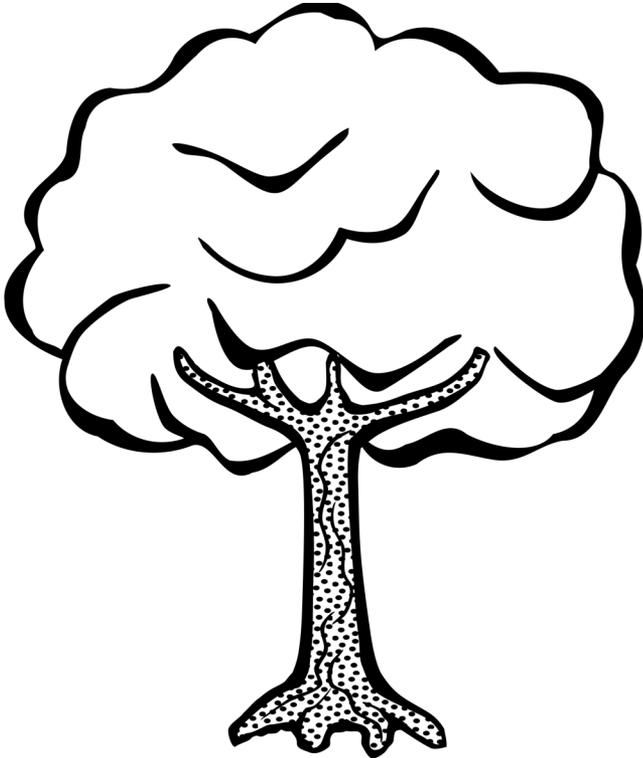


GLADWIN CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Spring Tree Sale 2021 Catalog



Order Deadline April 5th

1501 N State Street

Gladwin, MI 48624

(989) 426-9461

Thank you for Supporting Local Conservation!

Every year we provide thousands of trees to landowners in Gladwin County. These trees provide wildlife habitat, erosion control, beauty, oxygen, and timber for the community.

Orders can be submitted by mail, online or in person. Please Contact District Manager Tristan Hewitt if you have any questions.

1501 N State Street, Gladwin MI, 48624
(989) 426-9461
Tristan.Hewitt@macd.org

Order Deadline April 5th, 2021



Seedling, Transplant or Plug?

Our evergreens are available in seedlings, transplants, or plugs. Seedlings are usually **two** years old and bare root. Transplants are usually **four** years old and bare root. Plugs are seedlings that come with a bit of soil around the roots. If you are reforesting a large area, seedlings are better. If you just want a few trees, transplants are a good choice. Plugs are an excellent choice if you are concerned about survival.

Tree Pick-up - By Appointment

Friday April 16th, Saturday April 17th, & Sunday April 18th 8am-8pm
Old Recycling Center, 350 N. State St, Gladwin

Please contact us if you must make alternate pickup arrangements.

Pollination

Some fruit trees can pollinate themselves while others need another tree. Our pear, peach, and cherry trees are self pollinating. Even so, these trees will produce more fruit with another tree.

Apple trees are *not* self pollinating. You will need another variety of apple to pollinate. Fruit trees of the same variety are clones of each other and essentially the “same” tree.

All our fruit trees are bare-root and 4-5 ft. tall.

Free Forestry Assistance Available!

Do you want to know more about the management of your property for forest products, wildlife, recreation, aesthetics, tax and cost-share incentives or overall forest health? Contact our Forester, Nia Becker for a free onsite assessment. Nia.Becker@macd.org or (989) 539-6401

Evergreens



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 plantations.



Eastern 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 .



Norway Spruce *Picea abies*

Matures to 50-85 ft. tall. These trees are shade-tolerant and prefer moist soils. They are known to be fast-growing. Deer will not usually eat this tree.



White Spruce *Picea glauca*

This native tree matures around 80 ft. tall Can tolerate a range of soil conditions but grows best in well drained soils. They provide soil stability and cover for wildlife. Moderately resistant to needle cast disease.



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.



White Cedar *Thuja Occidentalis*

White Cedar can mature to 50-100 ft. tall. New plantings must be protected from deer until established. Cedar thrive in wetlands and provide excellent erosion control along waterways.



Douglas-Fir *Pseudotsuga mensiezii*

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.

Evergreens



Jack pine *Pinus banksiana*

Jack pine is a small to medium-sized, native, evergreen tree averaging 17 - 20 m (55 - 65 ft) high. It provides great habitat for wildlife, with focus in recent years on the nesting habitat it provides for the Kirtland Warbler.



Black Hills Spruce *Picea glauca*

A large evergreen tree with a central trunk and dense, ascending, lateral branches from the ground up that form a broad pyramidal to conical crown. It varies from the typical white spruce in its denser, more compact habit and slower growth rate. It grows best in acidic, moist loams with full sun, but adapts to a variety of conditions.

Deciduous Trees



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.



Red Maple *Acer rubrum*

Fast growing and matures to 80ft tall. It does excellent in moist soils and full sun to partial shade. Silver 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.



American Elm *Ulmus americana*

Elms are loved for their graceful, stately shape, with branches like spreading fountains, and their green leaves that turn gold in fall. The species usually grows 60-80 ft.

Deciduous Trees



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.



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.



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 Poplar *Populus deltois x nigra*

This year's fastest growing tree reaching up to 8 ft a year! Plant in full sun and will tolerate a variety of soils. Matures to a height of 40-50 feet.



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

Fruit Trees



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.*



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.*



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 firm texture. Blooms early with fruit ripening in early to mid-September. *Not self-pollinating.*



Gale Gala

These apples bloom early with flowers 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.*



Blondee Apple

A superior early yellow apple. This sweet, crunchy fruit features smooth skin and bruise-resistant flesh. Holds several months in storage. Good for eating fresh or in desserts. Ripens mid- to late-August/early September. *Not self-pollinating*



Winecrisp Apple

Great flavor and easy to grow. This deep-red fruit is everything you want in a dessert apple—sweet, juicy, and firm. Also great for baking. Disease-resistant to scab, fire blight,

Royal Court Apple

One of the most popular and widely grown all-purpose heirloom apples. Flavor, storage ability, and horticultural characteristics are similar to the Cortland parent. Fruit is large, deep red and keeps well. Flesh is pure white, fine-textured, crisp, sweet, aromatic and very slow to brown. Ripens mid-season. *Not self-pollinating*

See Page 3 for information about pollination

Fruit Trees



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. *Not self-pollinating*



Bartlett Pear

Pears 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, pair with Bartlett for increased production.*



Redhaven Peach

This deliciously juicy peaches are all-purpose and can be consumed fresh or preserved. Blooms late to avoid the frost



Emperor Francis Sweet Cherry

This is one of the best sweet cherries you'll find anywhere. Tree is consistently productive. Fruit is used for canning jellies and jams or making homemade maraschinos. Best when picked fresh and popped into your mouth. Resists cracking. Ripens in late June. *Not self-pollinating*



Meteor Tart Cherry

The Meteor Cherry produces fruit that is quite large, bright red, and of excellent quality. It's great for sauce or pies. Mature size is around 8-10' tall. Fruit ripens late June or early July. *Self-pollinating*



Regina Sweet Cherry

A popular modern sweet cherry variety, developed specifically to be resistant to rain-induced fruit cracking and splitting. Deep-red skin and firm deep red flesh, with a good flavour. Ripens in late June. *Not self-pollinating*

See Page 3 for information about pollination

Shrubs



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.



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 tall.



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.



Black Elderberry *Sambucus*

This shrub is 6-13 feet tall, usually on the smaller end 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.



Red 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.

Shrubs



Winterberry *Ilex verticillata*

This small tree tolerates a variety of soils but thrives on moist to well drained soils. They can grow in full sun to light shade and mature up to 30 ft. Pollinators are attracted to the abundance of pink to purple flowers in the spring.



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.



Common Lilac *Syringa vulgaris*

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

Fruit and Vegetables Plants



Albion Strawberry *Self-fertile, everbearing*

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-fertile, Junebearing*

This is the picture-perfect strawberry — bright red and glossy. The berries an excellent flavor and 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

Fruit and Vegetables Plants



Heritage Raspberry *Self-pollinating, summer-bearing*

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



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, handle heat and humidity,



Concord Seedless Grape

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.



Blue King of the North Seedless Grape

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-

Fruit and Vegetables Plants



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.



Mary Washington Asparagus

Mary Washington Asparagus is generally regarded as a hardy plant, so it will survive close to or on freezing temperatures. This plant will grow up to 9 ¾ inches tall and spread about 1 ½ 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.



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.

Tree Planting Tips

Take the following steps to give your trees the best chance at survival.

1. **Call Miss Dig at 811**—the last thing you want is to slice through a fiber optic or gas line when planting trees. Call 811 to have your underground utilities marked before digging.
2. **Site Preparation**—Control weeds to give your trees an advantage. This can be done with herbicides, mowing, disking, plowing or prescribed burning.
3. **Plant in crappy weather**— Cool, rainy, cloudy and wet days are much better for tree planting than warm, sunny and dry days.
4. **Protection**-protect your investment from hungry animals with chicken wire, hardware cloth, or liquid repellent. Protect your trees from your lawnmower with tree flags.
5. **Advice**-Call our Forester Nia Becker (989) 539-6401 for tree recommendations based on your property and goals.