



TREE DESCRIPTIONS

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SHRUBS

Almond Russian

(*Prunus tenella*) 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

Aronia

(*Aronia melanocarpa*) Attractive white flowers, glossy foliage, and black berries. Edible fruit attracts birds. Excellent fall color.

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.

Caragana

(*Caragana arborescens*) Introduced from Siberia and Manchuria. Sometimes called pea shrub. Produces yellow flowers in spring. Non-edible seedpods. Fine-leaved. High pH and drought tolerant.

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.

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.

Chokecherry, Common

(*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.

Chokecherry, Schubert

(*Prunus virginiana* 'Schubert') Native. Red leafed selection of common chokecherry. Uses and characteristics are the same as common chokecherry.

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

Cotoneaster, Peking

(*Cotoneaster lucidus*) Introduced from Asia. Lustrous green leaves and dark black berries. Excellent hedge plant. Can be bothered by oyster shell scale and fireblight.

Cranberry, American 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

Currant, American Black

(*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.

Currant, Golden

(*Ribes odoratum*) Native. Flowers are yellow and very fragrant. Produces tart edible black gooseberry type fruit. Susceptible to leafspot.

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.

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 re-sprout from roots.

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.

Gooseberry

(*Ribes missouriensis*) Native. Thorny shrub produces cream colored flowers in spring and edible red-purple fruits. Good fall color. Very drought tolerant. Good cover for birds & small mammals.

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

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

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.

Honeysuckle, Tatarian

(*Lonicera tatarica*) Introduced from Central Asia to Southern Russia. Seed propagated from aphid tolerant parents. May develop some aphid induced witches broom. Fragrant white, pink or red flowers. Inedible red or orange fruit attracts birds. Hardy and adaptable. Shade tolerant.

Indigo, False

(*Amorpha fruticosa*) Native. Pinnate leaves. Purple flowers. Fast growing. Prefers moist soil. Excellent riparian plant.

Juneberry

(*Amelanchier alnifolia*) Native. White flowers. Edible dry purple fruit similar to blueberries. Fruit relished by birds and humans.

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.

Lilac, Japanese Tree

(*Syringa reticulata*) Native to Japan. Tree-form lilac blooms 3 weeks after common lilac, and can be trained as a small tree or as a shrub. Creamy white flowers appear in large, terminal clusters.

Lilac, Villosa

(*Syringa villosa*) Introduced from northern China. Non-suckering. Rosy-lilac to white flowers are later than common lilac.

Lilac, White

(*Syringa vulgaris*) Same as common Lilac except has white flowers.

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.

Plum, American

(*Prunus americana*) Native. Fast growing. Fragrant white flowers in spring. Edible fruit makes good jam. Adaptable.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Sumac, Smooth

(*Rhus glabra*) Native. Large, loose shrub which suckers to form colony. Excellent red fall color. Dark red seed heads add winter interest. Moderate drought tolerance. Grows on hillsides and in woods and

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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-tinged. Bark is a glossy dark-red with attractive prominent lenticels. Excellent disease resistance so no summer leaf-drop.

Crabapple 'Purple Prince'

(*Malus 'Purple Prince'*) Height and spread 20'. Produces beautiful single, rose-red flowers followed in fall by maroon 3/8" fruit which persist during winter providing food for birds. Noted for disease resistant purplish-bronze leaves which don't fall in mid-summer and for fast growth.

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

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.

Hawthorn, 'Homestead'

(*Crataegus arnoldiana* 'Homestead') NRCS selection. Vigorous, dense growth. Rounded form. White flowers. Small non-edible red fruit. Attracts wildlife. Produces thorns.

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.

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.

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

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

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

Pear, Harbin

(*Pyrus ussuriensis*) Introduced from northeastern Asia. Attractive white flowers. Non-edible round fruit. Excellent fall color. Intolerant of heavy, poorly drained soil.

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.

Willow, Laurel Leaf

(*Salix pentandra*) Introduced from Europe. Beautiful glossy green leaves. Tolerates moist soils. Not drought tolerant.

LARGE TREES

Ash, Green

(*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) Native, Fast-growing. Yellow fall color. May produce heavy seed crop. High pH and drought tolerant.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Cottonwood, Hybrid Male

(*Populus hybrids*) Fast growing. Cotton less. Tested and adapted to our climate. Needs moist well-drained soil for best growth.

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.

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, American 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, American 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.

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.

Elm, Siberian

(*Ulmus pumila*) Introduced from Asia. Fast growing. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease and herbicide damage. Incorrectly called 'Chinese' elm.

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

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

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

Hickory, Bitternut

(*Carya cordiformis*) Height 50-75' Native in eastern half of U.S. including eastern Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Produces striking yellow buds. Fastest growing of the hickories. Seeds are bitter tasting round nuts, hence the name. Heavy taproot. Prefers deep well-drained soil and full sun to part shade. Nice golden fall color. Use wood to cure/smoke meat.

Hickory, Shagbark

(*Carya ovata*) Height 60' Spread 40' Native in SE Minnesota, SE Nebraska, Iowa, and further south and east. Tall tree with straight central leader and strong taproot. Produces 1-1.5" nuts with sweet edible nutmeat. Wood can be used to cure/smoke meat. Old bark is shaggy and splits into interesting long plates. Leaves similar to green ash. Rich yellow to golden brown fall color. Grows best in full sun to part shade with deep, moist, well-drained loam soil but adaptable to wide range of soil.

Honeylocust

(*Gleditsia triacanthos*) Native in far southeast South Dakota. Tough and adaptable. May produce long brown seed pods. Fine lacey leaves. May produce thorns.

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

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

Linden, American 'Frontyard'

(*Tilia americana 'Frontyard'*) A great tree for smaller landscapes or vertical emphasis. Tall, broadly pyramidal tree. Dark green foliage throughout the season. Low maintenance, grow in full sunlight. Grows to about 60 feet tall with a 40 foot spread. Do not plant under powerlines.

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

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.

Maple, Autumn Blaze

(*Acer x freemanii*) Autumn Blaze is a fast growing hybrid of silver maple and red maple. Excellent red fall color 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.

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

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.

Oak, Bur

(*Quercus macrocarpa*) Native. Extremely tough, drought tolerant tree. Long-lived. Acorns provide

Oak, Red

(*Quercus rubra*) Native in Eastern U.S. forests as far west as Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. Transplants easily and grows quickly. Prefers rich moist loam soil. Develops chlorosis in high pH soils. Good red fall color.

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

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.

Sycamore

(*Platanus occidentalis*) - Native to eastern United States. Moderate to fast grower, 2 feet per year. Prefers fertile, well-drained soil. Slightly acidic soil if possible. Produces 1" cluster of greenish achenes, the clusters hanging on long stalk. Large leaves up to 12" wide.

Walnut, Black

(*Juglans nigra*) Native in southeast South Dakota. Valuable lumber tree. Edible nuts. Attracts wildlife. Grows best in deep, moist soils.

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.

Willow, Peachleaf

(*Salix amygdaloides*) Native. Usually multiple trunks. Often seen along streams, rivers, lakes and ponds. Great riparian plant.

CONIFERS

Cedar, Eastern Red

(*Juniperus virginiana*) Medium tree. Conifer. Native. Very drought tolerant. Has reddish brown to purple winter coloration. Produces inedible blue fruit. Excellent wildlife plant.

Fir, Douglas

(*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*) - Large tree. Native in Rocky Mountains and Western United States. Adaptable to varying soil conditions, but prefers moist well-drained soil.

Juniper, Rocky Mountain

(*Juniperus scopulorum*) - Medium tree. Conifer. Native. Very drought and alkaline tolerant. Needles may have bluish tint. Produces inedible blue fruit. Excellent wildlife plant.

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.

Pine, Austrian

(*Pinus nigra*) - Large tree. Conifer. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Slower growing than other

Pine, Ponderosa

(*Pinus ponderosa*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native. Fast growing once established. Good wildlife plant. Drought tolerant. Intolerant of wet soils.

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

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

Colorado Spruce

(*Picea pungens*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native in Rocky Mountain States. Needles blue or green. Very

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.

Norway Spruce

(*Picea abies*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native to Europe. Green needles. Large cones. Ascending branches with drooping branchlets.

SPECIALTY 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, Frostbite

Developed in Minnesota. Produces small apples which are very sweet, juicy, and crisp. Good for fresh eating, cooking, or cider. Frostbite is parent or grandparent of other Minnesota varieties including 'Honeycrisp' and 'Sweet 16' and is a very cold hardy apple.

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

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, 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, Sweet Sixteen

Released from the U of M in 1977. Yellow flesh is very sweet with an unusual sugar cane or spicy cherry candy flavor. Ripens mid- to 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.

Apricot, Westcot

Considered to be self-fertile, but will yield more with cross-pollination. Introduced from Morden, Manitoba in 1982. The yellow fruit has an orange-red blush. The juicy fruit is excellent for eating or

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.

Pear, Luscious

An SDSU introduction in 1973. Produces medium size pears which are good for fresh eating. Produces rounded 15-20' tree at maturity and is fire blight resistant. Lustrous leaves develop red fall color. 'Parker' pear is preferred pollinator for 'Luscious'.

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-

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

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

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.

Raspberry, Caroline

Ever bearing red raspberry which produces berries on new shoots in Sept and Oct. Very large flavorful fruit is easy to find and pick. May yield 3 times as much as regular raspberries. Higher in vitamins and anti-oxidants than others. Cut/mow all canes to ground after killing frost or in spring before growth resumes. No summer crop is produced but a larger and earlier fall crop will result.

Raspberry, Killarney

Summer bearing. Attractive red berries with great aroma and flavor. Excellent for freezing, canning and of course pie. One of the most disease resistant varieties, making it very easy to maintain. Sturdy growth habit. Released in Manitoba in 1961, so very winter hardy. A distinct improvement over

Strawberry 'All-star'

Extremely vigorous June bearing variety. Yields large, firm fruit that has good flavor and color. Resistant to leaf scorch, powdery mildew and red stele. Late-midseason production. An improved

NATIVE PERENNIALS**Aster, New England**

(*Aster novae-angliae*) Stout erect perennial with several branches growing 20" to 40" from a single base. Several flowers form on the terminal end of the stems. Flowers are large blue-violet to reddish purple with yellow centers. Is found on wet prairie meadows, stream banks and boggy areas.

Aster, Smooth Blue

(*Aster laevis*) Native perennial is 1-1/2' to 3' tall. Forms a central stem which remains erect during the early to late fall blooming period. Flowering stems produce numerous lavender or light blue-violet daisy-like flowers with yellow centers. Smooth Blue aster have smooth foliage and stems, unlike other

Bergamot, Wild

(*Monarda fistulosa*) Native. Strong plant with square stems has minty scented foliage. Large pink to lavender flowers are produced mid-summer. Good plant for pollinators and butterflies. Spherical seed heads remain on plant over winter. Mildew may be a problem if not grown with good air circulation. Prefers moderate soil

Black-eyed Susan

(*Rudbeckia fulgida*) Native in US, east of SD. Yellow-orange daisy-like flowers with dark centers cover plants late-summer to fall. Similar to Rudbeckia 'Goldstrum' but flowers later. Good cut flower. Seed heads allowed to stand over winter provide bird food. Grows 2 feet tall.

Blazing Star, Button

(*Liatris aspera*) Native. This upland prairie plant produces spikes of rosy purple, clustered flowers. Flowers attract butterflies. Goldfinches find the seed delicious! Makes a great cut flower. Prefers

Blazing Star, Dotted

(*Liatris punctata*) Native. Produces attractive purple flower spike in late summer. Often seen on dry, sandy, or gravelly soil. Grows on hillsides. Has a deep taproot. Grows 1 ft. tall.

Blazing Star, Meadow

(*Liatris ligulistylis*) Native. Monarch Butterfly magnet! Produces tall purple flower stalk in late summer. Grows in moist meadows, prairies, and road ditches. Good garden, rain garden, and landscape plant.

Blazing Star, Prairie

(*Liatris pycnostachya*) Native. Grows 3-5 ft tall with a 1 foot spread. Grows well in moist soil and in clay. Too little sun will cause twisted growth, and not enough water will cause leaf loss. The purple spikes are covered with purple flowers.

Columbine, American

(*Aquilegia canadensis*) This is an herbaceous perennial that can grow to 24" tall and wide. The flower spikes can reach up to 3' in height at maturity. Is ideal for naturalizing and woodland gardens. This perennial should be cut back in late fall in preparation for winter. This late spring flowering perennial has red to orange bell-shaped flowers with yellow eyes. Deer will usually leave columbine alone in

Coneflower, Purple

(*Echinacea purpurea*) Native in U.S, east of SD. Produces large quantities of showy pinkish-purple flowers in midsummer. Very popular garden plant. Seed heads provide winter bird food. A favorite of Monarch Butterflies. Grows 2-3 ft. tall.

Coneflower, Yellow

(*Echinacea paradoxa*) Native in US. Large yellow flowers appear in early to mid-summer. Petals droop down from central seed head. Flowers similar to other Echinacea but with yellow petals. Grows

Coreopsis, Prairie

(*Coreopsis, palmata*) Considered a good source for honey by beekeepers this native plant blooms yellow flowers for 3-4 weeks in June-July. Grows to 2 feet in height and may sprawl across the ground in search of full sun. Plant in full sun in medium to dry soil or soil containing loam.

Goldenrod, Old Field

(*Solidago nemoralis*) Smallest of the goldenrods at 2 feet high. Grows in difficult locations with poor soil. Prefers full to partial sun. Yellow flowers appear later than other goldenrod and tend to nod

Goldenrod, Showy

(*Solidago speciosa*) This plant lives up to its name each autumn when it displays beautiful yellow flower spikes that are a favorite of native pollinators and butterflies. Grows well on moist to dry sites and reaches a height of up to 4 feet. A great cut flower for fall bouquets. Flowers dry well too. NOT a cause of hay fever.

Hyssop, Anise

(*Agastache foeniculum*) Native. Grows 2-4 ft. with lavender flower spikes at the end of square stalks. A member of the mint family. Leaves and stems are licorice scented, especially when crushed. Can be used to flavor food and beverages. Attracts pollinators, butterflies, and birds. Flowers June-September. Needs half to full sun and average soil moisture. Clip spent flowers to avoid re-seeding.

Indigo, Wild Blue

(*Baptisia australis*) Once established very drought tolerant and long lived. Blue flowers bloom from May to July. Spend the first few years developing below ground making it slow to establish. Plant 2-3' apart in full sun. Medium to dry conditions with a slightly acidic soil if possible.

Ironweed

(*Vernonia fasciculata*) Native. Blooms late-summer to fall, producing many heads of red-violet flowers. Prefers moist soil. Good plant for rain garden. Good cut flower. Grows 4-5 feet tall.

Joe Pye Weed

(*Eupatorium maculatum*) Native perennial that blooms from late summer to late fall. Fuchsia colored flower buds give way to plumes of lightly-scented rose flowers at the ends of the stems. Excellent for cut flowers. Will grow to about 6' tall, with a spread of 4'. It has a medium growth rate. It does best in full sun to partial shade preferring average to wet conditions. Cut back in early spring prior to green-up.

Leadplant

(*Amorpha canescens*) Native. Compound leaves have gray leaflets covered with dense woolly hair. Beautiful purple flower spikes. Legume. Grows in pastures, rocky or sandy hills, & well-drained prairies. Develops semi-woody crown. Is deep rooted and drought tolerant. Grows 1-2 feet tall.

Lobelia, Great Blue

(*Lobelia siphilitica*) A great plant with beautiful blue flower spikes! Grows about 3-4' tall and blooms mid-summer to early fall. Blue Lobelia makes a nice cut flower and is utilized by hummingbirds. Prefers wet to moist, well-drained soil, so is useful for shoreline restoration and in rain gardens. Once considered a cure for syphilis. Consequently this plant has an interesting specie name.

Mexican Hat

(*Ratibida columnifera* 'Red') Native. Sometimes called "Upright Red" Prairie Coneflower. Produces blood red flowers in late summer and early fall. Drooping petals surround an upright central cone. Very similar to 'Upright Yellow' coneflower. Can grow to 4 ft. with good moisture and little competition.

Milkweed, Butterfly

(*Asclepias tuberosa*) Native. A hassle free, drought tolerant perennial, with three months of tangerine orange blooms. Attracts scores of butterflies. Excellent long-lasting cut flowers. Breaks dormancy late. Grows to 24"

Milkweed, Swamp

(*Asclepias incarnata*) Native. Food for Monarch butterfly caterpillars. Beautiful pink-red flowers. Milky sap. Riparian plant. Use in gardens, rain gardens, moist sites. After flowering, remove developing seed pods in garden and landscape situations to avoid self-sowing. 3-4 feet tall

Pasque Flower, Native

(*Pulsatilla patens*) Native. South Dakota State Flower. Earliest wildflower to bloom! Delicate cup-shaped lavender flowers appear on hairy stalks as soon as the snow melts. Tolerates dry gravelly soil. Often found growing on grassy hillsides. Grows 6" tall.

Penstemon, Shell Leaf

(*Penstemon grandiflorus*) Native. A bumblebee favorite! Beautiful light pink flowers produced in early summer 2-3 foot stalks from a greenish-white rosette of leaves. Grows best on well-drained sandy or gravelly soil. May not be long-lived in the garden, but worth the effort!

Prairie Clover, Purple

(*Dalea purpurea* 'Bismarck') Native. Fine-leafed legume with purple flowers at the ends of terminal spikes. Used by native pollinators and butterflies. Good landscape appeal. Needs good drainage. Grows 1-3 feet tall.

Phlox, Prairie

(*Phlox pilosa*) Often called Downy Phlox this native perennial has a somewhat hairy appearance on the leaves and stems. Flower petals are broad and flat with a narrow tube in the center making this ideal for butterflies to feed. Flower colors range from light pink to dark pink or purple. Flowers bloom in early spring. Grows 1-2 feet tall. Plant 10-12 inches apart in full sun or part shade. Prefers well drained soil, excellent for rock gardens.

Prairie Smoke

(*Geum triflorum*) Native. Delightful prairie plant with interesting flower stalks produced in May and June. Nodding reddish flowers produce feathery seed heads which look like smoke. Leaves form a basal rosette which is attractive the rest of the summer. 6-12" tall.

Queen of the Prairie

(*Filipendula rubra*) A royal plant which grows up to five feet tall and wears a beautiful pink crown! Grows in full sun and prefers moist soil so good for riparian areas, wetland restoration, and rain gardens. The fragrant, pink flowers are airy and grow atop tall stems. Attractive foliage.

Rose, Prairie

(*Rosa arkansana*) Native shrub, typically less than 18" tall. Prickly stems. Flowers are large, 5 petals, mostly pink and very fragrant. The persistent red-orange fruit is called a hip and is used by wildlife. Found in open prairies, bluffs, open woodlands, thickets and roadsides. It is the state flower of North

Sage, Blue

(*Salvia azurea*) Excellent for dry sites, requires minimal moisture with its tap root. Plant in partial to full sun. Reaches a height of 3-5' blooming in midsummer. Plant in sandy, loam, or gravel type sites. Great for pollinators and hummingbirds.

Sage, White

(*Artemisia ludoviciana*) Native. Also called Man Sage. Fuzzy silvery-white plant grows strongly from rhizomatous roots and has a strong sage odor. Drought tolerant and grows in sandy soil but adaptable to various soil conditions. Used ceremonially and medicinally for various ailments by Native Americans. Can spread rapidly. Use for background in perennial border or landscape. 12-30" tall.

Spiderwort, Prairie

(*Tradescantia bracteata*) At 12" high this is the shortest of the Midwest Spiderworts. Beginning in May, blue to violet flowers appear, with the occasional white or pink bloom. A raceme of up to 10 flowers that do not all open at once create an interesting look to this plant. Plant in full sun in medium to dry soil. Does not like to compete with taller plants.

Vervain, Hoary

(*Verbena stricta*) This native perennial grows up to 3 feet. Drought resistant and non-aggressive. Self-seeds easily but does not compete well with more aggressive plants. The blue-purple spikes last for 4-6 weeks from June-September. The leaves are a host for the Common Buckeye Butterfly while the nectar is a source for butterflies. The seeds feed small birds and mammals. Plant 10-12 inches apart. Full sun to part shade. Prefers dry to medium, well drained loamy soils.

Violet, Prairie

(*Viola Pedatifida*) 6 inch high native perennial. Not as aggressive as other Viola species. Blooms appear in early spring lasting into summer. May rebloom in later summer months.

Yucca

(*Yucca glauca*) Native. Spectacular cream-colored flower panicle produced in early summer from clump of lance-shaped leaves. Often grows on dry, sandy, gravelly hillsides, especially in the western half of South Dakota. Grows 2-4 feet tall.

NATIVE GRASSES**Bluestem, Big**

(*Andropogon gerardii* 'Bonilla') Native. Warm season. Major component of tallgrass prairie. Produces "turkey foot" seed heads. Plants turn red in the fall and remain upright in winter. Excellent cattle food.

Bluestem, Little

(*Schizachyrium scoparium* 'Badlands') Native. Warm season, perennial bunchgrass which grows in mixed-grass prairie. Drought tolerant. Often grows on dry hillsides. Attractive seed heads are fluffy when mature. Foliage turns pinkish-red in autumn. Grows 1-3 ft. tall.

Dropseed, Prairie

(*Sporobolus heterolepis*) Native. Warm season. Produces nearly circular tufts of fine leaves which are 4-10" in diameter. Grows in wetter mixed grass prairies. Very attractive in bloom and seed. Interesting accent plant. Can be used to line walkways and edge gardens. Grows 1-3 ft. tall.

Feather Reed Grass 'Karl Forester'

(*Calamagrostis acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster') a cool season bunch grass. Strong erect growth habit remains upright, even in winter. Attractive seed head. 2001 Perennial Plant Association Plant of the

Indiangrass

(*Sorghastrum nutans* 'Tomahawk') Native. Warm season. Major component of tall grass prairie. Grows best on moist soil. Produces seeds in large, fluffy terminal panicles. Interesting landscape

Sweetgrass

(*Hierochloa odorata*) Native. Cool-season grass inhabits wet, sandy soil along rivers and lakes. Crushed leaves smell like vanilla or sweet clover due to coumarin content. Native American cultures burn dried sweet grass braids in traditional ceremonies. Spreads vigorously if weeds are controlled

Switchgrass

(*Panicum virgatum* 'Dacotah') Native. Tall, warm-season, perennial sod grass. Seed head is an airy panicle. Turns golden yellow in fall/winter. Usually remains upright during winter. Birds make some use

GARDEN PERENNIALS**Bleeding Heart**

(*Dicentra spectabilis*) Grandma's favorite! Bleeding Heart is a time tested garden perennial which bursts from the ground in the early spring and presents outstanding arching sprays of large, puffy, heart-shaped flowers. Plant in shade or part sun. May go summer dormant, but will come back with

Coneflower, 'Cheyenne Spirit'

(*Echinacea 'Cheyenne Spirit'*) 2013 AAS Winner. The first of its kind offering a color range from tomato red, magenta, near fluorescent orange, yellow-gold, and white. Grows 22-30 inches tall and produces a well-branched bushy plant. Maintenance free and quite drought tolerant.

Daylily 'Bright Sunset'

(*Hemerocallis 'Bright Sunset'*) 6" coppery orange flowers with dark green foliage. Rebloomer with flowers lasting 16 hours. Part to full sun, reaching a height of 36" with a 18-24" spread.

Daylily 'Raspberry Suede'

(*Hemerocallis "Raspberry Suede"*) 5 inch flowers in a rich raspberry red which are quite sunfast for a dark color. Pie crust edging with diamond dusted petals. The petals are a unusually velvety to the touch, much like suede. This is considered a premium daylily, meaning it has exceptional bloom performance, vibrantly colored flowers, complete winter hardiness in northern zones, and a vigorous habit. Grow to 20 inches in height with a 18-24 inch spread. Plant in full sun to part shade. Poor to average soil and low to average water.

Daylily 'Stella de Oro'

(*Hemerocallis 'Stella de Oro'*) America's most popular daylily. Easy to grow. Abundant golden yellow flowers appear in early summer. Reblooms until fall. Grows to 18".

Daylily 'Strawberry Candy'

(*Hemerocallis 'Strawberry Candy'*) Flowers are strawberry pink with a bright red eye zone. Part to full sun, reaching a height of 26" with a 18-24" spread.

Delphinium 'Blue Butterfly'

Loose, free branching plant growing up to 15 inches tall. More heat tolerant than other delphiniums. Gentian-blue flowers, with the occasional white bloom appear in June. Appreciates some afternoon shade, and removal of spent flower spikes will encourage re-blooming. Plant 12-18 inches apart in full sun.

Gaillardia

(*Gaillardia aristata 'Arizona Sun'*) Spreading wildflower with daisy-like flowers provide a continuous display of large, single, mahogany-red flowers with bright yellow petal edges on compact plants. Absolutely outstanding. Height of 8-10" and 10-12" wide.

Hosta 'Designer Genes'

Yellow leaves on deep wine red shoots. Holds yellow color longer than other hosta. Height of 18" and 47" spread.

Hosta 'Neptune'

Narrow wedge-shaped leaves start out blue and turn to a blue-green color as the season progresses. Some slug resistance. Height of 24" and 47" spread.

Hosta 'Prairie's Edge'

Bright yellow center with very dark leaf margins. Height of 15" and 40" spread.

Rhubarb, Victoria

"The rhubarb grandma grew!!" Great for pies, sauce, and jam. Freezes well. Produces long, thick, stalks which are reddish at the base. Very productive.

Sage, Russian

(*Perovskia atriplicifolia*) An herbaceous perennial that will grow up to 3' tall by 3' wide. The fine delicate textured foliage emerges silver, gradually turning grayish green later. Spikes of lavender flowers rise above the foliage from early summer to mid fall. It prefers full sun and dry to average moisture on well-drained alkaline soil. Cut back in late winter. Deer resistant and attracts butterflies.

Salvia 'May Night'

(*Salvia nemorosa 'May Night'*) Dense spikes of deep violet-purple flowers. Blooms over a long period which can be extended by deadheading. Gray-green foliage. Attracts native pollinators. Very drought tolerant in Big Sioux Nursery landscape.

Sedum 'Autumn Joy'

(*Sedum 'Herbstfreude'*) Spectacular autumn display of large rosy-salmon flowers. Attracts butterflies and pollinators. Easy to grow and drought tolerant. Seed heads add winter interest. Most popular tall sedum. Grows 2 ft. tall.

Sedum 'Neon'

(*Sedum spectabile* 'Neon') This bold, upright variety has brilliant rosy-magenta pink flowers and light green leaves. 'Neon' is a sport of 'Brilliant' with broader flower clusters and more consistent color.

VINES**Grape, Bluebell**

Hardy, disease resistant, early ripening, Concord style seeded table grape. Prefers a more acid soil. Produces medium size cluster of large grapes that are suitable for juice and jelly.

Grape 'Frontenac'

Red wine grape. Very winter hardy, disease resistant grape. Vigorous grower. Produces a full-bodied wine of high quality. A consistent heavy bearer. Produces large clusters of smaller size fruit. Price

Grape, King of the North

Vigorous, highly productive vines produce loads of dark, medium to large juicy grapes. Excellent for juice and jelly. Very Hardy.

Grape, Riverbank

(*Vitis riparia*) Native. Vine up to 30 ft. long. Produces edible purple fruit. Good for juice and jelly. Grows in low woodlands, stream banks, etc., in moist soil. Useful for covering fences, trellises, rock piles, brush piles, etc. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Grape 'Valiant'

Released by SDSU. A very vigorous plant which is super hardy. Reliably produces blue seeded table grapes which are also good for juice and jelly. Produces small clusters of small tasty berries. A hybrid between 'Fredonia' and a native grape vine.