

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

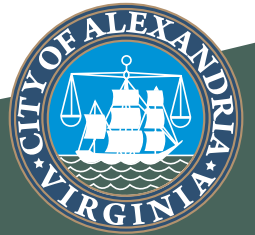
Fall NATIVE PLANT SALE

VARIETIES AVAILABLE:

- WHITE OAK \$40
- BLACK OAK \$35
- PITCH PINE \$40
- BLACK GUM \$40
- TULIP POPLAR \$20
- CHESTNUT OAK \$35
- FLOWERING DOGWOOD \$40



For more information,
call 703.746.5559 or visit
alexandriava.gov/NatureCenter



ORDER: NOW THROUGH OCTOBER 30

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

PICK UP: NOVEMBER 2, 9 A.M. TO 2 P.M.
In-person at Jerome "Buddie" Ford Nature Center



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

FALL 2019 NATIVE PLANT SALE

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



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 with room to grow!

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.



Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*): One of eastern North America's largest and long-lived trees, Tulip Tree's straight trunk rises up to 120 feet tall. The large, distinctive leaves are dark green and lustrous and resemble a tulip flower in outline. Large, orange and green tulip-like flowers bloom in May, and are important in the honey industry. Several bird species and mammals eat its seeds and the leaves are an important food for the caterpillar of the Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly.

Chestnut Oak (*Quercus montana*): This long-lived oak is characteristic of dry-to-moist upland Oak-Heath Forest communities and steep, north-facing slopes. It is known for its deeply furrowed bark and broad, shallowly lobed leaves, which turn golden yellow in fall. It typically grows to 80-100 feet in height. Its large acorns are an important food source for many birds and mammals.



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.

Pitch Pine (*Pinus rigida*): This long-lived evergreen is the characteristic tree of the New Jersey Pine Barrens and is infrequent to rare in the inner Coastal Plain and Piedmont of northeastern Virginia. Native conifers are critical habitat for a number of bird species that are in serious decline as coniferous habitat throughout our region keeps diminishing.



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.

