



Emmet County Conservation District
3434 Harbor-Petoskey Rd.
Harbor Springs, MI 49740

EMMET CONSERVATION DISTRICT

SPRING 2010 SPRING SEEDLING SALE



Order Deadline: April 8, 2010

**Order Pick-up
Friday April 23, 11AM-6PM
Saturday April 24, 8AM-NOON**

**Emmet County Fairgrounds
Petoskey, MI**

For Your Information:



Seedlings: seedlings have just been removed from the seedbed, are less expensive, easy to plant, and a better choice for large plantings. (2-0) designates 2 yr. old seedling, (3-0) designates 3 yr. old seedling.



Transplants: transplants were seedlings that were moved to a transplant bed for a year or more. They are larger, sturdier and have a more well established root system. Planting requires a little more effort. Transplants are a good choice for windbreaks. (2-1) designates a 3 yr. old tree, two years in seedling bed, one year transplanted.

Responsibility for survival of plant material lies with the buyer. District liability ends when seedlings are picked-up by the buyer, or after the specified distribution date. There will be no reimbursement for trees that do not survive. Complaints of tree non-survival will be investigated (if possible) by the Emmet County Conservation District forester to try and determine cause.

** It is unlawful for these seedlings to be resold with the roots attached, in accordance with the Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act, P.A. 189 of 1931 as amended.*

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231.439.8996 www.emmetcd.org

Ten Ways to Use Trees

Cut soil erosion

Rows of trees break the wind on flatter lands and healthy forests protect soil from water erosion on hillsides.

Improve air & water quality

A forest floor or leaves and decaying wood acts as a giant sponge by absorbing, filtering, and holding water; one acre of trees provides fresh, clean oxygen for seven people and will clean the air polluted by eight cars operated for 12 hours.

Increase income

Properly managed trees can provide excellent sources of income, such as the sale of trees or wood products.

Save energy

Recent studies show windbreaks can reduce winter fuel consumption by 10 to 30 percent. Trees also save energy by shading. One tree has the cooling effect of five air conditioners.

Protect livestock

Trees reduce the wind and can significantly reduce animal stress. Livestock not only need less feed, but their gains are higher. Shade provided by trees is also helpful to animals on very hot summer days.

Sound barrier

Trees and windbreaks reduce noise from high speed traffic and other sounds. Plant leaves, branches, and twigs all absorb sounds of different frequencies.

Home for wildlife

Wooded areas make valuable cover, nesting, and breeding areas for upland game and songbirds. In winter, when all other food is blanketed with snow, seeds and fruits of trees and shrubs provide food for non-migratory species.

Living snow fence

In snow country, properly locating a living fence of tree and shrubs parallel to your driveway or highway helps hold snow on fields and off the roads.

Improve crop yields

Soil particles blown by strong winds frequently damage small crops. Yields also may be lowered by the effects of hot winds. Trees protect against these hazards.

Beautify the countryside

Well kept wooded areas, windbreaks, and other tree plantings undeniably enhance the aesthetic value of individual farms and the countryside.

Handling Seedlings:

Seedlings are living things and must be handled carefully. For the highest survival rate, handle trees carefully and plant them immediately. If planting must be delayed a few days, keep the plants in a cold, protected place with air circulation between the trees. Keep the trees out of the rain and wind. To check if the trees need water, feel the media around the roots. If it isn't damp, water the trees and allow the excess water to drain. In cool, damp weather, the biggest threat to these trees is from mold.

When to Plant:

Ideal planting days are cool and cloudy with little or no wind. If possible, avoid planting on warm, windy days. The soil should be moist. Care in planting is more important than speed. Make sure the roots are never allowed to become dry. Bare root seedlings should be carried in a waterproof bag or bucket with plenty of moist material packed around the roots to keep them damp. Ideally, bare root boxes should be kept refrigerated or packed in ice or snow.

Where to Plant:

Competition from weeds, grass, brush or other trees is very detrimental to survival and growth of seedlings. Choose areas free from this competition or clear at least a three-foot square bare spot before planting. Seedlings should not be planted under the crown of existing trees, or closer than 6 feet to existing brush.

How to Plant:

Brush aside loose organic material such as leaves, grass, etc., from the planting spot to expose soil. If organic matter gets into the planting hole, it can decompose and leave air spaces. Roots will dry out when they grow into these spaces. It is **NOT** recommended to soak tree roots in water before planting.

Open up the hole, making sure the hole is deep enough for the roots to be fully extended. If roots are curled or bunched up, the tree will not be able to take up water correctly, will often weaken and die, or may blow down later due to poor root structure. Take a tree out of planting bag or only after a hole is ready. When exposed, the **fine roots can dry out in as little as 30 seconds**. Hold the seedling in place in the hole, making sure the roots are straight, fully extended and that the tree is neither too shallow or too deep in the hole. Fill hole, allowing soil to fall in around the roots. Tamp with hands or with your heel. Fill with more soil, if necessary, and tamp. Tamping is important. If soil is not firmly packed around the roots, there will be air pockets that can dry out the roots, and the seedlings may be weakly anchored. Fertilizer is **NOT** necessary and **NOT** recommended for the first year. **Water thoroughly.**

Conifer Trees:



Red Pine-Native tree. Grows well in sandy soils, full sun to light shade. May attain heights of 50' to 80' with a trunk 2' to 3' in diameter. Can tolerate dry, windy, or rocky conditions. Used for windbreaks, ornamental, timber production, and erosion control.



White Pine-Michigan's State Tree. Full sun to moderate shade; adapts to many soil types. Used for Christmas tree, ornamental, windbreaks, timber production, and wildlife cover. Height: 80-100 feet.



Blue Spruce-rich blue-green needles. Slow growing spruce may reach the height of 80'-100'. Prefers rich, moist soils and is moderately shade tolerant. Often planted for wildlife cover, screens, windbreaks and Christmas trees.



Norway Spruce-is fast growing, can attain heights of 60' to 90'. Wide variety of soils. Somewhat shade tolerant. Most often planted for timber, pulpwood, windbreaks and wildlife.





White Spruce-slow to moderate growing native spruce. May attain heights of 90' to 100'. Prefers sandy loam soils or well drained clay mix soils. Most often planted for windbreaks, wildlife cover, landscaping, re-forestation, visual screening and Christmas



Northern White Cedar-commonly known as Arbor vitae, white cedar makes a nice ornamental, windbreak or visual barrier. Shade-tolerant, likes well drained soil of any type. Mature height 50'-60' Wrap with burlap in winter to protect from deer if used in home landscape.

Deciduous Trees:



Red Oak-Native tree. Prefers moist well drained sandy to rich loamy soils; full to partial sun. Has sharply toothed lobed leaves that turn red in fall. Fastest growing of the oaks. Produces abundant nuts eaten by wildlife. Mature height: 65 to 100'. Wood is generally used for furniture, millwork and veneer.



White Oak-Slow growing, long-lived native hardwood. Full to partial sun; prefers well-drained clay to loamy sand soils. Produces sweet nuts eaten by deer, small mammals and turkeys. Mature height: 60' to 80'.

BIRDS OF MICHIGAN – Pocket sized identification guide to 112 Michigan birds. Color pictures and full page description for quick identification of birds.

WILDFLOWERS OF MICHIGAN – Full color pocket sized book of 200 varieties of Michigan wildflowers, organized by flower color for easy identification.

TREES OF MICHIGAN – Pocket sized field guide to aid in identification of Michigan trees. Features color photographs of 106 trees.

BUTTERFLIES OF MICHIGAN-Pocket sized field guide to aid in identification of 147 species of Michigan butterflies with full color pictures of each.

LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVE PLANTS OF MICHIGAN- Plant profiles give comprehensive descriptions of 500 native species, varieties, and cultivars of flowers, trees, shrubs, vines, evergreen, grasses ferns, and groundcovers including information on planting, maintenance, and landscape uses for each plant.

TREES PLANTED SIGNS – Protect your investment with a 7.5" x 11.5" aluminum sign "Trees Planted Keep Off". Also has conservation district logo in left hand corner.

TREE PLANTING BARS – Rugged spud designed for planting seedlings. Can be bought or rented.

TREE PLANTING GEL – Super concentrated material that absorbs and stores water, releasing it to plant roots on demand for increased survival and growth. One ounce will treat 250 seedlings.

Blue Bird House Kit-pre-cut cedar wood panels, hardware and instructions included.



New ~ Fruits and Berries



Honeycrisp Apple: crisp, juicy with excellent flavor, a very popular apple keeps in proper storage for up to 5 months. Ripens late September to October. Mature Height 14 feet. Needs full sun for fruit production. Growth rate: medium.



Gala Apple: popular because of its sweet taste, but more importantly their crisp, firm texture. They resist bruising and can be stored up to 6 months. Ripens in late August or September and continues through the fall. Michigan's 3rd most popular apple for fresh eating or cooking. Mature height 10-15 feet. Needs full to partial sun.



Saskatoon Berry: resemble blueberries in looks and taste, but are actually not a berry. Shrubs start producing berries when the shrub is 2-4 years old. The berries grow in clusters. As they ripen the berries go from light red to pink to red then very dark purple when they are ripe. Berries are sweet and juice with crunchy seeds inside. Shrubs grow from 3-16 feet tall and are cold hardy to -40 deg.

PLANTING SUPPLIES & OTHER PRODUCTS

NEW !!!



Plantskydd Deer Repellent—A Proven Leader!
#1 Most Effective, #1 Longest Lasting, #1 Most Tested
Effective against deer, elk, moose and rabbits.

Plantskydd animal repellent, is considered the most cost-effective and environmentally safe repellent available. Its long term effectiveness is attributable to the tenacity of its 100% natural, vegetable oil binder in sticking to plants, even under severe snow/ rainfall conditions up to 6 months over winter, 3-4 months in summer. As an added benefit Plantskydd Deer Repellent acts as a foliar feed fertilizer for many types of plants.



Eastern Redbud— native, widely cultivated as an ornamental because of its showy springtime flowers and beautiful heart-shaped leaves. Does well in well-drained soils in sun to part shade, drought resistant.



Sugar Maple—native tree. Highly shade tolerant; moist fertile soils. Golden yellow foliage in autumn. Used for quality lumber and maple syrup production. Mature height: 60' to 100'.



Red Maple—native tree, fast growing, needs neutral to acid soil. Not good for alkaline soils. Seed, buds and flowers eaten by wildlife. Plant in full sun to light shade. Excellent wood for fuel. Mature height 65'-



Mountain Ash—a small, flowering tree native to the northern half of Michigan. Prefers moist, rich soil so it is usually found growing around the hedges of swamps, bogs and streams. It grows to heights of 10 – 30 feet with a rounded crown. Clusters of white flowers develop into bright orange red berries relished by birds. Resistant to the Emerald Ash Borer



American Plum-native, slow growing. Showy white flowers in April. Edible yellow to red fruit matures in July, also enjoyed by birds. Full sun to partial shade, tolerant of all soil types, and is moderately drought tolerant. Mature height 12'-25'.

Shrubs:



American Hazelnut-native shrub, grows in sun to partial shade, leaves turn orange to red or purple in fall. Grows best in rich moist, well drained soil. Good nut crop after 2-3 years. Mature height 3½-6½'.



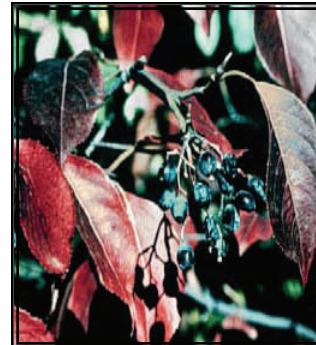
Ninebark- native shrub, prefers well drained to moist site in sun to partial shade. Three lobed green leaves, white flowers, interesting older bark appears papery and shredded. Good cover for wildlife. Mature height 8' X 8'



Red Osier Dogwood - An upright shrub, with some branches arching and broad spreading (10'-12' high) forming clones. White flowers June, whitish fruit in August September. Plant in full sun. Provides dense cover for wildlife. Dogwood is a preferred browse species of deer and rabbits. The fruit provides summer food for robins, cedar waxwings and game birds.



HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY - Native plant that may reach a height of 13'. Full sun; moist to wet soils. Leaves turn a brilliant scarlet in autumn. Fruit persistent through winter making it a great food source for wildlife. Height: 3-13 feet



Nannyberry-native shrub with white flower in spring and blue-black berries in fall that are enjoyed by grouse, pheasant, rabbits, and squirrels. Grows in dry, well drained or moist soil. Mature height 20'X 10'wide.



Serviceberry - Shade tolerant; moist to wet soils. One of the first to flower in the spring. It's red fruit is widely used by wildlife and also edible to humans. Grows as tall as 20 feet on best soils. Height: 10-20 feet.



Gray Dogwood - Moderately shade tolerant / various soil types. Reddish twigs turning gray with age. Common throughout Michigan. Easily transplanted. Height: 3-12 feet.