

OTSEGO CONSERVATION DISTRICT SEEDLING SALE FUNDRAISER

SPRING 2022 SEEDLING DESCRIPTION & PRICE LIST

Order early to ensure the species you want!
Orders are due by March 18, 2022

**Friday & Saturday, May 6th & May 7th
8:30 a.m.- 5 p.m.**

Seedling Sale will be held at the
Otsego Conservation District
Education Center
459 Livingston Blvd., Gaylord
(Alpine Center)

**Production of this booklet has been
made possible by these businesses and
individuals committed to conservation.**

Community Financial
The Old Spud Warehouse
Paxton Resources LLC
Alpine Title & Escrow of Otsego County
NuEnergy Operating, Inc.
H & H Tube Mfg.
Hickerson Floor & Tile Haus

*Please patronize the businesses that support the
important work of the Otsego Conservation District.*

The best time to plant a tree was 50 years ago.
The next best time is NOW.

CONIFERS

Balsam Fir

Height: 30-80'

Fragrant, soft needles make this an excellent Christmas tree. A slow growing tree that is adaptable to a variety of sites. Seedlings should be protected on sites that are heavily populated by deer and wind.

Abies balsamea

Shade; moist to wet soils

Colorado Blue Spruce

Height: 30-60'

Drought resistant once established. Beautiful ornamental and Christmas tree. Excellent for windbreaks, soil stabilization, and wildlife cover. Slow growing. Avoid planting with Douglas Fir. Salt tolerant.

Picea pungens

Full sun to shade; sandy to moist soils

Black Hills Spruce

Height: 60-80'

Variety of white spruce from the Dakotas with fuller form. Used for Christmas trees, windbreaks and wildlife cover. Salt tolerant.

Picea glauca densata

Partial shade; sandy to moist soils

Jack Pine

Height: 40-60'

Very fast growing and grows in extremely dry conditions. Excellent wildlife cover, windbreaks, and for timber production even on the poorest of sites. Extremely cold and salt tolerant.

Pinus banksiana

Full sun; very sandy soils

Fraser Fir

Height: 40-60'

Full sun to partial shade; moist well drained soils
The Fraser Fir is a small evergreen coniferous tree. Used extensively for ornamental and Christmas tree purposes. Buds later than Balsam fir, and thus more tolerant of early spring frosts. Does better in dry conditions than Balsam. Easily transplanted with root pruning. Its mild fragrance, shape strong limbs, and ability to retain its soft needles (which do not prick easily when hanging ornaments) for a long time when cut make it one of the best trees for this purpose.

Wildlife: Red squirrels like the seeds and buds.

Abies fraseri

Red Pine

Height: 65-100'

Also known as Norway pine. Fast growing pine on sandy soils. Valuable for timber, reforestation, windbreak and wildlife cover. Plantations are first thinned at 30 years. Sheds lower branches as it matures. Long lived.

Pinus resinosa

Full sun; sandy to gravelly soils

Eastern White Pine

Height: 70-100'

Michigan's State Tree. Best if planted under/near taller trees. This will reduce the chance of white pine weevil infestation. Fast-growing tree. Used for timber, Christmas trees, and wildlife habitat.

Pinus strobus

Partial shade; wide range of soils

White Spruce

Height: 50-80'

Partial shade; sandy to moist soils
Native to Michigan. Slow growing, long lived species. Retains lower branches making it excellent for wildlife cover, windbreaks and visual screening. Limited timber value. Needles have a pungent odor when crushed. Salt tolerant.

Picea glauca

Norway Spruce

Height: 50-80'

Full sun to shade; wide variety of soils
Moderately fast-growing. Graceful, pendulant branches with large cones (used as a model for cuckoo clock manufacturing). Used for windbreaks, wildlife habitat, and as an ornamental.

Picea abies

Northern White Cedar

Height: 30-50'

Full sun to shade; moist to wet fertile soils
Grows best in soils with a pH of 7.0 or higher. Very slow growing. Primary species of northern swamp conifer forest. Used as food by deer and elk. Wood is rot resistant.

Thuja occidentalis

Full sun to shade; moist to wet fertile soils

HARDWOODS

American Chestnut

Height: 30-40'

Large, fast-growing, nut-producing tree threatened with extinction by a chestnut blight. Sweet nuts eaten by humans and many wildlife species. Excellent for firewood usage. Rot resistant wood.

Castanea dentata

Full sun; well-drained soils

Sugar Maple

Height: 60-100'

Also referred to as "hard maple." Primary species of the northern hardwood forest. Used for quality lumber, veneer, and maple syrup production. Golden yellow foliage in autumn. Salt tolerant.

Acer saccharum

Shade; moist, fertile to sandy soils.

Black Walnut

Height: 60-90'

Full sun; moist, fertile, well drained soils
The nuts are excellent for wildlife and humans. Does not tolerate very wet or dry soils. Salt tolerant. Excellent timber.

Juglans nigra

Full sun; moist, fertile, well drained soils

Red Oak

Height: 65-90'

Large, versatile tree. Fastest growing of the oaks. Wood is valued for timber and firewood. Produces abundant nuts eaten in late winter by deer, small mammals and turkeys. First seed crop at age 25. Acorns germinate in the spring.

Quercus rubra

Full to partial sun; wide range of soils.

Carolina Hybrid Poplar

Height: 30-50'

Very fast growing, often 6'+ per year. Once established, used for windbreaks, erosion control, and pulpwood. Excellent food source for wildlife.

Populus X canadensis

Full sun; wide range of soils.

White Oak

Height: 70-90'

Produces sweet nuts eaten in the fall by deer, small mammals and turkeys. Produces valuable lumber and excellent firewood. Oak Wilt resistant. Otsego County is lacking in this tree. First seed crop produced at age 20. Acorns germinate in the fall.

Quercus alba

Full to partial sun; wide range of soils.

White Birch

Height: 40-65'

Full sun; well to poorly-drained soils.
Commonly known as paper or canoe birch. Fast-growing, short-lived tree with creamy-white bark. Beautiful yellow autumn foliage. Salt tolerant.

Betula papyrifera

Full sun; well to poorly-drained soils.

Red Maple

Height: 50-70'

Also referred to as "soft maple". Fast-growing tree. Wood used for pulp and low grade lumber. Bright red fall foliage.

Acer rubrum

Shade; wide range of soils

WILDLIFE SHRUBS

Black Chokeberry

Height: 2-7'

This shrub's fruit ripens to glossy black. Well liked by birds, bear, and deer. If planted in direct sunlight, autumn colors become lighter and fruit production increased.

Aronia melanocarpa

Full to partial shade; dry to moist soils

Highbush Cranberry

Height: 3-13'

Leaves turn a brilliant scarlet in autumn. Fruit persistent through winter making it a great food source for wildlife.

Viburnum trilobum

Full sun; moist to wet soils

Elderberry

Height: 3-12'

A stout, strong-growing shrub with white flowers (July), followed by purple-black fruits. Safe for human and wildlife consumption.

Sambucus canadensis

Full to partial shade; rich, moist soils

Gray Dogwood

Height: 3-12'

Reddish twigs turning gray with age. Pale green leaves that change to reddish-purple in the fall. This shrub adapts well to drier sites and is resistant to most diseases and pests.

Cornus racemosa

Full sun to shade; various soil types

Hazelnut

Height: 6-12'

Multiple-stemmed bush. Produces abundant nuts within 3-4 years after planting. Eaten by grouse, turkey, deer, and small mammals.

Corylus americana

Partial to full shade; dry to moist soils

Lilac-Common

Height: 12-15'

Multiple-stemmed, root-sprouting shrub. Forms thickets for wildlife cover. Drought resistant. Showy, lavender color flowers with a strong fragrance

Syringa vulgaris

Full sun; wide variety of soils

Red-Osier Dogwood

Height: 6'

Grows on low, wet ground and stream banks. Fast growing and spreads. Beautiful deep red bark, good food and cover for wildlife such as deer, bear, birds, and small mammals.

Cornus stolonifera

Full to partial sun; moist to wet soils

Sargent Crabapple

Height: 6-12'

The Sargent Crabapple is a lovely, small landscaping tree that's perfect for residential yards. This plant is low-maintenance, beneficial to pollinators, and puts on a beautiful show of spring blossoms. The Sargent Crabapple thrives in a variety of climates and soil types, ideal for zones 4-8. It's easy to transplant and grow, and can even tolerate some dry conditions once established. Plus, the Sargent Crabapple is largely disease-resistant.

Malus sargentii

Fall Sun; moist, fertile to dry soils

Serviceberry

Height: 10-20'

This small tree is one of the first to flower in the spring. Its fruit is widely used by wildlife and is also edible by humans. Grows as tall as 20 ft. on the best soils.

Amelanchier laevis

Partial shade; moist, fertile to dry soils

Winterberry Holly

Height: 5-10'

Densely branched shrub with waxy foliage and bright red berries make it a desirable native landscape plant. Wildlife such as bear and deer utilize this plant for food as well as cover. Also known as Michigan Holly.

Ilex verticillata

Full sun; moist soils

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Bareroot vs. Containerized Seedlings

Bareroot seedlings have no soil around the roots. They are larger than the containerized stock and require more care in handling and planting.

Cost of Bareroot vs. Container Seedlings: There is a cost difference between bareroot seedlings and container seedlings. Bareroot pine seedlings typically cost between ½ and ⅓ the price of container seedlings. Labor costs to plant bareroot seedlings can also be less than containerized seedlings. Some container costs can be offset if landowners plant fewer container seedlings per acre. Additionally, a greater percentage can be expected to survive

Containerized seedlings are grown in containers with a plug of soil surrounding the roots. They are suitable for very sandy sites where weed competition is minimal. Survival rates are high, as the containerized seedlings handle poor planting techniques, rough sites, and dry weather conditions better.



Containerized Seedling

Seedling Age Classification

1-0 = One year old from seed

2-0 = Two years old from seed

2-1 = Two years old from seed, one year in transplant bed

2-2 = Two years old from seed, two years in transplant bed

R.S. = Root Stock

Seedling Spacing

Reforestation, Timber	7'x8'	800 Trees per acre
Reforestation, Wildlife	10'x10'	435 Trees per acre
Christmas Trees	6'x6'	1210 Trees per acre
Shrubs, Wildlife	8'x10'	45 Clump
Windbreak	6'x6'x10'	

**WEED CONTROL IS ESSENTIAL FOR
SEEDLING SURVIVAL**

2022 PRICE LIST

<u>CONIFERS-BAREROOT</u>		(Please note: 🌿 denotes this species is native to Michigan)						Number of Seedlings	
	SIZE	5	10	25	50	100	250	500	1000
🌿 Jack Pine	6-12"	\$8	\$12	\$22	\$35	\$53	\$109	\$201	\$368
🌿 Red Pine	4-9"	8	12	22	35	53	109	201	368
🌿 Eastern White Pine	4-9"	8	12	22	35	53	109	201	368
🌿 Balsam Fir	5-10"	18	28	50	80	120	250	460	840
Black Hills Spruce	12-18"	43	66	118	189	284	591	1087	1985
Colorado Blue Spruce 2-0	5-10"	8	12	22	35	53	109	201	368
Colorado Blue Spruce 2-2	9-12"	16	24	43	69	104	216	397	725
Fraser Fir Plug + 2	10-18"	43	67	119	191	287	597	1098	2006
Norway Spruce 2-0	5-10"	8	12	22	35	53	109	201	368
Norway Spruce 2-1	12-18"	22	35	62	99	149	309	569	1040
🌿 White Spruce 2-0	5-10"	8	12	22	35	53	109	201	368
🌿 White Spruce 2-2	9-12"	16	24	43	69	104	216	397	725
🌿 Northern White Cedar 2-2	6-12"	11	17	30	48	72	150	276	504

CONIFERS-CONTAINERIZED

	SIZE	25	50	100	250	500	1000
🌿 White Pine 4A	6"+	29	47	71	147	270	494

HARDWOODS

	SIZE	5	10	25	50	100	250	500	1000
🌿 American Chestnut	6-12"	\$32	\$54	\$122	\$216	\$324	675	na	na
🌿 Black Walnut	6-12"	16	25	44	70	105	219	403	735
Hybrid Poplar	12-36"	12	19	34	55	83	172	316	578
🌿 Red Maple	12-18"	18	28	51	81	122	253	466	851
🌿 Red Oak	6-12"	16	25	44	71	107	222	408	746
🌿 Sugar Maple	6-12"	29	45	80	128	192	400	736	1344
🌿 White Birch	12-24"	35	54	97	155	233	484	891	1628
🌿 White Oak	6-12"	15	23	42	67	101	209	385	704

WILDLIFE SHRUBS

	SIZE	5	10	25	50	100	250	500	1000
🌿 Black Chokeberry	12-18"	\$18	\$27	\$49	\$78	\$117	\$244	\$449	819
🌿 Elderberry	18-24"	23	36	65	104	156	325	598	1092
🌿 Gray Dogwood	24-48"	19	29	53	84	126	263	483	882
🌿 Hazelnut	6-12"	34	54	96	153	230	478	880	1607
🌿 Highbush Cranberry	6-12"	16	25	53	89	142	266	444	746
Lilac (Common)	6-12"	26	40	72	115	173	359	661	1208
🌿 Red-Osier Dogwood	6-12"	12	19	34	54	81	169	311	567
Sargent Crabapple	6-12"	14	22	39	63	95	197	362	662
🌿 Serviceberry	6-12"	23	36	64	103	155	322	592	1082
🌿 Winterberry Holly	6-12"	18	28	50	80	120	250	460	840

Please call the district office at 989-732-4021 for information on species selection, site preparation, and purchasing species or quantities not listed here. Joellen Saugrich, District Forester is also available to answer forest and wildlife questions and can provide information on local commercial tree planters, consulting foresters, loggers/producers and cost-share programs.

Bareroot Fruit Trees

APPLES

5-6' Trees

Cortland, Ginger Gold, Royal Red Honeycrisp & Royal Empire

1 for \$32 Select a variety when ordering a single tree.

2 for \$60 Select 2 varieties

4 for \$112 1 of each variety

10 for \$260 2 of each variety plus 2



Cortland - One of the more successful McIntosh offspring, with all the usual characteristics, including sweet vinous flavor. Large, red skinned fruit has pure white, fine-textured flesh that is crisp, aromatic and resists browning when cut. Tops for sauce, pies and fresh eating. Very hardy and annually productive. Ripens mid-to-late September. Zones 3-8, Rootstock EMLA 111

Ginger Gold - Grow juicy and delicious apples that feature a yellow-green skin with a golden glow. A crisp crunch and mildly tart flavor – plus natural resistance to browning – makes the fruit perfect for fresh eating. Originates from Virginia in the 1960s. Heat-tolerant! Ripens mid- to late-August. Pollinator required. Zones 3-8, Rootstock EMLA 111

Royal Red Honeycrisp is our new introduction for 2021! Featuring the same great flavor as its parent. The rich vibrant red color of its skin makes it distinct and attractive, and is touted for its ability to be stored longer than the original. Harvest mid-September, Rootstock EMLA 111

Royal Empire - An improved Empire. This apple has the sweetness of a Delicious and the flavor of a McIntosh. An improved Empire because it colors to a deeper red than Empire. White-fleshed. Some resistance to mildew, fire blight and rust. Ripens

Cherry

Meteor Sour Cherry 5-6' 1 for \$30

Meteor Cherry is a genetically dwarf tree that reaches 8-10 feet tall. This self-pollinating cherry produces sour fruit 2-3 years after planting. The fruit are large and shiny red- the popular image of a cherry. ... This tree is extremely cold hardy, withstanding temperature -40°F and below! Rootstock MAHALEB

CRABAPPLES

Manchurian 5-6' 1 for \$30

Whitney 5-6' 1 for \$30

Manchurian has white, medium-size flowers have very heavy pollen. A flowing crab used to pollinate other apple varieties. Blooms early to midseason. Good bee activity, Tree is vigorous.

Whitney was golf-ball sized fruits. Whitney Crabapple tree produces firm, crisp, tangy-sweet, pinkish-red fruits by the bushels! The fruits are wonderful cooked up in jams and jellies, baked with cinnamon and sugar, or made into cider. In the spring, the tree produces pink and white blossoms that are very showy in the landscape. The tree grows about 20 ft. tall and is resistant to scab. Fruits ripen in late August or early September. Self-pollinating. Zones 3-7.

PEARS

Comice Pear 5-6' 1 for \$32

Karl's Favorite 5-6' 1 for \$32

2 for \$60 one of each

Comice Pear - This European variety produces what is arguably the most delicious pear. After a showy display of fragrant white blossoms in mid-spring, prepare yourself in late September for an abundance of the sweetest, juiciest pears you'll ever eat! It grows to a light yellow-green and is often blushed with a patch of crimson on one side. It is large and robust in shape, with a rich flavor that ranks .

Karl's Favorite - Big fruits, some over one pound each! This excellent quality pear originated near Akron, Ohio in 1928. Yellow fruits have slightly russeted skin and are quite large. Flesh is fine-grained, melting and juicy, superb for fresh eating and canning. The hardy, vigorous trees are very productive, bear annually and have moderate resistance to fire blight. Fruit ripens in September.

Rootstock is OHxF 87 Old Home X Farmingdale are resistant to fire blight and pear decline. They are productive with good compatibility and anchorage.

These pears are grouped together for pollination success. Select a variety when ordering a single tree.

All fruit tree varieties need full sun and protection from wildlife!

FRUIT TREE PLANTING GUIDE

Fruit Tree	Spacing Between Trees Rows		Bearing age (years)	Potential yield at maturity (bushels/plant)
Apple	15 ft.	15 ft.	4-5	4
Cherry, sweet	25 ft.	25 ft.	5-7	75 qt.
Cherry, tart	18 ft.	18 ft.	4	75 qt.
Crabapples	10 ft.	16 ft.	2-3	
Pears	20 ft.	20 ft.	4-5	3
Plum	15 ft.	20 ft.	2-3	2

FRUIT HEALTH INFORMATION AVAILABLE ONLINE:

- **Organic and Low-Spray Apple Production**
www.attra.ncat.org/product/apples-organic-production-guide/
- **2022 Fruit Management Guide**
http://shop.msu.edu/product_p/bulletin-e0154.htm
- **Pocket Guide Grape IPM Scouting of Grapes in North Central & Eastern U.S.** https://shop.msu.edu/product_p/bulletin-e2889.htm
- **Pocket Guide IPM Scouting in Stone Fruits**
https://shop.msu.edu/product_p/bulletin-e2840.htm

SMALL FRUITS

ASPARAGUS – JERSEY GIANT (2 YEAR)

10 ROOTS FOR \$20 25 ROOTS FOR \$45

Jersey Giant is a **very high yielding asparagus** that produces giant spears! Jersey Giant roots produces an abundance of flavorful and succulent asparagus spears. Can produce up to twice the yield of standard varieties. Jersey Giant grows well throughout the United States and resists fusarium wilt, crown rot and rust.

BLUEBERRIES - CHANDLER, NELSON, NORTH BLUE, (12"-18")

3 PLANTS FOR \$30

Chandler has huge, deep sky blue berries cover this 5 to 7 ft. shrub in July. Self-pollinating, Chandler has one of the longest ripening seasons ever. You'll enjoy these big (the size of a quarter), delicious berries for more than six weeks during the summer. Pest- and disease-resistant. Foliage puts on a show in shades of wine and orange in the fall. Zones 4-7. **Nelson** favor is sweet with slight tartness. This is a good cultivar to plant for u-pick or commercial grower; it is a quality mid-late season fruit. Grown successfully in zones 4-8. **North Blue** is a northern highbush/lowbush cultivar grows only 20 to 30 inches tall. Large, attractive, high quality, dark blue fruit. Vigorous plants are highly ornamental, very hardy and snow resistant. Zones 3-7.

CRANBERRY – PILGRIM

1 PLANT FOR \$7

Most of us think of the lowbush cranberry as being a plant just for bogs, but this cranberry has been growing on upland soil is prospering very well. Pilgrim is a very robust variety. It has thick, large, dark green leaves and forms a heavy mat. Fruit is medium large with glossy dark red color. Plant as you would blueberries. Plant 2 feet apart for a solid groundcover. Plant in full sun. Zones 2-7.

GRAPES – SOMERSET (1 YR #1)

1 PLANT FOR \$13

The Somerset Seedless Grape is a winter hardy, medium-sized vine. When eating, a firm and crisp flesh quickly gives way to juicy, strawberry-like flavor. Moderately vigorous plants with small to medium sized compact clusters. ... Large crops of grapes only get sweeter as you let them ripen from pink to red.

GRAPES – ITASCA (1 YR #1)

1 PLANT FOR \$15

A grower-friendly grape vine. Itasca is the latest cold-hardy grape to come from the University of Minnesota breeding program. Itasca produces a dry white wine that is light yellow to straw in color, and has aromas of pear, quince, violet, melon, minerals along with faint notes of honey. Because of its lower acidity and higher sugar levels, this is an excellent choice for a sweeter wine style. The fruit is a beautiful, glowing golden hue when ripe. High resistance to powdery and downy mildew as well as phylloxera, so it requires less spraying. Cold-hardy. Developed by the University of Minnesota and introduced in 2017. Ripens mid-to-late September. Self-pollinating.

GRAPES – KING OF THE NORTH (2 YR #1)

1 PLANT FOR \$10

A hardy blue grape excellent for juice, jelly and wine making. Vigorous, productive vines are resistant to common grape diseases and insects. Fruit is medium size, juicy, tart, born on tight clusters, and ripens early September. Zones 4-8. Full sun. Spacing 8' to 10' apart. Produces in third year.

KIWI – ARCTIC(MSU FEMALE, ARCTIC BEAUTY MALE)

1 PLANT FOR \$9 2 PLANTS FOR \$16

Arctic Kiwis require a sunny location, preferably with wind protection. The fruit is very high in Vitamin C. **MSU** also referred to as 'Michigan State', 'MSU' is a large-fruited variety found growing as a landscaping vine on the campus of Michigan State University. The variety produces large, oblong berries with good storability and decent flavor, mainly sweet with only some acidity. **Artic Beauty** vines have high vigor and are very productive. Growing like a grape vine, the male beautifies walls, fences, or trellises with pink, white, and green variegated leaves by its third year. Hardy kiwis ripen mid to late September. Plant 10-20' apart. Zones 3-7.

LINGONBERRY (ERNTESTEGEN , RED SUNSET)

2 PLANTS FOR \$15

Lingonberry is a low growing evergreen shrub that expands through runners from the original plant. It produces a lovely small flower in the spring and again in summer. Yields medium sized, bright red, tart and lemony fruit. Likes acidic soil that is well drained and contains organic matter. They will grow in filtered or full sun and don't like a lot of fertilizer. Excellent for preserves, sauces and pastries. Grows to 8-12" with robust spread. Zones 2-7.

RED RASPBERRIES – BOYNE (8-12")

5 PLANTS FOR \$24

Released in 1960, Specially developed in Canada to withstand cold temperatures, Boyne is a true winter-hardy plant that produces reliably heavy yields. Very sweet, flavorful berries appear in abundance in early summer for a season full of delicious treats such as muffins, pies, sauces and preserves. You'll still have enough fruit to freeze for later use. These deep red jewels are the perfect cold-weather pick-me-up in nutritious smoothies or a warming bowl of oatmeal. Perfect for northern gardens, it also exhibits excellent disease resistance and reliable growth! Grows 3-4 ft. tall with a 2-3 ft. spread. Self-pollinating. Zones 3-7.

RHUBARB – CRIMSON RED

1 ROOT FOR \$16

Also known as Crimson Cherry and Crimson Wine, Crimson is reportedly the only variety of consequence in Oregon. It produces brightly colored red stalks with the unique characteristic of being red throughout. Spacing 3 feet, soil pH 6-8 , Zones 3, Full sun.

STRAWBERRIES – CAVENDISH

25 PLANTS FOR \$24 50 PLANTS FOR \$42 100 PLANTS FOR \$74

Cavendish strawberry, which originated in Nova Scotia, is the result of a cross between two varieties known for their winter hardiness and attractive, large fruit. It produces high yields that ripen over a long growing season. Excellent flavor and overall quality of the fruit makes this variety a good choice for commercial and home use. Cavendish is highly resistant to Red Stele and has some resistance to Verticillium Wilt.



Bloodroot



Jack in the Pulpit

WOODLAND WILDFLOWERS & FERNS

Wildflowers

Bloodroot	3 for \$12	5 for \$18
Jack in the Pulpit	3 for \$13	5 for \$19
White Trillium	3 for \$12	5 for \$18
Wild Geranium	3 for \$12	5 for \$18

Ferns

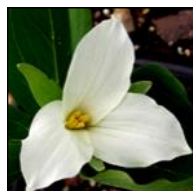
Christmas Fern	3 for \$12	5 for \$18
Cinnamon Fern	3 for \$13	5 for \$19
Maidenhair Fern	3 for \$12	5 for \$18



Christmas Fern



Cinnamon Fern



White Trillium



Wild Geranium



Maidenhair Fern

WILDFLOWER SEED

Native Michigan Wildflower Seed Mix \$22 - 1 oz. \$80 - ¼ lb. \$145 - ½ lb. \$270 - 1 lb.

A blend of 18 different perennials and 5 grasses all native to Michigan. Species list and directions are included.

GROUNDCOVERS

Michigan Bearberry - This ground cover will trail over rocky and sandy hillsides and slopes. It prefers well drained and slightly acidic soils. Leaves are small and oval shaped. Bell shaped flowers are borne on two year growth. Round pea size fruit ripen in the autumn and are bright red making a spectacular show through the entire autumn and winter seasons. **1 PLANTS FOR \$9**

Michigan Low Bush Blueberries - *Vaccinium pensylvanicum* is the species. It is mainly used as an edible groundcover.

Blue Sunset plants were located in Baraga County, Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This was a clone of plants growing tight to the ground less than 4 inches. The bright blue fruits are tiny but full of flavor. The foliage in the fall is a bright orange and yellow with the colored foliage lasting into the winter. The plants have good hardiness and disease resistance. The plants are adaptable to drier sand soils. Hardiness Zones 3-7. **Tiny Blue** This new selection was chosen for tiny and narrow foliage. The flowers of the plants are also small and will cover every stem then 45 days later, small light blue fruits grow with sweet flavors. The foliage in the autumn is deep burgundy with reddish stems. variety for cross pollination.) **(Orders will consist of one of each) 2 PLANTS FOR \$20**

Creeping/Moss Phlox (Phlox subulata) Needle-like, semi-evergreen foliage forms a tough, durable groundcover. Flowers profusely; a cheerful harbinger of spring. Plants come in 1½" x 1½" x 2" plugs and are 4-6" tall. Zones 2-9. Sun to partial shade.

Crimson Beauty - Rosy-red blooms

Emerald Blue - Lavish display of lavender-blue flowers.

Fort Hill - Deep-pink, slightly fragrant flower.

6 PLANTS FOR \$14 12 PLANTS FOR \$25

NATURE BOOKS, OTSEGO COUNTY PLAT BOOK

2019 Otsego County Land Atlas & Plat Book	\$28.30	Featuring aerial and township maps showing ownership, acreage, and natural features of Otsego County.
Animal Tracks of the Great Lakes	\$9.95	This pocket guide will help you identify tracks of all shapes and sizes from the Deer Mouse to the White-tailed deer.
Birds of Michigan Field Guide	\$12.95	This full color book contains 112 species of native Michigan birds.
Birds of Michigan	\$24.95	302 species are grouped and color coded for quick identification. Beautiful illustrations.
Butterflies of the Great Lakes Region	\$24.95	Concise, easy-to-understand descriptions provide valuable information for butterfly identification and discovery. With added detail on color and distinguishing marks, habitat, range and food sources. In addition, there is a section on gardening for attracting butterflies.
Field Guide to Mushrooms	\$24.95	National Audubon Society Field Guide to Mushrooms has 762 full-color photographs, plus 250 black-and-white illustrations. Photographs arranged with a thumb-tab reference system.
Landscaping with Native Plants	\$24.95	The first book in print to help identify Michigan's native plants; includes information on how to successfully grow them. Packed full of color photographs.
Michigan Trees	\$19.95	A guide to the Trees of Michigan and Great Lakes region. The natural history, distribution, insect and disease problems and landscape uses are included for each tree species.
Mushrooms of the Upper Midwest	\$16.95	Hundreds of full-color photos with easy-to-understand text. Includes nearly 400 common species, species organized by shape, then by color, and which are edible.
Pocket Guide for Grape IPM Scouting in the North Central and Eastern United States	\$20.00	A reference guide for easy use in the vineyard, this book provides information and color photos on pests, diseases, weather-related and nutritional disorders and more.
The Complete Mushroom Hunter's	\$24.99	A completely illustrated guide to the common wild edible mushrooms and their poisonous look-alikes: where to find them, how to identify them, and more. Plus, dozens of colorful photos for identification. New section on growing and off-season collecting.
Wild Berries and Fruits Field Guide	\$14.95	Identify 165 wild berries and fruits of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.
Wildflowers of Michigan Field Guide	\$16.95	A colorful guide to 200 of Michigan's wildflowers, with excellent descriptions.

SILVICULTURAL AIDS

Bamboo Stakes - 3'	1-50 35¢/ea.	51+ 30¢/ea.	Bamboo is strong and weathers well. Use for staking or marking plants and seedlings.
Bat House		\$27.00	Attract bats by providing shelter. Place 15' from the ground by attaching to a pole, tree or building out of wind. Under normal conditions, bats can eat 600-1,000 mosquitoes per hour! Locally made!
Bird House		\$22.00	Bring Eastern Bluebirds to your property by putting up a bluebird house. Locally made!
Fertilizer Tablets	50 - \$10.00	250 - \$45.00	Use one tablet per seedling at time of planting or put tablets in at the drip edge of existing trees.
Flags	Pack of 10	\$2.50	Flags are bright orange. (2½"x3"). Good for marking small trees.
Garlic Sticks	5 - \$3.50	10 - \$6.50	These unique sticks contain garlic oil and chili pepper to keep animals from browsing on plants.
Spiral Fruit Tree Guards	2'	\$2.00	Easy to install and adjust. Helps prevent sun scorch, mower and trimmer damage, rodent girdling and split bark caused by early frosts. Top quality polyethylene.
Mesh Tree Guards - 2'	1-50 \$1.25ea.	51+ \$1.15ea.	These yellow rigid plastic mesh tubes protect seedlings from rodent and deer damage.
Tree Mats	3'x3'	\$2.25	Woven poly mats block 99% of light to keep weeds out for up to 5 years & encourages faster growth. Lets air and water through. Easy to install. Includes 5 large staples to hold in place.
Soil Moist Root Moisturizer (Similar to Terra Sorb)		\$1.50	Granular powder mixes with water to create a gel that adheres to roots to absorb and retain water like a sponge. Reduces shock and stress. Increases aeration. Helps reduce soil compaction. Lasts 1 year in soil. 1oz Treats approximately 500 seedlings. Recommended for sandy soil.
Planting Bars	For Sale For Rent	\$85.00 \$80.00 deposit+\$5	Planting bars increase the speed and convenience of planting seedlings. Insert blade with foot pressure to move aside soil and provide a hole for the seedling. Not intended for transplants.
Plantskydd Ready-To-Use Deer Repellant Spray		\$25.00	Safe, organic protection of plants from deer, elk, rabbits, squirrels, voles and more! Rain-resistant. 1 application lasts 3-4 months during growing season or 6 months over winter. Built-in fertilizer.

Signs "Trees Planted"	\$2.00	11.25"x7.5" Black and yellow metal signs that say "Trees Planted, Keep Off".
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TREE SALE ORDER FORM

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____
Email _____

Make checks payable and send to:
Otsego Conservation District
 800 Livingston Blvd. Suite 4A
 Gaylord, MI 49735
 (989) 732-4021

DESCRIPTION	SIZE	QUANTITY	DEPOSIT*	AMOUNT
		Deposit Total*		

*Deposits are for tree bar rentals only.

There is a limited supply of some species. Order early!

Donations to O.C.D are tax deductible.

ORDERS MUST BE RECEIVED BY March 18th, 22

Use blank paper or copies
of order forms if
additional lines are needed, or,
visit our on-line store at
www.otsegoed.org.

Subtotal

Add 6% tax

Donation

TOTAL

PAYMENT METHOD: Check enclosed, Visa, Master Card, Discover



CVV Code (on back)

Card Account Number

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Name	Expiration Date
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(Name as it appears on the credit card. Please print.)

Signature **Billing Zip Code**



Native Plant Nursery

The Otsego Conservation District is dedicated to raising awareness of the benefits of planting native wildflowers and grasses. Native plants help to restore lakeshores and stream banks, prevent soil erosion, improve water quality, attract pollinators, provide wildlife habitat, and accent landscaping. Otsego CD grows over 50 species as a fundraiser for district programming.

Species List 2022

Wildflowers

Big-Leaved Aster (*Aster macrophyllus*)
 Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
 Bluestem Goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*)
 Blue Vervain (*Verbena hastata*)
 Boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*)
 Butterfly-Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
 Canada Anemone (*Anemone canadensis*)
 Canada Tick Trefoil (*Desmodium canadense*)
 Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
 Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)
 Common Spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*)
 Culver's-Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*)
 Cup Plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*)
 Dense Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)
 Dotted/Horse Mint (*Monarda punctata*)
 False Sunflower (*Heliopsis helianthoides*)
 Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*)
 Foxglove Beard-Tongue (*Penstemon digitalis*)
 Golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*)
 Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*)
 Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*)
 Hairy Beard Tongue (*Penstemon hirsutus*)
 Hoary Vervain (*Verbena stricta*)
 Joe-Pye-Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*)
 Meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*)
 Missouri Ironweed (*Vernonia missurica*)
 Monkey-Flower (*Mimulus ringens*)
 New England Aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*)

Nodding Wild Onion (*Allium cernuum*)
 Northern Blazing-Star (*Liatris scariosa*)
 Obedient Plant (*Physostegie Virginian*)
 Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
 Riddell's Goldenrod (*Oligoneuron riddellii*)
 Sand Coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)
 Showy Goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*)
 Smooth Blue Aster (*Aster laevis*)
 Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnate*)
 Tall Coreopsis (*Coreopsis tripteris*)
 Western Sunflower (*Helianthus occidentalis*)
 Wild-Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)
 Wild Blue Flag Iris (*Iris versicolor*)
 Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia Canadensis*)
 Wild Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*)
 Yellow Coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*)

Grasses

Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)
 Canadian Wild Rye (*Elymus canadensis*)
 Indian Grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*)
 Junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*)
 Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)
 River Oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*)

Plant Prices:

Plug (2" x 2" x 4")	\$2.50
Quart (3" x 3" x 6")	\$4.50
Full Tray (single or mixed species, 36 plugs)	\$75.00
Full Tray (when purchasing 5 or more trays of same species)	\$55.00



Open House

Saturday

June 11th,
2022

9 am~3 pm

Free workshop

Tour the greenhouse and learn about native Michigan perennials. Knowledgeable growers will help suggest plants for your site.

Free Workshop on Edible Landscaping

Join Joellen Saugrich, District Forester at 11 am in the Nature Center, to learn about plants that can be used to turn your backyard into an edible landscape! We will be discussing a variety of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that produce food. No space is too small to start growing your own food!



Native Plant Nursery and Nature Center is located at 459 Livingston Blvd. near the Alpine Center, within the Community Demonstration Garden. Follow signs from the roundabout.

To learn more about native plants, visit otsegocd.org

Why Landscape with Native plants?

Native plants are easy to grow and maintain because they are well adapted to our soils and climate. Plants native to our state will thrive in your yard without synthetic fertilizers or pesticides. Thanks to their extensive root systems, native plants, once established, will require less water than non-native plants.

Landscaping with native plants not only lowers water use; it improves water quality. Native plants are much more effective than lawn grass at slowing down storm water and filtering out chemicals contained within it. The deep roots of many native species are able to absorb, hold, and gradually release this water—water that would otherwise rush into nearby bodies of water, eroding banks and delivering pollution.

By landscaping with native plants you will attract butterflies, birds, and other beneficial organisms to your yard and provide them with the food and habitat they need to thrive. With increasing development and the disappearance of natural habitat, our yards and rural properties become crucial to the survival of native species.



Planning, Planting and Caring for a Native Plant Garden

Planning

Mixing plants of different heights, bloom colors, and foliage textures in odd-numbered groupings can produce an aesthetically pleasing garden and attract pollinators to the area. Consider choosing a variety of plants that bloom at different times to ensure summer-long beauty and various food sources and shelter for birds, beneficial insects and wildlife.

Planting

Once you have determined which plants will do best on your site, prepare the soil by removing any unwanted vegetation, including roots, to eliminate competition and crowding. If needed, amend the soil with organic materials such as shredded leaves or compost. Native plants perform best when planted after the last killing frost in spring through early fall. Plants need time to get established and store energy in their roots before their first winter. The general rule for spacing perennials is to plant them 12 inches apart.

Caring

Native plants (even the drought-resistant ones) must be watered during their first growing season to ensure their roots become well established. The best way to water your new native perennials is with long soakings in the morning. This ensures that moisture soaks farther into the soil and encourages deeper root growth. Watering in the morning also allows water to evaporate off the leaves during the day, reducing moisture-related foliage damage.



How healthy is your lakeshore property?

Protecting your lake is more than not using phosphorous based fertilizer and picking up pet waste. It is sharing the space with all of the wildlife that calls the lake and surrounding land home.

- Have you or the previous owner removed the majority of trees and installed lawn instead?
- Have you created a huge artificial beach?
- Do you remove all of your aquatic plants?
- Are you considering tearing down the older and smaller cottage and rebuilding with a larger building that takes up almost all of the lot space?

Read the Shoreland Stewards Program Guide, watch the [videos](#), take the [survey](#) to learn more how you can make changes (or NOT make certain changes too) to ensure you are doing your part in protecting your lake.

Which one is your property?

Don't have much space or funds to make changes?

"Not everyone can do everything but everyone can do something"

