Services

Planting:
Interval Conservation Nursery (ICN) provides comprehensive planting services for restoration and conservation projects. Our planting techniques ensure quality work with a high survival rate. A skilled crew can plant upwards of 200-300 trees per day with great results and minimal disturbance to the landscape. Base pay cost per day for a five person crew - $1200.

Stewarding:
ICN can also provide a trained crew and technical equipment for land stewarding services. This includes both maintenance at planting projects and invasive species removal to ensure higher overall success rate. Cost per day for a five person crew ranges from $1000-1200. See page 22 for more information on our stewarding services.

Sourcing:
ICN has the ability to help you out with your plant needs. We offer native trees and shrubs from our own stock as well as sourcing from additional nurseries to supplement your planting project needs. This includes sourcing plants: please contact the Nursery Manager for more information.

ICN grows a variety of more than 30 native woody plant species. Availability can be found on our website or by emailing ICNsales@intervale.org.

Storage & Packaging:
Cold storage during the busy planting months is vital for barenroot plants' survival. ICN has a new controlled storage facility that keeps the plants at a constant temperature and is monitored regularly. ICN packs all barenroot material in heavy contractor bags with moist sawdust.

Delivery:
ICN can deliver trees throughout the state. ICN has the ability to deliver more than 1000 plants at a time and most often, on the day of the project. Cost based on distance traveled.

Contract growing:
If there are project needs that are a year or two out, ICN can grow the plants in containers or in the production field, until they are needed. ICN can grow any native species with quality care and fair prices. Contact the Nursery Manager for more information.

Pricing

Barenroot Deciduous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1’-2’</td>
<td>$2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2’-3’</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3’-4’</td>
<td>$4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4’-5’</td>
<td>$5.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5’+</td>
<td>$5.95</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Barenroot Evergreen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Includes: N. White Cedar, E. White Pine, and Rakeam Fir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1’-2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2’-3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3’-4’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Container

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trees, shrubs, and perennial pollinators are available in 1-gallon pots.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-gallon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treescape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large versions of tubestock that are well rooted and can be planted throughout the growing season.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1’-3’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tubestock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rooted plant material grown in elongated cylinders and can be sold individually or in trays of 38. It's somewhat sensitive to frost and should not be planted until May. They can be planted all season if late fall. Species available are: black willow, shub willow, meadow dogwood, and silky dogwood.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12’-15’ tubing (25x10”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray of 38 tubings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perennials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>native grasses and flowering perennials that are beneficial for planting in wetlands, retention ponds, storm water runoff sites, and floodplains. See page 18 to learn more.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray of 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gallon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioengineering Material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>native willow and dogwood live stakes and fascines used in large scale streambank restoration projects. See page 20 and 21 to learn more.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestake, 1’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fascine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Streambank Vegetation Zones

This diagram depicts zones of vegetation types along the transition from edges of lakes or rivers to uplands. The following list provides generalized species recommendations for the state of Vermont. Many of these species can be found in more than one zone. Decisions regarding species selection should be determined by conditions specific to the planting site.

ZONE 1
Open Water
- Sagittaria latifolia
- Butomus umbellatus
- Phragmites australis
- Sparganium angustifolium
- Eleocharis obtusa
- Typha domingensis
- Scorpiurus aquaticus
- Nuphar lutea
- Nymphaea odorata

ZONE 2
Emergent Shallow Water Bench
- Alisma plantago-aquatica
- Chara vulgaris
- Myriophyllum verticillatum
- Potamogeton crispus
- Potamogeton pectinatus
- Peltiphyllum hendersonii
- Cardiochalyx bituminosus
- Eriocaulon asperum
- Trapa natans
- Nymphaea odorata

ZONE 3
Shoreline Fringe
- American Horsetail
- Phragmites australis
- Salix nigra
- Black Willow
- Salix discolor
- Black Alder
- Alnus glutinosa
- Butternut
- Juglans cinerea
- White Snakeroot
- Eupatorium rugosum
- Chokecherry
- Prunus virginiana
- Eastern Redcedar
- Juniperus virginiana
- Eastern Red Oak
- Quercus rubra
- White Oak
- Quercus alba
- Swamp White Oak
- Quercus bicolor

ZONE 4
Riparian Fringe
- American Bittersweet
- Smilax rotundifolia
- Arkansas Buckeye
- Aesculus californica
- Box Elder
- Acer negundo
- Common Eastern Red Oak
- Quercus rubra
- Swamp White Oak
- Quercus bicolor
- American Elm
- Ulmus americana
- American Holly
- Ilex opaca
- Black Oak
- Quercus alba
- Eastern Redcedar
- Juniperus virginiana
- Eastern White Cedar
- Thuja occidentalis
- White cedar
- Thuja occidentalis
- Red Maple
- Acer rubrum
- Red Oak
- Quercus rubra
- Red Alder
- Alnus rubra
- Swamp White Oak
- Quercus bicolor

ZONE 5
Floodplain Terrace
- American Basswood
- Tilia americana
- American Elm
- Ulmus americana
- American Hornbeam
- Carpinus caroliniana
- Box Elder
- Acer negundo
- Common Eastern Red Oak
- Quercus rubra
- Swamp White Oak
- Quercus bicolor
- Butternut
- Juglans cinerea
- Carolina Cherry
- Prunus virginiana
- Chokecherry
- Prunus virginiana
- Eastern Cottonwood
- Populus deltoides
- Grey Birch
- Betula populifolia
- Hackberry
- Celtis occidentalis
- Hemlock
- Tsuga canadensis
- Nannyberry
- Viburnum lentago
- Northern Alder
- Alnus rubra
- Northern Appalachian Mountain Beech
- Fagus grandifolia
- Northern White Cedar
- Thuja occidentalis
- Quaking Aspen
- Populus tremuloides
- Red Maple
- Acer rubrum
- Red Oak
- Quercus rubra
- Red Alder
- Alnus rubra
- Swamp White Oak
- Quercus bicolor

ZONE 6
Upland Buffer/Benches
- American Basswood
- Tilia americana
- American Hornbeam
- Carpinus caroliniana
- Black Cherry
- Prunus serotina
- Butternut
- Juglans cinerea
- Chokecherry
- Prunus virginiana
- Serviceberry
- Amelanchier sp.
- Grey Birch
- Betula populifolia
- Hemlock
- Tsuga canadensis
- Paper Birch
- Betula papyracea
- Red Maple
- Acer rubrum
- Red Oak
- Quercus rubra
- Swamp White Oak
- Quercus bicolor
- Yellow Birch
- Betula alleghaniensis
OBLIGATE WETLAND (OBL): occur almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.

FACULTATIVE WETLAND (FACW): usually occur in wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%) but occasionally found in non-wetlands.

BLACK WILLOW - Salix nigra
Black Willow is a small to medium-sized tree, about 14 inches in diameter with a broad, irregular crown and a superficial root system. Black willow is adapted wherever ample soil moisture is found.
Height: 30-60
Lifespan: 40 - 100 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: OBL

ELDERBERRY - Sambucus canadensis
This deciduous shrub grows in open woods, along streams and on the borders of swamps. It is a rapid growing shrub that produces large clusters of purplish-black fruit. Elderberry can reproduce by seed or vegetatively by rhizomes. This shrub prefers rich moist soils, tolerates seasonal inundation, and is adaptable to a wide spectrum of pH levels. The fruits are eaten by dozens of bird species, including pheasant, mourning dove, and wild turkey.
Height: 6-12
Lifespan: 10-20 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: FACW

GREEN ASH - Fraxinus pennsylvanica
This tree is adaptable, grows quickly and tolerates drought, wind, salt and flooding. It is found in a variety of locations, but is commonly associated with riparian forests and swamps. Susceptible to Emerald Ash Borer, an invasive beetle recently discovered in Vermont.
Height: 60-100
Lifespan: 120 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: FACW

BUTTONBUSH - Cephalanthus occidentalis
A rounded shrub best reserved for wet areas including swamps, shoreline and slow-moving creeks. Establishes easily and spreads quickly.
Height: 6-8
Lifespan: 10 - 20 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: FACW
HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY - Viburnum trilobum
This medium to large shrub is commonly found in streambanks, slopes, cool woods, and moist habitats. Produces edible red berries that are a valuable wildlife food source.
Height: 5-30
Lifespan: 10-20 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wildland Indicator Status: FACW

NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR - Thuja occidentalis
This small conifer grows best on calcium-rich soils. It prefers rich, moist sites. It often reproduces vegetatively. Deer often browse in winter.
Height: 10-60
Lifespan: 500 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wildland Indicator Status: FACW

RED OSIER DOGWOOD - Cornus sericea
SKYTOP DOGWOOD - Cornus amomum
Both deciduous shrubs found on lakes and stream edges, wet meadows, swamps and on the edges of farm fields. Dogwoods are found on variable soil types but usually prefer moist sites and tolerate seasonal inundation. Purple berries provide a valuable food source for songbirds and mammals. Roots establish and grow rapidly.
Height: 5-10
Lifespan: 10-15 years
Shade Tolerance: Tolerant
Wildland Indicator Status: FACW

SHRUB WILLOW - Salix spp.
These are excellent plants for streambank revegetation and stabilization. They propagate readily from cuttings, are fast growing, and hardy. The shrub willows hybridize freely and can be very difficult to identify, particularly in the winter. Our plants include a mix of S. eriocephala, S. lucida, S. sericea or S. discolor. Willows are tolerant of flooding and are common on alluvial soils.
Height: 10-12
Lifespan: 10-30 years
Shade Tolerance: Intolerant
Wildland Indicator Status: FACW

SILVER MAPLE - Acer saccharinum
This classic floodplain species is found along many of Vermont’s major rivers. It tolerates regular inundation and is found on a range of soil conditions, but is commonly found on well-drained alluvial soils. It has a shallow, wide-spreading root system and a broad canopy, which creates a significant amount of in-stream shade. Produces abundant seed, providing a valuable food source for birds and small mammals.
Height: 60-100
Lifespan: 80 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wildland Indicator Status: FACW

SPECKLED ALDER - Alnus rugosa
This shrub often forms dense thickets and is found growing in swamps along streams and at the edges of lakes in mucky soils, sandy loams and alluvial soils. It is a rapidly growing species that will reproduce through seed or vegetatively by rhizomes.
Height: 6-8
Lifespan: 60-100 years
Shade Tolerance: Tolerant
Wildland Indicator Status: FACW

SWAMP WHITEOAK - Quercus bicolor
This long-lived oak can be found in valleys and bottomlands. It prefers moist soil conditions but can tolerate periods of drought. It has a moderate to rapid growth rate. Provides an excellent food source for waterfowl, songbirds, shorebirds, game birds, and small mammals.
Height: 60-280
Lifespan: 300-500 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wildland Indicator Status: FACW

SYCAMORE - Platanus occidentalis
This large deciduous tree is a major pioneer species in floodplains of rivers and can tolerate occasional flooding. It is often an early colonizer of disturbed sites and grows quickly.
Height: 75-100
Lifespan: 200-300 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wildland Indicator Status: FACW
LOW-LAND TREES

AMERICAN ELM - Ulmus americana
Grows in bottomlands, floodplains, flats, and protected slopes. Adapts to a wide variety of soil types, from acidic to mildly alkaline. Moderately fast-growing. Seeds are an important food source for grouse, partridge, and Northern Bobwhite as well as mice and squirrels. Susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease.
Height: 50 - 80' 
Lifespan: Over 100 years. If not infected with Dutch elm disease
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

BALSAM FIR - Abies balsamea
This is one of the more important conifers in the Northern United States. Small to medium-sized tree used primarily for pulp or construction. Wildlife rely extensively on this tree for food and shelter. It has the ability to grow on a wide range of soil types.
Height: 40 - 60' 
Lifespan: 100 - 200 years
Shade Tolerance: Tolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

BALSAM POPLAR - Populus balsamifera
Balsam poplar grows on upland and floodplain sites. It sometimes can be established shortly after formation of a sand or gravel bar. It is a hardy, fast-growing tree which is generally short-lived.
Height: 75 - 100' 
Lifespan: 100 - 200 years
Shade Tolerance: Tolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

BASSWOOD - Tilia americana
A fast-growing, moderately long-lived tree found in moist, well-drained sites. Heart-shaped leaves and fragrant cream-colored flowers provide shade and food for pollinators.
Height: 60 - 80' 
Lifespan: 100 years
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

FACULTATIVE (FAC):
equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated probability 34% - 66%)

BOXELEB - Acer negundo
A small, usually fast-growing and fairly short-lived tree that grows up to 55-65 feet tall. It often has several branches and can form impenetrable thickets. Commonly found along rivers, banks and farm fields.
Height: 55-65'  
Lifespan: 60-100 years  
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate  
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

CHOKEBERRY - Aronia melanocarpa
Chokeberry is a deciduous shrub with fine-toothed leaves and dark purple berries. It is native to the Northeastern U.S. White flowers in the spring serve as a food source for pollinators. This shrub will grow in well-drained sites with ample sunlight. It can be found in mowed woodlots, but it also occurs in drier thickets or clearings on bluffs or cliffs.
Height: 3-5'  
Lifespan: 25-40 years  
Shade Tolerance: moderately tolerant  
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

EASTERN COTTONWOOD - Populus deltoids
Commonly found along the floodplains of Vermont's major rivers, this is a rapid-growing, early successional species that begins to produce seed in its 5th-10th growing season. It produces an abundance of white cottony seed in the springtime that is easily transported by wind. Found on sandy loam and is tolerant of flooding. Buds and cattails are a preferred food of Ruffed Grouse.
Height: 175-300'  
Lifespan: 50-70 years  
Shade Tolerance: intolerant  
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

GREY BIRCH - Betula populifolia
This small tree often has multiple stems, generally with chalky-white, peeling bark. The seeds and buds are eaten by birds and small mammals. Capable of establishing itself quickly in poor soils, it is so flexible that upper branches may reach the ground without breaking when weighted with snow.
Height: 20-30'  
Lifespan: 80-150 years  
Shade Tolerance: intolerant  
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

NANNYBERRY - Viburnum lentago
Often found in wooded swamps, shrub swamps, and on edges of marshes, this species forms a large thicket or colony as it ages. Nannyberry has a rapid growth rate. Produces white flowers June-July and purple-black berries consumed by wildlife throughout the fall.
Height: 10-20'  
Lifespan: 5-20 years  
Shade Tolerance: tolerant  
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

NORTHERN ARROWWOOD - Viburnum dentatum
 Generally found in moist, rich soils, and tolerates seasonal inundation. These shrubs provide excellent fruit for birds and small mammals.
Height: 5-12'  
Lifespan: 5-20 years  
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate  
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

RED MAPLE - Acer rubrum
This is an adaptable species found in a variety of forest community types, including forested wetlands. Red maple has a moderate to rapid growth rate. It grows in a range of soil types, though it prefers wet or moist soils of stream banks, valleys, swamps and uplands.
Height: 75-100'  
Lifespan: 100 years  
Shade Tolerance: intolerant  
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC

TAMARACK - Larix laricina
Also known as the American Larch, this deciduous conifer is an important timber tree. It prefers cool, wet, poorly drained sites, such as swamps and stream edges.
Height: 80-200'  
Lifespan: 180 years  
Shade Tolerance: tolerant  
Wetland Indicator Status: FAC/W
UPLAND TREES

BITTERNUT OR SWAMP HICKORY - Carya cordiformis
Found in swamps and areas subject to flooding, as well as bottomlands. Adaptable to a wide variety of soils. Nuts are dispersed by water, general flooding, and squirrels. Grows up to 115 feet.
Height: 75-115'
Lifespan: 300 years
Shade Tolerance: Intolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

BLACK WALNUT - Juglans nigra
Grows on deep, rich, moist soils in bottomlands and floodplains. Often found in mixed hardwood stands. Fast-growing. Large green nuts are an important food source for squirrels.
Height: 50-75'
Lifespan: 80 years
Shade Tolerance: Intolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

BUR OAK - Quercus macrocarpa
Easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soils in full sun. Prefers moist well-drained loams, but adapts to a wide range of soil conditions. Good drought tolerance. May take up to 35 years for this tree to bear a first crop of acorns.
Height: 30' to 60'
Lifespan: 150 years
Shade Tolerance: Intolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

BUTTERNUT - Juglans cinerea
This species is found on mild, well-drained sites. Nuts are eaten by animals and people alike. Susceptible to butternut canker, the tree is in decline in Vermont.
Height: 40-90'
Lifespan: 70 years
Shade Tolerance: Intolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

FACULTATIVE UPLAND (FACU): usually occur in non-wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in wetlands (estimated probability 1%-33%).
CHOKECHERRY - Prunus virginiana
Commonly found along hedgerows, this species prefers rich, relatively moist soils but can also be found in poor and drier sites. Birds and small mammals eat the fruit and seeds.
Height: 3-25
Lifespan: 40-60 years
Shade Tolerance: tolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

HACKBERRY - Celtis occidentalis
Typically a bottomland tree, this species will also grow on limestone outcrops or soils. It bears good seed crops in most years, and birds and small mammals disseminate seed. Hackberry is drought-resistant and can tolerate some flooding.
Height: 30-80
Lifespan: 150 years
Shade Tolerance: intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

NORTHERN RED OAK - Quercus rubra
This species is found along riparian corridors associated with upland species and well-drained soils. It is often found on higher ground but can tolerate some flooding. It is a rapidly growing species that may begin to bear seed in its 25th growing season.
Height: 30-80
Lifespan: up to 500 years
Shade Tolerance: intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

PAPER BIRCH - Betula papyrifera
This medium-sized deciduous tree has bright white bark that flakes in horizontal strips. A pioneer species, it prefers highly nutrient-rich, well-drained soils and sun, and can be found in young forests over a wide range.
Height: 70-90
Lifespan: 140 years
Shade Tolerance: intolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

QUAKING ASPEN - Populus tremuloides
Of all the tree species in North America, quaking aspen has the widest distribution. These rapidly growing trees enjoy rich, porous soil. The leaves flutter in the slightest breeze; hence, the name Quaking Aspen.
Height: 40-50
Lifespan: 80-100 years
Shade Tolerance: intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU - Upland tree

WHITE OAK - Quercus alba
Best grown in rich, moist, acidic, well-drained soils in full sun. Adapts to a wide variety of soil conditions with good drought tolerance.
Height: 50 to 80
Lifespan: 150 years
Shade Tolerance: tolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

WHITE PINE - Pinus strobus
White Pines grow best in well-drained soil, and is a fast-growing, long-lived tree. An important food source for old-growth, spruce and many other birds. Beavers, porcupines and hares feed on the bark and twigs, while grey squirrels, chipmunks and mice eat the seeds. During heavy snows, deer use White Pine stands as yarding area.
Height: 50-80
Lifespan: 400 years
Shade Tolerance: intermediate
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

WHITE SPRUCE - Picea glauca
Found on moist sites and cooler climates in Northern New England, White Spruce is a highly adaptable tree found from coast to coast.
Height: 30-80
Lifespan: 200 years
Shade Tolerance: tolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU

YELLOW BIRCH - Betula alleghaniensis
This tall tree prefers moist, cool forests but grows over a large, diverse area. It is characterized by the wintergreen aroma of its broken twigs and is the most shade-tolerant birch.
Height: 70-90
Lifespan: 150 years
Shade Tolerance: tolerant
Wetland Indicator Status: FACU
CANADA BLUEJOINT - Calamagrostis canadensis
Bluejoint is common from low to mid-elevation across most of Canada and the United States. It can be found in a variety of environments including meadows, open woods, wet swamps, marshes, ditches, and along riverbanks.
Height: 4-5’
Life span: perennial
Shade tolerance: low
Wildland indicator status: OGT.

COMMON BONESET - Eupatorium perfoliatum
Common Boneset is found throughout the eastern part of North America. Plants are found on stream and river banks, alluvial woods, and edges of swamps. This species is generally found in wetlands. Flowers attract butterflies, native bees, pollinating flies, wasps and beetles.
Height: 4-6’
Life span: perennial
Shade tolerance: low
Wildland indicator status: FACW.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN - Rudbeckia hirta
Black-eyed Susan is a biennial wildflower. It propogates by seed, and may perpetuate itself indefinitely. It will do well in full sun or part shade. Black-eyed Susan is widely used in conservation plantings for erosion control and for the benefit of wildlife.
Height: 2-3’
Life span: biennial
Shade tolerance: low
Wildland indicator status: FACU.

FLAT TOP WHITE ASTER - Deiopsis amabilis
Flat top white aster is found throughout the eastern United States except for the southeast US. The plants thrive in sites such as meadows, open woods, thickets, streambanks and wetlands.
Height: 3-5’
Life span: perennial
Shade tolerance: intermediate
Wildland indicator status: FACW.

POWELL MEADOWGRASS - Poa palustris
Native to North America this perennial grass is fast to establish. It is found in wetlands and along streambanks.
Height: 2-4’
Life span: perennial
Shade tolerance: intermediate
Wildland indicator status: FACW.

LITTLE BLUESTEM - Schizachyrium scoparium
Little blue stem is a tufted warm-season perennial grass broadly distributed and native to the United States and lower provinces of Canada. It will grow on a wide variety of soils, but is very well adapted to well-drained, medium to dry infertile soils. It can withstand some shading.
Height: 2-3’
Life span: perennial
Shade tolerance: intermediate
Wildland indicator status: FACJ.

NEW ENGLAND ASTER - Symphyotrichum novae-angliae
New England Aster is found throughout most of the United States. This perennial herb can be found in moist prairies and meadows, riverbanks, meadows and other disturbed areas. The flowers supply valuable late season nectar for migrating Monarch butterflies.
Height: 3-6’
Life span: perennial
Shade tolerance: intermediate
Wildland indicator status: FACW.

POVERTY OAT GRASS - Dactylinis glabella
Poverty oat grass is found throughout Canada and the United States. This cool-season grass prefers light, well-drained soil in full or partial sun. The grass is considered to be a pioneer species after site disturbance.
Height: 1-2’
Life span: perennial
Shade tolerance: low
Wildland indicator status: N/A.

UPLAND BENTGRASS - Agrostis stolonifera
Upland Bentgrass reaches a height of 3.5 feet at maturity. This perennial grass can adapt to a wide variety of growing conditions, but it prefers moist sites in partial shade. This is a valuable grass for the woodland and edge, shaded border, or along shaded waterways.
Height: 3-5’
Life span: perennial
Shade tolerance: intermediate
Wildland indicator status: FACJ.
Live staking is a simple technique that installs a dormant cutting directly into the ground. This technique is often utilized where single stem planting will provide adequate plant cover and slope stability. Live staking is often combined with other revegetation techniques.

Available live stake species: Shrub Willow, Red Osier Dogwood and Silky Dogwood. 2' length: $2.75 each.

**FASCINES**

Fascines are dormant branches bound together to create a log-like structure that is approximately 10' in length. Fascines will root, grow, and provide plant cover quickly. Fascines are often used to researse and stabilize slopes and break up slope length.

Available fascine species: Shrub Willow & Dogwood. 1 linear ft. $3.60 totaling $42 per fascine bundle.

**Example 1.**
- Trench is filled with soil until bundle is partially covered

**Example 2.**
- River bank behind bundle needs to be protected

**Live Staking**

- Cutting
- Prepare planting hole with shove
- Create a small depression to collect water
- Stake must be tied around live stake to avoid air pockets and drying out
- Thin if more than 3 buds are above ground
Invasive Management Services

ICN provides consultation and removal services for dealing with invasive plants. Our skilled and knowledgeable crew uses mechanical methods to remove invasive species such as, Japanese knotweed, common and glossy buckthorn, Japanese bitterroot, multifloral rose, honeysuckle, and Japanese barberry. ICN cares about the health of our watershed and native ecosystems, therefore, no chemical applications are used in this process.

Level 1 – Consultation
- Site visit from nursery manager, and discussion of management options

Level 2 – Removal Day
- Site visit from nursery manager, and discussion of management options
- 3-5 person crew will remove woody invasive species for one full day

Level 3 – Removal and Site Management
- Site visit from nursery manager, and discussion of management options
- 3-5 person crew will remove woody invasive species for up to 4 full days May – October

Level 4 – Consultation, Management Design, Implementation
- Site visit from nursery manager, and discussion of management options
- 5-person crew will remove woody invasive species for up to 4 full days throughout the growing season
- Creation of a multi-year management plan for the site
- Community stewarding and tree planting day

Stewarding Services

It is important to follow up during the first and second year after planting. Trees and shrubs are susceptible to drought, deer pressure, vole, mole and beaver damage, bird weed, transplanting shock, and heaving. ICN provides these services to increase survivability and viability of the site. Contact Nursery Manager Mike Ingalls for a customized quote: (802) 660-0440 x114

Plant protection sourcing and installation
- tree tubes, stakes, brush mats, stapling, installations

Clearing around plants
- removing grassy vegetation and watering

Surveying and flagging
- site walk through and surveying species survivorship

Testimonials

"The Jericho Underhill Land Trust has used the services of the Intervale Conservation Nursery for several seasons. We are very pleased with the work they have done in helping control invasive Barberry and Buckthorn on one of our conserved properties. Using their crew to manually remove invasive plants has helped our stewardship goals and is improving the land for wildlife habitat, ecosystem services and public benefit."

-Sabina Ernst, Jericho Underhill Land Trust

"We have hired the professional crew from the ICN a few summers. In a row now, and they have been such a valuable resource helping to manually pull up invasive Japanese barberry from Cady Hill Forest in Stowe. They’ve eradicated literally thousands of plants for us, and they always have a willing attitude to tackle the thorniest, wettest, and toughest spots we can find. They’re a really great asset to be able to tap into and have added a lot to the work done by our community volunteers on this project."

-Elizabeth Fero, Conservation Program Coordinator, Stowe Land Trust
Healthy, resilient communities require clean waterways. ICN welcomes volunteers throughout the year at our nursery in Burlington. All of us can take an active role in protecting the environment for future generations. Contact the Production & Volunteer Coordinator if you would like to get involved.

Spend the summer with us! ICN provides internships to college students who are passionate about the natural world and ready to engage in hands-on problem solving.

Corporate Social Responsibility
ICN hosts more than 500 hours of corporate volunteer labor each year. Put your organizational values into action with a day of tree planting, greenhouse work, and a tour of the nursery.

Community Stewardship
We welcome community members of all ages and abilities to help us protect and restore Vermont’s waters. Volunteers are always welcome at the nursery or at one of the many tree plantings we host each year.

Nursery Notes:
2020 will be our 18th year of growing Vermont’s best native trees and shrubs. In that time, we have expanded from a one-person operation that hand-digs 1,000 stems to a team of dedicated professionals who grow and plant more than 40,000 trees each year. We cannot thank our loyal customers enough for their dedication to ICN. We continue to grow and expand our suite of products and services to best suit the needs of our project partners throughout the region.

Highlights from the past year:
- We provided 33,000 native trees and shrubs for planting projects in Vermont and neighboring states.
- We started 44,000 trees and shrubs this spring in our greenhouse from seeds and cuttings for our production field.
- Our planting crew restored and planted 31.5 acres of riparian habitat.
- Our invasive species stewarding services grew to serve more communities here in Vermont. Over 400 hours were spent removing a variety of invasive plants.
- We were awarded a grant from the Lake Champlain Basin Program to steward previous planting sites, which improves overall planting project success. Our crew spent over 300 hours stewarding these sites around Vermont.
- We hosted over 500 volunteer hours at ICN. We had volunteer groups from 14 different local businesses, and we were supported by over 120 individual volunteers throughout the season.
- Our interns this year have been helping us grow our seed collecting capacity by creating an interactive map locating local fruit bearing mother trees. In addition, our interns have been assisting in propagation and outreach.
- We continued growing our native perennial pollinator stock to include more seeds, more plugs, and more containers available.
- After two years of growing, we sold 3,000 Silver Maples to the New Hampshire Chapter of The Nature Conservancy for floodplain restoration. We will grow an additional 1,800 for this project in 2020.

We look forward to growing with you in 2020.
Contact Us

Ordering Information
ICN is open Monday-Friday, 8:00am to 4:30pm. Orders can be submitted by phone or email and are placed in the order they are received. Please place your order early to ensure availability. If a species is sold out at the time your order is received, we will contact you regarding appropriate substitutions.

Payment Methods
Please do not send payment with your order. After your order has been processed you will receive an invoice. Payment is due 30 days from date of invoice. If picking up plant material at ICN, payment can be made via cash or check at our reception desk and should include a copy of your invoice. Checks can be made payable to Intervale Center, Inc. Please include your invoice number on the check.

Charges, Cancellations, and Holding Fees
You may make additions to your order at any time. We ask that subtractions from orders be made prior to March 1st. Orders for nursery stock canceled after March 1st, will be billed a 25% cancellation charge. An additional holding fee will be charged for bare root seedlings held after May 15th.

Delivery/Pickup
Delivery rates are determined by travel distance. Customers are encouraged to pick up their orders whenever possible. Please contact us to schedule pickups and deliveries. Quotes are available upon request.

Claims
If plant material is delivered in unsatisfactory condition or quality, the recipient must notify ICN within 24 hours. Plant material will be replaced or refunded. We will make every effort to coordinate delivery with your site. If a delivery is made without a recipient present, the Intervale Center will not be held responsible for the condition of the plant material.

Returns
Container stock may be returned within 48 hours of receipt. Bare root seedlings and bioengineering material are non-returnable.

Donations
If you would like to make a donation to support the Intervale Center’s work, please visit us at Intervale.org and click on the orange “Donate Now” button. Thank you.

Mike Ingalls
Nursery & Sales Manager
Mike@intervale.org
(802) 660-0440 x114

Follow us: @IntervaleConservationNursery

Intervale Conservation Nursery
Intervale Conservation Nursery (ICN) grows over 30 species of native, locally sourced trees and shrubs for conservation projects throughout Vermont. ICN provides bare root, tube stock and container trees and shrubs as well as bioengineering material. Our plants are grown in an ecologically sound manner without the use of herbicides and pesticides. We provide comprehensive planting services, including installation and monitoring. We work with landowners, farmers, businesses, watershed organizations and government agencies to ensure that land and water resources are protected and enhanced for future generations.

Why Choose ICN?
We provide the highest quality stock from hand-collected seeds and cuttings.
We specialize in big plants with vigorous root systems that establish well and have a high survival rate.
We do it all. ICN is the only bare root nursery that offers plants, technical assistance and comprehensive planting services. We put our 15 years of experience to work for you with personal, flexible and friendly service.

Intervale Center
The Intervale Center is a dynamic nonprofit that implements innovative, replicable and place-based solutions to address some of global agriculture’s most pressing problems. We believe that good food can change the world. We manage 350 acres of land for sustainable agriculture, conservation and recreation in the heart of Burlington, Vermont. People have been living and farming in the Intervale for around 4,000 years. Our offices are located at the historic Callins Farmstead, the site of Burlington’s last working dairy farm. Our land is open, year-round, to the public for walking, biking and cross-country skiing.

The Intervale Center works to:
1. Enhance the viability of farming.
2. Promote the sustainable use and stewardship of agricultural lands.
3. Ensure community engagement in the food system.