

# OTSEGO CONSERVATION DISTRICT SEEDLING SALE FUNDRAISER

## SPRING 2024 SEEDLING DESCRIPTION & PRICE LIST

Order early to ensure the species you want!  
Orders are due by March 22, 2024

**Friday & Saturday, May 3rd & May 4th  
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.**

Bennethum's Northern Inn  
Jay's Sporting Goods  
Johnson's Landscaping LLC  
Melinda Study  
Sagasser & Associates, Inc.

*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*

### **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*

### **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*

### **Norway Spruce**

*Height: 50-80'*

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***

*Full sun to shade; wide variety of 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*

### **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'*

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***

*Partial shade; sandy to moist soils*

### **Eastern Hemlock**

*Height: 70-100'*

Slow growing, but very long lived (600+ years). Found growing naturally in our northern hardwood forests. Provides thermal cover for wildlife in the winter.

### ***Tsuga canadensis***

*Full sun to shade; moist to wet soils*

### **Tamarack**

*Height: 40-80' Full sun to partial shade; moist to well-drained soils*

A deciduous conifer with delicate needles that turn bright golden in the fall prior to falling off. **Wildlife value:** Tamaracks form habitat and cover for birds and mammals but are not a major food source for many species. Bald eagles sometimes nest in tamaracks. Red squirrels are known to cache tamarack cones, grouse eat their needles and buds, and porcupines will eat their inner bark.

### ***Larix laricina***

### **Fraser Fir**

*Height: 40-60'*

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. Its mild fragrance, shape strong limbs, and ability to retain its soft needles 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***

*Full sun to partial shade; moist well drained 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*

### **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*

### **Black Walnut**

*Height: 60-90'*

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*

### **White Birch**

*Height: 40-65'*

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*

### **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*

### **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*

### **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*

## WILDLIFE SHRUBS

### **Arrowwood Viburnum**

Height: 8' -10'

*Moderately shade tolerant; sandy soils*

This fast-growing, deciduous shrub has showy spring flowers that bring butterflies by the thousands. Fall color goes through a myriad of colors of yellow, orange, red, and purple. Spring flowers in flat-topped clusters give way to bluish purple fruit drupes that will be a feast for your wildlife. It's also a host plant for several caterpillars, including the fantastic Hummingbird Moth!

### **Black Chokeberry**

Height: 2-7'

*Full to partial shade; dry to moist soils*

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.

### **Highbush Cranberry**

Height: 3-13'

*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.

### **Elderberry**

Height: 3-12'

*Full to partial shade; rich, moist soils*

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

### **Gray Dogwood**

Height: 3-12'

*Full sun to shade; various soil types*

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.

### **Hazelnut**

Height: 6-12'

*Partial to full shade; dry to moist soils*

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

### **Lilac-Common**

Height: 12-15'

*Full sun; wide variety of soils*

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

### **Viburnum dentatum**

### **Lilac-Late**

Height: 12-15'

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

### **Nannyberry**

Height: 13-23'

*Partial shade; moist to wet soils.*

A moderately fast-growing shrub with beautiful flowers (May/June). Abundant fruit eaten by birds and small mammals.

### **Red-Osier Dogwood**

Height: 6'

*Full to partial sun; moist to wet soils*

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.

### **Sargent Crabapple**

Height: 6-12'

*Fall Sun; moist, fertile to dry soils*

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.

### **Serviceberry**

Height: 10-20'

*Partial shade; moist, fertile to dry soils*

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.

### **Winterberry Holly**

Height: 5-10'

### **Ilex verticillata**

*Full sun; moist soils*

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.

## 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'	
Fruit Trees:		
Apples	15'x15'	
Cherry	18'x18'	
Pear	20'x20'	
Plum	15'x20'	

**Please call the district office at 989-732-4021 for information on species selection, site preparation, and purchasing species or quantities not listed here. 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.**

## 2024 PRICE LIST

Please note: ⚡ denotes this species is native to Michigan

### CONIFERS-BAREROOT

		Number of Seedlings 							
	SIZE	5	10	25	50	100	250	500	1000
⚡Eastern White Pine	5-10"	\$10	\$16	\$28	\$45	\$68	\$141	\$259	\$473
⚡Jack Pine	8-14"	10	15	27	43	65	134	247	452
⚡Red Pine	4-8"	11	17	30	48	72	150	276	504
Black Hills Spruce	9-12"	18	27	49	78	117	244	449	819
Concolor Fir	10-15"	25	38	68	109	164	341	628	1,147
Colorado Blue Spruce 2-0	5-10"	9	14	26	41	62	128	236	431
Colorado Blue Spruce 2-2	12-16"	22	34	60	96	144	300	552	1,008
Norway Spruce 2-0	6-12"	11	16	29	47	71	147	270	494
Norway Spruce 2-2	12-16"	22	34	60	96	144	300	552	1,008
⚡Tamarack	6-12"	26	40	72	115	172	358	658	1,202
⚡White Cedar 2-0	7-12"	21	33	58	93	140	291	535	977
⚡White Spruce 2-0	6-12"	12	19	33	53	80	166	305	557

### CONIFERS-CONTAINERIZED

	SIZE	25	50	100	250	500	1000
⚡Balsam Fir 4A	6"+	\$49	\$78	\$117	\$244	\$449	\$819
⚡Eastern Hemlock 4A	6"+	49	78	117	244	449	819
Fraser Fir 4A	6"+	49	78	117	244	449	819
⚡Red Pine 4A	6"+	44	71	107	222	408	746
⚡White Pine 4A	6"+	44	71	107	222	408	746

### HARDWOODS

	SIZE	5	10	25	50	100	250	500	1000
⚡American Chestnut	6-12"	\$33	\$55	\$123	\$218	\$327	\$na	\$na	\$na
⚡Black Walnut	6-12"	26	40	72	115	173	359	661	1,208
Hybrid Poplar	12-24"	15	24	43	68	102	213	391	714
⚡Red Maple 2-1	6-12"	31	48	86	137	206	428	788	1,439
⚡Red Oak	12-24"	18	28	51	81	122	253	466	851
⚡Sugar Maple	6-12"	21	33	59	94	141	294	541	987
⚡White Birch	6-12"	23	35	63	101	152	316	581	1,061
⚡White Oak	6-12"	18	27	49	78	117	244	449	819

### WILDLIFE SHRUBS

	SIZE	5	10	25	50	100	250	500	1000
⚡Arrowwood Viburnum	12-18"	\$26	\$40	\$72	\$115	\$173	\$359	\$661	\$1,208
⚡Black Chokeberry	6-12"	22	34	61	97	146	303	558	1,019
⚡Elderberry	6-12"	19	29	52	83	125	259	477	872
⚡Gray Dogwood 2-1	12-24"	43	67	119	190	285	594	1,093	1,995
⚡Hazelnut	24-36"	31	48	86	138	207	431	794	1,449
⚡Highbush Cranberry	6-12"	24	38	68	108	162	338	621	1,134
Lilac (Common)	6-12"	23	35	63	101	152	316	581	1,061
Lilac (Late)	6-12"	20	31	56	89	134	278	512	935
⚡Nannyberry	6-12"	31	48	86	137	206	428	788	1,439
⚡Red-Osier Dogwood	6-12"	16	24	43	69	104	216	397	725
⚡Sargent Crabapple	6-12"	16	26	46	73	110	228	420	767
⚡Serviceberry	12-18"	26	40	71	114	171	356	656	1,197
⚡Winterberry Holly	6-12"	24	38	68	108	162	338	na	na

**WEED CONTROL IS ESSENTIAL FOR  
SEEDLING SURVIVAL**

# BAREROOT FRUIT TREES

## APPLES

5-6' trees

### **Nova Mac, Royal Red Honeycrisp, Wolf River**

1 for \$34      Select a variety when ordering a single tree.

3 for \$90      One of each variety



10 for \$270      3 of each variety plus 1

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

**Nova Mac** apples were developed at the AAFC Kentville Research and Development Centre in Nova Scotia and introduced in 1978. Nova Mac is a variety that definitely deserved more attention. They are generally disease resistant and have proven to be very easy to grow in our test orchard where they are performing well. This apple has a nice vibrant tang but also lots of sweetness and notes of berry. The flesh is firmer than its namesake McIntosh, which it is descended from. Rootstock EMLA 111

**Royal Red Honeycrisp** has a 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

**Wolf River** - A well-known American cooking apple. This apple dates to 1881. Wolf River has a very high natural resistance to apple scab disease, fire blight and mildew. Used mostly for baking. Ripens from mid-September to early October. Zones 4-8. Rootstock EMLA 7

## Cherry

**Montmorency Sour Cherry** 5-6'      1 for \$34

**Montmorency** cherries are excellent for preserves, making juice and for salads. Hardy, dependable, heavy bearer. Self pollinating. Fruit ripens in July. Zones 4-8. CT500 Mahaleb Excellent resistance to Crown Gall, Collar Rot, and Bacterial Canker.

## CRABAPPLES

**Manchurian**      5-6'      1 for \$34

**Indian Summer**      5-6'      1 for \$34

**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. Rootstock EMLA 7

**Indian Summer** crabapples are among the most popular spring flowering trees. They're adaptable to a range of soil types. Buds for the next season will set in mid-summer, so prune in early June if needed. Suckers should be removed and pruning the center of the plant to encourage air movement can help prevent disease problems. Indian Summer has rose flowers that emerge from red buds. 3/4 inch bright red fruit turns orange in the fall and persists into winter. Indian Summer is one of the most productive fruiting crabapples. Green summer foliage and orange-red fall color. Good scab, fireblight, rust, and mildew resistance.

## APRICOT

**Goldcot**      5-6'      1 for \$36

**Goldcot** is an apricot variety that can withstand cold winters. Researchers bred this tree in Michigan's snow belt, so you can depend on its hardiness, vigor and production consistency, even in areas with lower-temperature climates. The fruit has a deep, tangy flavor - perfect for fresh eating or canning. Originates from Michigan, introduced in 1967. Freestone. Cold-hardy. Ripens in early July. Self-pollinating.

## PEACH

**Contender**      5-6'      1 for \$34

**Contender** is known for being cold-hardy and having excellent disease resistance. Developed in Raleigh, NC. This exceptionally hardy variety is perfect for northern orchards. It consistently yields large crops of sweet, juicy medium-to-large fruit. The yellow flesh is perfect for eating fresh, canning, or freezing. It is a freestone peach.

## PEARS

**Bartlett**      5-6'      1 for \$34

**Harrow Sweet**      5-6'      1 for \$34

2 for \$62 one of each

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

**Bartlett** has golden-yellow fruits blushed with red. They are juicy with fine-grained flesh and sweet, rich flavor. Vigorous, productive trees bear at a young age. Fruit ripens in late August. Zones 4-7. Rootstock OHxF 87

**Harrow Sweet** A late-season pear developed by the Harrow Research Station in Ontario, Canada, Harrow Sweet ripens approximately three weeks after Bartlett. This variety has shown very good resistance to fire blight. The fruit size and appearance are similar to that of Bartlett; however, Harrow Sweet does develop an attractive blush. Zones 4-7. Rootstock OHxF 87, Good anchoring.

## PLUM

**Stanley**      5-6'      1 for \$34

**Stanley Prune** is the gold standard for prunes. This variety produces abundant crops of oval-shaped fruit with deep purple skin and sweet golden flesh. Tastes great when picked fresh or when dried or canned. Perfect for gardeners in the Northeast. Developed in Geneva, New York in 1926. Ripens in early September. Self-pollinating. Freestone. A licensed variety of Cornell University.

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

## **SMALL FRUITS**

### **ASPARAGUS – JERSEY GIANT ( 2 YEAR )**

**10 ROOTS FOR \$24 25 ROOTS FOR \$50**

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, BLUE GOLD, BLUE JAY (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. **Blue Gold** blueberry is a mid-season variety that is highly productive, with superior quality berries for midseason. Fruit ripening is concentrated, with harvesting in 1 or 2 picks. The plant grows compact, spreading somewhat, is a great addition to any landscape. The mature height is 4–6', with yellow fall foliage. **Blue Jay** is a high brush type cultivar. Height is 5-7 feet and upright in stature, only slightly spreading. Ripening date is about July 10 in the South Haven, Michigan area. Yields 10-20 pounds per bush. Fruit size is medium-large with 76 berries per cup. Quality of berry is firm. The berry is spherical in shape, light blue in color little to no picking scars and borne on long stems. The fruit has a pleasant mild flavor and is only slightly tart.

### **CRANBERRY - PILGRIM**

**1 PLANT FOR \$9**

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 - CONCORD (1 YEAR #1)**

**1 PLANT FOR \$15**

Concord is the most famous American grape, described by Horace Greeley as "the grape for the millions" with vigorous, hardy and productive vines that produce medium-sized clusters bearing large blue-black berries. Concord grapes are tough skinned, flavorful and highly aromatic - an all purpose grape used to make grape jelly, juice, and grape flavored soft drinks.

### **GRAPES - SOMERSET (1 YEAR #1)**

**1 PLANT FOR \$15**

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.

### **KIWI, ARCTIC - MSU FEMALE, MEADER MALE**

**1 PLANT FOR \$9 2 PLANTS FOR \$17**

Arctic Kiwis require a sunny location. The fruit is very high in Vitamin C. '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. **Meader** kiwi is an unusual Arctic kiwi, because it is male and self-fertile. The plant is an excellent pollinator, but will also produce a crop of reddish green fruits that have a delicious, sweet-tart kiwi flavor. Is very resistant to pests and diseases. The kiwi tolerates shade, but fruits better in full sun and is cold tolerant. Plant 10-20' apart. Zones 3-7.

### **LINGONBERRY - ERNSTESTEGEN , RED SUNSET**

**2 PLANTS FOR \$19**

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.

### **MULBERRY - TRADER**

**1 PLANT FOR \$10**

Mulberry Tree is a fairly care-free, no-worry tree. In North Dakota, the fruits ripen over the months of July to early September in true everbearing fashion. It is a fast-growing tree. A 2-year-old specimen will bear fruit in just 3 years. It's hard to resist grabbing a handful to eat fresh from the tree or to use them in imaginative desserts, drinks, or for easy freezing for whenever. Some folks process them to make wine, fruit juice, tea, jam, or canned foods, but they can also be dried and eaten as a snack. Or you can just let the birds enjoy them and add to your bird-watching pleasure. The black berries are 1 ½ "long, juicy, and tart like a wild blackberry.

### **RED RASPBERRIES - JOAN J (8-12")**

**5 PLANTS FOR \$25**

Joan J is a high-yielding, thornless raspberry. The fruit is large and holds its size well. Berries are firm, easy picking (they release well) with small drupelets and good flavor. Joan J fruits on one-year canes and can be mowed back each year.

### **RED RASPBERRIES - NOVA (8-12")**

**5 PLANTS FOR \$24**

Released from the Nova Scotia, Canada, Breeding Program in 1981. This very winter hardy raspberry variety adapts to all climates and can be used as a summer bearer in the North. Berries are firm, bright-red, medium to large in size, ripen gradually over a long harvest season, and have good shelf life. Canes are vigorous, growing upright with light spines. Zone 3

### **RHUBARB - CANADA RED**

**1 ROOT FOR \$20**

Canada Red Rhubarbs have large crinkled leaves that remain green throughout the season, with bold spikes of white flowers. Upon maturity there are large red stalks. The stalks have a sweet and juicy flavor and have a tender flesh and skin, without the stringiness that is characteristic of other Rhubarb varieties. Spacing 3 feet, soil pH 6-8 , Zones 3, Full sun.

### **STRAWBERRIES - CAVENDISH**

**25 PLANTS FOR \$24 50 PLANTS FOR \$42**

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.

## A cluster of white, star-shaped flowers with yellow centers, growing in a forest setting. The flowers are small and delicate, with five petals each. They are surrounded by green leaves and brown, fallen leaves on the forest floor.



A photograph of a flowering plant, likely a species of Hibiscus, showing several large, light pink flowers with five petals. The flowers are surrounded by lush green leaves and stems. The background is a dense thicket of green foliage.



2023 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	\$14.95	This full color book contains 112 species of native Michigan birds. 3rd addition.
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	\$26.00	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.
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.
Trees of Michigan Field Guide	\$14.95	Every type of Michigan tree,. This 2nd Edition includes 105 updated photographs; expanded information; a Quick Compare section for leaves, needles, and silhouettes.
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

<b>Bamboo Stakes - 3'</b>	1-50 40¢/ea.	51+ 35¢/ea.	Bamboo is strong and weathers well. Use for staking or marking plants and seedlings.
<b>Bat House</b>		\$30.00	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!
<b>Bird House</b>		\$25.00	Bring Eastern Bluebirds to your property by putting up a bluebird house. Locally made!
<b>Fertilizer Tablets</b>	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.
<b>Flags</b>	Pack of 10	\$3.50	Flags are bright orange. (2½"x3"). Flag are 18" tall. Good for marking small trees.
<b>Garlic Sticks</b>	5 - \$6.50	10 - \$10	These unique sticks contain garlic oil and chili pepper to keep animals from browsing on plants.
<b>Mesh Tree Guards - 2'</b>	1-50 \$1.25ea.	51+ \$1.15ea.	These yellow rigid plastic mesh tubes protect seedlings from rodent and deer damage.
<b>Tree Mats</b>	3'x3'	\$3.50	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.
<b>Soil Moist Root Moisturizer (Similar to Terra Sorb)</b>		\$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.
<b>Planting Bars</b>	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.
<b>Plantskydd Ready-To-Use Deer Repellant Spray</b>		\$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.
<b>Signs "Trees Planted"</b>		\$3.50	11.25"x7.5" Black and yellow metal signs that say "Trees Planted, Keep Off".



## 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. <b>ORDERS MUST BE RECEIVED BY March 22nd, 24</b>		<b>Subtotal</b>		
		<b>Add 6% tax</b>		
		<b>Donation</b>		
		<b>TOTAL</b>		

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



CVV Code (on back)

**Card Account Number**[illegible]

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**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Expiration Date** \_\_\_\_\_

(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 2024

### 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*)  
 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*)  
 Rattlesnake Master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*)  
 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*)  
 Sideoats Gramma (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)  
 Switch Grass (*Panicum virgatum*)

### Plant Prices:

Plug (2"x 2" x 4")	\$3.00
Quart (3" x 3" x 6")	\$5.00
Full Tray (single or mixed species, 16 quarts)	\$75.00
Full Tray (single or mixed species, 36 plugs )	\$85.00
Full Tray (when purchasing 5 or more trays of same species of plugs)	\$65.00



**Open House**  
**Saturday**  
**June 1st,**  
**2024**  
**9 am~3 pm**

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

### Free Workshop on Riparian Buffers

Join Kelly, the Environmental Education Specialist, for a family oriented learning experience. Discover the importance of healthy riparian buffers and how they impact our water resources. Learn about how water is filtered before entering bodies of water as well as common pollutants in our area. There will be interactive games about water filtration and habitat for all ages to join in. Bring the whole family and learn something you didn't know about riparian buffers!

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

To learn more about native plants, visit [otsego.cd.org](http://otsego.cd.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?

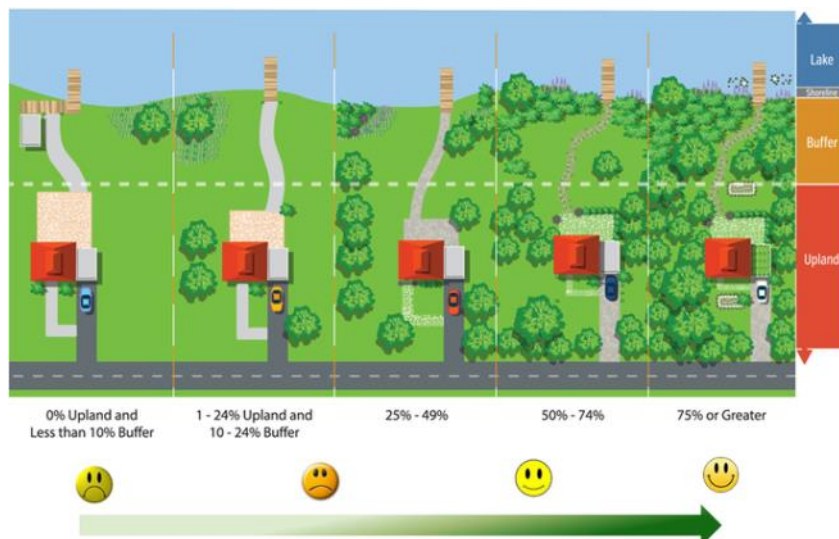
*Protecting your lake is more than not using phosphorous based fertilizer and picking up pet waste. It is sharing the space with all of the wildlife that calls the lake and surrounding land home.*

- 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"*



<https://www.mishorelinepartnership.org/shoreland-stewards.html>