

Dutchess County Soil & Water Conservation District  
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 845-677-8011 x 3  
 Web: [www.dutchessswcd.org](http://www.dutchessswcd.org)

## 2011 Color Codes for Seedling Identification

The color code chart below is to help you identify your seedlings when you pick them up. Each group of seedlings will have a colored piece of tape attached. Just match the color of the tape on the chart below to find out the common name of the seedling.

Coniferous		Deciduous & Shrubs	
<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Color</i>
Balsam Fir	Green & Black	Forsythia	Black
Colorado Blue Spruce	Blue	Native (Paper) Birch	White
Eastern White Pine	Red	Raspberry	White & Blue Dots
Norway Spruce	Green	Red-osier Dogwood	Pink
White Spruce	White	River Birch	Yellow & White
Deciduous & Shrubs		Silky Dogwood	Orange
Alder (Tag)	Blue & White	Strawberry Bush	Red
Arrowwood	White & Orange	Sugar Maple	Orange & Black
BlackBerry	Red & White	Honey Locust	Green & White
Blueberry	Blue	White Flow. Dogwood	Yellow
Butterfly Bush	Yellow & Black	Witch Hazel	Red & Black
Common Lilac	Blue & Black		
Elderberry	Black & White		
Filbert American	Pink & Black		

We have done our best to get you the best plants for the least cost. **PLEASE PLANT THEM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE** and keep them well watered for the first year. Try to keep the grass and weeds cut around them for faster growth.

**How to Use Fertilizer Tablets:** Place one tablet per seedling on the side of the hole 1 inch from the nearest root. Placing the tablet 4-6 inches from the surface allows the root tips to be fed and not the competing grasses and weeds. (See planting instructions for further details.)

*Thank you for helping to support the Soil and Water Conservation District!*

**Plants have limited capacity to survive in unfavorable conditions.** In transit, during handling, and after planting, temperatures and moisture levels are critical. **Always keep roots moist and cool.** The small fibrous roots are the lifelines of the plant and should never be allowed to completely dry out or heat up.

**Visualize a mature tree where you intend to plant your tree.** For example, do not plant a tall tree under overhead wires. Also, determine if the amount of sunlight required for that tree will be available.

**Be aware of any animals** in your area that might cause problems. Deer, rabbits and mice are part of nature, but they can damage trees. If necessary, protect your young trees with fencing of *Tubex* brand tree shelters, which also speed growth and help control weeds. Regarding disease and insects that could affect your trees, seek the advice of the people at your local cooperative extension service office.

**For the first few years after planting you should closely monitor the soil moisture around your trees.** Preferably, water early in the morning, either by sprinkler or by using a slow stream of water soaking the soil around the roots.

**Over watering is a danger.** A good rule of thumb is plants should receive at least 1 inch of rain per week, so give your trees enough water to reach this goal. Trees should always go into winter well watered. Overly dry conditions in the winter can be harmful to young plants.

**Putting a mulch material on the ground around your plants will help hold precious moisture in the roots** as well as direct the flow of moisture toward the roots. It will also help to control weeds around the new plant.

For more planting information please visit our web site at [http://dutchesswcd.org/information\\_sheets.htm](http://dutchesswcd.org/information_sheets.htm)

For wildlife box information please visit our web site at <http://dutchesswcd.org/Free%20of%20Charge.htm>

**When in doubt, ask someone who knows.** Call the Dutchess County Soil & Water District at (845) 677-8011 x 3 or visit us at the **Farm & Home Center, Route 44, Millbrook.**