

City of Alexandria Department of Recreation, Parks & Cultural Activities presents

FALL NATIVE PLANT SALE



\$20 VARIETIES:

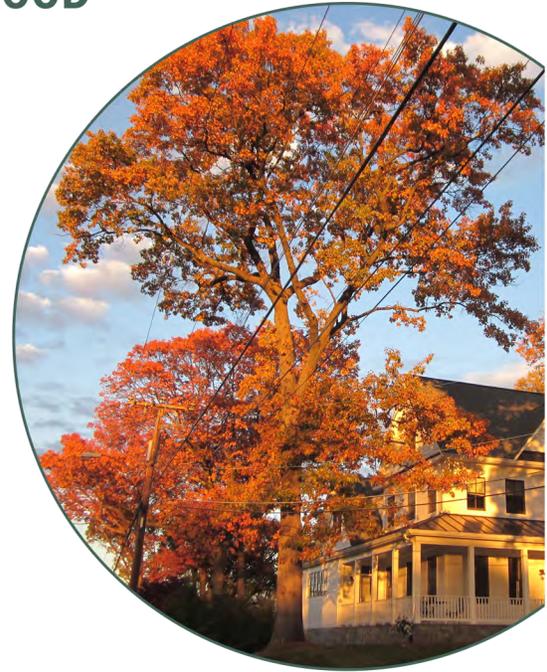
- BLACK GUM
- FLOWERING DOGWOOD

\$25 VARIETIES:

- WHITE OAK
- ELDERBERRY

\$30 VARIETIES:

- POST OAK
- BLACK OAK
- SASSAFRAS



For more information,
call 703.746.5525 or visit
alexandriava.gov/12362



ORDER: SEPTEMBER 23 - OCTOBER 30

Online at alexandriava.gov/webtrac or
In-person at Jerome "Buddie" Ford Nature Center

PICK UP: NOVEMBER 5, 10 A.M.-1 P.M.

In-person at Jerome "Buddie" Ford Nature Center



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FALL 2016 NATIVE PLANT SALE

Beautify your yard and help grow Alexandria's tree canopy by purchasing and planting a high quality native tree or shrub. The following trees and shrubs will be available for purchase:



Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*): Flowering dogwood is Virginia's state tree and flower! Growing from 20 to 40 feet tall, this deciduous understory tree can be planted among other trees or as a specimen tree to showcase its graceful form. Showy, long-lasting white blossoms adorn the tree in spring and mature into brilliant red fruit. Fruit is valued by wildlife for its high fat and calcium content. Grows in dry to moist soil and does best in part shade.

Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*): Sassafras is a fairly fast-growing understory tree that reaches as tall as 35 to 50 feet. This tree has three leaf shapes ranging from ovate to mitten-shaped to three-lobed. Small, showy yellow-green flowers emerge in early spring; dark blue fruit borne on red stalks provide nice contrast in fall. It grows in light sun to part shade; it prefers loam but will tolerate sandy and clay soils.



Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*): This attractive, fast growing deciduous shrub grows 6 to 12 feet tall and wide. Clusters of edible white flowers bloom in summer, developing into clusters of dark berries in late summer. The fruit is eaten by 48 species of birds, and also prized for making jelly. Prune it into a hedge or let it grow into an open form. This plant likes slightly acidic, moister soils but can adjust to drier soils; prefers part shade.

White Oak (*Quercus alba*): Oaks are the backbone of eastern forests and a myriad of wildlife rely on this majestic tree genus for food and shelter. White oaks grow 75 to 100 feet tall, have a wide crown and horizontal branches. Acorns and burgundy foliage provide fall interest. This large shade tree prefers slightly acidic, moist to dry soils, and will grow in sunny or partly shaded locations.



Black oak (*Quercus velutina*): Reaching heights of 75 to 100 feet tall, this versatile oak species prefers moist, rich, well drained soils but will tolerate poor sandy or clay soils. Fall foliage is red to orange, and acorns provide food for wildlife. Make sure you plant this low maintenance tree in full sun and somewhere to with room to grow!

Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*): This drought tolerant, medium size oak can grow 60 to 80 feet tall. The crown is known for having an interesting form with gnarled, twisted branches. Acorns provide food for wildlife. Plant in full sun; prefers moist, rich, well drained soils but will tolerate poor sandy or moist heavy loams.



Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*): The attributes are many for this easy to grow, medium-sized shade tree. It grows 50 to 80 feet tall and handles full sun to part shade, wet clay soils, and occasional droughts. Spring blooms are a nectar source for bees. The dark blue edible fruit forms in autumn and is a great late-season food source for mammals and birds. Glossy green leaves turning a stunning scarlet in fall.

