

Great Meadows Conservation Trust

Earth Day/Arbor Day Tree planting – 9:00 am to noon, Sat., April 23

Adopt a Tree! To sponsor a tree and/or volunteer to plant a tree:
contact Jim Woodworth: Info@gmct.org or 860-808-9968

Hackberry tree. 60 feet tall.

The fruit of the hackberry is popular with winter birds, especially the cedar waxwing, mockingbird and robin. The tree also attracts many butterfly species including American snout, hackberry, mourning cloak, and tawny emperor. (two x 3 gal-\$40 ea.)

Hazelnut shrub

The American Filbert is a multi-stemmed shrub with a rounded top and an open, often wide-spreading base. Because of its size, it adapts well to naturalizing and other non-formal areas. It bears annual, abundant crops of small, sweet tasting nuts. It will bear in 2-3 years after planting. We'll be planting these as transition from our mowed meadow to the tree line around our parking area. (1-gal-\$20; 3-gal. \$45)

Tupelo or Black gum tree

The Tupelo tree grows to 50 feet tall, 30 feet wide. The fruit of the black tupelo attracts many birds and wildlife. It also provides nutrition for bees in early to late spring. We'll be planting a couple of these near our beehive. (1-gal-\$38; 5-gal. \$55)

Tulip Tree or yellow poplar

The Tuliptree is one of the most attractive and tallest of eastern hardwoods. It is fast growing and may reach 300 years of age on deep, rich, well-drained soils of forest coves and lower mountain slopes. Yellow-poplar is also valued as a honey tree, a source of wildlife food, and a shade tree for large areas. (Jim's garden)

Paw Paw tree

The Paw Paw tree is a small understory tree found from New York to Florida and west to Texas, has a semi-tropical appearance and is known for its fruit, the largest berry (up to 5 inches long) produced by any tree native to the United States. "Way down yonder in the Pawpaw patch..." so goes the old folk song celebrating this beloved native plant, which has a long history in America. Pawpaw was valued in ancient times by Native Americans, and the delicious fruits later nourished European settlers and explorers like Lewis and Clark. Wildlife love pawpaws. The foliage feeds the young of the dazzling white, black, and red zebra swallowtail butterfly. We'll be planting some of these just over the bridge on the edge of the forest next to Beaver Brook. (2 x \$60 EZ start)

White pine

Eastern white pine seeds are favored by black bears, rabbits, red squirrels and many birds, especially red crossbills.. White pines provide nesting sites as well for many birds including woodpeckers, common grackles, mourning doves, chickadees and nuthatches, We'll be planting a couple of these near the highway to begin to for a screen. The planting holes for these will be dug by archeologists to see what we uncover near the outbuilding foundation. (.2x 1-gal-\$20ea.)

Highbush Blueberry

The shrub provides nutrition for bees in early summer. White-tailed deer and eastern cottontails eat the leaves and twigs of this shrub. It also produces one of the most important fruits for wild animals. Some animals that eat blueberries include: eastern bluebird, northern cardinal, gray catbird, wild turkey, northern mockingbird, brown thrasher, mourning dove, American robin, red fox, eastern cottontail, white-footed mouse, striped skunk and eastern chipmunk. (1-gal-\$25; 3-gal. \$54)