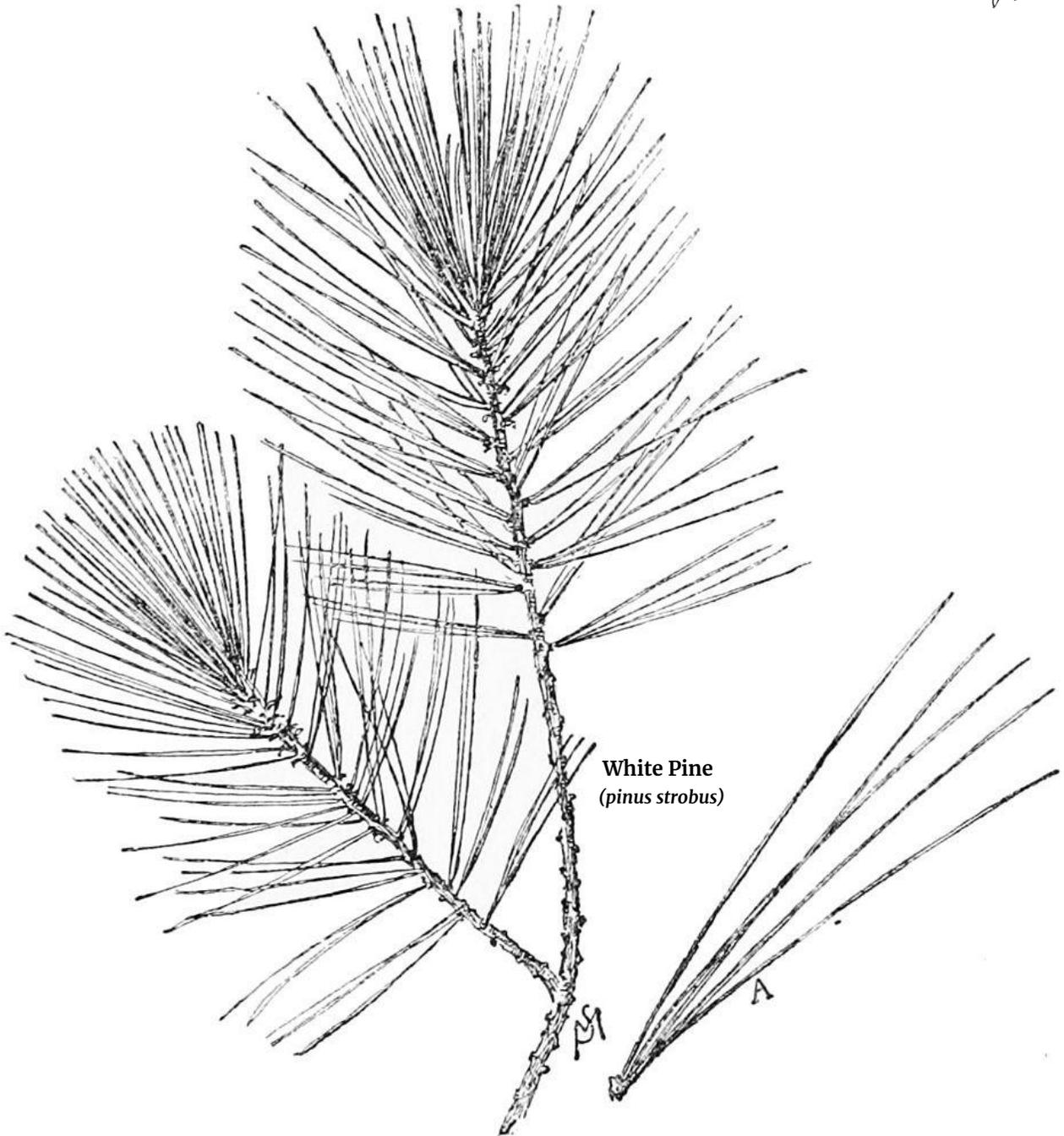


GLADWIN CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Tree Sale Catalog Spring 2022



White Pine
(*pinus strobus*)

Order Deadline: [April 4th, 2022](#)

Ordering Information

Orders can be placed online, over the phone, or in person until Monday, April 4th. Please visit www.gladwincd.org or call (989) 426-9461 to place your order.

Gladwin Conservation District
1501 N State Street, Gladwin, MI 48624
(989) 426-9461 ext. 5
tristan.hewitt@macd.org

Tree Pick-Up by Appointment

Schedule an appointment online at www.gcdtreesale2022.setmore.com. Questions or concerns? Please contact Tristan.hewitt@macd.org or call us at (989) 426-9461.

Pick up: 350 N State Street, Gladwin, MI 48624 (old recycling center)
April 22-23, 2022 from 8AM to 8PM by appointment

Site Preparation and Planting

Identifying your soil: To increase transplant survival, we strongly recommend purchasing a soil testing kit or consulting the Web Soil Survey (WSS) through the Natural Resources Conservation District (NRCS) website. There are clear directions on the WSS home page to locate your planting site, aka “area of interest” (AOI). Once you have done this, you can select a tree variety that will grow well on your planting site.

Selecting a site: Generally speaking, selecting a site that is well-drained and accessible for weed control is optimal for tree growth. Conifers generally prefer dry, coarse soil that is less fertile. Deciduous trees generally prefer loam or clay loam soil with higher moisture and fertility content. Call Miss Dig at 811 to mark underground utilities prior to digging.

Site Preparation: Remove any competing vegetation from your planting site. Keep seedlings (~2 years old and bare root) and transplants (~4 years old with bare root) in a dark, moist, and cool environment with good air circulation if you are not immediately planting. Plugs (~2 years old in soil) require less care as the root systems are protected by soil.

Planting: Plant on cool, rainy days with little sun. Remove trees one at a time from the planting container after a hole is prepared. Make sure all competing vegetation has been removed from the site prior to planting. Ensure your tree is not at an angle or in loose debris. Uncurl the roots and firmly pack the surrounding soil to hold the tree's position prior to filling in the hole and marking the location.

Follow up care: Provide adequate protection from grazing, drought, disease, and insects. Remove competing vegetation. Water as needed for tree variety. Mark your trees with tree flags.

Coniferous Trees



Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)

Matures around 65-100 ft. tall. This pine prefers full sun and well drained, sandy soils. This fast growing tree is often planted in northern pine plantations because of its site preferences.



White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

Matures around 70-100 ft. tall. Prefers full sun to partial shade and can grow in a range of soils. They are moderate to fast growing. Young branches/seedlings are often targeted by whitetail deer and may need early protection.



Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*)

Matures 30-70 ft. tall. This tree thrives in full sun and sandy northern soils. Tree is often described as “scrubby” due to its crooked trunk in open-growing sites. Young populations are essential to Kirtland’s Warbler (endangered song-bird) habitat.



Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*)

This ornamental conifer matures around 50 ft. tall. It is popular for yards and is resistant to deer browse. Plant with good spacing, in full sun and in well-drained soil to avoid disease. Generally has long, stout needles and the most blue color of all spruce trees with small cones.



White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

This native tree matures around 80 ft. tall and can tolerate a range of soil conditions, but grows best in well drained soils. They provide soil stability and cover for wildlife within the dense evergreen branches. White spruce needles are short and at maturity may have a slight blue appearance with small cones(1-2”).



Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)

Matures to 50-85 ft. tall and is considered shade-tolerant. Norway spruce are fast growing and often used for fence rows due to their density and wildlife and disease resistance. Similar in stature to White Spruce but the needles “droop” or hang downward and cones are long (6”).



Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

This ornamental conifer matures around 120 ft tall and will grow on a variety of soils, preferring well-drained but not dry. They grow best in full sun. This species provides shelter, food for wildlife, and wonderful Christmas trees with soft, flat needles.



Eastern Tamarack (*Larix laricina*)

This native coniferous tree matures around 30-70 ft. tall. Tamarack is deciduous meaning it changes color and loses its needles in fall. Known to be very cold and soil condition tolerant, but often observed in swamps and bogs in wet soils. Short needles in large groupings and small cones.

Deciduous Trees



Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

Fast growing and matures to 80ft tall. Red Maple does excellent in moist soils and full sun to partial shade. Red maples are perfect for treeless yards where you want quick shade or wildlife habitat.



Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)

Can reach 50-80 ft. This native tree grows in a variety of soils but does best in deep, fertile soils that are moist to well drained. Shade tolerant and great for maple syrup production.



Paw Paw (*Asimina triloba*)

Michigan's Wild-Banana! With leaves and branches that deer avoid, and fruit that is loved by all, the pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) is a fascinating native tree. It's the only local member of a large, mainly tropical plant family (Annonaceae), and produces the largest edible fruit native to North America.



Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

This native tree grows best in deep, well drained to moist, fertile soils and full sun. This species develops a large taproot and may grow to 70-80 ft. tall. Walnut is known for its valuable timber and edible nuts.



White Oak (*Quercus alba*)

70-90 ft tall when mature. They thrive in full sun to partial shade and prefer upland, well-drained sites. They are moderate to slow-growing and live for many years. White oak is more resistant to oak wilt than red oak. Great wildlife food source.



Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Plant in full sun to partial shade. Tolerates well drained soil. Red oak provides good timber as well as food for wildlife.



Paper/White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)

Matures around 70 ft. tall, this species should be planted in full sun. Grows in a variety of soils but performs best in moderately to well-drained soil. The attractive, papery bark makes it a popular landscape choice.



Hybrid Willow (*Salix spp.*)

Quickly matures to 35-45 ft. tall when planted in a row or 75 ft. tall when planted alone. Willow will thrive in moist soils and can be planted along streams or lakes. Excellent erosion control.



Hybrid Poplar (*Populus deltoides x nigra*)

This year's fastest growing tree reaches up to eight feet a year! Plant in full sun and will tolerate a variety of soils. Matures to a height of 40-50 feet.

Flowering Trees and Shrubs



Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*)

Produces a long spike of blueish purple flowers in July and August and matures to 6 ft. tall. This shrub does well in full sun and moist, well drained soil.



Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)

This upright shrub produces white, blue, and pink blooms. This shrub attracts hummingbirds and does best in full sun. It will grow in any soil but prefers moist, well-drained soil. Matures to 7 ft tall.



Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)

Dense, multi-stemmed shrub that produces white berries in the fall and excellent food for wildlife. Matures to 5-13 ft. tall, this shrub can be planted in sun or shade and moist to well-drained soil. Its bright red stems are a beautiful winter landscape feature.



Nannyberry (*Viburnum*)

This native, Midwestern shrub can grow up to 20 feet. Nannyberries are known for their white flowers and dark green leaves which turn a vibrant red in the fall. They typically grow well along the woodland edge, preferring full to partial sun. For optimal growth, plant in a well-drained alkaline soil.



Ninebark (*Pysocarpus opulifolius*)

This shrub in the rose family is grown for its clustered white flowers, red berries, and pretty leaves. Ninebark tolerates a wide range of soil conditions and light levels. Matures to 5-10 ft



Common Lilac (*Syringa Vularius*)

This fast growing and highly adaptive shrub matures to 15 feet tall. Plant in well drained soil and full sun. The large, fragrant flowers bloom in mid-spring and require full sun.



Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Shrub to small tree that matures 12-30 ft tall with short crooked trunk and irregular crown. Redbud flowers a beautiful magenta pink flower in spring and early summer before its leaves emerge. Redbud is native to southern Michigan but is a common landscaping tree due to its spring fluorescence.



Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*)

Shrub that grows to 4-18 ft tall and branches occasionally. Produces large groupings of white flowers that bloom mid to late spring and are replaced by bright red fleshy berries in mid-summer. Elderberry thrives in open sun environments and a variety of soils and is especially beneficial for wildlife.



Black Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)

This shrub is 6-13 feet tall, usually on the smaller end rather than larger. Elderberry has long been proposed as being immune supportive, and supports the body's natural defense. Research studies show Black Elderberry to have immune modulating and antioxidant properties.

Fruit and Vegetable Plants



Heritage Raspberry

Want to harvest raspberries your first year?! Heritage Raspberry produces abundant crops of large, sweet, dark red berries that are perfect for eating fresh, canning, freezing, or making jams and jellies. These berries are hearty.



Canada Red Rhubarb

Outstanding stalk harvests. Produces beautiful red stalks in early spring. This sweet variety is perfect for sauces and pies that require less sugar. Cold-hardy and heat-tolerant.



Concord Seedless Grapes

Say hello to America's favorite grape! Available in seedless form for easy eating. If you love grape juice, then you love Concord! These grapes will produce juice or your own house wine. The vines produce abundant crops that create delicious jams and jellies. One mature vine can produce 50 lbs. of sweet grapes! Concord has exceptional hardiness, vigor and disease resistance. They are heat-tolerant, self-pollinating, and ripen in mid-September.



King of the North Seedless Grapes

Cold-hardy, Vitis 'King of the North' is a Labrusca grape variety producing large clusters of medium to small, dark blue berries in early fall. Juicy and tart, it's perfect for juice, jelly or eating fresh. It is easy to grow with decorative vines producing large crops. It grows up to 10-20 ft. tall and wide and thrives in full sun and well.



Horseradish

Horseradish is a perennial plant of the family Brassicaceae (includes mustard, wasabi, broccoli, and radish). It is a root vegetable used as a spice and prepared as a condiment.



Triple Crown Blackberry

A new thornless blackberry variety produces high yields of berries one year after planting! Blooms in early summer, producing beautiful white flowers. The harvest season lasts for an entire month, and the berries are sweeter and larger than what you'll find at the store! Requires little maintenance, handles heat and humidity well.



Albion Strawberry

This strawberry is self-pollinating and produces fruit throughout the harvest season. Produces symmetrical, large berries with an intense red color inside and out. Their beautiful appearance is matched only by their exceptionally sweet taste. Its fruits are excellent fresh or for pies, preserves and freezing. Resistant to disease and produces 1 to 3 pints per plant.



Jewel Strawberry

Self-pollinating and June-bearing, this variety is perfect. The berries have an excellent flavor and an enticing aroma that is great for fresh eating or freezing. They are also firm enough to be inserted into beautiful fruit arrangements. Disease-resistant to leaf spot



Mary Washington Asparagus

Mary Washington Asparagus is generally regarded as a hardy plant, meaning it will survive freezing temperatures. This plant will grow up to 9 3/4 inches tall and spread about 1 1/2 feet. They prefer full sun. Harvest is usually mid spring. Do not harvest the first year after planting — wait until the second year. Keep clear of weeds and do not disturb roots.

Fruit Trees



Royal Red Honeycrisp Apple

Blooms mid-season and fruits early. Requires full sun and winter hardy. Fruit is sweet, very crispy, and very juicy. Not self-pollinating.

Auvil Early Fuji Apple

Crisp, sweet yet tart. These apples have a nice red color outside, creamy inside, and are great fresh. Not self-pollinating.

Red McIntosh Apple

This tree is hardy and productive and apples are excellent to eat fresh. They also work well for applesauce, cider, and pies. Fruit is tart with a firm texture. Blooms early with fruit ripening in early to mid-September. Not self-pollinating.



Gala Gala Apple

These apples bloom early with flowers that are full red in color. The fruit is reliable, sweet and great for eating fresh off the tree. The apples tend to ripen at the same time making picking a breeze. Self-pollinating.

Ruby Rush Apple

Said to be a cross of two popular varieties of apple: GoldRush and Enterprise. Combining effective resistance of Enterprise and superior taste of GoldRush makes Ruby Rush the best of both worlds. Harvest window is forecasted from late September to early October for Ruby Rush.



Enterprise Apple

Designed disease resistant apples that are dependable, hardy, and high quality. Apples are glossy and red with a crisp, firm flesh that mellows to sharp, sweet flavor. Later blooming allows this tree to avoid spring frosts and strong resistance to some common apple diseases.

Freedom Apple

Freedom is a variety of apple that was developed in the 1950s by NY State Agricultural Experiment Station. Created to be resistant to a number of diseases, like apple scab, cedar apple rust, powdery mildew, and fire blight. Large bright-red fruit with a juicy tender flesh great for fresh eating, cider, juicing, and cooking. Ripening in late september.



Bartlett Pear

Pear trees are generally cold-hardy. They require initial pruning and annual fertilization. They are a great addition to any yard. Fruit can be eaten fresh, used in desserts, or canned. Wildlife enjoy eating the fruit of these productive trees. Self-pollinating.

Golden Russet Bosc Pear

This pear is great for eating or cooking. Great pear shape and golden brown skin. Self-pollinating, pairs well with Bartlett Pear for increased fruit production.



Redhaven Peach

These deliciously juicy peaches are all-purpose and can be consumed fresh or preserved. Blooms late to avoid the frost. Peach trees prefer well-drained loam to loamy soils. Prune and fertilize as needed. Self-pollinating.



Montmorency Tart Cherry

Popular tart cherry for pies and preserves, montmorency cherry tree is a cold-hardy hybrid species that ripen early in the season. Medium large, bright red fruit has a firm yellow flesh, clear juice, and a rich tart flavor that bakers and jam makers love.

Ulster Sweet Cherry

Ulster sweet cherries are similar to the popular Bing variety. They are dark, deep red in color and have a very sweet flavor. These cherries are perfect for fresh eating and snacking but also for making wine and juice.

Black Gold Sweet Cherry

Black Gold is a sweet cherry variety with a similar dark red and sweet strong flavor to Ulster. Flesh is firm and dark purple in color. The cherries are ideal for eating right off the tree and can be frozen to preserve the crop for winter use.

Manchurian Crabapple

This is a great candidate to provide pollination for other apple trees or food for wildlife. Plant in full sun and well-drained, fertile soil. This bushy tree matures to 20 ft tall. It is not self-pollinating



The trees you plant are not only aesthetically pleasing, they are a vital part of Michigan's native ecosystems. Tree abundance reduces erosion, increases wildlife habitat, sequesters carbon, improves soil health, and provides economic benefits to the surrounding community. We appreciate your dedication and thank you for supporting the Gladwin Conservation District!