pointed lobes indicative of the red oak group. Best known for its brilliant scarlet-red foliage in fall, this species is long lived, adaptable, and easy to grow in neutral to acidic soil soils.

Quercus montana (Mountain chestnut oak)

MA, NE, Mid

Sun/ part sun

Average to dry

Size: 18 – 24" (2 gal.) \$40.00

Grows to 60-70'

As its name suggests, this species is typically found on ridges and rocky upland areas. Part of the white oak group it has broad leaves with shallow rounded lobes, large acorns and dark, deeply furrowed bark. Extremely drought tolerant once established, it prefers neutral to acidic soils. (Also called Quercus prinus).

Quercus velutina (Black oak)

MA, NE, Mid

Sun/ part shade

Dry to moist

Size: 2 – 3' (1 gal.) \$40.00

Grows to 50-60'

Black oak can be tricky to distinguish from red oak; both are abundant in eastern MA woodlands and have similar leaves with pointed lobes. But black oak is adaptable to a wider range of soil conditions, anything from sand to hard-packed clay, and doesn't get quite as tall as red oak. Its leaves also turn bright yellow in the fall, as opposed to (you guessed it!) a dark red-bronze.

Salix nigra (Black willow)

MA, NE, Mid

Sun

Wet to moist

Size: 2 – 3' (1 gal.) \$35.00

Grows 15-40'

This species has the long, narrow leaves, akin to the widely-planted (but non-native) white and weeping willows we associate with the "classic" willow look. It can grow into a massive tree, but rarely does in natural settings due to its brittle wood. Like all willows, it is fast growing and has an expansive, moisture seeking root system. Can be cut back annually to maintain it as a multi-stemmed shrub. Salix is one of the top three keystone genera, supporting hundreds of species of caterpillars.