A GREAT TREE BEGINS WITH A SOLID FOUNDATION

When a tree seed germinates and begins to grow, it grows in two directions. The top grows with stem, branches and leaves to gather sunlight for energy. The roots grow with main roots and delicate feeder roots to gather minerals and nutrients. For a tree to grow and thrive, both halves of the tree must be in balance and be healthy. For this reason, we have chosen to grow our trees in Rootmaker root pruning containers. These containers allow us to grow and deliver a whole tree, which can be planted with all its roots. A tree planted with all of its roots will establish itself in its new home with a minimum of delay. Our goal is the same as yours: To grow a vigorous, healthy tree that fulfills its intended purpose.

CONNECT WITH US

615-841-3664 | rockbridgetrees@gmail.com  
@rockbridgetrees
**Trees for Bees**

### February-April | Red Maple***
Acer Rubrum
Zones 3-9 | Height 40’ to 60’
Very early flowers for early season buildup; Fall color varies from red to yellow

### March-April | Fragrant Honeysuckle
Lonicera fragrantissima
Zones 4-8 | Height 6’-10’
Very early bloom, Large shrub with fragrant flowers for early pollen and nectar

### March-April | Pussy Willow
Salix discolor
Zones 4-8 | Height 6’-15’
Very early flowers provide pollen; Large native shrub can grow in wet places

### April | Carolina Silverbell
Halesia carolina
Zones 5-9 | Height 30’ to 40’
Native shade tolerant understory tree; Flowers form in hanging clusters

### April | Allegheny Serviceberry
Amelanchier laevis
Zones 4-8 | Height 15’ to 30’
Small native tree, Early flowers
Edible fruit, good street tree
Red to orange in fall

### April-May | Bladdernut***
Staphylea trifolia
Zone 3 to 8 Height 8’ to 15’
Lovely native blooming shrub. Shade tolerant

### April | Crabapple***
Malus species
Zone 4-8 Height 15’ to 25’
Classic spring blooming trees
Varieties, Hewes, Geneva (Red Leaves), Prairie Crab (Native)

### May | Black Locust
Robinia pseudoacacia
Zones 3-8 | Height 40’ to 60’
Fast growing, medium sized tree with masses of white nectar filled flowers

### May | American Persimmon
Diospyros virginiana
Zones 4-8 Height 30’ to 80’
Native fruit tree; these trees are dioecious, that is, male and female flowers are on separate trees; our trees are grafted females

### May | Yellowwood
Cladrastis kentukea
Zone 4-8 Height 30’ to 50’
Medium sized native tree; White flowers similar to Black Locust
Yellow fall color

### May | American Holly
Ilex opaca
Zones 5 to 9 Height 40’ to 50’
Stately native evergreen tree.
Needs male and female to produce berries. Bees love the flowers, birds love the berries. Varieties: Maniq, Big Mack, Cave Hill #2, Rosebank, Xanthwood, Yellow Jaquet, Corpening #3, Big Al-male

### May | American Mountain Ash***
Sorbus americana
Zone 2 to 6 Height 10’ to 30’
Great fall color. Difficult in warm areas

### June to Frost | Korean Bee Tree

### June to Frost | Vitex Negundo
Zones 6-9 | Height 8’ to 10’
Large shrub or small tree (South); Can be grown as a tender perennial in Zones 5 & 6

### June to Frost | Vitex Agnes Castus Shool Creek
Zones 6-9 | Height 8’ to 10’
White flowered Vitex; Slightly more cold hardy

### Early June | Southern Catalpa
Catalpa bignonioides
Zones 5-9 | Height 30’ to 40’
Native Catalpa of the southern states

### Early June | Little Leaf Linden
Tilia cordata
Zones 3-7 | Height 30’ to 70’
A European Linden famous for the honey made from its flowers; An excellent street tree

### June to Frost | Glossy Abelia
Abelia X Grandiflora
Zones 5-9 | Height 4’ to 8’
A versatile long blooming shrub that is easily shaped; Bees love it
**BIRD FRIENDLY**
**Larger Trees/Local Pickup**

**June | Chinese Chestnut**

*Castanea mollissima*

Good for Wildlife

zones 4 to 8 | Height 40’ to 90’

June flowers are wind pollinated but still supply nectar and pollen; Edible nuts

**June | Golden Rain Tree**

*Koelreuteria paniculate*

Zones 5-9 | Height 20’ to 45’

Masses of golden flowers in June followed by attractive seed pods the remainder of the summer

**June | Elderberry***

*Sambucus canadensis*

Zones 3-9 | Height 5’ to 12’

Varieties: Wyldewood, Bob Gordon, York, Adams II, Marge (Sambucus nigra) | Large native shrub; White flowers produce pollen; Attractive to bees & butterflies; Edible berries w/ health benefits

**June-July | Winterberry Holly**

*Ilex verticillate*

Zones 3-9 | Height 3’ to 12’

Winter Red (female) Southern Gentleman (male)

Zones 3-9 Height 3’ to 12’

Medium shrub; Inconspicuous flowers; Very attractive to bees; Female shrubs cover in red berries through the winter; need one male per ten female

**June-July | Smooth Sumac***

*Rhus glabra*

Zones 2 to 9 Height 9’ to 15’ Great red fall color | A spreading colony type tree. Excellent pollen and nectar source. Drought tolerant

**June to July | Amur Maackia**

*Amur Maackia*

Zones 3 to 7 | Height 20’ | Summer flowering tree; powerline friendly

**July | Bottlebrush Buckeye**

*Aesculus parviflora*

Zones 4 to 8 | Height 8’ to 12’

Shade tolerant native; Spikes of white flowers are stunning; Very attractive to bees, butterflies, & hummingbirds

**July | Sourwood**

*Oxydendrum arboreum*

Zones 5 to 9 | Height 20’ to 40’

Delicate mid-summer flowers make the famous Sourwood Honey; One of the first to turn red in fall

**July to August | Korean Bee Bee | Evodia dannielli***

Zones 5 to 8 | Height 20’ to 40’

A beautiful small tree; important source for honeybees in summer

**July to August | Summersweet**

*Clethra alnifolia*

Varieties: Ruby Spice, Sixteen Candles, Hummingbird

Zones 3 to 9 Height 3’ to 6’

A native shrub whose fragrant blooms perfume the air throughout the summer; will bloom in shade

**July to August | Japanese Pagoda Sophora japonica***

Zones 4 to 8 | Height 50’ to 70’

Showy summer blooming tree; loved by bees

**July to August | Shining Sumac**

*Rhus coppalina***

Zones 4 to 9 Height 20’ | Great red fall color | Spreading colonial shrub

Very good pollen and nectar source. Drought tolerant

**August | Buttonbush***

*Cephalanthus occidentalis*

Zones 5 to 10 | Height 3’ to 6’

Great plant for wet places. Can grow in standing water; Blooms during August dearth

**August to Sept | Seven Sons Heptacodium miconoides***

Zones 5 to 9 | Height 25’

Trouble free with delightful fragrant white late summer flowers followed by a second “bloom” of red sepals that last until frost

**Nov to April | Camelia***

*Camelia japonica, Camelia sasquanna, Camelia sinensis*

Zone 6 to 9 Height 10’ to 15’

Evergreen winter blooming shrubs. Will need winter protection in zone 6

Varieties: Spring: April Melody, April Snow, Springs Promise | Fall: Long Island Pink, Yuletide, Tea

**Fall, Late-Winter, Early Spring Evergreen Winter Blooming Shrubs**

Zone 6 | Need a protected location | Varieties: April Melody, April Snow, Springs Promise | Fall: Long Island Pink, Yuletide, Tea

**NATIVE TREES **

**BEE FRIENDLY**

**BIRD FRIENDLY**

**WILDLIFE FRIENDLY**

**POLLINATOR FRIENDLY**

**EDIBLE**

**BIGGER TREES/LOCAL PICKUP**

***=NEW
Type 1- Male flowers first

Adams: 581 nuts/ lb 53% kernel
Great yard tree. Healthy foliage. Scab resistant, good annual crop of nuts; Shuck split October 7

Amling: 60 nuts/lb 53% kernel
One of the best pecans for a yard tree. Dark green trouble free foliage. Recommended for low input and organic production; High quality medium large nuts. Shuck split 2nd week of October.

Caddo: 70 nuts/lb 54% kernel
Medium size nut of high quality. Excellent high yield producer. Moderate scab resistance will need to be sprayed; Shuck split 1st week of October

Faith: 59 nuts/lb 55% kernel
Large nut slightly smaller than Pawnee; Similar in shape and quality. A seedling of Mohawk; Moderate scab resistance will need to be sprayed; Shuck split late Sept.

Gafford: 56 nuts/lb 50% kernel
Large high quality nut. Excellent yard tree. Recommended for low input and organic production. Shuck split mid October.

Gardner: 66 nuts/lb 57% kernel
Medium large high quality nuts with light colored kernels; Moderate scab resistance will need to be sprayed; Discovered in Gardner Kansas; Shuck split 1st week of October

Hark: 62 nuts/lb 56% kernel
Medium large high quality nuts. Low input scab resistant variety. Originally from Illinois; Shuck split 1st week of October

Lipan: 44 nuts/lb 55% kernel

Major: 78 nuts/lb 49% kernel

Mandan: 54 nuts/lb 60% kernel
Large nut with an extremely thin shell. Golden kernels are easy to shell. May need some scab control. Shuck split 1st week of October

Pawnee: 50 nuts/lb 53% kernel
Pawnee is a large high quality pecan. Easy shelling blonde kernels. Pawnee is highly susceptible to pecan scab and must be sprayed. Very early shuck split September 20

Syrup Mill: 60 nuts/ lb 50% kernel
Good candidate for low spray orchards. Good crop of nuts each year. Shuck split October 20

Shepherd: 71 nuts/lb 53% kernel
Good size and quality for an early ripening pecan. Excellent scab resistance, a low input variety; Discovered in Missouri; Shuck split mid September.

Warren 346: 96 nuts/lb 51% kernel
An ultra northern variety. Small nut with good quality that shells well. Discovered near Wheeling Missouri. Shuck split Sept 10

Yates 68: 62 nuts/lb 55% kernel
Medium large nut of excellent quality. Well-known scab resistant northern variety. Grown by Ed Yates in Indiana. Shuck split 1st week in October

Yates 127: 66 nuts/ lb 62% kernel
Medium large nut; Excellent quality. An Ed Yates selection. Scab resistant. Shuck split 1st week in October.
Pecan Trees - Type 2

Type 2- Female flowers first

Baby B 67 nuts/ lb 50% kernel
Good tree for low spray orchards
Excellent quality nuts
Shuck split September 27

Bean: 44 nuts/lb
Very large good quality nut
Seems to have good scab resistance. Discovered by Ed Yates in Indiana. Supposed to be a seedling from Judge Roy Beans yard in Missouri. Shuck split last week of September.

Deerstand: 101 nuts/ lb 52% kernel
An ultra northern variety from Burlington, Iowa; Small nuts crack well and have good flavor. Shuck split last week of September.

Headquarters: 60 nuts/ lb 54% kernel
Likely an Elliot seedling
Great nut quality with good disease resistance. Shuck split October 17

Kanza: 77 nuts/lb 54% kernel
Medium sized nuts with a high quality very tasty kernel; Excellent shelling quality. One of the most popular. Varieties being planted now. Scab resistant; Shuck split 1st week of Oct.

Lakota: 59 nuts/lb 62% kernel
Lakota has been described as a scab free version of Pawnee; Large high quality nut, bright kernels; Scab resistant; Shuck split last week of September

McMillan: 56 nuts/lb 51% kernel
Large, high quality nuts on a scab resistant tree; Recommended for low input and organic production; Will make a good yard trees or production tree; Shuck split October 20

Mohawk: 32 nuts/lb 59% kernel
The largest nut released by the USDA; Nut quality is average. Production and quality are good on young trees; But declines with age. An impressive nut. Shuck split October.

Mullahy 79 nuts /lb 49% kernel
Large nuts for an ultra northern variety. Shells nicely. From Iowa Shuck split around Labor Day

Norton: 76 nuts/lb 44%kernel
A cold hardy northern pecan; Technically not a “papershell” pecan, still it cracks well. Medium scab resistance. Shuck split 3rd week of September.

Oswego: 56 nuts/lb 52% kernel
Large, high quality nuts on a scab resistant tree. Nuts are similar to but larger than Kanza. Kernels are bright, smooth and tasty. Shuck split mid Oct.

Posey: 68 nuts/lb 56% kernel
Healthy, cold hardy tree will make a good. Yard tree in northern areas. Nuts have good quality and flavor but darken quickly; Annual bearer. Shuck split last week of September.

Tips for Pecan Trees

First - Remove the container before planting.

Second - Dig a hole large enough to hold the root ball of the tree. The tree should be planted the same depth it was in the container.

Third - If planting in spring or summer, water 5 gallons per tree once per week at least 6 weeks. If the weather is dry continue through the growing season.

Fourth - Protect your trees from Deer and Rabbits - It is best to cage the trees until they are 3” or so in diameter

Fifth - Do not get herbicide on the bark of young trees. It will kill them. Herbicide or mulch the trees for the first 5 years at least

Sixth - Fertilize in the fall after planting.

Spread the fertilizer around the dripline of the tree for best result. Any general purpose fertilizer will work.

Coming soon: Hicans, Hickories, Hazelnuts and Walnuts
We have trees that grow quickly in our nursery. They get too big to ship after a single season sometimes. We have these available for pickup at the nursery. Please contact us for pricing on these bigger trees. Trees that we have in larger sizes will be marked with an *

Red Oak • Black Oak • Post Oak • Fastigate English Oak • Water Oak • Chinkapin Oak • Bur Oak • Overcup Oak • Dwarf Chinkapin Oak • White Oak • Cherrybark Red Oak • American Beech • Shagbark Hickory • Mockernut Hickory • Shellbark Hickory • Chinese Chestnut • Fragrant Snowbell • Northern Catalpa • Southern Catalpa • Black Locust • Ruby Spice Summersweet • Tulip Poplar • Little Leaf Linden • Ivory Silk Tree • Lilac

**Edible Fruits**

We offer Apples and Pears on dwarf and semi-dwarf rootstocks. We have chosen varieties based on superior flavor.

**APPLE TREES**

Ben Davis Apple
Crabapples
Cripps Pink Apple
Geneva Crabapple
Ginger Gold Apple
Gold Rush Apple
Hewes Crabapple
Hudsons Golden Gem
Jonagold
Jonamac Apple

Lady Williams Apple
Melrose
Red Fuji
Redfree
Rubinette Apple
Summer Sunrise
Yates
Yellow Delicious Apple
Yellow Transparent

**PEAR TREES**

Asian Pears:
Chojuro Pear
Korean Giant Pear

European Pears:
Magness Pear
Maxine Pear
Potomac Pear
Seckle Pear

**ELDERBERRIES**

York Elderberry
Wyldewood Elderberry

**FIG TREES**

Rock Bridge Trees
199 Dry Fork Creek Rd
Bethpage, TN 37022

615-841-3664
rockbridgetrees@gmail.com
**Planting Your Tree**

Trees prefer a well-drained soil. They will not thrive in a wet area with standing water.

**First** - Remove the tree from the bag.

**Second** - Dig a hole large enough to place the entire root ball in. It is important to plant the tree at the same depth as it was in the container, not deeper or shallower.

With our container grown trees it is not necessary to trim or adjust the roots in any way, just remove the bag it is growing in and plant.

**Third** - Water the tree immediately after planting. Remember for the first few weeks, all the roots to support the tree in its new home are in that small hole. The tree needs about 1 inch of rain each week until it is established. Over watering is worse than under watering. Watering once or twice per week should be adequate until the tree is established.

**Fourth** - Do not put fertilizer of any kind in the hole at planting. Fertilizer should be spread on the surface of the ground around the tree. This forces the tree to grow out of the hole faster and helps to establish the tree in its new home.

**Fifth** - Control grass and weeds around the tree. They are fierce competition for moisture and fertilizer and will stunt your tree.

Hints for removing the bag:
Cut the bag down two sides and peel the bag off like a banana. Scissors work well for this.

Hint for watering: A 5 gallon bucket with a small hole at the bottom works very well to water a tree thoroughly. Filled once or twice per week will water the tree well. Protect your tree from deer and rabbits.

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**New Products**

Our Bee Houses are made from rot resistant Cypress wood and has openings that are properly sized for Bees. Front of openings is scorched to be more attractive to bees.

Nutwizards are perfect for picking up round objects (acorns, pecans, nuts) and makes yard cleanup a breeze. Comes with a 4’ wood handle standard and a wire dumper.

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**Sourwood - Special Instructions**

Sourwood trees have a few special requirements.
- Sourwood trees require a slightly acid soil.
- A soil PH of 5.5 to 6 will help.
- They prefer a soil with a high level of organic matter.
- They like an evenly-moist, well-drained soil.
- They are intolerant of wet soils.
- They can tolerate short periods of drought once established, but will require watering during moderate to severe drought conditions.
- Sourwood trees cannot compete with grass.
- In a lawn setting they must be mulched. Pine bark and wood chips are the preferred mulch materials.
- More sun = more flowers and better fall color.
- Protect from deer and rabbits.
Shipping is included on all trees except:

- **Extra Shipping Cost on Trees to West Coast:** 1 gallon trees $6.00 per tree, 2 gallon trees $10.00 per tree, pecans $14.00 per tree
- **States included:** ID, WA, OR, UT, NV, AZ, NM, MT, WY
- Shipping costs for Bee Houses & Nut Wizards applied at checkout
- We do not ship to California

**1 Gallon Trees**

| 4 or more 1 gallon trees | Price: $32.00 each
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 3 1 gallon trees         | Price: $34.50 each
| 2 1 gallon trees         | Price: $39.00 each
| 1 1 gallon tree          | Price: $59.00 each

**2 Gallon Trees**

| 4 or more 2 gallon trees | Price: $48.00 each
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 3 2 gallon trees         | Price: $53.00 each
| 2 2 gallon trees         | Price: $55.00 each
| 1 2 gallon tree          | Price: $75.00 each

**Pecan Trees**

| 2 or more Pecan trees    | Price: $55.00 each
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Pecan tree             | Price: $75.00 each

**Payment Method:**

- [ ] Check
- [ ] Cash
- [ ] Online
- [ ] Debit/Credit

Expiration Date: [ ] [ ] [ ] Valid from: [ ] [ ] [ ]

Signature: ____________________ Date: [ ] [ ] [ ]

Your credit card security number is the last three digits of the number in the signature strip on the back of your card.