

BOSTON HILL NURSERY, Inc.

Garden Center: We sell material to both retail customers and to those in landscaping businesses. We specialize in trees, but also carry a full line of shrubs, a large selection of perennials, and a good selection of annual flowers. Compost soil and mulches are available in both bags and bulk. Neatness and organization is our prime concern at the nursery. It is worth a visit if landscape planting is in your plans.

Landscaping Service:

- Residential plantings
- Residential tree plantings
- Residential yard renovations: planting/bed adjustments
- Municipal tree plantings (streets/parks)
- Commercial tree plantings (business/golf course/apartments)

Territory: Buffalo southtowns (South Buffalo/Lancaster to Ellicottville)

Pick-up: When picking plant material up in an open vehicle, bring something to cover the material such as a tarp, plastic, or sheet. This protects the foliage from the wind while driving. Notifying us in advance of pickup will reduce the wait time of getting nursery stock ready for transport.

Important: Due to the nature of how our trees are grown, there may be times when we are unable to get them ready while you wait. Options are to tag the trees you want and we will call when ready to pick up or call in an order and we can pick the trees out and have them ready when you arrive.

Delivery: The price of delivery varies from town to town and is based on a per load basis.

Bulk compost & mulch -	minimum delivery = 3 yards maximum delivery = 7 yards
Bulk topsoil, stone, sand -	minimum delivery = 3 yards maximum delivery = 5 yards
Plant material -	maximum delivery = trailer load (no minimum)

Guarantee Policy: All plant material (excluding annuals, perennials, and living Christmas trees) carries a one year guarantee for 50% of purchase price. Plant material installed by us is covered for 100% but does not include cost of installation. Damage or loss of plant material due to lack of water, unusual weather conditions (ex: drought, flooding, high winds), insects, fungus, deer, rabbits, rodents, dogs or any other animal is not covered under this guarantee. Improper planting (ex: planted too deep, improper location) will also void the guarantee that we offer. **All claims must be accompanied with receipt and plant.**

Visit us at www.bostonhillnursery.com



GIFT CERTIFICATES AVAILABLE!

**"An excellent gift for your
gardener friend or relative."**

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www.bostonhillnursery.com

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EVERGREEN TREES:

Blue Spruce ‘Baby Blue Eyes’ - height 15-20’, spread 8-12’; slow grower, full sun; compact and dense with sky-blue silvery needles; requires well-drained areas.
uses: ornamental, screen

Blue Spruce ‘Fat Albert’ - height 30-40’, spread 15-20’; slow grower, full sun; rich blue needles on a densely branched tree; requires well-drained soil.
uses: ornamental, screen

Hemlock - height 70’, spread 25-30’; medium grower, full sun to shade; native evergreen tree with short green needles; can be sheared and used as a columnar shrub keeping it within 8-10’.
uses: evergreen screen, foundation shrub

Norway Spruce - height 60’, spread 30’; medium to fast grower; sun or partial shade; tolerates moist soils; needles are short and dark green.
uses: ornamental, screen and wind break

White Pine - height 65’, spread 35’; fast grower, sun or light shade; can be injured by strong winter winds; needles are long and light green to bluish-green.
uses: ornamental, fast screen, native

White Pine ‘Domingo’ - height 35’, spread 15’; fast grower, full sun; densely pyramidal growth pattern.
uses: ornamental, screen

White Spruce ‘Black Hills’ - height 40’, spread 20’; slow to medium grower, full sun; cone-shaped with a dense, compact habit; new, bright green foliage matures to a blue/green.
uses: ornamental, screen and wind break

Question: When is the best time to plant a tree?

Answer: 20 years ago

Question: When is the second best time to plant a tree?

Answer: Today

Remember: Evergreen trees provide privacy and windbreaks year round.

BOSTON HILL NURSERY, Inc.

SHADE/ORNAMENTAL TREES:

We grow a large number of shade and ornamental trees for retail and landscaping sales. Not only are the popular trees readily available, but we also carry some rare varieties that might be difficult to locate. Our nursery is located in one of the highest elevations in Erie County so our trees are well acclimated to the Western New York weather. If trees are in your landscaping plans for this year, be sure to stop in and compare our quality and prices.

"I NEVER BEFORE KNEW THE FULL VALUE OF TREES. UNDER THEM I BREAKFAST, DINE, WRITE, READ AND RECEIVE MY COMPANY."

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Amelanchier (Serviceberry)- height 10-20', spread 10-15'; medium grower, part shade or full sun; early white flowers followed by red berries which are readily eaten by birds.

uses: ornamental, attracting birds, underplanting, native

Bald Cypress - height 60', spread 25'; fast grower, full sun; a deciduous conifer with a pyramidal growth habit and delicate feathery foliage; prefers moist soils.

uses: ornamental, wet areas

Beech American- height 60', spread 40'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; a native shade tree with gray bark; bright green leaves that turn bronze in the fall.

uses: shade, native

Beech Purple 'Dawyck'- height 45', spread 12'; medium grower, full sun; tall, narrow upright columnar growth; red to purple leaves all season.

uses: ornamental, restricted areas

Beech 'Riversii' (purple)- height 50', spread 40'; medium grower, full sun; prefers well-drained soil; deep purple leaves on weeping branches; provides an interesting look to the landscape.

uses: shade, ornamental

Beech 'Tricolor'- height 25-30', spread 20'; slow grower, full sun to part shade; requires well-drained soil; wavy leaves consisting of a deep purple core surrounded by concentric irregular rings of bright pink and rose.

uses: shade, ornamental

Beech Weeping 'Purple Fountain'- height 25', spread 10'; slow grower, full sun; prefers well-drained soil; deep purple leaves on weeping branches; provides an interesting look to the landscape.

uses: ornamental

Birch Paper 'Renaissance Reflection'- height 30', spread 18'; medium grower, full sun; oval form with white bark as it matures and yellow fall color; good borer resistance.

uses: shade, ornamental

Birch River 'Heritage'- height 60', spread 35'; fast grower, full sun; does best in moist to wet areas; bark exfoliates to several different color tones (tan, brown, white); resistant to birch borer.

uses: ornamental, wet areas, shade, native

Birch River 'Little King'- height & spread 8-10'; medium grower, full sun; small tree with exfoliating bark exposing white, tans and brown colors.

uses: ornamental, restricted areas

Birch 'Royal Frost'- height 40', spread 20'; medium grower, full sun; vibrant purple foliage with white exfoliating bark.

uses: ornamental, light shade

Birch Whitespire- height 40', spread 20'; medium to fast grower, full sun; pure white bark which does not exfoliate; shows resistance to the birch borer.

uses: ornamental, shade

Black Gum- height 40', spread 25'; medium grower, full sun to partial shade; dark green glossy leaves turning to yellow, orange, red, purple or scarlet all on the same branch; bluish-black fruit that birds love; native.

uses: shade, fall color, native

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Catalpa- height 50', spread 30'; fast grower, full sun or partial shade; large, upright white flowers appear in June; very large leaves add to its character; withstands wet or dry areas.
uses: shade, wet areas

Catalpa Umbrellas- height 12', spread 8'; fast grower, full sun; forms a tight ball of heart-shaped rich green foliage; can be maintained smaller by pruning.
uses: ornamental

Cherry Akebono- height & spread 25'; fast grower, full sun; fragrant double white to pink flowers in the early spring.
uses: ornamental

Cherry 'Kwanzan'- height 30', spread 20'; fast grower, full sun; very showy double pink flowers in clusters; requires well-drained soil.
uses: ornamental

Cherry 'Little Twist'- height & spread 6-7'; medium grower, full sun; semi-pendulous white flowers with pink center that turn darker pink with age; stems and shoots zig-zag as they grow.
uses: ornamental for small area

Cherry Royal Burgundy- height 20', spread 15'; fast grower, full sun; pink flowers in early spring; reddish-black leaves throughout the season; scarlet-orange fall color.
uses: ornamental

Cherry 'Sargent'- height 30', spread 30'; fast grower, full sun; single pink flowers in clusters; requires well-drained soil.
uses: ornamental

Cherry Weeping Pink- height 20', spread 20'; fast grower, full sun; pink flowers; gracefully weeping tree; requires well-drained soil.
uses: ornamental

Cherry Weeping 'Snow Fountain'- height 12', spread 12'; fast grower, full sun; white flowers; small weeping tree; requires well-drained soil.
uses: ornamental

Cherry Yoshino- height 35', spread 20'; fast grower, full sun; white to pink flowers in early spring; yellow fall color.
uses: ornamental

Crabapple 'Cardinal'- height 16', spread 22'; medium grower, full sun; dark purple-red glossy leaves; bright pinkish-red flower; deep red fruit.
uses: ornamental

Crabapple 'Coralburst'- height 10', spread 12'; slow grower, full sun; compact and dense symmetrically rounded crown with deep green foliage; coral pink buds open to semi-double rosy pink flowers in May; small bronze-red fruit.
uses: ornamental

Crabapple 'Donald Wyman'- height & spread 15-20'; medium grower, full sun; red to pink buds open to masses of white flowers in the spring; bright red fruit is very persistent.
uses: ornamental

Crabapple 'Golden Raindrops'- height 20', spread 15'; medium grower, full sun; fine textured deeply cut foliage; abundant golden-yellow fruit in late summer through fall.
uses: ornamental

Crabapple 'Harvest Gold'- height & spread 18'; medium grower, full sun; clusters of white flowers in the spring; bright yellow fruit late summer through fall.
uses: ornamental

Crabapple 'Prairifire'- height 20', spread 20'; medium grower, full sun; bright pinkish-red.
uses: ornamental

Crabapple 'Purple Prince'- height & spread 20'; medium grower, full sun; pinkish-red flowers in May followed by small red fruit that persists into the winter; bronze-green leaves.
uses: ornamental, bird attractor

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Crabapple ‘Royal Raindrops’- height 20’, spread 15’; medium grower, full sun; purple cutleaf foliage; bright pinkish-red flowers in May followed by red fruit.

uses: ornamental

Crabapple ‘Sargent’- height 6-10’, spread 8-14’; medium grower, full sun; white flowers, short but wide tree.

uses: ornamental

Crabapple ‘Sargent Tina’- height & spread 5’; medium grower, full sun; red buds open to white flowers; bright red fruit.

uses: ornamental, small tree for restricted areas

Crabapple ‘Snowdrift’- height 20’, spread 20’; medium grower, full sun; white flowers.

uses: ornamental

Crabapple ‘Spring Snow’- height 20’, spread 15’; medium grower, full sun; pink buds opening to masses of fragrant white flowers in the spring; a fruitless variety.

uses: ornamental

Crabapple ‘Sugar Tyme’- height 20’, spread 12’; medium grower, full sun; pink buds open to white, fragrant flowers in May followed by red fruit.

uses: ornamental

Dawn Redwood- height 60’, spread 25’; very fast grower, full sun; deciduous conifer with rusty orange fall color; reddish brown bark and furrowed, buttressed base makes its trunk interesting in the winter.

uses: shade, ornamental

Dawn Redwood ‘Gold Rush’- height 50’; medium grower, full sun; deciduous conifer with yellow new growth turning lime green in summer.

uses: shade, ornamental

Dogwood Kousa- height 20-30’, spread 20-30’; medium grower, part shade to full sun; white flowers in June; produces red berries in summer and persist until fall.

uses: ornamental, attracting birds

Dogwood Kousa ‘Scarlet Fire’- height & spread 20’; medium grower, full sun to part shade; deep pink flowers in June lasting 6 - 8 weeks; raspberry-like fruit late summer into the fall.

uses: ornamental, understory tree

Dogwood Kousa ‘Summer Gold’- height 8’, spread 4’; medium grower, full sun to part shade; white flowers in June; yellow-green variegated leaves with a touch of pinkish-red throughout the season; vivid red in fall.

uses: ornamental, small tree

Dogwood Mas (Cornelian Cherry)- height 20’, spread 20’; medium grower, part shade to full sun; yellow flowers in April; produces red berries in summer; one of the earliest flowering trees; bark develops a two-toned look as it ages creating winter interest.

uses: ornamental, attracting birds

Dogwood Pagoda- height & spread 15-20’; medium grower, full sun to shade; horizontal branching producing clusters of white flowers in the spring; blue-black berries form and are a good food for birds.

uses: ornamental, native

Dogwood ‘Stellar Pink’- height 20-25’, spread 15-20’; medium grower, full sun to part shade; profuse large blush-pink flowers in early spring; layers of lush green foliage during the season.

uses: ornamental, shady areas

Elm ‘Prairie Expedition’- height 60’, spread 40’; fast grower, full sun; umbrella-like form which typifies American elm; resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

uses: fast growing shade

Elm Princeton- height 65’, spread 45’; very fast grower, full sun; vase-shaped tree with yellow fall color; good resistance to Dutch elm disease and elm beetle.

uses: shade

Fringetree- height & spread 20’; slow to medium grower, full sun to partial shade; blooms in late May to early June with fine, fleecy, soft-textured white flowers.

uses: ornamental

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Ginkgo ‘The President’- height 50’, spread 40’; slow grower, full sun; a fruitless cultivar; chartreuse fan-shaped leaves that turn a stunning yellow in the fall.

uses: shade, ornamental

Goldenrain Tree- height 25’, spread 30’; medium grower, full sun; blue-green foliage with panicles of yellow flowers in the summer followed by papery lantern-like seed pods.

uses: shade, ornamental

Hackberry- height 40’, spread 30’; medium to fast grower, full sun; can withstand moderately wet or very dry areas; tolerates wind and city conditions; native tree.

uses: shade, dry windy areas, wet areas, native

Hawthorn Crusgalli- height 20-30’, spread 20-30’; slow to medium grower, full sun; thornless; white flowers in May producing deep red fruit.

uses: ornamental, bird attractor

Hawthorn Washington- height 20-30’, spread 20-30’; medium grower, full sun; heavily thorned; white flowers in June producing bright red fruit persisting all winter.

uses: ornamental, bird attractor

Hawthorn ‘Winter King’- height 25’, spread 20’; medium grower, full sun; glossy green foliage; white flowers in May followed by orange-red fruit; purple-scarlet fall color.

uses: ornamental, bird attractor

Honeylocust ‘Halka’- height & spread 40’; fast grower, full sun; finely textured medium green leaves turning yellow in the fall.

uses: filtered shade, fall color

Honeylocust ‘Shademaster’- height 45’, spread 35’; fast grower, full sun; open, rounded form with small fern-like leaves that turn yellow in the fall.

uses: shade

Honeylocust ‘Skyline’- height 50’, spread 50’; fast grower, full sun; small green leaves easily raked in fall; bright yellow fall color

uses: filtered shade, fall color

Honeylocust ‘Sunburst’- height 35’, spread 35’; fast grower, full sun; leaves emerge golden color eventually changing to a bright green.

uses: filtered shade and ornamental

Hophornbeam- height 35’, spread 25’; medium grower, full sun; hop-like fruit; tolerates dry acidic and alkaline soils; yellow fall color.

uses: shade, smaller areas, native

Hornbeam American- height 25’, spread 20’; slow grower, full sun to partial shade; dense rounded form with bluish-gray bark; yellow-orange fall color.

uses: shade, smaller areas, native

Hornbeam European- height and width 50’; medium grower, sun to partial sun; prefers well-drained soil; excellent for screens, hedges or group plantings.

uses: hedges, screens, shade

Hornbeam Pendula (weeping)- height 20’; medium grower, full sun to partial shade; graceful weeping growth habit.

uses: ornamental

Hornbeam Pyramidal- height 35’, spread 15’; medium grower, full sun; formal branching habit; columnar growth habit becoming pyramidal with age; good screen tree in restricted locations.

uses: screen for restricted areas

Horsechestnut ‘Ft. McNair’- height 35’, spread 25’; medium grower, full sun; large, dark green leaves and deep pink flowers with yellow throats in upright clusters.

uses: shade, ornamental

Horsechestnut White- height 60’, spread 40’; medium grower, full sun; large green leaves and white flowers with yellow throats in upright clusters.

uses: shade, ornamental

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Japanese Maple 'Bloodgood'- height 15-20', spread 15-20'; slow grower, part shade to full sun; leaves are deep reddish-purple throughout the season; one of the hardiest of all Japanese Maples.
uses: ornamental, fall color

Japanese Maple 'Crimson Queen'- height 8-10', spread 12'; slow grower, part shade to full sun; a dissectum variety where the leaves are fern-like or cut leaf; leaves are crimson red and retains this color throughout the season; develops handsome cascading branches.
uses: ornamental, fall color

Japanese Maple 'Emperor One'- height & spread 15-20'; medium grower, part shade to full sun; leaves are deep reddish-purple throughout the season; similar to Bloodgood variety.
uses: ornamental

Japanese Maple Full Moon 'Ed Wood'- height & spread 20'; fast grower, full sun to partial shade; light green leaves that turn red in fall.
uses: ornamental, small tree, fall color

Japanese Maple Tamukeyama- height 6-10', spread 10-12'; slow grower, full sun to part shade; graceful mounding dwarf tree with purple-red leaves throughout summer and turns bright red in the fall.
uses: ornamental, small tree

Japanese Maple 'Viridis'- height & spread 8-10'; slow grower, sun to part shade; cascading mound of delicate lacy green leaves; impressive fall color with orange, yellow and scarlet colors.
uses: ornamental, small areas

Japanese Maple 'Waterfall'- height 8-10', spread 10-12'; slow grower, full sun to part shade; cascading branches with large, finely cut green leaves and golden fall color.
uses: ornamental, small tree

Katsura Tree- height 50', spread 25'; medium to fast grower, full sun; heart-shaped blue-green leaves with yellow/orange fall color.
uses: shade, fall color

Kentucky Coffeetree- height 50', spread 35'; fast grower, full sun; huge fans of double compound green leaves that turn yellow in the fall; tolerant of both dry and moist soils.
uses: shade

Larch- height 65', spread 25'; fast grower; full sun; deciduous conifer with bright green tufts of needles along branches fading to medium green in the summer and bright fall color.
uses: shade, ornamental, native

Lilac Tree 'Ivory Silk'- height 25', spread 20'; medium grower, full sun; compact rounded form with deep green leaves; creamy white fragrant flowers in June.
uses: ornamental

Lilac Tree 'Snowcap'- height 20', spread 12'; medium grower, full sun; more compact grower than Ivory Silk; dark green leaves with abundant white flowers appearing in June.
uses: ornamental, restricted areas

Lilac Tree 'Snow Dance'- height & spread 20'; medium grower, full sun; compact rounded form with deep green leaves; creamy white fragrant flowers in June.
uses: ornamental, small tree

Linden American- height 45', spread 30'; fast grower, full sun; native American basswood; pyramidal and symmetrical in shape; yellow fall color.
uses: shade, native

Linden 'Glenleven'- height 60', spread 40'; medium to fast grower, full sun; tolerates moist soils; leaves are shiny dark green that turn yellow in the fall.
uses: shade

Linden 'Greenspire'- height 60', spread 40'; medium to fast grower, full sun; tolerates moist soils; maintains a central leader with shiny dark green leaves that turn yellow in the fall.
uses: shade

Linden 'Redmond'- height 45', spread 30'; fast grower, full sun; dense pyramidal and symmetrical tree with large dark green leaves.
uses: shade

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Linden ‘Sterling’- height 50’, spread 25’; fast grower, full sun; broad-pyramidal crown; dark green leaves with striking silver beneath; yellow fall color; adapts to dry conditions; resistant to Japanese Beetle.
uses: shade, fall color

Maackia (Amur Maackia)- height 25’, spread 20’; medium grower, full sun; interesting amber or copper colored exfoliating bark is shiny and varnished looking; white flowers in June; adapts to difficult sites.
uses: shade, ornamental

Maple Amur ‘Flame’- height & spread 20’; medium to fast grower, full sun or light shade; yellowish-white flowers in April with seed turning red in the summer contrasting against green leaves; fiery red fall color.
uses: ornamental, fall color, small tree for restricted areas

Maple ‘Crimson King’- height 45’, spread 35’; medium grower, full sun; leaves are rich maroon in color all season.
uses: shade, ornamental

Maple ‘Crimson Sunset’- height 35’, spread 25’; slow grower, full sun; deep purple foliage all season.
uses: shade, ornamental

Maple Freemanii ‘Armstrong’- height 50’, spread 15’; fast grower, full sun; a very narrow grower with dense form.
uses: shade for restricted areas, street tree

Maple Freemanii ‘Autumn Blaze’- height & spread 50’; very fast grower, full sun; excellent orange-red fall color that persists longer than other Maples.
uses: quick shade

Maple Freemanii ‘Celebration’- height 45’, spread 25’; fast grower, full sun to part shade; maintains a nice symmetrical form with no pruning; seedless; red-yellow fall color.
uses: shade, fall color

Maple Hedge- height and spread 25-30’; slow grower, full sun; attractive corky bark in winter.
uses: small tree for restricted areas

Maple ‘Pacific Sunset’- height 30’, spread 25’; medium grower, full sun to partial shade; dark glossy green leaves that turn yellow/orange to red in the fall.
uses: shade, fall color

Maple Paperbark- height 25’, spread 15’; slow grower, full sun to part shade; bark exfoliates to expose a beautiful cinnamon color; russet-red to red fall color.
uses: ornamental (bark), winter interest

Maple Red ‘Autumn Radiance’ - height 50’, spread 40’; fast grower, full sun; stunning orange-red to red fall color about two weeks before other Red Maples.
uses: shade, fall color, native

Maple Red ‘Brandywine’- height 45’, spread 25’; medium to fast grower, full sun; upright columnar growth pattern; red fall color that turns brilliant purple-red as days shorten.
uses: shade, fall color, native

Maple Red ‘October Glory’- height 45’, spread 40’; fast grower, full sun; oval-rounded growth habit; lustrous, dark green leaves late into the season with a brilliant orange to red fall color; prefers moist soils.
uses: shade, fall color, moist areas, native

Maple Red ‘Scarlet Jewel’- height 70’, spread 30’; fast grower, full sun; large shade tree with dark green leaves turning crimson-red in the fall.
uses: shade, moist areas, native

Maple Red ‘Sun Valley’- height 40’, spread 35’; medium grower, full sun; uniform dense oval head; dark green foliage turning bright red late in the season.
uses: shade, fall color, moist areas, native

Maple ‘Red Sunset’- height 50’, spread 50’; medium to fast grower, full sun; brilliant red fall color; relatively strong branching compared to other fast growing trees.
uses: shade, fall color, moist areas, native

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Maple ‘Redpointe’- height 55’, spread 35’; fast grower, full sun; tolerates moist soils; oval to pyramidal shape; brilliant red fall color.

uses: shade, fall color, moist areas, native

Maple ‘Silver Queen’- height 50’, spread 40’; very fast grower, full sun; tolerates moist soils; this cultivar produces no seeds (helicopters) unlike others.

uses: quick shade, moist areas

Maple ‘State Street’ (miyabei)- height 45’, spread 35’; medium grower, full sun; dark green exquisite foliage; dark gray, corky bark; yellow fall color.

uses: shade, winter interest (bark)

Maple Sugar ‘Autumn Splendor’- height 40’, spread 35’; medium grower, full sun; broadly oval to round in shape with glossy green leaves that turns yellow to orange to red.

uses: shade, fall color, native

Maple Sugar ‘Fall Fiesta’- height 65’, spread 50’; medium grower, full sun; upright rounded shape with glossy leathery green leaves that turn orange, red and yellow in the fall; requires moist but well-drained soil.

uses: shade, fall color, native

Maple Sugar ‘Green Mountain’- height 65’, spread 45’; slow to medium grower, full sun; requires well-drained areas; known for its orange/red fall color and maple syrup.

uses: shade, fall color, maple syrup, native

Maple Tartarian- height 20’, spread 20’; slow to medium grower, full sun; yellow/red fall color.

uses: small tree for restricted areas

Mulberry Weeping- height 12’, spread 16’; fast grower, full sun; gracefully weeping tree with glossy foliage.

uses: ornamental, restricted areas

Oak Bur- height & spread 75’; medium grower, full sun; lustrous dark green leaves that turn yellow in the fall; large acorns with fringed caps attract birds and small mammals.

uses: shade, wildlife food

Oak Pin- height 65’, spread 35’; fast grower, full sun; tolerates wet soils; leaf lobes are deeply cut into a U-shape; strong and long lived; red to bronze fall color.

uses: shade, fall color, moist soils, native

Oak Red- height 65’, spread 45’; fast grower, full sun; leaf lobes are slightly cut to somewhat rounded; strong and long lived; red fall color; native tree.

uses: shade, fall color, native

Oak Scarlet- height 70’, spread 45’; fast grower, full sun; tolerates wide range of soils; scarlet red fall color.

uses: shade, fall color

Oak White- height 75’, spread 50’; slow grower, full sun; leaves have finger-like lobes; bark develops a flaky appearance when older.

uses: shade

Oak White Swamp- height 55’, spread 35’; medium grower, full sun; flaky gray-brown bark; excellent drought resistance and yet thrives in wet areas; wood is used commercially.

uses: shade, wet areas, native

Oak White Swamp ‘Beacon’- height 35’, spread 15’; medium grower, full sun; upright narrow tree with a very dense foliage.

uses: narrow for restricted areas

Parrotia Persian- height 35’, spread 25’; medium grower, partial shade to full sun; leaves begin reddish-purple unfolding to lustrous medium to dark green; bark exfoliates to gray, green, white and brown colors; a good small tree with winter interest; originated in Iran.

uses: ornamental, shade

Pear ‘Aristocrat’- height 40’, spread 30’; fast grower, full sun; broadly pyramidal with glossy, dark green leaves; white flowers in May; yellow/orange fall color.

uses: ornamental, shade, fall color

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Pear ‘Autumn Blaze’- height 40’, spread 30’; fast grower, full sun; broadly pyramidal with glossy, dark leaves; white flowers in May; dark red/purple fall color.

uses: ornamental, shade, fall color

Pear ‘Cleveland’- height 30’, spread 20’; fast grower, full sun; upright pyramidal form; abundant white flowers in May; glossy green leaves; purple-reddish-orange fall color.

uses: ornamental, fall color

Pear Jack- height 15-20’, spread 10-12’; fast grower, full sun; very dense narrow canopy with white flowers in spring before the leaves emerge; fall color is golden with red hues.

uses: ornamental, small tree

Peashrub Siberian Weeping- height 15’, spread 15’; medium grower, full sun; small bright yellow flowers in May.

uses: ornamental in restricted areas

Plum ‘Krauter Vesuvius’- height 30’, spread 20’; fast grower, full sun; light pink flowers before the dark purple foliage emerges.

uses: ornamental

Plum ‘Newport’- height 20’, spread 20’; medium to fast grower, full sun; light pink flowers; purple/red leaves all season.

uses: ornamental

Plum ‘Thundercloud’- height and spread 20’; fast grower, full sun; single pink fragrant flowers appear before the leaves; retains its deep purple foliage throughout the growing season.

uses: ornamental

Redbud- height 25’, spread 25’; medium to fast grower, full sun or partial shade; outstanding purplish flowers appear along the branches in April; heart-shaped leaves emerge reddish then turn green; good understory tree.

uses: ornamental, shade, understory planting, native

Redbud ‘Flame Thrower’- height & spread 15-20’; fast grower, full sun to shade; pinkish-purple flowers before leaves emerge; three colors of leaves on one tree (green-yellow-red) throughout the season.

uses: ornamental, understory tree

Redbud ‘Forest Pansy’- height 25’, spread 20’; fast grower, full sun or partial shade; purple-pink flowers appear before the leaves; new foliage is deep purple fading to a more medium purple later in the season.

uses: ornamental, understory planting

Redbud ‘Lavender Twist’- height 8’; medium grower, full sun to partial shade; purplish flowers along stems in April; green heart-shaped leaves; weeping form.

uses: ornamental

Redbud ‘Ruby Falls’- height 8’, spread 6’; fast grower, full sun to shade; lavender-purple flowers in early spring; weeping form with glossy maroon leaves that turn dark green with violet accents for summer.

uses: ornamental, weeping

Sassafras- height 45’, spread 35’; medium grower, full sun; native tree with leaves that contain three shapes (unlobed, fork-like two lobed, and mitten-like one lobed); bright green leaves turn yellow to deep orange to red and purple in the fall.

uses: shade, fall color

Silverbell Carolina- height 30’, spread 20’; medium grower, full sun to shade; small, white, bell-shaped flowers in April; tolerates moist areas.

uses: ornamental, moist areas, shade

Silverbell Mountain- height 45’, spread 30’; medium grower, full sun to shade; clusters of small, white bell-shaped flowers in spring.

uses: shade, understory

Stewartia- height 60’, spread 25’; slow grower, full to partial sun; camellia-like white flower with orange centers appear in the summer; bronzy purple fall color.

uses: ornamental, shade, fall color

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Sweetgum- height 60-75', spread 40-55'; fast grower, full sun; bark is deeply furrowed into narrow, somewhat rounded, ridges; leaves are deep glossy green and star-shaped; fall color is rich yellow-purple-red tones; prefers moist soils.

uses: shade, fall color

Sycamore- height 50', spread 40'; very fast grower, full sun; tolerates wet areas; leaves are large maple-like; bark exfoliates, creating a dappled brown cream pattern; with age, develops a large, wide spreading outline with massive branches.

uses: fast shade, wet areas

Tulip Tree- height 80', spread 45'; fast grower, full sun; green/orange tulip-like flowers that are hidden by the large leaves; native tree.

uses: quick shade, native

Willow Golden Weeping- height 85', spread 75'; very fast grower, full sun; branches are golden in color; hardiest and most beautiful of the weeping willow varieties.

uses: quick shade and ornamental, wet areas

Yellowwood- height 35', spread 40'; medium grower, full sun; clusters of white, fragrant flower panicles in late May; brilliant yellow fall color.

uses: shade, ornamental

Zelkova 'Green Vase'- height 60', spread 45'; fast grower, full sun; practically identical to the American Elm, but resistant to the Dutch Elm disease.

uses: shade

Zelkova 'Village Green'- height 60', spread 40'; fast grower, full sun; vase-shaped form similar to the American Elm; dark green serrated leaves with rusty-red fall color.

uses: shade, fall color

FRUIT TREES:

Our selection of fruit trees is one of the best in the area. Many of our trees have been known to produce some fruit in the first year.

Fruit Tree site selection and spacing:

Site: A well-drained site is a necessity for all fruit trees. If they survive in a poorly drained area, a slow decline, with little or no fruit production, is usually the result.

Spacing: Approximately 20' between each tree is the recommended distance.

Miscellaneous Tips:

- Prune off any suckers that develop before they get too large.
- Keep grass trimmed at base of tree. High grass invites rodents which will chew on the bark over the winter, possibly killing the tree.
- Placing a tree wrap on the trunk will protect the bark from animals.
- Keep in mind deer can chew on the branches causing the tree to lose all of its current year's growth. Sometimes fencing is necessary until the tree gets tall enough.

APPLE - Most Apple trees need a pollinizer in order to produce fruit. Unless stated that it is self-fertile, a second tree that blooms at a similar time will be required.

Braeburn - (semi-dwarf) Red and orange streaked appearance; very sweet flavor without any tartness; long shelf life.

Columnar 'Gold Sentinel' - (semi-dwarf) Height 10', spread 2'; sweet, firm, yellow apples ripening in September; good for cider, applesauce, and baked goods; mid-season bloom.

Columnar 'Scarlet Sentinel' - (semi-dwarf) Height 10', spread 2'; red apples that ripen in mid-late summer; produces fruit along the main stem; good for small, narrow areas.

Cortland - (semi-dwarf) Dark red with underlaid stripes; crisp, tender, and juicy; white flesh stays white after cutting; good for salads, cider and cooking; early to mid-season bloom.

Empire - (semi-dwarf) Medium size red fruit; sweet and firm; ripens mid-September; good for eating and cooking.

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Espalier - Method of training and pruning a tree, forcing it to grow flat against a wall or trellis; effective technique for producing an ample crop of fruit in a small space.

Espalier - 3-tier - (semi-dwarf) Three layers of branches with each branch consisting of a different variety of apple grafted on main stem; the espalier form flat on two sides making it possible to grow along a wall or fence.

Fireside - (semi-dwarf) Medium size fruit; good for fresh eating and baking; sweet with firm texture; very cold hardy; ripens in October.

Freedom - (semi-dwarf) Large red fruit; ripens late September; crisp and juicy with a slight tart flavor; good for eating, sauces, and juice; mid-late season bloom.

Frostbite - (semi-dwarf) Dark red, small apple with a very sweet, intense taste; crisp but firm texture and juicy; extremely cold hardy; good eating, cider, and cooking.

Fuji - (semi-dwarf) Red pin stripes over red; cream colored, firm flesh; ripens late October; stores well; excellent for cooking and eating; mid-season bloom.

Gala - (semi-dwarf) Orange-red strain having pronounced red stripes; ripens early September; crisp, aromatic flavor; superior for eating and cooking; medium size; mid to late season bloom.

Granny Smith - (semi-dwarf) Green apple with strong tart taste and an acidic tang; crisp and juicy; medium size fruit; stores very well.

Halared - (semi-dwarf) Red apple with juicy, tart flavor; firm; stores well; mid-late season harvest; good for fresh eating and baking.

Honeycrisp - (semi-dwarf) Red over yellow; large 3", sweet, exceptionally crisp and juicy; one of the best keepers; ripens late September; mid-season bloom.

Honeygold - (semi-dwarf) Medium to large golden to greenish fruit with very smooth finish and reddish bronze blush; has a sweet flavor; good for eating.

Jonathon - (semi-dwarf) Red and green skin; one of the best flavored with a good sweet/sharp balance; good for eating and cooking.

Liberty - (semi-dwarf) Mostly red with a splash of green skin; mildly tart apple; good for eating, juice, and sauce.

Macoun - (semi-dwarf) Red striped color; richly flavored; white flesh with fine dessert qualities; mid-season bloom.

McIntosh - (semi-dwarf) Red apple; ripens mid-September; excellent flavor with white, fragrant flesh; all purpose apple; mid-season bloom.

Pink Lady - (semi-dwarf) Round pink apple with a sweet-tart taste and a crisp bite; bright white flesh is slow to oxidize (slow to brown) so it can be sliced and left for a time; late season harvest.

Red Delicious - (semi-dwarf) Beautiful red dessert apple; ripens in late September; mid to late bloom.

Red Regent - (semi-dwarf) Large red fruit; crisp, juicy and balance between tart and sweet flavor; long storage life; good for eating and cooking; ripens in October.

Mowing damage to trees:

When mowers and weed wackers hit trees, removing some or all of the bark, it can result in a slow decline of the tree and possibly death. Smaller trees are harmed the most. Every precaution should be used to prevent the 'barking' of trees. By placing mulch around the base of the tree, it would not be necessary to mow up to the trunk. Keep in mind that it can be progressive, with minor trunk damage every week leading to a serious problem.

Snow damage to plants:

Winters with heavy snows, accompanied with a slow melt down, create a substantial amount of weight on plants. Many branches on plants will break and can appear quite severe early on. Wait until the plant begins to grow (late May) to decide whether it needs to be replaced. Cut out any broken branches at or below the break. The branches that are left may also require trimming back to make the plant more uniform. It may be surprising how quickly the plant grows, covering up the damage.

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- SnowSweet** - (semi-dwarf) Large fruit with red-bronze blush over a greenish-yellow background; snowy white flesh that is slow to turn brown after cutting; sweet with a tart balance and rich overtones - almost butter; early September.
- State Fair** - (semi-dwarf) Medium-sized red striped fruit; flavor is tart and good for eating and baking; good texture; semi acid to sweet; ripens early season.
- Winecrisp** - (semi-dwarf) Deep red fruit; sweet, juicy, and firm; reliable heavy crop every year; long storage life; ripens in mid-October.
- Yellow Delicious** - (semi-dwarf) Large golden fruit that ripens late; a sweet flavor; good for fresh eating and baking; stores well.
- Zestar** - (semi-dwarf) Combination of red and creamy yellow color; has a crisp and juicy, sweet tart flavor with a hint of brown sugar; long storage life; ripens in late August to late September.
- 4 in 1** - (semi-dwarf) Four different varieties of apples on one tree. Each branch is a different variety. This allows you to have one tree instead of two for cross pollination.

APRICOT

- Puget Gold** - Bright orange flesh with a sweet flavor; heavy production; stores well; self-pollinating.
- Scout** - (semi-dwarf) Bronze-gold fruit blushed with red; good for eating, canning and jams; produces more fruit with a pollinator.

CHERRY - Some Cherry trees need a pollinizer in order to produce fruit. Unless stated that it is self-fertile, you will need a second tree. Pollinate using sweet varieties with other sweet varieties.

- Bing** - (semi-dwarf) Sweet cherry; fruit is large with red skin and flesh; firm and juicy.
- Black Tartarian** - (semi-dwarf) Sweet cherry; bright purplish-black; medium size; vigorous, heavy bearer.
- Lapins** - (semi-dwarf) Sweet cherry; large, bright red, juicy fruit; firm and plump; self-pollinating.
- Montmorency** - (semi-dwarf) Sour cherry; heavy producer of large, tangy red cherries good for pies and cobbles; ripens in June; self-pollinating.
- Rainier** - (semi-dwarf) Sweet cherry; golden yellow with red blush; large, firm, juicy fruit; vigorous and hardy.
- Stella** - (semi-dwarf) Sweet cherry; black skin and flesh; large, firm and juicy; vigorous grower; ripens early July; self-fertile.
- Sweet Cherry Pie** - sour cherry with the sweetest taste; large red berry; good for pies, jams and jellies; self-pollinating.
- Sweetheart** - (semi-dwarf) Sweet cherry; shiny bright heart-shaped red fruit with a smooth, crisp skin; flesh is meaty and firm; heavy producer; self-pollinating.
- 3 in 1** - (semi-dwarf) Three different varieties of cherries on one tree. This allows you to have one tree instead of two for cross pollination.
- 4 in 1** - (semi-dwarf) Four different varieties of cherry on one tree.

Watering is very important:

Plants require 1" of rain per week. Before plants get established, or root out beyond their canopy, they don't get any benefit from rain. Therefore, it is critical to hand water according to our directions (page 34) at the base of the plant in order to get the soil around the roots moist. Plants that die is usually a result of lack of water or too much water.

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PEACH

Redhaven - (semi-dwarf) A freestone peach with red-blushed yellow skin and firm, sweet, yellow flesh; good for fresh eating, canning and freezing; pink flowers in early spring.

Reliance - (semi-dwarf) Yellow with red blush; medium to large fruit with a sweet, mild flavor; very hardy; ripens mid-August; freestone; self-fertile.

PEAR - Pear trees need a pollinizer in order to produce fruit. At least one tree from two different varieties is necessary.

Anjou - (semi-dwarf) Medium to large red fruit; soft, juicy flesh with a sweet, mild flavor; ripens in September; excellent keeper.

Bartlett - (semi-dwarf) Large bell-shaped fruit, greenish-yellow skin; flesh is sweet, juicy, and firm; good for fresh eating, canning, and dessert; bears heavily and consistently.

Bosc - (semi-dwarf) Russet brown skin with a creamy white flesh; sweet taste and soft texture; ripens in late summer to early fall.

Flemish Beauty - (semi-dwarf) Large, rounded fruit with a creamy-yellow skin blushed red; creamy-white flavorful flesh.

Golden Spice - (semi-dwarf) Medium yellow fruit lightly blushed dull red; good eating & canning.

Luscious - (semi-dwarf) Medium to small, bright yellow fruit with red blush; very juicy and sweet; excellent dessert pear.

Summercrisp - (semi-dwarf) Very hardy pear ripening in mid-August; fruit should be harvested when green with a red blush and still very firm; can be stored up to 2 months.

Tawara (Asian) - (semi-dwarf) Dark tan to light brown fruit; tastes like a cross between a pear and an apple with crisp texture; ripens late August to early September.

PLUM - Plum trees need a pollinizer in order to produce fruit. At least one tree from two different varieties is necessary.

Alderman - (semi-dwarf) Large fruit with red skin and yellow flesh; sweet, firm and juicy; ripens mid to late season.

Mount Royal - (semi-dwarf) Considered a prune-plum variety; freestone fruit is a blue color and good quality; ripens mid-August; self-fertile.

Santa Rose - (semi-dwarf) Large, red fruit with light yellow flesh; good for eating and canning; ripens mid-summer; self-pollinating.

Shiro - (semi-dwarf) Large yellow fruit with pink blushed flesh; early to mid season; good for eating and baking.

Superior - (semi-dwarf) Large red fruit; yellow flesh; hardy, heavy producer at an early age.

Toka - (semi-dwarf) Red skin, firm yellow flesh; rich, spicy flavor; large, pointed fruit; heavy producer; ripens mid-season.

Waneta - (semi-dwarf) Large red oval fruit with yellow flesh ripening late summer; fruits have a sweet taste with a firm texture.

4 in 1 - (semi-dwarf) Four different varieties of plums on one tree. This allows you to have one tree instead of two for cross pollination.

PRUNE

Stanley - (semi-dwarf) Dark blue skin; flesh yellow; juicy, tender, firm and sweet; good for cooking and fresh eating; freestone; self-fertile.

Fruit trees attract wildlife

Most fruit trees require at least two different varieties to cross pollinate.

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SHRUBS:

We carry a full line of hardy shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous. We can special order any plant that may or may not be listed.

Alberta Spruce- height 6-8'; sun to part shade; upright and dense, short needle evergreen.

Arborvitae American- can reach 40', but can be maintained to 5-8'; sun or part shade; pyramidal evergreen used extensively as a natural fence or to hide unsightly objects.

Arborvitae Ember Waves- height 25', spread 8'; fast grower, full sun; bright yellow-gold new foliage that matures to chartreuse; foliage turns deep gold with orange-red tips in the winter.

Arborvitae Emerald Green- maximum height 15' by 4' width, but height can be maintained to 5-8'; full sun; slower grower than other varieties; compact pyramidal growth habit; bright, lustrous green foliage; good for natural fence where area is restricted.

Arborvitae Globe- maintained to 4', sun or part shade, round evergreen.

Arborvitae Green Giant (Western)- height 40- 50'; sun or part shade, fast grower; used as specimen or for hedges and screens; advertised to be deer resistant.

Arborvitae Holmstrup- height 5-7', width 2-3'; slow grower, full sun; densely branched, narrow, upright evergreen; tolerates wet areas.

Arborvitae Junior Giant- height 15-20', spread 8-10'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; a smaller version of the 'Green Giant'; good for privacy screen that will max out at 20' tall.

Arborvitae 'Tiny Tower'- height 20', spread 5'; medium grower, full sun; smaller compact version of 'Green Giant'; normally left alone by deer; good for specimen or hedges.

Azalea Ex Gibraltar- height & spread 4-5'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; blazing orange trumpet-shaped flowers in May; glossy mid-green foliage; deciduous.

Azalea Ex Mt. St. Helens- height & spread 5-6'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; red buds open to salmon-pink trumpet-shaped flowers with a golden orange blotch in May; glossy mid-green foliage; deciduous.

Azalea Karen- height 2-4', width 3-5'; medium grower, partial sun; hardy and reliable evergreen shrub; purplish-pink flowers in spring; foliage becomes burgundy in the fall.

Barberry Crimson Cutie- height 1-1/2 to 2', spread 3'; medium grower, full sun; non-invasive variety of Barberry; dwarf plant with small red leaves all season.

Birds Nest Spruce- height 3'; sun or partial shade; low growing evergreen with short needles.

Boxwood Franklins Gem- height & spread 2'; slow grower, sun to shade; dark green evergreen leaves; deer resistant.

Boxwood Golden Triumph- height 2-3', spread 3-4'; slow grower, sun to shade; shiny green leaves with showy golden yellow margins; deer resistant.

Boxwood Green Mountain- height 5', spread 3'; medium grower, full sun to shade; glossy dark green leaves; dense and upright grower; evergreen; deer resistant; available in both rounded and trimmed cone-shaped.

Boxwood Green Velvet- height 3', spread 3'; slow grower, full sun to shade; glossy dark green leaves; rounded growth pattern; evergreen; deer resistant.

Boxwood Vardar Valley- height 2-1/2', spread 4'; slow grower, sun to shade; naturally compact and mounded shrub with dark bluish-green evergreen leaves; deer resistant.

Boxwood Winter Gem- height 5', spread 3'; medium grower, full sun to shade; leaves are more glossy than other varieties; upright mounding form; evergreen; deer resistant; available in both rounded and trimmed cone-shaped.

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- Burning Bush Dwarf-** height 10', but maintained to 4'; full sun; turns bright red in fall.
- Butterfly Bushes-** height 4-8'; sun or partial shade; lilac style flowers in a variety of colors which bloom all summer; attracts butterflies.
- Buttonbush-** height & spread 5-8'; fast grower, full sun; densely arranged spherical white, fragrant flowers that give way to a globular fruit that contains nutlets; prefers moist to wet fertile soils; waterfowl eat the fruit; native.
- Clethra (Summersweet)-** height & spread 4-8'; partial shade or full sun; very fragrant flowers in the summer; grows the best in moist, acidic soils.
- Cotoneaster-** maintained to 24"; sun or partial shade; small white flowers in spring turning to orange berries by summer.
- Cypress Gold Mops-** maintained to 4'; full sun; evergreen with bright yellow new growth.
- Cypress Hinoki-** height 6-10', spread 4'; slow grower, full sun; dense foliage of a rich, deep green color; foliage is arranged in small, curved, shell-like clusters giving the tree an appearance of both rugged and charming at the same time.
- Cypress 'Soft Serve'-** height 6-10', spread 5-6'; medium grower, full to part sun; compact conical graceful form with soft fern-like branches; deer resistant.
- Deutzia-** height & spread 4-5', but maintained smaller; fast grower, full sun; showy double pink flowers in May-June.
- Diervilla Cool Splash-** height & spread 4'; medium grower, full sun; white variegated dark green leaves on arching branches; yellow trumpet flowers in the spring.
- Diervilla Kodiak Red-** height & spread 3-4'; medium grower, full sun to shade; bright yellow flowers in early summer; native.
- Dogwood Arctic Fire-** height & spread 3-4'; fast grower, full sun to partial shade; compact selection of red stem dogwood; dark red winter stems with a non-suckering habit.
- Dogwood Baileyi-** height & spread 8-10'; fast grower, full sun to shade; native shrub has red stems in the fall and winter; white flower in the spring that turn into blue fruit in the summer.
- Dogwood 'Firedance'-** height 3-4', spread 4-5'; fast grower, full sun to partial shade; white flower producing berries for the birds; red twigs all winter.
- Dogwood Gray-** height & spread 10-15'; fast grower, full sun to partial shade; native plant with white flowers producing white berries for the birds; grows in both wet or dry areas.
- Dogwood Variegated Ivory Halo-** height & spread 5-6'; fast grower, full sun to partial shade; compact rounded habit; variegated green and white foliage with red twigs in the winter.
- Eastern Red Cedar-** height 40-50', spread 8-15'; medium grower, full sun; dark green evergreen needles that develop a reddish tint in the winter.
- Elderberry 'Black Lace'-** height & spread 6-8'; full sun; intense purple-black foliage is finely cut; creamy pink flowers in spring followed by blackish-red fall berries from which wine and jam could be made; attracts birds and wildlife.
- Elderberry Canadensis 'Adams'-** height & spread 8-10'; fast grower, full sun; native; dense, rounded growth habit; green leaves; white flowers in June with small, dark blue to black fruit later in the summer; food for birds, animals and humans.
- Elderberry 'Laced Up'-** height 6-8', spread 3-4'; fast grower, full sun; feathery black foliage covers straight stems that shoot upward; pink flowers in July.
- Elderberry Lemony Lace-** height & spread 3-6'; medium grower, full sun; bright golden, fine, fern-like foliage exhibiting reddish new growth; white flowers in spring produce red fruit in fall.

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Euonymus- comes in variegated forms of either green/yellow or green/white; good filler plant giving the landscape different color and texture; evergreen.

Filbert European- height & spread 12'; fast grower, full sun; newest growth produces red leaves that turn red-green later in the year; good for specimen or screening.

Forsythia Northern Gold- maintained to 5'; full sun; bright yellow flowers in early spring; good hedge plant or specimen.

Fothergilla 'Blue Shadow'- height & spread 4-6'; slow grower, full sun to part shade; white bottlebrush fragrant flowers in late April to early May; foliage develops a unique blue color.

Fothergilla 'Mt. Airy'- height 6', spread 4'; slow grower, full sun to part shade; white bottlebrush-like flowers appear in early May and smell like honey; good fall color.

Holly Blue- maintained to 4'; full sun or partial shade; glossy, dark green evergreen leaves; white flowers in spring turning to orange berries in late summer; both male and female plants required to get berries.

Holly Glabra (Inkberry)- height 3-4', spread 4-5'; slow grower, full sun to part shade; oval lustrous green leaves with exceptional cold tolerance; native to eastern U.S.

Holly Verticulata- maintained to 4'; partial shade; white flowers in spring forming orange berries that persist into the winter; male and female plants needed to get berries; only deciduous holly.

Hydrangea Angels Blush- height 10-12'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; large white flowers begin in August and turn pink-white as they mature through the fall.

Hydrangea Annabelle- height 3'; partial shade; large, rounded white flowers in summer.

Hydrangea 'Berry White'- height & spread 6-8'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; large white conical flower heads in July maturing to a rich dark pink; sturdy stems; reliable bloomer.

Hydrangea Bobo- height & spread 3'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; full of large white flowers that turn pink in the fall; blooms summer through fall; blooms on new wood.

Hydrangea Endless Summer- height 3-5'; sun to partial shade; unique ability to bloom consistently on both old and new wood; unusually hardy compared to other Hydrangea macrophylla; pink flowers in alkaline soils and blue flowers in acidic soils.

Bloomstruck- rose-pink or blue-purple flower heads; strong red-purple stems.

Summer Crush- bright red flowers; height & spread 18-36"

Twist and Shout- a pink or blue, lace cap, variety.

Hydrangea Fire Light- height & spread 5-6'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; white flower in summer change to pink in late summer to fall; has thick, sturdy stems.

Hydrangea 'Incrediball'- height & spread 4-5'; fast grower, full sun to shade; large flowers begin green in June turning white; known for its sturdy stems; reliable bloomer.

Hydrangea Limelight- height and spread 6-8'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; bright lime green flowers turning to shades of pink-burgundy-green in the fall; blooms from August through September.

Hydrangea 'Little Hottie'- height & spread 3-5'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; compact growth with blossoms initially green and open to creamy white; antique shades of white and pink develop as temperatures drop in the fall; sturdy stems.

Hydrangea Little Lime- height 4'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; large tightly packed green blossoms that turn shades of pink in the fall.

Hydrangea Little Quick Fire- height & spread 3-5'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; fluffy, creamy-white spikes in summer turning deep pink with red highlights on thick red stems later in the season.

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Hydrangea Oakleaf- height 5'; sun or partial shade; white flowers in June changing to purplish-pink; does best in moist, partially shaded conditions.

Hydrangea 'Phantom'- height & spread 6-8'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; large, creamy white flowers in late July turning pink to dark pink; blooms into October.

Hydrangea Pinky Winky- height and width 6-8'; medium grower, sun to partial shade; large cream colored flowers in late summer turning a rich shade of pink; flowers are larger than its' parent 'Pink Diamond'.

Hydrangea Quick Fire- height & spread 8'; medium grower, full sun to partial shade; white flowers changing to reddish-pink; blooms earlier than others beginning early summer to fall.

Hydrangea Strawberry Sundae- height 4-5'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; compact selection of Vanilla Strawberry; creamy white flowers turn pink and red later in the season.

Hydrangea Tardiva- height and spread 6-8'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; large 6-8" white flowers turning creamy yellow with pink edges; blooms September through October.

Hydrangea Vanilla Strawberry- height 6', width 6'; medium grower, full sun to partial shade; large flowers are a blend of vanilla and strawberry on upright red stems; flowers emerge cream white in summer changing to pink and then strawberry red.

Hydrangea White Diamond- height & spread 4'; medium grower, full sun to partial shade; white flowers from mid to late summer.

Hypericum Sunburst- height 3'; full sun or partial shade; bright yellow flowers throughout the summer; a dense shrub with a rounded form.

Juniper Spreaders- height varies from 12" to 4' depending on varieties; color ranges from green to blue to yellow.

Juniper Upright Varieties- height 12', but maintained to 8'; full sun; needle color varies from green to blue depending on variety.

Lilac Bloomerang 'Dark Purple'- height & spread 4-6'; fast grower, full sun; dark purple flowers in spring and re-blooms from mid-summer through fall.

Lilac Common Purple- height 12-15'; medium grower, full sun; fragrant, deep purple flowers appear in May; good for screens, hedges or specimen planting.

Lilac French Hybrids- height 10-15'; medium grower, full sun; fragrant flowers appear in May; good for screens, hedges, or specimen planting.

Varieties and flower color:

Charles Joly - double, red-purple

Ellen Willmott - double, white

Kathryn Havemeyer - double, pink

Ludwig Spaeth - single, deep purple

Mme Lemoine - double, white

President Grevy - double, blue

President Lincoln - single, blue

Sensation - single, purple edged in white

Yankee Doodle - single, dark purple

Lilac Miss Kim- height 3-5'; full sun; fragrant, lilac-pink flowers appear after other varieties; a very hardy, dwarf lilac.

Lilac Palibin (dwarf Korean)- height 3-4'; medium grower, full sun; fragrant lavender flowers; dwarf compact growth habit.

Lilac Tinkerbelle- height and width 5'; medium grower, full sun; compact grower with fragrant, wine-red flower buds opening to pink.

Magnolia 'Jane'- height 15', spread 12'; slow grower, full sun; purple-red flowers that resemble tulips with white centers; later bloomer than other varieties.

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Magnolia 'Moonglow'- height 20-30', spread 10-20'; slow grower, full sun; creamy-white flowers in May; tolerates medium to wet soils.

Magnolia Royal Star- height 20'; medium grower, full sun; pink buds open to large, white, fragrant flowers in late April; clean, dark green leaves; excellent specimen tree.

Magnolia Sweet Bay- height & spread 10-20'; slow grower, full sun; fragrant, creamy-white flowers in May; glossy, dark green leaves with silvery undersides; tolerates wet soils.

Magnolia Yellow Bird- height 30', spread 20'; medium grower, full sun; creamy yellow flowers in early spring just as leaves are emerging; prefers humus-rich well-drained soil.

Mockorange 'Snowbelle'- height 4-5', spread 3-4'; fast grower, full sun; fragrant, double white flowers in June.

Mugho Pine- height 6', but maintained to 3'; full sun; evergreen with long needles; very hardy.

Ninebark Amber Jubilee- height 5-6', spread 4'; fast grower, full sun; striking foliage in glowing tones of orange, yellow, and gold; white flowers in spring; red/purple fall color.

Ninebark Diabolo- height & spread 8-10'; fast grower, full sun; red-purple foliage on long arching stems; creamy-white flowers that contrast nicely against the dark foliage.

Ninebark Summer Wine- height & spread 5-6'; fast grower, full sun; deeply cut dark crimson-red leaves; pinkish-white flowers in mid-summer contrast nicely on the dark foliage.

Ninebark 'Tiny Wine'- height & spread 3-4'; fast grower, full sun; pink flower buds open to white flower clusters against a deep, russet-brown foliage; foliage matures into a rich burgundy-maroon color.

Pieris Jap. 'Mountain Fire'- height & spread 6-10'; slow grower, full sun to part shade; fiery red new growth rises over lustrous evergreen foliage that ages to deep green; drooping clusters of white flowers in the spring.

Pine Scotch 'Hillside Creeper' - height 1', spread 8'; slow grower, full sun; green to bluish-green evergreen needles; low growing evergreen plant.

Pine White 'Blue Shag'- height & spread 2-4'; medium grower, full sun; dense habit with blue-green long needles that are soft to the touch; prefers well-drained soils; evergreen.

Potentilla White, Yellow or Pink- height 30-36"; full sun; rounded form that blooms all summer.

Privet Cheyenne- height 8-10', maintained to 5'; fast grower, full sun or partial shade; dark green leaves that remain on plant often into December; excellent formal hedge; requires trimming at least twice a year to maintain size.

Privet Golden Vicary- maintained to 5-6'; fast grower, full sun; bright golden foliage lasts all season; prune early or late to retain a neat appearance.

Prunus Cistena- maintained to 4'; full sun; purple leaves all season; pink/white flowers in early spring; good hedge plant.

Pussywillow- height & spread 8-10'; fast grower, full sun; silver grey catkins appear in early spring opening to yellow-green; often used in the florist trade at Easter time.

Quince Double Take Scarlet- height & spread 4'; medium grower, full sun; large red double flowers in spring; thornless and do not produce fruit.

Rhododendron Aglo- height & spread 3-4'; medium grower, sun to shade; vivid lavender-pink bell-shaped flowers in mid spring; dark green evergreen leaves turning maroon in the fall.

Rhododendron English Roseum- height 6-10'; slow grower; prefers partial shade and shelter from winds; pink flowers appear in May; leaves are large and evergreen; requires moist, well-drained acidic soil.

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Rhododendron Nova Zembla- height 6-10'; slow grower, prefers partial shade and shelter from winds; red flowers appear in May; leaves are large and evergreen; requires moist, well-drained acidic soil.

Rhododendron PJM Elite- height & spread 5-6'; slow grower, part shade; trumpet-shaped reddish-purple flowers in mid to late spring; evergreen leaves; requires moist, well-drained acidic soil.

Rose of Sharon- height 8-12'; medium grower, full sun or partial shade; upright growth habit; flowers appear in August and continue to frost; shrub and tree forms available.

Varieties and flower color:

Aphrodite - single, pink with dark red center

Bali - double, white with red center

Chambord - single, purple with red center

Chantilly - single, white with red center

D'amboise - single,
pink with dark raspberry center

Fiji - single, white with red center

French Cabaret - double, purple or red

Tahiti - semi-double,
pink/purple with red eye

Versailles - single, blue-violet

Seven Son Flower- height 10-20', spread 8-10'; medium grower, sun to partial shade; clusters of fragrant, creamy white flowers in late summer to fall; small cherry red to rose purple fruit; exfoliating bark revealing light brown bark.

Smokebush Golden Spirit- height 15', but maintained to 6'; full sun; yellow leaves throughout the season; white plumes resemble smoke appear in June.

Smokebush Royal Purple- height 15', but maintained to 6'; full sun; purple leaves throughout the season; white plumes that resemble smoke appear in June.

Smokebush Winecraft - height & spread 4-6'; medium grower, full sun; leaves emerge rich purple and turn deep near-black tone and finally reds and oranges in the fall; large soft panicles of bloom appear that become the misty 'smoke' like.

Spirea Ashleaf- height 6-8', spread 8'; fast grower, sun to partial shade; large, creamy white flower plumes in June; fern-like deep green foliage; spreads by underground runners; prefers moist, well-drained soils.

Spirea Crimson Glory- height 3', but maintained to 2'; fast grower, full sun; deep crimson-red flowers in June; once flowers have faded, remove them and another flush of growth is stimulated that will also produce additional flowers.

Spirea Double Play 'Big Bang'- height & spread 2-3'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; yellow foliage with reddish new growth; large pink flowers in June.

Spirea Double Play 'Candy Corn'- height & spread 18-24"; fast grower, full sun to part shade; new growth is candy apple red turning pineapple yellow with newest growth emerging bright orange all season; dark purple flowers in June.

Spirea Goldflame- height 3', but maintained to 2'; fast grower, full sun; pink flowers in June; leaves change from orange-red to yellow and finally to green; once flowers have faded, remove them and another flush of growth is stimulated that will also produce additional flowers.

Spirea Gold Mound- height 3', but maintained to 2'; fast grower, full sun; pink flowers in June; leaves are yellow throughout the season; once flowers have faded, remove them and another flush of growth is stimulated that will also produce additional flowers.

Spirea Little Princess- height 2-3'; medium grower, full or partial sun; rose-crimson to white flowers in June; small, dense, mounding shrub; good border plant.

Spirea Magic Carpet- height 10-18"; full sun; pink flowers in June; leaves begin orange-red to reddish-purple and mature to yellow-gold; dwarf version of Gold Flame.

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Spirea Neon Flash- height & spread 2-3'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; deep pink flower clusters in June; green leaves have a bit of reddish color in spring; repeat bloom in fall if pruned.

Spirea Vanhoutte (Bridal Veil Spirea)- height 6-8'; fast grower, full or partial sun; small clusters of white flowers in May; arching, fountain-like habit; good for hedges or specimen planting.

Spruce Dwarf Norway- height 3-4'; sun or partial shade; blue-green needles on dense branches; good plant for along a foundation.

Spruce Globe Blue- height 3'; full sun; needles are short and bright blue.

Spruce Little Gem- height & spread 18-24"; slow grower, full sun; rich green needles form a dense, flat-topped globe; no trimming required.

Sumac Gro Lo- height 2', spread 8'; fast grower, full sun to partial shade; compact grower; small yellow flowers, hairy red fruits; glossy green leaves that turn brilliant orange-red in the fall; good for bank stabilization.

Sumac Tiger Eyes- height & spread 6'; medium to fast grower, full sun; fern-like foliage emerges chartreuse green before changing to bright yellow; intense yellow-red fall color.

Sweetspire Henry's Garnet- height and width 5'; medium grower, sun or shade; fragrant, white flowers in June and July; foliage changes to scarlet and crimson in the fall.

Sweetspire Little Henry- height & spread 2-3'; medium grower, full sun to partial shade; compact grower with fragrant white flowers in late spring to early summer; shiny green foliage turns garnet-red in the fall.

Taxus Densiflora (yew)- height 3-4'; slow grower, full sun or shade; dense, evergreen shrub that tolerates being tightly sheared; a very dependable plant, used in many landscapes.

Taxus Hicksii (yew)- height 15-20', but maintained to any preferred height; slow grower, full sun or shade; dense upright growth habit; evergreen shrub that tolerates being tightly sheared; used extensively as square hedges.

Viburnum Allegheny- height & spread 8-10'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; slender oblong leaves are deep grayish-green forming a dense shrub; clusters of creamy white flowers produce red berries ripening to black in late summer.

Viburnum Burkwoodii- height & spread 8'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; fragrant white flowers with a tinge of pink in May; dark green glossy leaves.

Viburnum Carlesii- height & spread 4'; medium grower, full sun to part shade; also called Korean Spice Viburnum; strongly fragrant white flowers in spring.

Viburnum Doublefile- height 12', but maintained to 5'; fast grower, sun to part shade; flat white flowers in May; tolerates moist areas; appears to be resistant to viburnum leaf beetle.

Viburnum Doublefile 'Mariesii'- height & spread 6-8'; fast grower, full sun to shade; broadly rounded form with white lace-cap flowers along the stems in May followed by red berries; good bird attractor.

Viburnum Doublefile 'Popcorn'- height & spread 8'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; round white flowers in spring; burgundy fall color.

Viburnum Doublefile 'Shasta'- height 8', spread 10'; fast grower, full sun to shade; white lace-cap flowers along the stems in May followed by red berries; good bird attractor.

Viburnum Doublefile 'Summer Snowflake'- height & spread 8'; fast grower, full sun to shade; white lace-cap flowers along the stems in late spring into the summer followed by red berries; good bird attractor.

Viburnum Newport- height & spread 4-5'; slow grower, full sun to partial shade; abundant snowball-like white flowers in May; foliage turns burgundy in the fall.

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Weigela 'Crimson Kisses'- height & spread 3-4'; fast grower, full sun; dense green shrub with lipstick-red white-eyed flowers in spring and sporadically throughout summer.

Weigela 'Dark Horse'- height & spread 3'; medium grower, full sun; dark bronze foliage with green venation with purplish-pink flowers in spring.

Weigela 'My Monet'- height 1-1/2', spread 2'; medium grower, full sun; green and white variegated foliage all season with pink flowers in spring.

Weigela 'Wine & Roses'- height & spread 4-5'; medium grower, full sun; dark burgundy-purple foliage all season with rosy-pink flowers in spring and sporadically throughout the summer.

Willow Dappled- height 6-8'; fast grower, sun to part shade; new growth is a glossy bright pink which unfolds into variegated slender leaves dappled with colors of pink, white and green.

Willow Purpurea Arctic Blue- height 4'; full sun; compact plant with slim, purple branches and blue-gray leaves; tolerates moist areas; suitable for borders and clipped hedges.

Witchhazel- height 25'; sun or partial shade; small yellow or red flowers along stems in late October or early spring depending on variety; good for underplanting larger trees.

TREE FORM SHRUBS

These shrubs are either grafted on a stem or trained to have a single stem creating a tree-look. Refer to the shrub section for a description of each plant.

Burning Bush
Cotoneaster
Globe Blue Spruce

Hydrangea
Juniper Daub's Frosted
Lilac
Pine White 'Blue Shag'

Rose of Sharon
Spruce 'Little Gem'
Willow Dappled

SPECIALTY SHRUBS/SMALL TREES

These shrubs are perfect for watergardens or for that focal point in your yard. They are hardy plants that have unique characteristics.

Cypress Weeping Nootka- height 30'; full sun; its drooping branchlets drape from spreading, upcurving branches with gray-green foliage.

Fir Rocky Mountain- height 6-8', spread 5-6'; slow grower, full sun; striking blue needles are soft to the touch and create a dense pyramidal form.

Pine Japanese Black- height 50', spread 20'; medium grower, full sun; a rugged pine with an irregular form and wide horizontal branches; requires well-drained soils.

Pine Vanderwolfes Pyramidal- height 25', spread 15'; slow grower, full sun; pyramid-shaped pine with long, twisted silvery blue-green needles.

Pine White Blue Angel- height 8', spread 4'; slow grower, full sun; maintains a uniform and densely branched upright form with silvery blue-green needles.

Pine White 'Blue Shag'- height & spread 2-4'; medium grower, full sun; dwarf conifer with blue-green needles that are soft to the touch.

Spruce Colorado Blue Procumbens- height 1-2', spread 5-8'; slow grower, full sun; silvery-blue foliage on a low undulating form.

Spruce Globe Blue (top-grafted)- height 3' above the graft; flat topped; densely branched globe-shaped with bright blue needles top grafted onto a single stem.

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- Spruce 'Iseli Fastigiata'**- height 8-10', spread 3-4'; slow grower, full sun; narrow with a verticle form with powder blue needles.
- Spruce Norway 'Hillside Upright'**- height 20-25', spread 6-8'; medium grower, full sun; narrow growing evergreen tree with dark green needles.
- Spruce Norway Weeping**- height 3'; rich green needles with weeping and spreading branches.
- Spruce White Weeping**- height 25', spread 6-10'; medium grower, full sun; pendulous branches covered with short, densely packed needles; adds a graceful weeping effect to the landscape.

FRUIT & BERRY BUSHES

- Blackberry 'Chester Thornless'**- height 4-5'; full sun; firm but not tart; good for fresh eating, preserves and baking; ripens in July.
- Blackberry 'Darrow'**- height 5-6'; full sun; large berries; luscious with great true blackberry flavor; plants grow upright with little support.
- Blueberries**- height 6-12'; sun or partial shade; white flowers in May producing edible bluish berries in summer; early-mid-late producing varieties available; good fall color; two different varieties necessary for pollination.
- Currant 'Consort Black'**- medium-sized fruit high in vitamin C; good for fresh eating, preserves, and juicing; tolerates shade; ripens in June/July; self-pollinating.
- Currant 'Red Lake'**- dark red berries good for fresh eating, jellies, preserves, and muffins; ripens in June/July; self-pollinating.
- Gooseberry 'Hinnonmaki Red'**- tart skin covers the sweet flesh of the ruby berries; good for fresh eating, pies, and jams; heavy producers; ripens in July; self-pollinating.
- Gooseberry 'Pixwell'**- large, oval berries begin green and ripen to blush-pink; good for fresh eating, pies, and jelly; ripens in July; self-pollinating.
- Grape 'East Concord'**- fast growing vines to 20-25'; full sun; blue-black grapes in medium-sized clusters; standard slipskin; ripens mid to late season.
- Honeyberry 'Aurora'**- height & spread 4-5'; medium grower, sun to part shade; elongated deep blue berry similar in size and flavor to wild blueberries; good for eating and baking; one of the first berries to ripen in the spring.
- Honeyberry 'Borealis'**- height & spread 3'; medium grower, sun to part shade; elongated deep blue berry similar in size and flavor to wild blueberries; good for eating and baking; one of the first berries to ripen in the spring.
- Raspberry 'Boyne'**- height 3-4'; full sun; deep red, medium size fruit with a delicious, sweet, aromatic flavor; good for fresh eating, canning, freezing and desserts; sturdy, upright canes will not need trellising to support the abundant fruit production.
- Raspberry 'Bristol'**- large, black fruit; good for fresh eating and freezing for later; ripens in July; self-pollinating.
- Raspberry 'Fall Gold'**- height 4'; large yellow berries that ripen late spring to early fall; sweet and juicy taste; self-pollinating.
- Raspberry 'Heritage'**- heavy producer of large, sweet, dark red berries; good for fresh eating, canning, freezing, jams and jellies; ripens in July and again in September; self-pollinating.
- Raspberry 'Royalty'**- heavy producer of purple berries that are sweet flavor; ripens in August; self-pollinating.

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ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Feather Reed 'Karl Foerster'- height 3-6', spread 2-3'; fast grower, full sun; dense clump of green leaves, topped with tall, upright stems of seed-heads that begin purple and turn sandy brown, lasting for months.

Japanese Forest 'All Gold'- height 12-14", spread 1-1/2'; fast grower, shade to part sun; dwarf grass with bamboo-like golden yellow leaves.

Japanese Forest 'Aureola'- height 12-14", spread 1-1/2'; fast grower, shade to part sun; dwarf grass with bamboo-like golden yellow and green variegated leaves.

Maiden Gracillimus- height 5-7'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; graceful, upright mounds of narrow, green foliage with copper-pink seed plumes in late fall.

Maiden Japanese Silver- height 4-6', spread 4-5'; fast grower, full sun; gracefully arching, dark green blades with a cream-white stripe; flower plumes above the foliage in late summer starting pinkish and fading to beige.

Maiden Little Zebra- height & spread 3-4'; fast grower, full sun; dwarf grass with graceful arching blades with ivory to yellow highlights developing feathery silver white plumes in the summer.

Maiden Morning Light- height 5-6', spread 3-4'; fast grower, full sun; gracefully arching fine-textured green blades vertically striped with ivory-white variegation; crimson red to white plumes in the fall.

Maiden Porcupine- height 6-8', spread 4-5'; fast grower, full sun; upright, wider blades with a green/white band along it; reddish plumes in late summer.

Maiden Zebra- height 4-7', spread 3-5'; fast grower, full sun; emerald green foliage that develops golden stripes midsummer and silvery plumes appear in fall.

Pennisetum Little Bunny- height 16-20", spread 20-24"; fast grower, full sun; dwarf grass with cream-colored tufted seed heads appearing above a clump of dark green foliage.

Switch Grass 'Heavy Metal'- height & spread 3'; fast grower, full sun; stiff metallic blue blades retaining a vertical form without flopping; airy pink tinged panicles in the summer.

Switch Grass 'Prairie Woods'- height 6', spread 2-3'; fast grower, full sun; grey-green leaves form a strictly upright column of steel blue foliage; golden seed heads in fall.

VINES

Clematis- height 6-18' on appropriate structure; some shade during the day; once established, it proves to be a tough vine; excellent on trellises, fences, rock walls or any strong support; available in a variety of colors.

Dutchmans Pipe- height 8-10'; fast grower, full sun to part shade; flower resembles a pipe, large heart-shaped green leaves; good cover.

Honeysuckle- height 15-30'; full sun; vigorous, twining vine with flowers from June through September.

Hydrangea Vine- height 25'; fast grower, sun or shade; clusters of white flowers with smooth glossy foliage; requires a sturdy structure to climb; one of the best vines for shade.

Trumpet Vine- height 35'; full sun; vigorous deciduous vine with trumpet-shaped flowers from July to September; available in both orange and yellow.

Wisteria- height 30'+; full sun; vine requiring ample support; showy purple or white flowers appear in late April.

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GROUNDCOVER

Myrtle- height 3-6"; full sun or shade; small lilac-blue flowers appear in April and sporadically throughout the season; evergreen

Pachysandra- height 6-12"; prefers shade; evergreen groundcover for heavy or light shade; medium green leaf.

(Many shrubs and perennials can also be used as groundcovers.)

ROSES

Drift- height & spread 2-1/2'; medium grower, full sun; compact and dependable; perfect for small spaces; classified as a 'groundcover rose' which can cover large spaces that require low-growing plants.

Knockout- medium grower to 3-4' tall and wide; full sun; long blooming season with repeat blooming; easy care with improved pest and disease resistance.

Rugosa- One of the hardiest roses for our area with deep green, crinkled foliage that is highly disease resistant. They produce orange to red colored berries (hips) later in the season.

PERENNIALS

Perennials are plants that die down in the fall and grow back the following spring. They get larger every year and, at times, need to be thinned out or moved if they outgrow the area. Most flower for a month or two as opposed to annual flowers that bloom most of the season. The amount of light and soil drainage is a consideration when choosing varieties.

ANNUAL FLOWERS

Annuals are plants that have to be planted every year because they will not survive the winter. They bloom or have leaf color for most of the season (May through fall frost). Being very sensitive to frost, planting them before late May is risky and you would need to be prepared to cover plants if a frost is forecasted.

We carry a good variety of annual flowers beginning in May.

GARDENING PRODUCTS

Chemicals- We carry a line of fungicides, herbicides and insecticides to solve the most common fungus, insect, and weed problems in our area. Only use pesticides when absolutely necessary and at the recommended dosage. Accepting certain flaws with your lawn or plants is better than spraying.

Deer Repellant- We carry a very good deer repellant that has proven results by our own applications and customer comments. It needs to be sprayed at least once per month, more often with heavy deer populations. It does not harm insects or animals.

Peat Moss- An excellent amendment to most soils.

Fertilizers- We carry a line of fertilizers from general purpose kinds to ones specifically formulated for certain plants.

REMEMBER: Soil conditions and moisture conditions are the most important factors in maintaining a beautiful landscape. Every plant will thrive in moist but well-drained soil. The bulk compost soil that we sell and deliver is just that, and could very well be the answer to your gardening problems.

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BULK STONE

Sand- sandbox/beach grade

#1 Stone (Pea Stone) - small (approx 1")

#2 Stone - medium size (approx 2")

We can deliver between 3 and 5 yards of this material at a time or it can be loaded into open trucks and trailers.

COMPOST SOIL (composted leaf/cow manure)

We carry bulk compost ideal for trees, shrubs, and gardens. It can be mixed in with existing soil or used exclusively as garden soil. We deliver between 3 and 7 yards of soil at a time or it can be loaded into open trucks and trailers.

TOPSOIL & POTTING SOIL

Shredded Topsoil - sold by the yard and loaded into open trucks/trailers
or delivery of 3 to 5 yards at a time.

Topsoil - 40 lb bags

Potting Soil - 40 lb, 1 cu & 2 cu bags

PLANTS*

According to a **Trees.com** survey conducted in November, homeowners who neglect their landscapes and hardscapes risk decreasing their property values. Just how much are they leaving on the table?

99% of real estate agents say adding even one healthy tree to your landscape will increase property values.

59% of real estate agents say trees are the landscaping element that adds the most value to a home.

The landscaping elements that add the most value to a home include:

Grass - 64%

Hedges - 48%

Trees - 59%

Mulch - 42%

Flowers - 52%

Fountains - 39%

Additional information:

78% of real estate agents say poor landscaping and hardscaping negatively affects property values.

Even a **10%** price decrease means a seller could be leaving tens of thousands of dollars on the table if they don't bring their lawns up to snuff before putting their home on the market.

Adding one healthy tree can increase property values by **30%** or more, according to 1 in 5 real estate agents.

*Source: bit.ly/treeslandscapingsurvey

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MULCHES:

BULK - Mulch is sold by the yard. Refer to the chart for calculating the amount required to mulch an area.

HARDWOOD MULCH

Finely ground with a natural medium to dark brown color.

BLACK DYED MULCH

Finely ground dyed black color.

BAGS - Pine bark, hardwood, and black dyed mulches are available in bags. They offer more variety in texture and color than bulk mulch. All bags are 2 cubic and takes 13½ bags to equal a yard.

REMEMBER - Mulch can make a tired, winter-worn landscape appear as if it was just installed and has the following benefits:

- Help maintain soil moisture with less evaporation
- Reducing the number of weeds
- Providing insulation by keeping soil cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter
- Improving soil fertility, aeration, and drainage

Improving Soil Characteristics

by Scott Clark, Cornell Cooperative Extension

The percent sand, silt, and clay particles in a soil determine the soil texture. Characteristics such as drainage, aeration, water infiltration, etc. can be estimated by knowing the soil texture provided the soil structure is acceptable.

While texture is determined by the percentage of particle sizes, soil structure is related to the way the individual particles are held together. This also influences drainage and aeration.

What can be done when a soil doesn't possess the desired physical characteristics (drainage, aeration, etc.)? Do you try to change the soil texture? Or do you try to change other properties about the soil?

Although changing the soil texture seems like a reasonable choice in some instances, it is difficult if not impossible to do. For example, you may need to add over 75% of an amendment such as sand to change the soil's characteristics. If the original soil has a high percentage of clay, amending it with sand can produce a very hard concrete-like material.

Generally, you want to change the soil structure to improve a soil's performance. Incorporating organic matter in the form of compost, leaf mold, or manure is safer, easier, and more effective than altering the soil texture. As the organic matter breaks down, it binds soil particles together forming a "crumb" structure that is easily tilled, has good water-holding capacity while also possessing good gaseous exchange.
(Long Island Horticulture News Dec. 1999)

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CALCULATING CUBIC YARDS OF SOIL AND MULCH

The most asked question regarding soil and mulch is "How much do I need?" The chart below will assist you in determining how much material you will need.

1. Determine the square footage (length x width) of the area and find the number down the left side of the chart.
2. Determine the depth of material needed and find that number along the top of the chart.
3. Where the two boxes intersect will be the approximate cubic yards of material needed.

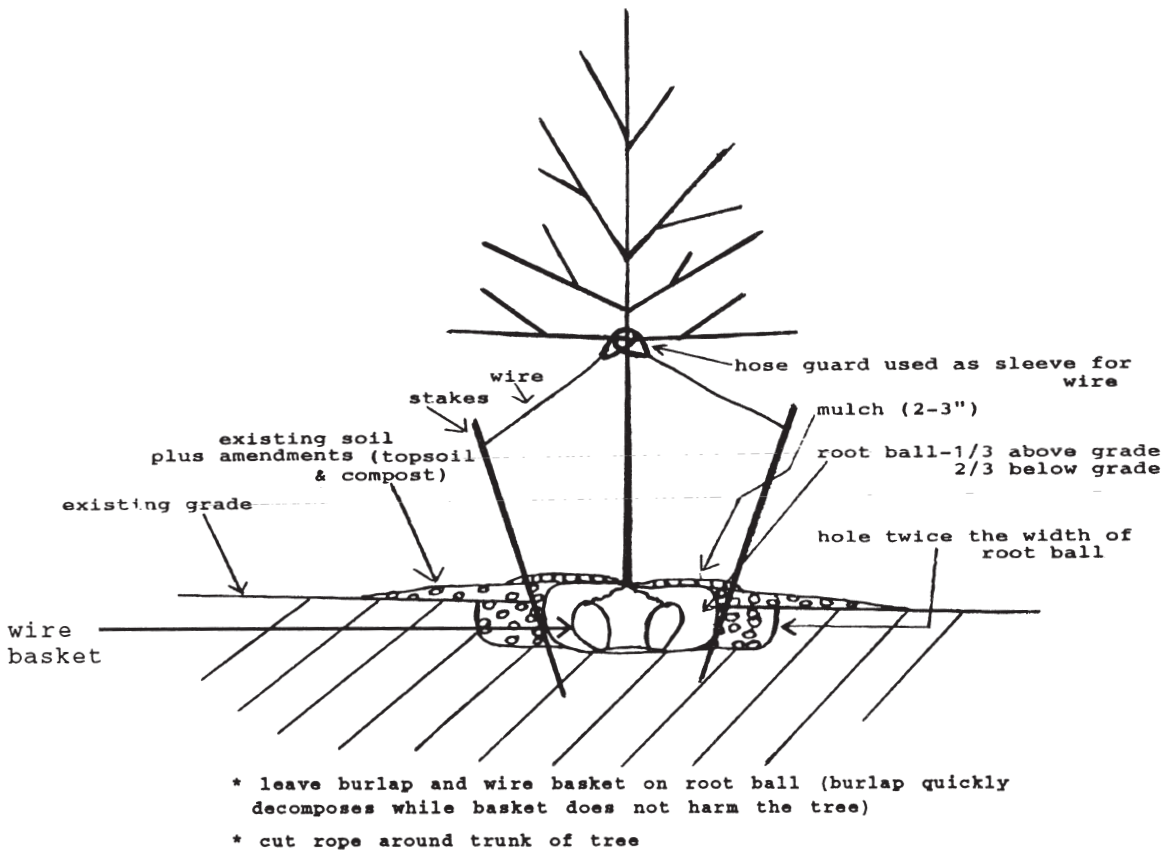
*When calculating for soil, add 20% to the yardage recommended on the chart to account for compaction.

Sq. Ft.	Depth 1"	Depth 2"	Depth 3"	Depth 4"	Depth 5"	Depth 6"	Depth 7"	Depth 8"	Depth 9"	Depth 10"	Depth 11"
100	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3	3 1/2
150	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5
200	3/4	1 1/4	2	2 1/2	3	3 3/4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6 1/4	6 3/4
250	3/4	1 1/2	2 1/2	3	4	4 3/4	5 1/2	6 1/4	7	7 3/4	8 1/2
300	1	2	2 3/4	3 3/4	4 3/4	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/4	10
350	1	2 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 3/4	8 3/4	9 3/4	11	12
400	1 1/4	2 1/2	3 3/4	5	6 1/4	7 1/2	8 3/4	10	11 1/4	12 1/2	13 3/4
450	1 1/2	3	4 1/4	5 3/4	7	8 1/2	9 3/4	11 1/4	12 1/2	14	15 1/2
500	1 1/2	3	4 3/4	6 1/4	7 3/4	9 1/4	10 3/4	12 1/2	14	15 1/2	17
600	2	3 3/4	5 3/4	7 1/2	9 1/4	11 3/4	13	15	16 3/4	18 1/2	20 1/2
700	2 1/4	4 1/2	6 1/2	8 3/4	11	13	15 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/2	21 3/4	24
800	2 1/2	5	7 1/2	10	12 1/2	15	17 1/2	20	22 1/4	24 3/4	27 1/4
900	3	5 3/4	8 1/2	11 1/4	14	16 3/4	19 1/2	22 1/4	25	28	30 3/4
1000	3 1/4	6 1/4	9 1/2	12 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	21 3/4	24 3/4	28	31	34
2000	6 1/4	12 1/2	18 1/2	24 3/4	31	37	43 1/4	49 1/2	55 1/2	61 3/4	68
3000	9 1/4	18 1/2	28	37	46 1/2	55 3/4	65	74	83 1/2	92 3/4	102
5000	15 1/2	31	46 1/2	61 3/4	77 1/4	92 3/4	108	123 1/2	139	154 1/2	169 3/4

GROUND COVER SPACING

Spacing (on center)	number of plants per square foot	Area covered per 100 plants
6"	4 1/2	22 sq ft
8"	2 1/2	40 sq ft
10"	1 1/2	67 sq ft
12"	1 1/4	80 sq ft
15"	3/4	133 sq ft
18"	1/2	200 sq ft
24"	1/4	400 sq ft

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TREE/SHRUB PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS:

The proper planting and care of plant material is very important to the plant's survival and health.

Planting (read all instructions before beginning):

1. Select the proper site. Most plants prefer moist, but well drained soil. The amount of sunlight is also a consideration.
2. Dig the hole approximately twice the width of the root ball, or container, but no deeper than the depth that you will be placing the root ball. Due to WNY's abundant clay soil it's important to raise the ball 1/3 above the ground to improve the drainage around the roots. Raised bed plantings are also a good way to improve drainage.

*Wet areas and ground that has been stripped require plants to be installed with the root ball raised up higher than normal with additional soil placed around the ball in order to taper it down to existing grade.

3. Mix the soil that was removed from the hole with compost or peat moss (approx. 50% native soil & 50% compost or peat moss). Remove plastic containers and set the plant in the hole as gently as possible. Leave the burlap and wire basket on root ball (burlap quickly decomposes while the wire basket does not harm the tree). Backfill around the root ball with the soil mixture using water periodically to settle the soil and get rid of any air holes. Never place any soil on top of the root ball!

continued on next page

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4. Cut all rope directly tied around the base of the plant and any wire that may become a mowing hazard. The burlap should also be pulled back away from the top of the ball. This should be done once the plant has enough soil around it to stand on its own.
5. Stake all trees after planting. Use 2-3 stakes (depending on size and location) with 17 gauge wire or thicker. Use hose guards (rubber hoses) as a sleeve for the wire to protect the tree's trunk from damage. Place wire, with hose guards, above a branch on the tree to prevent the wire from sliding down the tree and loosening up.
6. Place a 2-3 inch layer of mulch around the base of the plant to retain moisture and prevent weed competition. Keep the mulch at least 4" away from the base of the tree.
7. Water thoroughly.

TREE/SHRUB CARE INSTRUCTIONS:

Watering- The most important thing after installing a plant is sufficient water throughout the season. Plants require 1 inch of rain per week. The amount of water, and how often to water, depend on the season's weather conditions. Once the ground has become dry, most rains do not give new plants enough water. Use the following steps to maintain your plants.

1. Water a new plant daily for 3-5 days then twice a week for the first month. Hold your hose at the base of the plant for approximately 1-2 minutes, depending on the soil drainage, size of the plant, and the pressure of your water.
2. After one month, water once a week at the same rate as step 1, thru September. Do not skip any weeks. If you are out of town, have a friend or neighbor water.
3. During October, continue watering once a week at 1/2 the rate unless we get substantial rainfalls.
 - * Water, even if it rains, unless we get continuous heavy rains. If you're not sure, dig down 4-6" alongside the root ball to check how dry the soil is. Moist, but well-drained, conditions are essential.
 - * Making sure water drains away from the roots when planting is very important. A plant will not survive if the roots are constantly water logged. Moist, but well-drained, conditions are essential.
 - * Plants dry out faster in windy areas and require water more often.
 - * Do not rely on sprinklers to water new plantings. Hand watering directly at the base of the plant is recommended. This ensures a deep watering.
 - * Walk around every day and check on plants. Some plants might show signs of wilting and need more water than the above recommendations.
 - * When hoses are left out in the sun, the water left in them becomes extremely hot and can harm plants. Allow the hose to run, until the water feels cool, prior to watering plant material.
 - * Do not give children the responsibility for watering new plants. If there are problems with the plants, there is no way of knowing if the watering method was the reason.
 - * Guarantee does not cover plants that dry out.

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Fertilizing- Plants will survive with the existing nutrients in the soil, but yearly fertilizing will do the following:

1. Increase in the growth rate of the plant creating a healthy, lush looking plant.
2. Brings out the true color of the plant making greens look greener, blues look bluer, and reds look redder.
3. Improves the plant's ability to fight off disease.

The type of fertilizer used, granular or water soluble, determines how much should be used and how often. Both types of fertilizers are available at Boston Hill Nursery.

FACTS OF GREEN SPACE BENEFITS:

Economic Benefits:

- **More value, less time on the market.** Studies show that consumers value a landscaped home up to 11.3% higher than its base price and the initial investment is nearly always recovered and can help reduce time on the market.
- **Views of plants increase job satisfaction.** Employees with an outside view of plants experience less job pressure and greater job satisfaction. They also report fewer headaches and other ailments.

Environmental Benefits:

- **Water quality protection.** Proper landscaping reduces nitrate leaching from the soil into the water supply and reduces surface water runoff, keeping phosphorus and other pollutants out of our waterways and preventing septic system overload.
- **Reduced heat buildup.** Trees in a parking lot can reduce on-site heat buildup, decrease runoff and enhance nighttime cool-downs.
- **Reduced soil erosion.** A dense cover of plants and mulch holds soil in place, keeping sediment out of waterways and drainage systems.

Lifestyle Benefits:

- **Lower crime and enhance self esteem.** Studies over a 30-year period in communities show that when landscaping projects are promoted, there is a definite increase in self esteem and a decrease in vandalism.
- **Stress Reduction.** A study published in *Environmental and Behavior* indicates that "...by boosting children's attentional resources, green spaces may enable them to think more clearly and cope more effectively with life's stress."
- **Good landscaping increases community appeal.** Park and street trees have been found to be second only to education in residents' perceived value of municipal services offered. Well-landscaped grounds and places for taking walks to be among the most important factors considered when individuals choose a place to live.

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DEER DAMAGE PREVENTION:

The increased instances of deer damage in WNY has prompted many people to take their local deer population into consideration when purchasing plant material. Unfortunately, deer are known to damage such a wide variety of plants that it is almost impossible not to incorporate some 'deer food' into your landscape. During the winter months, the deer browse on shrubs. During the summer, they mostly prefer perennials, annual flowers, and vegetable gardens. The three ways a homeowner can limit damage are as follows:

1. **Deer repellent sprays** - These sprays must be reapplied once a month to get good results. Sometimes the deer will nibble on the sprayed plant but usually stop short of destroying the plant. During the spring and summer, the spray has to be applied more often because the plants are actively growing.
2. **Deer netting** - Use deer netting to create a fence around the area of plants to protect or lay the netting over the top of plants. The netting is difficult to see and, therefore, less noticeable to the homeowner or visitors. It can be reused for several years so the expense is limited. (Other types of fencing also provide good protection.)
3. **Burlap** - Wrap burlap around the plants for the winter. This also benefits the plant by protecting it from the winter wind. The burlap can be reused for several years so the expense is limited.

Deciding which technique to use depends on how many plants have to be protected, the close proximity of each plant, and the amount of time and dollars you want to invest in deer damage prevention. We carry all these products and have experience using them all.

DO YOU KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT EARTHWORMS?

- Earthworms are more effective in loosening soil than a plow on a tractor.
- They work all night improving soil tilth, fertility, and quality.
- Each week, worms burrow about three feet. With as many as half a million earthworms per acre, that's approximately 250 miles of tunnels in one week.
- An acre's worth of worms can equal the weight of more than 20 men.
- There are two types of earthworms. Shallow dwellers which stay near the surface and nightcrawlers which burrow five to six feet down or more.
- Shallow dwellers create space for air and water in the soil while improving drainage and water infiltration.
- What comes out the back end of a worm is up to 10 times more useful than what goes in the front. They excrete organic matter rich in phosphorous, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, and sulfur. They also convert mineralized forms of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium into more soluble, readily available forms for plant uptake.
- Soil with active worm populations tend to exhibit greater moisture-holding capacity, better soil structure, and more stable pH.
- Worms were wiped out in temperate North America by glaciers during the Ice Age and reintroduced by settlers in the 1600s.
- A study showed when worms were added to farm fields where they don't occur naturally, the average grass yield doubled.
- Earthworms are more active in spring and fall. During the summer and winter, they escape temperature extremes by burrowing deeply or entering resting states, which are like hibernation.
- They have both male and female sexual organs, but most species require a partner for mating.

WHY DO LEAVES CHANGE COLOR IN THE FALL?

Plants absorb water through their roots. They take carbon dioxide from the air. Sunlight is used to turn water and carbon dioxide into oxygen and glucose (sugar). Plants use glucose as food for energy and as a building block for growing. This is called photosynthesis which means "putting together with light". A chemical called chlorophyll helps make photosynthesis happen and is what gives plants their green color.

As the days get shorter, plants begin getting ready for winter, which, at this time, will live off the food they stored during the summer. The green chlorophyll disappears from the leaves. As this happens, we begin to see yellow and orange colors. Small amounts of these colors have been in the leaves all along but are covered up by green chlorophyll during the summer. The bright reds and purples are made mostly in the fall. In some trees, like maples, glucose trapped in the leaves and sunlight and cool nights cause the leaves to turn the glucose into a red color. The brown color of trees, like oaks, is made from wastes left in the leaves. It is the combination of all these things that make the beautiful fall foliage colors we enjoy each year.

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COMMON QUESTIONS:

Q: Should I water my new plant every day?

A: Only the first 3-5 days, then water twice a week for 1 month, then once a week through the fall. The plant should be soaked well each time and watered on schedule even if it rains. This way, the soil stays moist but not soggy (refer to our detailed watering section).

Q: How early or late in the season can I plant?

A: As soon as the ground is thawed in the spring, trees, shrubs and perennials can be planted. The 'Memorial Day' date, which is commonly referred to as the earliest date to plant, is just for annual flowers that are more sensitive to the cold. The end of November is typically the end of the planting season for most trees and shrubs. Perennials should be in by the end of October.

Q: When is the best time to plant?

A: Spring and fall are the best times. However, if a plant can be watered regularly, then you can plant anytime throughout the year. If a plant can't be watered regularly, then fall is the best time. The very best time is today.

Q: How much sun is 'full sun'?

A: Sun exposure is a combination of length and time of day it occurs. Six or more hours of sun would be enough for a 'full sun' plant, or four hours if it occurs during the midday when the exposure is more intensified. It's not an exact science and sometimes plants have to be tested in certain areas to see how well it grows.

Q: If a plant is listed to grow both in the sun and in the shade, does it develop the same way?

A: Most times, the plant, when placed in the shade, will grow a little slower and more opened or loosely.

Q: Does the trunk of a tree grow up as the tree grows?

A: Trees grow from the end of the branches outward and upward. The lowest branches of the tree will always be at that level. The trees that have long trunks before branching have had their branches trimmed off or have died off as the tree matured.

Q: Is it necessary to prune trees once they are installed?

A: Our trees are pruned regularly up until the time of sale. The only pruning required after the installation would be any broken or dead branches.

Q: Do I really need to prepare the soil with costly amendments before planting?

A: The phrase we use is, "Don't put a \$ 200.00 tree in a \$ 5.00 hole." Mixing a decent amount of composted manure with the existing soil along with a 2"+ layer of mulch on top is highly recommended. We feel the additional cost is well worth the benefit to the plant.

Q: Should I use weed fabric throughout my landscape to control weeds?

A: While weed fabric is sold to control weeds, we generally don't recommend it in the landscape. An exception is when decorative stone is used instead of mulch. Weeds will eventually grow on top of the fabric in the decomposing mulch. It seems to harm some plants because it holds too much moisture under the fabric. It's also very difficult to remove once it has been down for several years.

Q: Are all plants listed in this catalog available for sale at your nursery?

A: We have every tree and shrub listed in this catalog at the start of the season. However, some may get sold out by mid to late season.

Q: Am I able to take trees with me the day I pick them out.

A: Due to the nature of how our trees are grown, there may be times when we are unable to get them ready while you wait. More often than not, we are able to. You can call ahead to check or plan to tag your trees and come back at another time.

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TREE FACTS:

- One shade tree absorbs 10 pounds of air pollution each year including 4 pounds of ozone and 3 pounds of particulates.
- By the time a tree reaches maturity, it produces five pounds of pure oxygen every day, enough to keep a family of four breathing.
- Trees reduce the need for new power plants by providing natural air conditioning. They also reduce the effects of car exhausts and industrial emissions by "sequestering" carbon (locking it within their wood). A single tree can eliminate 90 pounds of carbon, or 330 pounds of carbon dioxide, from the air each year.
- One shade tree can reduce air conditioning bills by 10%.
- One shade tree can intercept 760 to 4000 gallons of rainfall in its crown annually, depending on species. This reduces runoff of polluted storm water and can affect the size of drain pipes and retention ponds needed in new developments.
- One tree can add at least 1 percent to the sale price of a \$100,000 house each year when annualized over a 40-year period.

TIPS ON GETTING STARTED WITH YOUR GARDEN:

1. **Start with a plan.** Sketch out a plan on paper. Avoid purchasing plants first and then trying to incorporate them into a landscape.
2. **Simpler is better.** Avoid using too many different plants in your landscape. Plant in groups or masses of the same plant. Try to repeat varieties of plants along your landscape especially if it's a large area. This will create a unifying theme and not appear too busy.
3. **Begin with the framework.** Plant the trees first, then the shrubs. Once this is complete, the annuals and perennials can be incorporated.
4. **Leave adequate space.** When plants are placed too closely they will be overcrowded very quickly. Allowing enough space will create a long-term landscape which will look better as it matures. The open space between plants during the first couple of years can be filled using annual flowers.
5. **Colors.** Try not to focus only on color in your landscape. Remember, flowers on most plants last only two weeks. Choose plants for their foliage, texture and shape.

ANTS - Ant hills that form at the base of trees and shrubs can harm the plants. We have ant granules that can be sprinkled on the hill. It usually takes several applications to take care of it.

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CHRISTMAS SEASON

‘CUT YOUR OWN’ CHRISTMAS TREE

Plan a trip with friends and family to cut down your Christmas tree or choose from our large selection of pre-cut trees.

Wreaths - Roping - Boughs

CHRISTMAS TREES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The environmental friendly choice in Christmas trees is the fresh, farm grown tree compared to an artificial one. Real Christmas trees are 100 percent biodegradable and can be recycled for a wide variety of uses after the holidays. Artificial trees are manufactured overseas from petroleum and plastics. The average life of an artificial tree is just six years. Then the plastic tree is tossed in a landfill where it will lie in a composed state for centuries. Recycling the real tree, from using it as mulch to a wildlife habitat, is not the only benefit. While the trees are growing they absorb carbon dioxide-laden air and emit oxygen. One acre of Christmas trees produces the daily oxygen requirement for 18 people. Young trees in their rapid growth years have a high rate of photosynthesis and thus produce more oxygen than older trees.

Tree Facts

- There are approximately 35 million Real Christmas Trees sold in North America every year.
- North American real Christmas Trees are grown in all 50 states and Canada. Most artificial trees are manufactured in Korea, Taiwan, or Hong Kong.
- Real trees are a renewable, recyclable resource. Artificial trees contain non-biodegradable plastics and metals.
- For every real Christmas tree harvested, 2 to 3 seedlings are planted in its place the following Spring.
- There are about 1 million acres in production for growing Christmas trees thus providing enough oxygen for 18 million people annually.
- There are about 15,000 Christmas Tree growers in North America, and over 100,000 people employed full or part-time in the industry.
- It takes 8-15 years to grow a tree to six foot.

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PLANTS THAT MAY BE GROWN IN SHADE:

Trees:

Amelanchier
Dogwood
Hornbeam American
Japanese Maple
Maple Amur
Redbud
Silverbell Mountain

Shrubs:

Alberta Spruce
Azalea
Boxwood
Burning Bush
Clethra
Dogwood
Euonymus

Holly
Hydrangea
Rhododendron
Sweetspire
Taxus
Viburnum
Witchhazel

PLANTS FOR MOIST AREAS:

Trees:

Bald Cypress
Birch River
Catalpa
Dawn Redwood
Elm
Larch
Linden
Maple 'Autumn Blaze'

Maple 'Autumn Radiance'
Maple 'October Glory'
Maple 'Red Sunset'
Maple Silver
Oak Pin
Oak Swamp White
Sweetgum
Sycamore
Weeping Willow

Shrubs:

Arborvitae
Clethra
Dogwood
Holly Verticulata
Willows
Viburnum Doublefile

PLANTS FOR DRY, EXPOSED SITES:

Trees:

Catalpa
Elm
Hackberry
Honeylocust

Maple Amur
Maple Crimson King
Maple Sugar
Oak

Shrubs:

Beautybush
Deutzia
Juniper
Lilac

Ninebark
Privet
Rugosa Rose
Smokebush

SHRUBS FOR HEDGES:

Low Hedges (1-3'):

Boxwood
Lilac Palabin
Spirea
Taxus

Medium Hedges (4-6'):

Arborvitae
Boxwood
Burning Bush Dwarf
Dogwood
Forsythia
Juniper
Lilac Miss Kim

Ninebark
Privet
Prunus Cistena
Rose of Sharon
Spirea Vanhoutte
Taxus
Weigela

Tall Hedges (over 6'):

Arborvitae
Lilacs
Maple Amur
Privet
Viburnum Doublefile

DEER PROOF PLANTS:

The following is a list of landscape plants that are seldom severely damaged by deer. The list was compiled by our own experiences, and customers' experiences. Success of any of these plants in the landscape will depend on local deer population and weather conditions.

Alberta Spruce
Beautybush
Birds Nest Spruce
Boxwood
Cotoneaster
Deutzia
Forsythia

Holly Verticulata
Juniper Spreaders
Lilac
Mockorange
Norway Dwarf
Potentilla
Privet

Smokebush
Spirea
Spruce Globe Blue
Spruce Little Gem
Viburnum
Weigela
Willow Shrubs

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Common diseases and insect problems

The following are disease and insect problems that we see from year to year in WNY. We do not suggest spraying pesticides every time a problem occurs. Instead, determine if the problem is detrimental to the plant or if it is just unsightly, such as some holes in the leaves.

Black Knot- Problem: Soft greenish knots or elongated swellings form on twigs and branches. These knots develop into black, corky, cylindrical galls. Twigs and branches beyond the galls are usually stunted, and eventually die.

Analysis: This plant disease is caused by a fungus that is severe on plums and occasionally cherries. The galls form during wet weather in the Spring. They cut off the flow of water and nutrients to the branches.

Solution: Prune out and destroy infected branches during the Fall and Winter. Cut at least four inches below visible signs of infection. Cut out knots on the trunk or large limbs down to the wood. Next Spring, spray the tree with a fungicide containing captan or benomyl just before buds open. Repeat two more times at intervals of seven to ten days.

Borers- Problem: Foliage on a branch or at the top of the tree is sparse, eventually the twigs and branches die. Holes or tunnels are apparent in the trunk or branches. Sap or sawdust usually surrounds the holes. The bark may die over the tunnels and fall off, or there may be knotlike swellings on the trunk and limbs. Weak, young, or newly transplanted trees may be killed.

Analysis: Borers are the larvae of beetles or moths. Many kinds of borers attack trees and shrubs. The larvae feed by tunneling through the bark, sapwood, and heartwood. This stops the flow of nutrients and water in that area by cutting the conducting vessels.

Solution: Cut out and destroy all dead and dying branches. Spray trunk with an insecticide containing lindane. Many times when the borer tunnels are noticed, it's too late. There are many examples of trees surviving borer damage.

Emerald Ash Borer (E.A.B.)- Problem: Ash trees show signs of top thinning and/or sucker-like shoots off of trunk near lower half of tree resulting in decline to death of tree.

Analysis: This bug (borer) has been confirmed in WNY and is on the move. It focuses strictly on Ash trees which are very plentiful throughout WNY and will kill trees within two years of infection by laying eggs one year which hatch and begin eating the inside food layer of trees.

Solution: While it is not practical to treat trees in the forests, they are treatable in a homeowner's yard. We recommend weighing the cost of treatment to just replacing the trees with other varieties. In many cases, trees can be planted around living Ash trees to get established before the trees get infected.

Euonymus Scale- Problem: Yellow or whitish spots appear on the upper surfaces of the leaves. The stems and the undersides of the leaves are covered with dark brown, oystershell-shaped, crusty bumps or soft, white elongated scales.

Analysis: In late Spring to early Summer young scales settle on leaves or stems. They insert their mouthparts and begin sucking sap. A crusty or waxy shell develops over the body. A heavy infestation could kill the plant.

Solution: Spray with Isotox or Orthene in early Summer when young are active. The following Spring, before new growth begins, spray the trunk and branches with a dormant oil spray to control over-wintering insects.

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Fireblight- Problem: New shoots suddenly wilt in Spring and turn black as if scorched by fire. The bark at the base of the blighted shoots becomes water soaked, then dark, sunken, and dry.
Analysis: This plant disease is caused by a bacteria. In Spring, the bacteria ooze out of cankers in the plant. Insects are attracted to it and spread it from plant to plant. Rain, wind and tools may also spread the bacteria.

Solution: During Spring and Summer, prune out infected branches 12-15 inches beyond any visible discoloration and destroy them. Spraying basic copper sulfate in early Spring will help prevent infection. Sterilize pruning shears with rubbing alcohol after each cut.

Japanese Beetle- Problem: The leaf tissue is chewed between the veins, giving the leaves a lacy appearance. If the plant is flowering, the flowers are also eaten. The entire plant may be defoliated. Metallic green and bronze winged beetles, 1/2 inch long, are feeding in clusters on the plant.

Analysis: The beetles feed on hundreds of different species of plants. The adult beetles are present from June to October. They feed only in the daytime and are most active on warm, sunny days. They lay eggs just under the soil surface in lawns. Grayish white grubs hatch and feed on grass roots. In the Spring, the grubs feed once again on grass roots. They soon pupate and re-emerge as adult beetles in late May or June.

Solution: Control the adult beetles with Isotox, Orthene, Liquid Sevin, or Malathion 50 in late May or June. Repeat the spray ten days later if damage continues. Also, Japanese Beetle traps (bags) can sometimes help if located properly in the yard.

**Japanese Beetles are very difficult to control. If you choose to use pesticides, be careful how much is applied. Sometimes living with the damage is better or choosing plants that are less susceptible to Beetles in yards where heavy infestations occur every year.*

Lichen- Problem: Brown, gray, green, or yellow crusty, soft, or leaflike growths develop on the trunks of trees.

Analysis: Lichens are a combination of green algae and fungi. Often mistaken for diseases, they do not harm the plant. No control is necessary.

Magnolia Scale- Problem: Twigs and stems are covered with powdery white or shiny brown crusty bumps or soft masses of purple insects. Leaves may be yellowing and smaller than normal. A shiny, sticky substance usually coats the leaves. A black sooty mold often grows on the sticky substance.

Analysis: In the Spring the scale inserts its mouth-parts and begins sucking the sap and nutrients from the bark tissue. They mature in August and lay eggs beneath the shells. In the fall, the young scales settle on the twigs to spend the winter.

Solution: Spray with Orthene or Sevin in September when the young are active. The following early Spring spray with a dormant oil to control over-wintering insects.

Pine Needle Scale- Problem: Needles are covered with clusters of somewhat flattened, white, scaly bumps. When heavily infested, the foliage may appear completely white.

Analysis: These scale insects infest spruce and pine trees and sometimes firs, hemlocks, and cedar. The insect lives and feeds similar to the Magnolia Scale.

Solution: Spray with Isotox in late Spring when the young are active.

Powdery Mildew- Problem: Leaves, flowers, and young stems are covered with a thin layer or irregular patches of a grayish white powdery material. Infected leaves may turn yellowish or reddish and drop. In late Fall, tiny black dots are scattered over the white patches like ground pepper.

Analysis: This disease attacks many different kinds of plants (lilacs, phlox, etc...). It's caused by several fungi that thrive in both humid and dry weather. The fungus is spread by wind to healthy plants. It saps the plant nutrients, causing discoloring and sometimes the death of the leaf.

Solution: Spray with fungicide containing chlorothalonil or benomyl. Powdery mildew is hard to control and very rarely kills the plant.

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Spider Mites- Problem: The needles are stripped yellow and dirty. Sometimes there is a silken webbing on the shoots. Needles may turn brown and fall off. Hot dry weather favors this problem. **Analysis:** Spider mites suck the sap from the underside of needles, causing the stripped appearance. They first appear in April or May and can rapidly build up to tremendous numbers. **Solution:** Control with Orthene, Isotox, or Malathion 50. Spray in early Spring to kill young mites. Repeat three or more times, seven to ten days apart, to kill young mites as they hatch from eggs.

Spruce Gall- Problem: The ends of branches develop green, pineapple-shaped galls in the Spring; in late Summer, they turn brown and dry. Growth continues beyond the galls, but the growth may be stunted. **Analysis:** The gall aphid infests Norway, White, Black and Red Spruce. When buds begin to grow in the Spring young aphids begin to feed on the developing needles. They suck the juices from the needles, inducing the formation of galls that enclose them. In mid to late Summer the galls turn brown and crack open. Aphids emerge and lay eggs near the tip of the needle. **Solution:** Spray with malathion in the Spring just before growth begins, and again in the Fall after the galls turn brown and crack open, around late September.
**Generally galls do not harm trees. Only spray where practical and when severe infestations occur.*

Stem Gall- Problem: Green or purplish sausage-shaped galls, 2.5" long, appear on the ends of side branches. The growth may be stunted. The galls turn brown and are very noticeable in late Summer. **Analysis:** The cooley spruce gall aphid infests Spruce (usually Blue) and Douglas Fir. The aphid sucks the juices from the needles, inducing the formation of galls that enclose them. In July, the insects emerge from the dried galls. Some aphids develop wings and migrate to other trees while others stay on the existing tree. **Solution:** Where practical, remove galls before they open in mid-Summer. Spray with Sevin in the Spring when the buds are elongated.
**Generally galls do not harm trees. Only spray where practical and when severe infestations occur.*

Tent Caterpillars- Problem: In the Spring or Summer, silk nests appear in the branch crotches or on the ends of branches. Leaves are chewed; branches or the entire tree may be defoliated. Groups of caterpillars are feeding in or around the nests. **Analysis:** These insects feed on many ornamental trees. On warm, sunny days, they emerge from the nests to devour the surrounding foliage. Damage is most severe in the late Summer. **Solution:** Spray with Isotox, Orthene, or Sevin. A good option to spraying is with a pair of rubber gloves, squeeze the nest to kill the caterpillars.

White Pine Weevil Damage- Problem: The main shoot at the top of the tree stops growing and turns yellow in mid-Summer. The shoot tip usually droops. In Fall and Winter the shoot appears brown and dry. **Analysis:** This weevil attacks the leaders of both pines and spruce. In early Spring the beetle feeds on the inner bark tissue at the top of the tree. The feeding cuts off the flow of water and nutrients through the stem, causing the shoot to die. The larvae of the beetle spends the Winter in the ground. **Solution:** Control adult with Lindane Borer & Leaf Miner Spray in late April when the buds begin to swell. It is usually impractical to spray large trees.

Winter Burn- Problem: Needles on conifers are reddish brown usually on the wind side of the tree. The symptoms may not appear until Spring. Most common on White Pine and Norway Spruce. **Analysis:** Winter burn occurs during warm, windy days in late Winter. The water, in the tree, cannot be replaced by the roots because the soil is frozen, resulting in needle desiccation. **Solution:** There is nothing that can be done except to plant susceptible species in sheltered locations. The trees don't die because only the old needles are affected and the buds on the stems will grow in the Spring and cover up the damage.