Important Dates

Orders Due
Friday, September 18, 2020

Pick up
Friday, September 25, 3:00 to 7:00 p.m.
Saturday, September 26, 8:00 to 11:00 a.m.

Pick up Location
4601 Paulson Rd., Caledonia IL 61011
See map on back page.

Payment
Pay by check or PayPal®

Sale coordinator and for questions
Brian Hale 815-289-2384
Moyogi2@gmail.com

Some quantities are limited so order early.
First ordered, first filled.

Native Plant Resources

Online

Illinois Wildflowers
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/index.htm

Lady Bird Johnson Wildlife Center website includes photos, descriptions and habitat.
www.wildflower.org

The Wild Plants of the Prairie State website includes approximately 600 species, with photos and information on distribution and habitat.
http://wwx.inhs.illinois.edu/data/plantdb

The University of Wisconsin website has nice pictures and information about the plants.
http://wisplants.uwsp.edu/VascularPlants.html

Possibility Place Nursery provides photos and more information about the plants.
http://www.possibilityplace.com/

In Print

Native Trees for North American Landscapes

Why Natives

Like native wildflowers, grasses and sedges, native trees and shrubs thrive without much human intervention. They provide habitat for birds, butterflies, pollinators and other wildlife. Trees clean the air we breathe, keep us cooler in the summer, and lessen the negative effects of heavy rainfalls. Additionally, native trees and shrubs add value to your property.

The plants offered in this brochure are native to Winnebago and its surrounding counties. Botanical and common names are listed with brief descriptions. We highly recommend that you choose plants that would best thrive in your soil, moisture and sunlight conditions.

All plants are offered in 5-gallon pots. If there is a plant you would like and it is not on the list, or you want a larger size, please contact the sale coordinator, Brian Hale, for availability.

Plant Health

We make every effort to ensure the plants you receive are healthy at the time of delivery. Wild Ones cannot guarantee plant materials after they leave our possession.

How to Choose Your Plants

In order for natives to survive without constant care and attention, it is important to match the plant requirements with the features of the location where you are planting them. Some species have very specific requirements, while others can adapt to a wider range of environments. Also the needs for water and light can interact.

The codes in this brochure list the best soil conditions and sun exposure for each species. See “Growing Conditions Guide” on page 5. For more information, enter the botanical name in your internet browser search engine. Researching more detailed information is highly recommended!

The online sites listed at the left offer photos and provide detailed information about native plants. The listed book is just one of many in the Wild Ones lending library that are available to members.

Wild Ones Mission

Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes promotes environmentally sound landscape practices to preserves biodiversity through the preservation, restorations and establishment of native plant communities. Wild Ones is a not-for-profit environmental education and advocacy organization.
**Asimina triloba**  
**Paw paw**  
**Light shade to partial sun**  
**Moist to mesic**  
**15-30’ h x 15-30’ w**  
A small tree that produces clusters of edible fruits that ripen in the fall. The fruit tastes like custard, banana, or papaya and is the only member of the custard apple family in Illinois, a tropical or subtropical species. It grows as far north as the town of Paw Paw, Illinois, in moist woods along streams in partial shade. If you have the right habitat, paw paw can be grown for its attractive flowers, foliage, and fruit. Wildlife tend to eat the fruit as soon as it ripens.

**Cornus alternifolia**  
**Pagoda dogwood**  
**Partial sun**  
**Moist, well drained**  
**25’ h x 20-32’ w**  
The pagoda dogwood likes a few hours of sun in the morning, protection from the west, and moist soil. It displays very beautiful horizontal branching and white flowers in the spring. Birds relish the blue-black fruit in August. Maroon-red fall color. Can be susceptible to fungus and scale.

**Crataegus mollis**  
**Downy hawthorn**  
**Full to partial sun**  
**Moist to mesic**  
**20-35’ h x 20-40’ w**  
An attractive small tree of open pastures and floodplain forests throughout the Midwest. Its fragrant soft white flowers in early spring attract bees, and the bright red berries in fall are a favorite of songbirds and other wildlife. The leaves are susceptible to cedar-apple rust. It prefers moist soils but not too wet, although it will tolerate drier conditions. Grows in full sun to part-shade. Its horizontal branching pattern invokes the prairie landscape of Illinois.

**Gymnocladus dioica**  
**Kentucky coffee tree**  
**Full sun to morning sun**  
**Mesic to dry-mesic soil**  
**60’ h x 50’ w**  
Moderate growing tree that is widely adaptable to our urban areas. It is a large tree that provides filtered shade. The scaly ridged bark and irregular coarse branching habit create a dramatic effect on the winter landscape. The fall color is a brief yellow. The species is dioecious, meaning you need a male and female to get seed pods. Bumblebees, butterflies, and the ruby throated hummingbird feed on the nectar, and some bees collect the pollen of the flowers.

**Pinus strobus**  
**White pine**  
**Full to partial sun**  
**Moist to dry-mesic**  
**50-80’ h x 20-40’ w**  
Our only native pine, once found growing on rocky bluffs and streams of the Rock River valley. Its long, soft, blue-green needles provide a beautiful backdrop for any yard, and its branches provide nesting sites for many songbirds, owls, and hawks. The trees can grow up to 80 feet tall and as wide as 40 feet, so be sure that you provide plenty of space away from houses and power lines. White pines are fairly easy to grow and prefer medium moisture in well-drained soil in full sun, but will tolerate some shade. It will not grow in heavy clay soils or in polluted urban environments.

**Platanus occidentalis**  
**Sycamore**  
**Full sun to morning sun**  
**Wet mesic to mesic soil**  
**75’ h x 50’ w**  
Magnificent white trunk and one of the fastest growing and largest trees east of the Mississippi River. The white and brown bark dominates the fall and winter landscape along streams. Loses leaves during a drought but will recover the following year. Anthracnose may kill young leaves in the spring, but new leaves will be produced. Some birds eat the seeds during the winter.

**Prunus americana**  
**American plum**  
**Full sun**  
**Mesic to dry mesic soil**  
**15’ h x 15’ w**  
Fast growing tree that will sucker freely to create thickets. American plum puts on a show in April-May with snow-white blooms. The fall color is maroon-red. An excellent plant for naturalizing. The highly edible fruit has a sweet flesh and sour skin that makes for excellent preserves. Bees, flies and other insects are attracted to the nectar of the flowers.

**Ptelea trifoliata**  
**Wafer ash**  
**Full sun**  
**Mesic to dry mesic soil**  
**10–15’ h x 10–15’ w**  
Wafer ash is a large, multi-stemmed shrub. It can grow on very tough sites, including sandy and gravelly soil, and tolerates up to half day of shade. The flower color is green/white and the fall color is yellow. The flowers attract small bees, wasps and flies. The leaves provide an important food source for the giant swallowtail butterfly caterpillars.

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Photo Courtesy James C. Baugh, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.

Photo Courtesy Peggy Romfh, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.

Photo Courtesy R. W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.

Photo Courtesy Ray Mathews, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.
Oaks

The oak has long signified strength and endurance. In Greek mythology, it was the tree of Zeus; in the Norse tradition, the favorite of Thor, the god of thunder. In the first century B.C., the Roman poet Virgil wrote of the oak: “Hence no winter storms, no blasts or rains uproot it; unmoved it abides, and many generations, many ages of men it outlives, letting them roll by while it endures.” From an article in the The Wall Street Journal called, The Wood-Wide Web.

Although some oaks will grow in part shade, most do better in full sun. Contrary to popular belief, growth rates for oaks can be 18 to 24 inches per year when watered and mulched. If you combine that with the fact that the red oak family tends to live 125 years or more and the white oak family as much as 150 years or more, you’re getting a lot of tree for the money.

Oaks support up to 517 species of moths and butterflies (lepidoptera). Not only do these species depend on oaks, but humans and wildlife have been eating the acorns of oaks for thousands of years.

**Quercus alba**  
**White oak**  
Full sun to part shade  
50 - 80’ h x 50 - 80’ w  
The white oak has the best fall color of the white oak group, with russet red leaves. In youth, the leaves tend to persist over the winter. As the tree ages, living up to 600 years, the leaves fall off in autumn. Grows in sand and clay but never in very wet sites. White oak is mildly shade-tolerant, needing only 3 to 4 hours of sun daily. Somewhat slower growing (18 inches per year) than others in the white oak family. White oak is the state tree.

Photo Courtesy Sally & Andy Wasowski, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.

**Quercus bicolor**  
**Swamp white oak**  
Full sun  
85’ h x 85’ w  
Swamp white oak has a symmetrical, rounded head throughout its life. Its leaves have silverly undersides, thus its name. This oak grows best in wet, flat woods where it can grow quite large. Drier soils can promote chlorosis and cause the tree to be susceptible to bullet gall, which is not damaging. Interesting bark adds to the winter landscape. Tolerates drought, salt, and soil compaction. The fall color is yellow to brown. This tree can live 300 to 350 years. Swamp white oak has a high wildlife value including for lepidoptera, which then attract birds. As with other oaks, the acorns are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals.

**Quercus ellipsoidalis**  
**Northern pin oak**  
Full sun  
40-75’ h x 40-75’ w  
Grows on dry, sandy soils with little organic matter, and is the most drought resistant of the black oaks. It occurs naturally in the sandy areas along the Sugar River. It has deep tap roots that help it survive prolonged dry periods. Its leaves have an outstanding fall color but do not persist through the winter like pin oaks. It is a good choice for dry soils.

**Quercus macrocarpa**  
**Bur oak**  
Full sun  
50 - 80’ h x 50 - 80’ w  
Bur oak is a massive, long-lived (400 years or more) tree that needs plenty of open space. It is a great plant for heavy soils and high pH, and is very drought tolerant. Bur oak is bimodal, meaning it grows in the uplands as well as the bottomlands. One of the fastest growing oaks, growing as much as 30 inches per year. Very asymmetrical in youth, but becomes more symmetrical as it matures. Although the fall color is a dull tan, mature bur oaks have spectacular branching that stands out against the winter sky. The acorns are low in tannins and potentially edible.

**Quercus muehlenbergii**  
**Chinquapin oak**  
Full sun  
50 - 80’ h x 50 - 60’ w  
Chinquapin is the most adaptable of the oaks and grows in most soil types, even shallow soil. Does well as a street tree because of its tolerance of high pH and drought resistance. Unusual leaves, and the fall color is a nice yellow to light orange. One of the faster growing oaks at an average of two feet per year. Numerous lepidoptera caterpillars feed on the leaves, as do a variety of insects and gall wasps. The small acorns are not messy and are sought out by wildlife.

**Quercus rubra**  
**Red oak**  
Full sun to part shade  
50’ h x 40’ w  
Red oak is one of the most shade tolerant of the oaks, making it a good choice to grow under existing trees. The trunk is very straight. Can be used as a street tree but it does much better in good garden soil and light shade. Very hardy for our climate. Fall color is an outstanding red. Red oak can live 250 to 500 years. In addition to numerous lepidoptera that feed on the leaves, the acorns are eaten by many mammals and some birds.

**Amorpha fruticosa**  
**Indigo bush**  
Full sun  
8’ h x 6’ w  
A native of marshes, wetlands and flood plains. The indigo flowers appear in June and are spectacular. The shrub tends to get leggy unless it is pruned to the ground every few years. Small to medium-sized bees pollinate the flowers as they seek nectar and pollen. The caterpillars of some skippers, moths and butterflies feed on the foliage. This shrub fixes nitrogen in the soil. It will do well in good garden soil in full sun. Yellow fall color.

Photo Courtesy R. W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.

**Ceanothus americanus**  
**New Jersey tea**  
Full sun to morning sun  
2’ h x 3’ w  
One of the few woody plants for prairie settings. Plant in masses for a beautiful display of sweet-smelling white flowers in early July. The fall color is yellow. Prefers well-drained dry soil in full sun and is tolerant of drought. Best to rabbit-proof until the plant becomes established. The nectar and pollen attract a wide variety of bees, wasps, flies and other insects.
**Cephalanthus occidentalis  Buttonbush**

Full sun  Wet to mesic soil
3 – 8’ h x 3 – 8’ w

A shrub of marshes, wetlands, and flood plains but will do well in good garden soil; however it does not tolerate dry soil. Easy to grow, even in shallow standing water. The showy flowers bloom in the summer. The nuts are eaten by many water birds. The fragrant flowers are a favorite of bees and butterflies, and occasionally the ruby-throated hummingbird. The leaves are glossy but do not have significant fall color. Buttonbush can be pruned back to nearly the ground in the spring to revitalize.

**Cornus racemosa  Gray Dogwood**

Full sun to part shade  Wet to dry soil
6 – 9’ h x 3 – 6’ w

The gray dogwood has white flowers in May that turn to white fruit on red panicles, which birds relish in the fall. It is a great plant to be massed in shrub borders. It easily suckers and forms nice thickets for animal habitat. The nectar and pollen of the flowers attract a wide variety of insects including bees, flies and butterflies. Fall color is maroon-red which lasts for two weeks.

**Corylus Americana  American filbert (hazlenut)**

Full sun to morning sun  Mesic to dry mesic soil
8’ h x 8’ w

A large and full shrub of the prairie and savanna that maintains a semi-formal shape. Filbert likes at least a half day of sun and good garden soil. Excellent red, yellow, and orange fall color. A variety of birds and several small mammals feed on the nuts and catkins. The nut is edible if you can beat the squirrels to them!

**Dierella lonicera  Northern bush honeysuckle**

Full to partial sun  Moist, well-drained
3-5’ h x 3-5’ w

Grows commonly in the north woods of the Great Lakes region. It is low growing and spreads by underground runners to form thickets. It has attractive yellow, honeysuckle-shaped flowers in the spring that attract bees and butterflies. In the fall the dense dark green foliage turns yellow-orange, then purple. The fruit capsules are eaten by many songbirds. It prefers light shade and moist soil but can tolerate dry, rocky conditions.

**Hydrangea arborescens  Smooth hydrangea**

Dappled sunlight/late shade  Consistently damp
3-5’ h x 3-5’ w

One of the best shade tolerant plants, typically found in open woods, shaded wetlands, and along woodland streams. Its white corymbs bloom in June and July. Can form colonies, but not aggressively. The flowers make great dried arrangements.

Photo Courtesy Stephanie Brundage, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

**Hypericum prolificum  Shrubby St. John’s wort**

Full to partial sun  Moist to dry-mesic
2-4’ h x 2-4’ w

This is a small shrub that prefers full sun. Yellow flowers bloom in July and August. A great shrub to plant in front of taller shrubs or trees. Seems to grow well in regular garden soils. It has been suggested that St. John’s Wort can be used as an herbal remedy for depression.

Photo Courtesy Stephanie Brundage, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

**Lindera benzoin  Spicebush**

Dappled sunlight to med. shade  Moist to mesic
6-12’ h x 6-12’ w

Another very shade tolerant shrub found in mesic woods. The small yellow flower blooms in early April before the plant leaves out. Leaf and stem have a very aromatic lemon fragrance when crushed. Fall color is an unbelievable yellow. Fruit is 1/2 inch long and is a beautiful scarlet in the fall. The pioneers used the fruit as a spice, hence its name.

Photo Courtesy Julie Makin, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

**Lonicera prolifera  Grape honeysuckle**

Full to partial sun  Mesic
15’ long

Grape honeysuckle is primarily grown for its highly ornamental fruit. It features an abundance of magnificent red berries from early to mid summer. It has subtle yellow trumpet-shaped flowers with purple streaks along the branches in mid spring. Features green foliage with silver undersides throughout the season. The oval leaves do not develop any appreciable fall color.

**Physocarpus opulifolius  Ninebark**

Full sun to part shade  Moist mesic to dry mesic soil
8’ h x 8’ w

Very durable large shrub for borders in sun to shade. It’s the bark and seed display that make this plant stand out. Ninebark blooms pink to white in June in umbel-like clusters. Exfoliating bark exposes a cinnamon brown inner bark. The flowers provide nectar and pollen to a wide variety of insects.

**Ribes americanum  Wild black currant**

Partial sun  Consistently moist
3-5’ h x 3-5’ w

This shrub grows to 3 feet and does well in dry shade, like that under older oaks. The fruit is edible to the point of desire for animals and people when it ripens in July. In the fall, the leaves turn a very nice red and orange, but plants in full sun shift fall color into deeper purple that can border on black.

Photo Courtesy R.W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

**Sambucus canadensis  Elderberry**

Full sun to part shade  Moist mesic to mesic soil
4 – 12’ h x 8’ w

Elderberry is tough, beautiful when in bloom, easily maintained and fast growing. A great plant for shrub borders that have half-day sun. The flowers provide pollen for a variety of insects including bees, flies and beetles. The purple-black fruit from August to September is relished by birds and humans. If the plant gets too large for an area, it may be cut to the ground in March and still flower the same year.
Want Something Else?

Don’t see what you want? Want a larger size? We gladly accept orders for other plants that our vendor, Possibility Place Nursery, offers. Browse their website at http://www.possibilityplace.com/ and tell our sale coordinator what you want and we will try to get it.

Notes:

About Rock River Valley Chapter

Wild Ones is a national not-for-profit organization with local chapters that teaches about the many benefits of growing native plants in people’s yards. To keep on top of events and news in the native plant world, members receive the Wild Ones Journal, a bimonthly national magazine, as well as our local newsletter. New memberships also includes the New Member Wild Ones Handbook, a great resource for native gardeners. Household membership is just $40 a year, all tax deductible.

The Rock River Valley Chapter is the largest and one of most active chapters, with over 220 memberships. We have expert speakers give presentations, which are free and open to the public, as well as special programming, events and services for members only. For more information about joining, contact our membership chair at worrvmembership@gmail.com. You can also visit our chapter website at www.WildOnesRRVC.org.

Snap the QR code with your smart phone to go to the chapter’s website to find out about meetings and events, read newsletters, and find links to informative references.

Native Plant Sales – An Important Part of Our Wild Ones Mission

The Wild Ones Rock River Valley Chapter holds two plant sales each year: Native Plant Sale and Tree and Shrub Sale. These sales make available a great selection of native plants that are seldom found locally. The proceeds fund educational activities including the excellent programs at the monthly meetings. Please visit the website www.WildOnesRRVC.org to learn more about Wild Ones and the meetings to which the public is cordially invited. Also information can be found about the plant sales.

Growing Conditions Guide

Use the following to help you decide if the plants match the conditions where you will plant your new natives.

Range of Soil Moisture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>Soggy or marshy most of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet mesic</td>
<td>Medium moist to soggy most of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesic</td>
<td>Medium moist, typical garden soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry mesic</td>
<td>Medium dry. Well drained but retains some moisture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Excessively drained. Usually sandy or gravely soil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Range of Sun Exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Six hours or more of unfiltered sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part shade</td>
<td>Some direct sun – less intense early morning or late afternoon sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>Varies from light shade to dense shade with little or no direct sun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next Year’s Sales

Native Plants Sale: April – May

Native Tree and Shrub Sale: Aug. – Sept.

For more information, go to: www.WildOnesRRVC.org

Credits

All photos in this brochure are used by permission and provided by Possibility Place, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center and Tim Lewis unless otherwise noted.

Some descriptions are used by permission and are courtesy of Possibility Place Nursery. Layout and design by Tim Lewis; updated by Pambi Camacho.

© Copyright 2020 Wild Ones, Native Plants, Natural Landscapes.
2020 Wild Ones Native Tree and Shrub Sale

- Special orders welcomed
- Affordable prices
- Supports and draws wildlife to your yard
- Increases your property value
- Supports Wild Ones mission

Tree and Shrub Pickup Location

Please note that the pick up location may not show up on your map or GPS device because the road leading to it is too new. Refer to the following map and notice that Paladin Parkway, going north from E. Riverside Blvd., becomes Paulson Rd.
# 2020 Native Tree and Shrub Sale Order Form

## Important Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orders Due</th>
<th>Friday, September 18, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pick up Dates       | Friday, September 25, 3:00 to 7:00 p.m.  
                      | Saturday, September 26, 8:00 to 11:00 a.m. |
| Pickup Location     | Paulson Farm  
                      | 4601 Paulson Rd.  
                      | Caledonia IL 61011  
                      | See map on the back page. |
| Sale coordinator    | Brian Hale  
                      | 815-289-2384  
                      | Moyogi2@gmail.com |

## Quick Survey

Check one.

- [ ] I am a member
- [ ] I am joining now
- [ ] I am not a Wild Ones member

For non-members, how did you hear about this sale? Check all that apply.

- [ ] Word of mouth
- [ ] Email from Wild Ones
- [ ] Wild Ones booth at: [ ] Other:
- [ ] Newspaper

## Your Information

Please Print Clearly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State, Zip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- [ ] Check the box if you are not a member and have not received our chapter newsletter in the past two years and would like three complimentary issues. Electronic versions will be sent.
- [ ] Check the box if you are not a member and would like to receive information about our other native plant sale. Electronic versions will be sent unless otherwise requested.
- [ ] Check the box if you would like to receive information about Wild Ones membership.

## Method of Payment

- [ ] Check enclosed, payable to Wild Ones - Rock River Valley  
  c/o Brian Hale  
  1340 Bailey Road  
  Sycamore, IL 60178-3062
- [ ] Send me a PayPal® invoice by email (3% transaction fee will be added).  
  I will use my own credit card.

Continue on next page.
# Order Form

All plants are in 5-gallon pots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## Trees

| 1.  | Asimina triloba – Paw paw | $40 |
| 2.  | Crataegus mollis – Downy hawthorn | $40 |
| 3.  | Gymnocladus dioica - Kentucky coffee tree | $40 |
| 4.  | Plantanus occidentalis - Sycamore | $40 |
| 5.  | Cornus alternifolia – Pagoda dogwood | $40 |
| 6.  | Pinus strobus – White pine | $40 |
| 7.  | Prunus americana - American plum | $40 |
| 8.  | Ptelea trifoliata - Wafer ash | $40 |
| 9.  | Quercus alba - White oak | $40 |
| 10. | Quercus bicolor - Swamp White oak | $40 |
| 11. | Quercus ellipsoidalis – Northern pin oak | $40 |
| 12. | Quercus macrocarpa - Bur oak | $40 |
| 13. | Quercus muehlenbergii - Chinquapin oak | $40 |
| 14. | Quercus rubra - Red oak | $40 |

## Shrubs

| 12. | Amorpha fruticosa - Indigo bush | $35 |
| 13. | Ceanothus americanus - New Jersey tea | $35 |
| 14. | Cephalanthus occidentalis - Buttonbush | $35 |
| 15. | Cornus racemosa - Grey dogwood | $35 |
| 16. | Corylus americana - American filbert | $35 |
| 17. | Diervilla lonicera – Northern bush honeysuckle | $35 |
| 18. | Hydrangea arborescens – Smooth hydrangea | $35 |
| 19. | Hypericum prolificum – Shrubby St. John’s wort | $35 |
| 20. | Lindera benzoin – Spicebush | $35 |
| 21. | Lonicera prolifera – Grape honeysuckle | $35 |
| 22. | Physocarpus opulifolius - Ninebark | $35 |
| 23. | Ribes americanum – Wild black currant | $35 |
| 24. | Sambucus canadensis - Elderberry | $35 |

## Special Order Plants

Enter your special order plants here, including size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Total Cost of All Plants $900

Thank you for your order. We highly recommend making a copy of this form for your records.