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Making Conservation Work for You!  
Penobscot County Soil & Water Conservation District

# District News

Spring 2020



## Soil profiles.....yeah someone came up with that!

By: Ada Vilches

I remember my little cousins asking me once what it was that I did and it caught me off guard. I had no idea how to explain to a kid that I studied soils and that there were different types of soils for that matter. In the end my solution was to resort to one of the things that has never wronged me when under stress or pressure...food. Therefore, today's lesson is that soil profiles are like cake. Okay, there done. No but really, that is the gist of it. You know how cakes have layers, well in fancy soil science terminology those cake layers are called soil horizons and the

combination of those soil horizons make up a soil profile.

This soil cake actually has a purpose, soil scientists describe soil profiles in order to

classify soils and interpret their uses. Thing is, unless there is a roadside cut in the place that the profile is needed you kind of have to make one. Which either you dig the profile by hand or you use heavy machinery (trench digger, excavator, etc.). Yeah, forgot to mention soil profiles (if an open pit method is being used) aren't that small.

After the pit is dug the next step would be to "clean" the soil profile in order to differentiate its characteristics more. The cleaning process is a very sophisticated and intricate one. You take a pocket knife and stab out chunks of soil from the profile so that the soil color and texture can be seen well.

Continues on Page 2



Soil pit in Moca, PR

## Soil profiles.....yeah someone came up with that! Continued...



### Supervisors & Staff

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- Ryan Crane
- Bob Fogler, Chair
- Pam Wells
- Dan Kusnierz, Treasurer
- Mary Wilson, Vice Chair

#### Associate Supervisors

- Carol Weymouth
- John Simon

#### District Staff

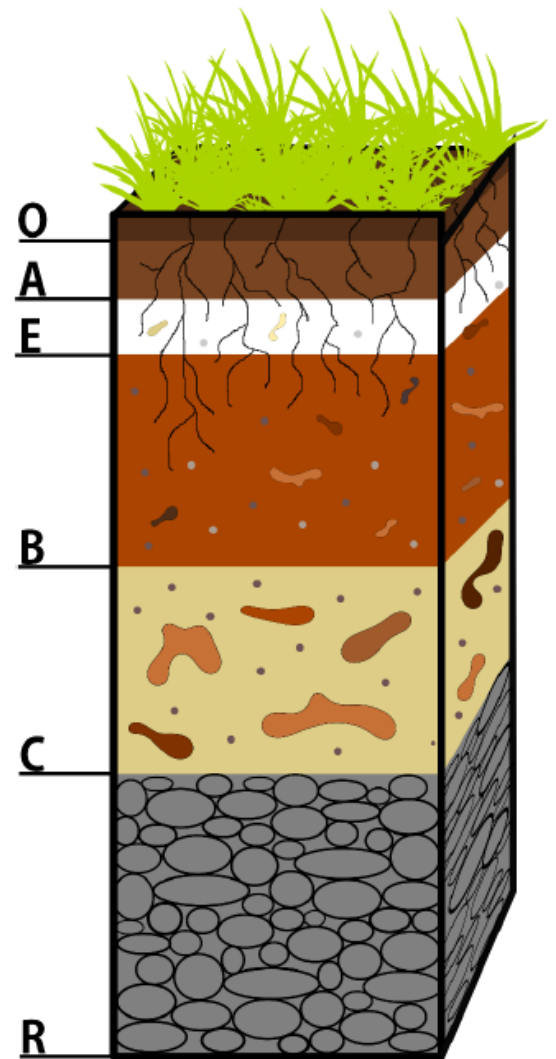
- Amy Polyot:  
District Manager

#### NRCS Staff

- Misha Vargas  
Soil Conservationist
- Charles Penney  
District Conservationist
- Ada Vilches  
Soil Conservationist
- Scott Carter  
Ag Engineer
- Adam Cattrell  
Ag Engineer
- Ricky Hall  
Ag Engineer Technician

Have you ever cut into a cake with frosting in between the layers and after you cut it sometimes the knife drags the frosting and kind of blends the layers together and then the cake piece doesn't look nice? Same darn thing is what happens when you dig out a soil profile, hence the stabbing to clean it. Once it's clean then the different horizons would be marked. This is done based on soil color, texture, structure, among other things. Different letters are used to identify the main soil horizons (O, A, E, B, C and R) when they are present in the profile.

The O horizon stands for the organic layer, it is typically present in soil profiles in undisturbed areas like forests. Although, don't let the fact that it is pictured in the right drawing fool you. The O horizon isn't always found on the surface, sometimes it is buried deeper in the profile. The A horizon is the topsoil, it generally has a darker color than the layers under it because it has more organic matter. The E horizon can be found in between the A and B horizons, the E stands for eluvial meaning things are leaving it, such as nutrients, organic matter, clay etc. I like to think of it as a toilet flushing things out, color wise it tends to be light. The B horizon is known as the subsoil or illuvial horizon. So if the E is flushing crap out well then the B is the septic tank because it accumulates the crap. The C horizon is the parent material because the layers above it through various process got formed by the disintegration of the C horizon over a long period of time. This horizon is rocky. Then lastly the R horizon is the bedrock which depending on how shallow or deep your other layers are it can be found either close to the surface or way down below it. In most soil pits the R horizon can't be observed. So yeah that's what soil profiles are in a nutshell.....weird tasting cakes.



June 26th-27th the District and the LakeSmart Program will be partnering up to put on a LakeSmart Volunteer Training workshop. This training will be to train new and returning volunteers to do LakeSmart evaluations. For more information and updates, keep a lookout on our Facebook page or website [www.penobscotcountyswcd.org](http://www.penobscotcountyswcd.org)

# Erosion Control Mix? What is it?

## Why use Erosion Control Mix?

ECM is the most effective mulch for erosion control purposes. Erosion Control Mix is made of partially decomposed bark, sand, gravel, stone, and wood fragments. The mixture locks together to become a heavy protective layer to prevent the underlying soil from eroding. It also helps retain moisture, control weeds, and improve the soil.



## Installing Erosion Control Mix

Use ECM on paths, slopes, or between plantings where bare soil is present. It should be applied at a thickness of 3-4 inches and completely cover any bare soil. Allow 1-2 inches of space around the base of plants. It is not recommended to apply ECM on slopes greater than 2:1 (50%) or places with concentrated water flow. ECM can be used to naturalize existing lawns and grassy areas but it is recommended to use a weed barrier, like layers of newspaper, before adding mulch. Inspect after heavy rain and replace as needed.

## Pros and Cons of Other Cover:

While any mulch is better than bare soil, ECM is the best option for soil erosion problems.

**Pine Needles**- They are usually plentiful and free, but easily wash away during rain. Good for a natural look around acid loving plants like blueberries, azaleas, and rhododendrons.

**Bark Mulch**- Most common mulch to find but is easily eroded.

**Wood Chips**- Does not provide enriching nutrients for the soil and will float away during the rain.

**Crushed Stone or Pea Stone**- Depending on the distance to the water, stone may not be allowed by the DEP or Town. Discourages plant growth and gives an unnatural appearance.

## Choosing the Right Erosion Control Mix

When purchasing ECM, it can also be called:

- Slope Stabilizer
- Erosion Control Mx
- Superhumus
- Wood Waste
- Stump Grindings

- ⇒ ECM can come in a fine grade, which works well in a more landscaped setting, and a standard "chunky" grade, which is better used for steep slopes and paths.
- ⇒ Some people choose to cover the standard grade with the finer ECM for a more finished appearance.
- ⇒ ECM can be obtained from a local contractor, gravel pit, or sometimes your local transfer station.

## Keep up with the District Year Round

Do you want to hear about what's going on at the District in real time and not wait for the Newsletter? Then you are in luck! There are several ways to keep up! You can subscribe to our BLOG on our website at

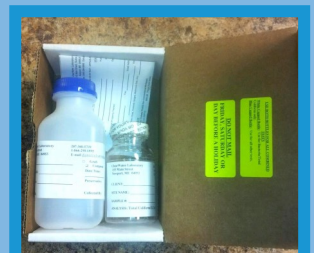


[www.penobscotswcd.org](http://www.penobscotswcd.org)

Find us on facebook at  
[facebook.com/penobscotswcd](https://facebook.com/penobscotswcd)

**We have water testing kits from Clear Water Labs in Newport. You can pick up water testing kits here at the District. Prices will vary depending on tests.**

**So come pick up yours today!**

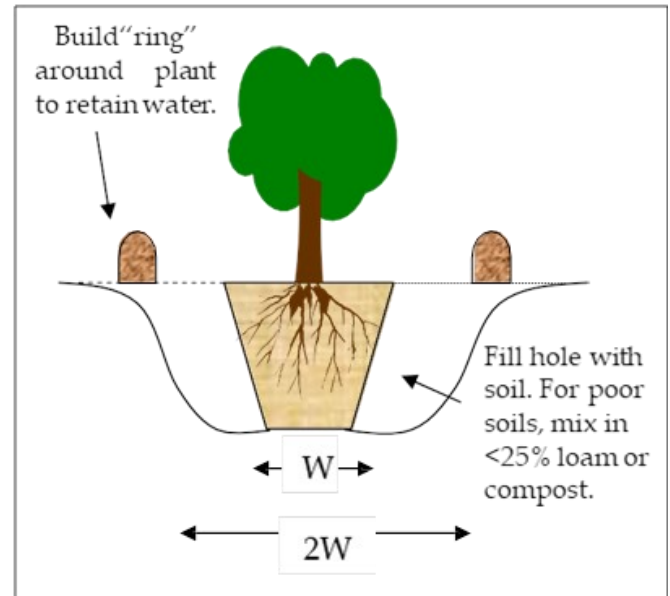




# Planting & Maintaining Buffers

**Purpose:** Vegetated buffers are trees, shrubs and groundcover plants that catch sediment and other pollution before it reaches lakes or streams. Trees and shrubs intercept raindrops and reduce their impact on the soil. Low growing plants and the “duff” layer on the ground filter runoff. Root systems hold soil in place and absorb water and nutrients. In addition, buffers can enhance privacy, filter noise and wind, and attract birds, butterflies and other wildlife.

**Installation:** Select plants suitable to the growing zone, light and soil conditions of the planting area. Ideally, native plants should be selected since these are better adapted to local conditions, fit in with the natural landscape and do not require fertilizers or pesticides. Also, the most effective buffers should be as wide as possible and include a mix of trees, shrubs and groundcover plants. Fall and spring are ideal planting times, but anytime during the growing season is acceptable. Plant as described below (from [www.odonalsnurseries.com](http://www.odonalsnurseries.com)).



1. Water the plant while it is still in its container. Dig a hole 2 times the width of the container and as deep as the soil level in the container.
2. Remove the root ball from the container and loosen the outside layer of the root system either by scoring with a knife or pulling by hand.
3. Set the plant in the middle of the hole. The top of the root ball should be at or slightly above normal ground level. If not, remove the plant and adjust the hole. Keep in mind that planting too deeply can kill the plant.
4. Backfill 2/3 of the planting hole with soil. If the original soil is very poor and the plant requires better soil conditions, mix in no more than 25% loam and/or compost with the original soil.
5. Fill the planting hole with water. This will result in a "moat" around the soil ball. When this drains completely, re-fill with water again.
6. After the water has drained, backfill the rest of the hole to ground level, and gently press the soil down to remove air pockets. Next, form a circular mound of soil around the planting hole. Formation of this "ring" around the hole will help future watering and rain sink into the ground.
7. Water thoroughly once more to remove any remaining air pockets.
8. Place no more than 2" to 4" of mulch around the plant, but keep the mulch a few inches away from the trunk or branches emerging from the root ball. Cover leftover bare soil with additional mulch or move to areas where it will not erode into the lake.

Materials: Plants, bags of compost, and loam can be purchased from local nurseries.

**Continued on Page 5.**

## Buffers Continued...

**Maintenance:** Year One Deep, weekly watering is a must during the first year of planting. Most plants that die in the first season do so because of inadequate watering. Make sure that the water reaches the depth of the root ball. The “ring” around the plant helps the water sink into the ground instead of running off. Planting areas can be weeded, but should not be raked.

### After One Year

After the first year, you should only need to water if there is a lack of normal rainfall. Once the plants are well established, you can let the planted area naturalize so that you do not need to replenish mulch or weed. The “duff” layer of leaves and pine needles will serve as natural mulch.

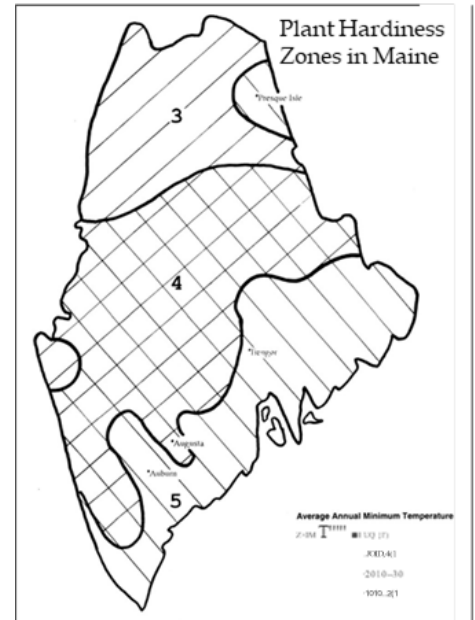
### Applying Fertilizer

If plants appear to be growing well, they should not require fertilization. Fertilizer can actually harm newly developing roots, and summer/fall applications can prevent shrubs and trees from hardening off in time for winter. Shrubs and trees should only be fertilized in early spring, and only after a soil test has been performed.

**Transplanting:** You can save money by transplanting native plants into your buffer area. Keep in mind, however, that mortality rates of transplants is relatively high. Here are some general transplanting guidelines:

- Make sure to ask for landowner permission before harvesting and do not take too many plants from any one area. Do not remove plants next to lakes or streams.
- Transplant in the early spring or late fall when the plants are dormant. This reduces trauma to their root systems.
- Choose sturdy-looking plants. Dig up the root ball as much as possible (extend your digging area at least to the width of the plant's branches.)
- Once your transplant has been replanted, water frequently until well established.

Part of the Conservation Practices for Homeowners Factsheet Series, available at: Maine DEP (800.452.1942); <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docwatershed/materials.htm>



**Healthy soil is essential for a healthy garden, but it is impossible to know what your soil needs without doing a soil test. Levels of pH, nutrients and organic matter all impact plant growth. A soil test will save you time and money by telling you to add only what your soil needs.**

**A soil test should be done every three years. The ideal time of year to test your soil is mid to late spring or early fall. Soil Testing kits are available at the Penobscot County SWCD office.**

# 2020 Trout Sale Order Form.

## Spring Trout Sale

### Ordering Information

The spring trout sale will have brook trout available.

**A copy of your valid Stocking Permit from the Department of Inland Fisheries must be submitted with your order by May 13, 2020.**

To obtain a stocking permit application please contact our office, or visit our website. Any permitting questions must be directed to the IF&W at (207) 287-5261. Please allow IF&W two weeks to process your application. Please note that the IF&W will now be charging \$10 for a



five year permit. There is also a \$5 fee for replacement copies.

**It is extremely important that your fish are picked up at noon on May 18, 2020.** The oxygen bags can only support the fish for a limited amount of time. Later in the afternoon the fish may begin to suffocate. We want your fish to make it to their new home safely.

**Orders due to the District office by May 13, 2020**

Pick-up trout on May 18, 2020 at the Bangor USDA Service Center: at 12:00.

*Penobscot County Soil & Water Conservation District*

1423 Broadway, Suite #2

Bangor, ME 04401

(207) 941-1043

**The transporter of the trout on pick-up day must be the name on the permit!**

**So if someone else usually picks up your trout, please call IF&W to add the persons name to your permit.**

**Any questions, please call IF&W. 207-287-5261**

### Order Form

Name:			
Address:			
Daytime Phone:			
Email:			

Trout Size & Species	Sale Price	Quantity	Total Cost
6-8 Inch Brook Trout	\$3.00 each		
Oxygen Bags			
Oxygen Bags for Fish—each bag can hold 25 fish.	\$6.00 each		
Minimum order is \$50 of trout.		Total	





# Plant Sale Order Form

## Edibles

**(Item # 1) Jersey Supreme Asparagus**—Large-rooted, 1 yr crowns. Early. Very productive with large-diameter tender spears. Delectable flavor. **25 roots/\$25.50**



**(Item # 2) Mary Washington Asparagus** very winter hardy and is heat tolerant. It is a heirloom variety. Will produce a light harvest in the 2nd year and a larger one in 3rd year. **25 roots/\$25.50**



**Raspberries:** Well-rooted, bare-root canes. Second variety not needed for pollination.

**(Item # 3) Prelude**—Early Season. Very winter hardy and vigorous. Has great flavor and good quality. **5 plants/\$17.00**



**(Item # 4) Nova**—Berries are firm, bright red, medium to large in size, and have great shelf life. **5 plants/\$17.00**

**(Item # 5) Latham**—Mid Season. Has excellent winter hardiness. Great flavor. **5 plants/\$17.00**

**(Item # 6) Encore**—Mid-Late Season. Offers high yields and an extended summer picking season. **5 plants/\$17.00**

**(Item # 7) Royalty**—Late season. Is a purple raspberry with large sweet tasting fruit. Is excellent for fresh eating and jams and jellies. **5 plants/\$17.00**

**Blueberry Plants:** At least two varieties recommended for pollination.

**(Item # 8) Patroit**—Early Midseason. Extremely winter hardy and has great flavor. **\$12.50 Each**

**(Item # 9) Blueray**—Midseason. Considered the best tasting by growers. Vigorous and consistent producer. **\$12.50 Each**



**(Item # 10) BlueCrop**—Midseason. Produces high yields, firm berries, flavor is superb, fresh or frozen. **\$12.50 Each**

**(Item # 11) Blue Ribbon**—Early Season. High yields of firm, light blue, flavorful berries and good postharvest shelf life. **\$12.50 Each**

**(Item # 12) Jersey**—Late season. Grows easily, high yielding, and one of the oldest and most widely grown varieties. **\$12.50 Each**

### Strawberry Plants:

**(Item # 13) Sparkle**—Mid-Late season. The berries are delicious for fresh eating and are also excellent for jams and freezing. **25 plants/\$15.00**



**(Item # 14) Flavorfest**—Midseason. Berries are large and have excellent flavor. Great alternative for organic producers. Will bear after one year. **25/\$15.00**

**(Item # 15) Jewel**—Midseason. Considered the #1 midseason variety. Bears fruit after 1 year and it is easy to grow! **25 plants/\$15.00**

**(Item # 16) Honeoye**—Early-Midseason. Produces large berries with a long fruiting season. Has great winter hardiness. **25 plants/\$15.00**

**(Item # 17) Darselect**—Midseason. Highly productive. Is excellent for size, color, appearance, and plant vigor. **25 plants/\$15.00**

**(Item # 18) San Andreas**—This is a day-neutral berry and will bear fruit 12-14 weeks after planting. Similar to the Albion variety and is disease resistant. **25 plants/\$15.00**

**Elderberries**—Elderberries bear 1 year after planting. You must have 2 plants of a different variety for cross pollination. The berries are great for making wines and jellies.

**(Item # 19) Samdal**—Produce large fruit clusters with great flavor that ripen in August. **\$10.00 a piece.**



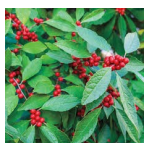
**(Item # 20) Samyl**—It will provide good cross pollination when paired with the samdal variety. This elderberry is more productive than the Samdal. **\$10.00 a piece.**

### Ornamental Bushes— All Come Bare root

**(Item # 21) Black Elderberry**—Berries ripen in late July-September. Fruit is eaten by turkey, woodpeckers, and many others. Juice is often used to make wines and jellies. Will come 3-4' **\$14.50 Each**



**(Item # 22) Winterberry**—This shrub adds plenty of seasonal interest to any landscape. Provides food, cover, and nesting sites for birds. 118-24ft. High and 10-12ft spread. Will come 1-2' **\$14.50 Each**



Dads, do you need a gift idea for Mother's Day? For \$5.00 we will have a kids activity planned. Kids can decorate a flower pot and plant a flower or decorate a bird house for Mom, while you buy her some plants.

## Ornamental Bushes Continued— All Come Bare root

**(Item # 23) High Bush Cranberry**— A beautiful 10' tall, shade tolerant ornamental with showy white spring blossoms. The red fruit is attractive to birds and can be used to make preserves, syrup or wine. Comes 6-12" **\$11.50 Each**



**(Item # 24) Common Lilac**—Lilacs will grow in a wide variety of soil types and prefer neutral to slightly acidic soil. Lilacs need very little maintenance. They transplant very easily. They prefer full sun but partial shade is fine as well. Produce aromatic purple flowers in the spring. Comes 1-2' **\$10.50 Each**



**(Item # 25) American Hazelnut** - The American hazelnut is a native shrub of the eastern United States. The tasty nuts are highly prized by cooks for their easy-to-crack shells and small, sweet kernel. Squirrels love them as well. Hazelnut hedges can be used as windbreaks, visual screens, and to attract wildlife. Will come 3-4' **\$15.50 Each**



**(Item # 26) American Chestnut** - The American chestnut prefers moderately acid, sandy loam soil and sunshine. It is very important to wildlife such as white-tailed deer and wild turkeys. Will come 3-6 inches **\$7.50 Each**



**(Item # 27) Hardy Apricot tree**—Great for fresh eating, canning or drying/Ripens early July to early August/Self-fertile variety, Fast growing. Will come 2-3'. **\$15.50 Each**



**(Item # 28) Sugar Maple tree**— Mature height 75-100ft. Sap is used for Maple Syrup. It has colorful red and yellow leaves in fall. Will come 4-5'. **\$15.50 Each**



**(Item # 29) American Plum**— Fruits are about 1 inch in diameter. The American plum is used for both ornamental and culinary purposes. Fruit can be eaten fresh, wines, and jelly and jams. Great for wildlife. Will come 2-3'. **\$15.50 Each**



**(Item # 30) Wild Black Cherry**— The Black Cherry tree is the tallest of the cherry trees and has drooping clusters of white flowers that appear in the spring. The small fruits that ripen in the summer provide food for birds. The fruit is edible, but somewhat bitter in taste. **\$15.50 Each**



**(Item # 31) Forsythia Lynwood Gold**— Grows 6-10 ft tall and 6 to 8 ft wide. Likes partial to full sun. Easily established in a variety of soils and climates. This is a low maintenance shrub that is often used to create a dense hedge. (plants maybe planted 3 to 4 ft apart) Will come 3-4ft tall **\$12.00 Each**



**(Item # 32) Pee Gee Hydrangea**— These hydrangeas are bare root stock and will come 1-2 ft tall. They will grow very quickly and very tall, growing 6 to 8 ft tall and 5 to 7 ft wide and has a greenish color in it's flowers. **\$9.50 Each**



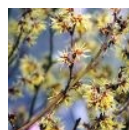
**(Item # 33) Arrowwood Viburnum**— Will grow 6-15 ft high with equal spread. Medium growth rate of 13-24" per year. Will tolerate wet soils and is a great choice for wet yards. Bushes attract butterflies, hummingbirds and encourage bird activity. Will come 2-3'. **\$13.50 Each**



**(Item # 34) Northern Bayberry**— Will grow 3-8ft. Minimal pruning required. Grows well in poor, sterile, sandy soils, swampy soils and heavy clay soils. Fruit is popular with wildlife. Will come 2-3'. **\$15.00 Each**



**(Item # 35) Witch-hazel**— This shrub can reach 30ft high to 15 ft wide at maturity and is often referred to as a tree. The plant sets out fragrant yellow flowers. It will thrive in full sun or part shade. Will come 2-3'. **\$13.50 Each**

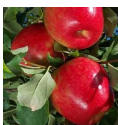


The Apple trees in this box are  
Locally Grown & Organic! Supplies are  
limited. Trees come bare-root.  
So order these early!

**(Item # 36) Black Oxford**—Produces medium-sized round fruit and it's deep purple. Excellent for pies, late cider, and fresh eating. Comes semi-dwarf 2 1/2 - 5'. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 37) Honeycrisp**—This is an outstanding fresh eating apple. They are juicy and crisp. Comes semi-dwarf 2 1/2 -5'. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 38) Baldwin**—Produces large, round, red and green skinned fruit. They are great for eating fresh, juicing, and cooking. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 39) Cox's Orange Pippin**— This apple is considered one of the best eating apples. Produces medium-sized fruit that is red-orange to red in color. Comes semi-dwarf 2 1/2 -5'. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 40) Liberty**—This apple has a crisp white flesh, and a harmonious sweet-tart taste. It is perfect for fresh eating, cooking, canning, or keeping. It is cold hardy and ripens in early September. Comes semi-dwarf 2 1/2 -5'. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 41) Goldrush**—Produces medium to large round fruit that is greenish-yellow in color. Has excellent flavor and it a great dessert and cider apple. Comes standard stock 3-6'. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 42) Keepsake**—This apple is a medium-sized dessert apple. It is hard, crisp, sweet and juicy. It keep very well. Resembles Frostbite and Sweet Sixteen in taste and appearance. Comes standard stock 3-6'. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 43) McIntosh**—This apple is all-purpose and is delicious and aromatic. It grows perfect in our cool climate. Excellent for pies! Comes semi-dwarf 2 1/2 -5'. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 44) Northern Spy**—This is an heirloom apple. It is very juicy, tender, and large producing fruit. Keeps well and is an all-purpose apple but really great for pies. Comes semi-dwarf 2 1/2 -5'. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 45) Zestar**—This apple is an extremely hardy high-quality mid-late summer dessert apple. It is juicy and crisp with a well-balanced sweet/acid flavor. Comes semi-dwarf 2 1/2 -5'. **\$27.50 Each**



**(Item # 46) Tree Care: Tubex 2' Tree Shelters**—Shields young trees from hungry wildlife, wind and equipment/Creates a greenhouse-like environment/Provides 5-7 years of protection. **\$7.50 Each**



**(Item # 47) Fertilizer Tablets**— 22-8-2 for bare root trees and shrubs. 2 year release. **0.75 Each**



# Locally Grown Perennials! Will come as bare-root 1-yr

**(Item # 48) Marshmallow, *Althea officinalis***—Mucilaginous immune stimulating medicinal, grows to over 60" with light pink flowers and downy foliage. Vigorous, non-spreading roots. Likes part to full sun. Blooms June-July. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 49) Wild Columbine, *Aquilegia canadensis***—**NATIVE** columbine grows to 24" with bright bicolor red and yellow blooms in the spring. Likes shade-part-or full sun. Moisture: med-dry Blooms in June. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 50) Rose Milkweed, *Asclepias incarnata***—**NATIVE** milkweed grows to 48" with rose upright flower clusters and a non-aggressive habit. Provides amazing monarch and beneficial insect habitats. Likes part to full sun. Moisture: med-wet Blooms in July-Aug. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 51) Common Milkweed *Aselepias syriaca***—**NATIVE** milkweed grows to 30" with 3" diameter globular clusters of pink flowers. Monarch butterfly favorite. Spreads by underground runners. Like part to full sun. Moisture: med-dry. Blooms July– Aug. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 52) Blue Wild Indigo, *Baptisia australis***—**NATIVE** long lived nitrogen-fixing perennial that grows to 42" with deep blue pea-shaped flowers loved by bumblebees. Like part to full sun. Moisture: med. Blooms in June. **\$8.50**



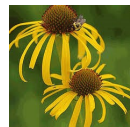
**(Item # 53) Fireweed, *Chamaenerion angustifolium***—**NATIVE** wildflower that goes to 42" with masses of deep pink flowers. Pioneer plant spread quickly by long rhizomes. Likes part to full sun. Moisture: med Blooms July-Aug. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 54) Arctic Fire, *Dianthus deltoides***—Low growing perennial that grown to 7", forms lush dense mat of attractive dark green foliage. Profuse blooms of small white flowers with fiery red center. Like full sun. Moistier: med-dry. Blooms May-June. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 55) Bush's Coneflower, *Echinacea paradoxa***—**NATIVE** echinacea grown to 36" with long drooping golden yellow petals surrounding a spiky dark brown seed head. Pollinator favorite. Like part to full sun. Moisture: med-dry. Blooms in July. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 56) Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea purpurea***—**NATIVE** wildflower that grows to 42" loved by pollinators. Long reflexed pink petals surrounding a dark seed head. Widely used medicinally to ward of colds and flu. Like part to full sun. Moisture: med. Blooms July to Aug. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 57) Crazy Daisy', *Leucanthemum superbum***—Spectacularly ruffled 2 1/2" white flowers w/ small yellow eyes on 30" plants. Blooms are fully double and packed with uniquely shaped petals. Like part to full sun. Moisture: med Blooms June-July. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 58) Great Blue Lobelia, *Lobelia siphilitica***—**NATIVE** long blooming wildflower with bright lavender-blue tubular blossoms up a ling flower-stalk to 24". Beautiful garden plant that self-seeds readily. Like part to full sun. Moisture: med-dry. Blooms July-Sept. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 59) Panorama Red Shades' Bee Balm, *Monarda didyma***—**NATIVE** 42" perennial with shades of bright, salmon and scarlet reds, attracts bees and butterflies. Great cut flower. Like part to full sun Moisture: med to dry. Blooms July– Aug **\$8.50**



**(Item # 60) Spotted Bee Balm *Monarda punctata***—**NATIVE** bee balm with pale pink flowers uniquely arranged in tiered whorls along the 24" flower stalks. Likes part to full sun. Moisture: dry-med-wet. Blooms Aug-Sept. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 61) Foxglove Beardstongue *Penstemon digitalis***—**NATIVE** perennial w/dark green foliage in a lush mounded rosette gives rise to flower stalks loaded w/tubular white blossoms that attracts bees and hummingbirds. Like part to full sun. Moisture: med-dry Blooms June-July. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 62) Mountain Mint, *Pycnanthemum virginianum***—**NATIVE** pollinator magnet grows to 30" with flat-topped clusters of tiny white flowers. Bees especially love this aromatic member of the mint family. Leaves make a medicinal tea. Spreads by rhizomes. Like part to full sun. Moisture: dry-med-wet Blooms July-Aug. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 63) Wild Senna, *Senna hebecarpa***—**NATIVE** 48-60" nitrogen-fixing legume with canary yellow pea-like flowers with black centers. Attracts pollinators and is very hardy. Likes part to full sun. Moisture: med Blooms July-Aug. **\$8.50**



## The District Sells Composters, Rain Barrels, & Kitchen Pails!



### **(Item # 64) Rain Barrel**

Rain Barrels collect and store stormwater. One barrel can save a homeowner 1,300 gallons of tap/well water during the dry summer months. Features of both types of bins include: screening to keep out debris and mosquitoes, an overflow that can be directed away from foundations, they can connect to drip irrigation, soakers, and garden hoses, they are easy to set-up and use, they have screw off tops for easy cleaning, and they reduce runoff and NPS Pollution. **\$73.50 plus tax**



### **(Item # 65) Kitchen Pail**

Attractive and easy to use, Hinged lid snaps securely to pail, White and beige color, 2 gallon capacity, Pail width easily accommodates the shape of plates for "mess free scraping!" **\$12.50 plus tax**

### **(Item # 66) The Earth Machine**

Converts grass, leaves and table scraps into an abundant supply of rich garden soil, has a large 80 gallon capacity, has easy, snap together assembly, comes with a 10 year warranty, made of recycled plastic, assembled dimensions—33"X35", comes with a 31 Page instruction booklet



**\$ 58.50 Plus tax**

# Locally Grown Perennials! Will come bare-root 1-yr

**(Item # 67) Garden Sorrel, *Rumex acetosa***— Large succulent, lemony leaves used for French sorrel soup, insalads, and as a tart seasoning for many dishes. Grown to 18". Likes part to full sun. Moisture: medd Bloom: Remove flower stalks in June-July to extend stalk production.



**\$8.50**

**(Item # 68) Blue Vervain, *Verbena hastata***— **NATIVE** perennial to 60" with long lasting steeples of tiny blue-purple blossoms. Medicinal and very attractive to pollinators. Like part to full sun. Moisture: med-wet Blooms in Aug-Sept **\$8.50**



**(Item # 69) Culver's Root, *Veronicastrum virginicum***— **NATIVE** perennial is an absolute favorite of bumblebees. Large spires of tiny white blossoms on stately plants to 60". Long Lived. Likes part to full sun. Moisture: med Blooms July-August **\$8.50**



**(Item # 70) Hollow Stem Joe Pye Weed, *Eutrochium fistulosum***—**NATIVE** pollinator favorite growing to 60" with attractive pink flower clusters on sturdy stems. Good for cutting. Likes part to full sun Moisture: med-wet Blooms Aug-Sept **\$8.50**



**(Item # 71) Cardinal Flower, *Lobelia cardinalis***—**NATIVE** perennial with basal rosette sending up 18" cardinal red flowering spires. Hummingbirds love this plant! Like Part to full sun. Moisture: med-wet Blooms in Aug. **\$8.50**



**(Item # 72) Blue Flag Iris, *Iris versicolor***— **NATIVE** iris grows to 30" with large striking blue-purple flowers and sword-like leaves. Early blooms provide good forage for bees. Likes part to full sun Moisture: med-wet Blooms May-June **\$8.50**



## Locally Grown Annuals When ordering annuals please indicate on the order form what colors you would like.

The Annuals in this column come in 6 packs. \$3.25 Per 6-pack



**Item # 73) Alyssum**— Comes in purple, apricot, blue, and white.



**Item # 74) Calendula**— Comes in apricot, orange, and yellow.



**Item # 75) Dianthus**— Comes in crimson, burgundy, crimson, purple, scarlet, & white



**Item # 76) Impatiens**— Comes in lipstick, red, scarlet, & white.



**Item # 77) Marigold**— Comes in orange, yellow, or red.



**Item # 78) Lobelia**— Comes in blue.



**Item # 79) Nicotiana**— comes in apple blossom, white, & purple.



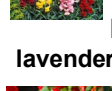
**Item # 80) Pansy**— Come in golden yellow, pure red, orange blotch, water color mix, & neon violet.



**Item # 81) Petunia**— Comes in twilight, lime bicolor, deep purple, blackberry, red morn, plum, blue, red vein, & white.



**Item # 82) Snap Dragon**— Comes in bronze, peach, violet, & yellow.



**Item # 83) Verbena**— Comes in burgundy, lavender, & crimson.



**Item # 84) Salvia**— Comes in red, burgundy, & burgundy halo.



The Annuals in this column come in 4-Inch Container. \$5.25 Per 4-inch



**Item # 85) Calliope Geranium**— Comes in red, pink, salmon, & crimson flame.



**Item # 86) New Guinea Impatiens**— Comes in red, orange ice, salmon, sweet cherry, white, & purple.



**Item # 87) Osteospermum**— Comes yellow, dark pink, purple, bronze, & white.



**Item # 88) Verbena**— Comes in pink, red, peach, and blue.



**Item # 89) Lantana**— Comes in yellow & red



**Item # 90) Petunia Wave**— Comes in red, white, blue, plum vein, neon, coral reef, & burgundy star.



**Item # 91) Nemesia**— Comes in blue & white.



**Item # 92) English Ivy**—

**Item # 93) Vinca Vine**—

**(Item # 94) Helichrysum**— Comes in silver and lemon





# Locally Grown Herbs– Will come in 4 inch pots

**(Item # 95) Thyme** Thyme is an aromatic perennial evergreen herb with culinary, medicinal, and ornamental uses. **\$4.25**



**(Item # 96) Oregano**–Oregano is a flowering plant in the mint family. Is used in cooking, it also contains vitamins essential to the body. **\$4.25**



**(Item # 97) Sage**– An aromatic plant with grayish-green leaves that are used as a culinary herb( fresh or dried) **\$4.25**



**(Item # 98) Lavender**– An herb with many culinary uses, also makes a stunning addition to borders and perennial gardens, providing sweeping drifts of color from early summer into fall. It also helps repel fleas and ticks. **\$4.25**



**(Item # 99) Chocolate Mint** - is a hybrid mint, a cross between water mint and spearmint. Planting mints can help repel ticks. **\$4.25**



**(Item # 100) Spearmint**- also known as garden mint, common mint, lamb mint and mackerel mint. **\$4.25**



**(Item # 101) Basil**– Is a very versatile and delicious herb. It is used extensively in Italian cooking. **\$4.25**

**(Item # 102) Dill**-Is an annual herb in the celery family Apiaceae. It's leaves and seeds are used as a herb or spice for flavoring food. **\$4.25**

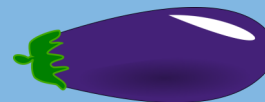


**(Item # 103) Cilantro** - Is an annual herb in the family Apiaceae. All parts of the plant are edible, but the fresh leaves and the dried seeds are the parts most traditionally used in cooking. **\$4.25**



**(Item # 104) Rosemary**-is a woody, perennial herb with fragrant, evergreen, needle-like leaves and white, pink, purple, or blue flowers. Used in culinary dishes. **\$4.25**

**On the sale day we will have a variety of vegetable seedling available! Several varieties of tomatoes, peppers, watermelon, cabbage, broccoli, cucumbers, and so much more!**



**Order Form**

**All sales are final!**

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

E-mail:

Item	If buying annuals, please indicate color choice.	Item #	Quantity	Price	Total
Sub Total					
Do not forget to include the tax				Maine Sales Tax (5.5%)	
Grand Total					

Please make checks payable to: Penobscot County SWCD and send to 1423 Broadway, Suite #2, Bangor, ME 04401





*Penobscot County Soil & Water  
Conservation District*

1423 Broadway, Suite #2  
Bangor, ME 04401  
[www.penobscotswcd.org](http://www.penobscotswcd.org)

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PERMIT NO 265

**Address Service Requested**

## See you at the Fair! 2020 Agricultural Fair Dates

Monmouth Fair  
June 18-21

Topsham Fair  
August 2-9

Blue Hill Fair  
September 3-7

Houlton Agricultural Fair  
July 2-5

Skowhegan State Fair  
August 13-22

Harmony Free Fair  
September 4-7

Ossipee Valley Fair  
July 9-12

Union Fair  
August 22-29

Springfield Fair  
September 5

Waterford World's Fair  
July 17-19

Maine Farm Days  
August 26-27

Clinton Lions Agricultural  
Fair  
September 10-13

Farmington Fair  
September 20-26

Pittston Fair  
July 23-26

Acton Fair  
August 27-30

Litchfield Fair  
September 11-13

Common Ground Country Fair  
September 25-27

Bangor State Fair  
July 30 - August 8

Washington County Fair  
August 29-30

Oxford Fair  
September 16-19

Cumberland Fair  
September 27—October 3

Northern Maine Fair  
August 1-9

Windsor Fair  
August 30—September 7

New Portland Lions Fair  
September 18-20

Fryeburg Fair  
October 4-11

