



2024 BUYERS GUIDE

*Bluewater Conservation District
Annual Tree and Shrub Sale
Catalog*

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Eastern White Pine

Pinus strobus



The White Pine was given the official title of Michigan State's Tree on March 4, 1955. It is moderately fast growing, long living, grows in a wide variety of soils, and can tolerate some shade. Needles grow in bundles of 5, compared to the 2-needle bundles of red pine. Common uses include lumber, Christmas trees, wind-breaks, and borders. White pine is one of the most important trees for wildlife, providing cover and food for many species of birds, mammals, moths, and butterflies.

Mature Size	50'-80' tall, 20'-40' wide
Sun Exposure	Full, partial
Soil Type	Acidic, moist, well-drained
Growth Rate	Moderate to fast
Hardiness Zones	3-8
Native to	Michigan/North America



Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Douglas-fir is not a true fir (genus *Abies*) like Balsam Fir or Fraser Fir; the genus name *Pseudotsuga* means “false hemlock”. Although native to the western United States, Douglas-fir grows successfully in Michigan. It is a very straight evergreen with upward growing branches that can become slightly droopy with age. Most widely used for Christmas trees and timber.



Mature Size	60'-100' tall
Sun Exposure	Full, partial
Soil Type	loamy, well-drained
Growth Rate	Slow to moderate
Hardiness Zones	4-6
Native to	Western North America

White Spruce

Picea glauca



White spruce is one of the most prominent species of vast Boreal Forest growing north of the United States, but it is also native to Michigan. While it is relatively slow growing, it is a long lived and very hardy tree that will be enjoyed for generations. It has any uses but is particularly great for lumber, windbreaks, and wildlife habitat.

Mature Size	60'-100' tall
Sun Exposure	Full, partial
Soil Type	Clay, sand, loam, well-drained
Growth Rate	Slow to moderate
Hardiness Zones	2-7
Native to	Michigan



Colorado Blue Spruce

Picea pungens

The Blue Spruce is also called the Colorado Blue Spruce, due to it being native to the Rocky Mountains. The blueish-green foliage makes it a favorite to plant as an ornamental. However, because Blue Spruce is adapted to the drier air of the Rocky Mountain region, the humid Michigan climate makes it more susceptible to fungal pathogens than can negatively impact the tree's health. If you chose this tree for your landscape, plant it on a site with good drainage, full sun, and great air flow to increase chances of survival.



Mature Size	80'-100' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	loamy, moist
Growth Rate	Slow
Hardiness Zones	2-7
Native to	Western North America

Fraser Fir

Abies fraseri



Fraser fir (sometimes mis-spelled Frasier) is a conifer native to the Appalachian region of the eastern United States. Fairly rare to see in the wild it is the most widely planted species at Christmas tree farms across the US where it is prized for its soft needles and pleasant aroma.

Mature Size	30'-50 tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Slightly acidic, well-drained
Growth Rate	Moderate to fast
Hardiness Zones	4-7
Native to	Eastern United States



Norway Spruce

Picea abies

The Norway Spruce is not native to Michigan; its native range is Europe. It is the fastest growing spruce species and can grow in a variety of soil types. It is a very large tree and puts on a lot of growth each year, so it may not be the best option for a small yard.



Mature Size	100' tall, 40' spread
Sun Exposure	Full, some shade
Soil Type	loamy, moist
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	3-7
Native to	Introduced from Europe

American Tamarack

Larix laricina



The American Tamarack is also called Eastern Larch. The bluish-green needles turn bright yellow and fall off the tree in autumn, making it the only deciduous conifer. In spring, soft new growth emerges, and the cycle starts again. Occurs naturally on poorly drained sites, including swamps and bogs.

Mature Size	40'-70' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Clay, loam, sand
Growth Rate	Moderate to fast
Hardiness Zones	2-8
Native to	Michigan



Arborvitae (Emerald Green)

Thuja occidentalis

"Emerald Green" Arborvitae grows in a pyramidal form with its foliage coming in flat sprays. Although it is not the fastest grower in its group, when mature, it is the perfect size for a privacy hedge or wind break. Better yet, whereas the leaves on many types of arborvitae turn bronze in the winter, "Emerald Green" is more likely to remain a nice green year-round. When planting it is recommended to space trees 2-3 feet apart.



Mature Size	12'-14' tall
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Slightly acidic, well drained
Growth Rate	Moderate to fast
Hardiness Zones	2-7
Native to	Europe

Hardwoods

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American Hazelnut

Corylus americana



The American Hazelnut is a small, shrubby tree. It produces an edible nut loved by both humans and wildlife alike. When planting, it is recommended to soak roots in water for up to an hour prior to planting to increase survival. It can take about three years to begin harvesting nuts.

Mature Size	8'-12' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Loam, well drained
Growth Rate	Moderate to fast
Hardiness Zones	4-7
Native to	Michigan



White Birch

Betula papyrifera

White, or Paper Birch, is the most widely distributed native birch in North America. Its white, peeling bark and bright yellow foliage in autumn make it a great option for landscaping, but it is also very valuable to wildlife. It is a fast-growing species but requires full sun and moist soils for proper growth and establishment.



Mature Size	40'-70' tall
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Cool, moist
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Native to	Michigan

Hybrid Poplar

Populus hybrid



Hybrid poplar is generally a cross between North American cottonwood species and European poplar species. They are extremely fast growing and tolerant on wet, poorly drained sites.

Mature Size	40'-50' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Loam, moist
Growth Rate	Very fast
Hardiness Zones	3-8
Native to	No native range



Hybrid Willow

Salix hybrid

The Willow Hybrids are extremely rapid growing which distinguishes them from non-hybrid types. They will adapt to dry soils but need to be watered regularly until established. It is recommended the bare roots should be planted between November and May to avoid heat and drought.



Mature Size	35'-45' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Moist, well drained
Growth Rate	Very fast
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Native to	No native range

Red Maple

Acer Rubrum



Red Maple is one of the most common trees in our area. It is a very adaptable species, growing successfully in a wide variety of soil types, moisture levels, light conditions, and habitats. Due to these reasons, it can colonize areas rapidly. It is a good choice for landscaping as it provides shade, great autumn foliage, and easy and fast establishment. Mammals, birds, and many moths and butterflies also benefit greatly from every part of the tree.

Mature Size	40'-70' tall
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Will adapt to most conditions
Growth Rate	Moderate to fast
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Native to	Michigan



Silver Maple

Acer saccharium

The Silver Maple is a fast growing tree found throughout the eastern half of North America. It is adaptable to most soil conditions but needs more sunlight than most maples. This species has a shallow root system so it is not recommended to plant them near foundations, driveways, sidewalks and septic systems.



Mature Size	40'-80' tall
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Moist, well drained
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	3-9
Native to	Michigan

Sugar Maple

Acer Saccharum



Sugar maple is a wonderful Michigan native hardwood tree, dominating in beech-maple forests throughout the state. It is very shade tolerant and can tolerate most soil textures, especially if they are well drained. Although slower growing than other native maples, it is a long living tree that will add aesthetic value and wildlife value for years to come. Sugar maple is also the primary species used for maple syrup production, and its wood is very valuable, making this tree an excellent investment in your property.

Mature Size	60'-100' tall
Sun Exposure	Full to partial (shade tolerant)
Soil Type	Clay, sand, loam
Growth Rate	Slow
Hardiness Zones	4-8
Native to	Michigan



White Oak

Quercus Alba

White oaks are a large deciduous tree characteristic of oak-hickory forests throughout Michigan. Like all other oaks, they provide food and shelter for birds, mammals, and insects. White oak acorns are more desirable to wildlife species than other oak species' acorns. This is because they contain less tannins and are therefore less bitter and taste better. Given the space, white oaks can spread just as wide as they grow tall, which makes this species a majestic, beautiful specimen in its mature age.



Mature Size	70'-100' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Acidic, moist, well drained
Growth Rate	Slow to moderate
Hardiness Zones	3-9
Native to	Michigan

Northern Red Oak

Quercus rubra



Northern Red Oak is a common deciduous tree species found throughout Michigan. It is known for its magnificent spreading crown, fast growing nature, and brilliant fall color. Oaks of any species are one of the most important tree types for wildlife, and no other genus of plants supports more species of moths and butterflies than oaks (over 530 species documented). Oak leaves provide food for many caterpillars, which in turn provide food for many other wildlife species especially birds. Red oaks are more susceptible to oak wilt disease, so it is important to monitor the health of your trees and only prune during the winter months.

Mature Size	60'-90' tall
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Clay, sand, loam, well drained
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	4-8
Native to	Michigan



Flowering Trees & Shrubs

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Butterfly Bush

Buddleja



This shrub contains long, arching shoots that fill the air with a fruity scent from summer to autumn. It is vigorous and undemanding and will continually send up new shoots. Note: butterfly bush is not native to North America and can become invasive and spread to natural areas.

Mature Size	6'-8' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Well drained, fertile
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	5-9
Native to	Asia



Elderberry

Sambucus

This member of the honeysuckle family is a shrub with smooth gray bark. Corky bumps cover the slender branches while containing spongy, white piths inside the twigs and branches. The berries often grow in quantities it weighs down the branches.



Mature Size	8'-12' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Adaptable to most soils
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	3-9
Native to	Michigan

Swamp Mallow

Hibiscus moscheutos



Hibiscus moscheutos or Swamp Mallow is a perennial plant found in swampy forests and wet meadows across the eastern US. It grows to between 3 and 7 feet tall with a spread of 2 to 3 feet. It produces 4 to 8 inch white or pink flowers from July to September and is an excellent source of pollen and nectar for the birds, bees and butterflies.

Mature Size	3'-8' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Moist to wet
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Native to	Michigan



Common Lilac

Syringa vulgaris

Common Lilac is a popular ornamental shrub with striking flowers. These fragrant and colorful blooms make for lovely flower arrangements. It is best planted in areas with good air circulation to reduce powdery mildew problems. They tolerate road salt and exposed windy sites.



Mature Size	8'-20' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Adaptable to most well drained soils
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	3-7
Native to	Europe and Asia

Highbush Cranberry

Viburnum trilobum



American highbush cranberry is a large shrub that produces showy white flowers, red fall foliage, and bright red berries, which makes it a great choice for landscaping. It does best on moist, well drained soils but is very adaptable to other soil types. It is a relatively low maintenance shrub. The fruit is an important winter food source for many bird species, but they are also edible to humans. They are acidic when fresh, but more palatable when cooked.

Mature Size	8'-12' tall
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Sand, loam, moist
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	2-7
Native to	Michigan



Ninebark

Physocarpus opulifolius

Few shrubs are easier to grow than ninebark. This North American native tolerates an array of site conditions and soil types. It may suffer from powdery mildew, especially during extended periods of wet weather but is otherwise virtually carefree. The common name comes from the bark, which continually molts in thin strips, exposing a new layer of bark, as if it had “nine lives”.



Mature Size	Up to 8' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Adaptable to most moist soils
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	2-7
Native to	Michigan

Trumpet Vine

Campsis radicans



Trumpet Vine is a deciduous vine with orange, trumpet shaped flowers that are produced in the summer. Trumpet vine suckers very aggressively underground and will resprout in different areas of the yard or lawn. Vines should be thinned throughout the growing season to prevent aggressive spreading. Trumpet vine should not be planted near natural areas where they could spread or in other areas where they cannot be maintained.

Mature Size	
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Adaptable to most soils
Growth Rate	Moderate to fast
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Native to	Southeastern U.S.



Red Osier Dogwood

Cornus sericea

Red Osier dogwood is a common native shrub throughout Michigan. It is especially abundant in wet meadows, marshes, and swamps, but it does well if planted in an upland habitat. The stems are green in the summer and red in the winter. The white flowers are pollinated by insects, and the white berries it produces are eaten by wildlife.



Mature Size	5'-7' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Sandy, clay, loam, moist
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	2-7
Native to	Michigan

Silky Dogwood

Cornus amomum



The Silky Dogwood is a large shrub grown in an upright rounded form. When young the stems are a stunning bright red in the fall, winter and early spring turning to a reddish brown come summer. As it matures, the stems remain the reddish brown year round until eventually maintaining a gray pigment. Although sometimes mistaken for Red Osier Dogwood, the brown pith and blue toned fruits distinguishes this from its lookalike.

Mature Size	6'-10' tall
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Moist, poorly drained
Growth Rate	Moderate
Hardiness Zones	5-8
Native to	Michigan



Ornamental Trees & Shrubs

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Eastern Redbud

Cercis canadensis



The redbud is a tree that is valued far more than its small size. Some might suggest no less than “one of our most beautiful native trees”. What makes the redbud so special is its gift of spring color and its hardy adaptability. Many landscapes are made all the more beautiful with the addition of this Redbud, which is distinguishable by divided, multiple trunks and a graceful, rounded crown. It generally has a short, often twisted trunk and spreading branches.

Mature Size	15'-30' tall, 15'-25' spread
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Moist, well drained
Growth Rate	Moderate
Hardiness Zones	4-8
Native to	Michigan



Redbud "Midnight Express"

Cercis canadensis

The Eastern Redbud is considered one of America's most beautiful native trees and that claim is only strengthened with the Midnight Express variety. It provides all of the same wildlife benefits (pollinators love the flowers for the nectar and pollen) and springtime beauty from its bright pink blooms but adds gorgeous deep burgundy leaves for the summer turning to gold streaked burgundy leaves in the fall.



Mature Size	20'-30' tall, 10'-20' spread
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Moist, well drained
Growth Rate	Moderate
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Native to	Michigan

Kwanzan Flowering Cherry

Prunus serrulata



Japanese cherry trees (*Prunus serrulata*) belong to the rose family and are known for their white and pink spring blossoms. These grow best in hardiness zones 5 through 8. These trees grow well along sidewalks or as patio shade trees. Because of the overwhelming floral display, plant these trees as a focal point in the middle of a yard or overhanging a water garden.

Mature Size	25'-30' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Well drained
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	5-9
Native to	Asia



Purple Leaf Plum "Thundercloud"

Prunus cerasifera

Thundercloud is a variety of cherry plum tree popular for its uses in landscaping and gardens. Beautiful dense pink flowers in the spring turn to coppery dark purple leaves for the summer.



Mature Size	20' tall, 20' spread
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Moist, well drained
Growth Rate	Moderate
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Native to	Asia

Autumn Blaze Maple

Acer freemanii 'Jeffersred'



'Autumn Blaze' maple, another name for the 'Jeffersred' maple, is a cultivated variety of the Freeman maple (*Acer x freemanii*). The Freeman Maple is a hybrid of red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*). Autumn Blaze has a strong, upright structure with a dense, oval crown. Green foliage changes to bright scarlet in the fall. It produces a very sparse number of flowers and samaras.

Mature Size	40'-55' tall, 30'-40' spread
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Moist, sand, loam
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	3-8
Native to	Eastern U.S.



October Glory Maple

Acer rubrum

October Glory is a cultivar of *Acer Rubrum* or the Red Maple. It grows quickly in a wide range of soil types as long as there is adequate moisture. Prized for its beautiful red-dish orange leaves come fall this tree is a beautiful addition to any yard.



Mature Size	40'-50' tall
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Moist, clay, loam, sand
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	5-9
Native to	Michigan

Magnolia "Leonard Messel"

Magnolia loebneri



'Leonard Messel' is a hybrid large shrub/small tree. It is a cross between *Magnolia kobus* and *Magnolia stellata* 'Rosea'. Leonard Messel is valued due to its medium growth rate as well as it being less susceptible to late spring frosts when compared to other magnolia cultivars.

Mature Size	10'-20' tall, 10'-15' spread
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Moist, rich
Growth Rate	Moderate
Hardiness Zones	5-9
Native to	Cultivated



Magnolia "Royal Star"

Magnolia Stellata

Magnolia 'Royal Star' is a cultivar of Star Magnolia (Magnolia Stellata), which is native to Japan. It is a small deciduous tree that typically grows 15-20' tall with a spreading, rounded crown. It is noted for its compact size and late winter to early spring bloom of star-shaped white flowers.



Mature Size	10'-20' tall, 8'-15' spread
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Moist, rich
Growth Rate	Slow
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Native to	Japan

Magnolia "Jane"

Magnolia liliflora



Magnolia 'Jane' is a hybrid of larger southern magnolias, it has been bred to a smaller form factor that is cold hardier. In northern wetter climates it does well with just fertilizing every few years.

Mature Size	10'-15' tall, 8'-12' spread
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Sandy, clay
Growth Rate	Slow
Hardiness Zones	4-8
Native to	Cultivated



Hydrangea "Limelight"

Hydrangea paniculata

Limelight is a cultivar known for its impressive, showy blooms. Color will range from white and lime green to light pink all the way to burgundy during its exceptionally long flowering period from July through September.



Mature Size	6'-8' tall, 6'-8' spread
Sun Exposure	Full to partial
Soil Type	Moist, acidic
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	3-9
Native to	Cultivated

Hydrangea "Vanilla Strawberry"

Hydrangea paniculata



Vanilla Strawberry is a cultivar known for large pink-white to strawberry red blooms. It will do best in full sun in slightly acidic soil but it isn't picky.

Mature Size	6'-8' tall, 4'-5' spread
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Slightly acidic, well drained
Growth Rate	Moderate
Hardiness Zones	3-8
Native to	Cultivated



Dawn Redwood

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Dawn Redwoods were once thought to be extinct until 1941 when it was discovered in a remote valley of a Chinese province. They now thrive all around the world. These trees don't like to be planted close to other trees and their leaves change from green to an almost apricot color in the fall!



Mature Size	70'-100' tall
Sun Exposure	Full
Soil Type	Moist, well drained, acidic
Growth Rate	Fast
Hardiness Zones	4-8
Native to	Asia

Fruit Trees

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Gem Pear	60
Flemish Beauty Pear	61
Bartlett Pear	62
Bosc Pear	63
Redhaven Peach	64
Italian Prune Plum	65
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Honeycrisp Apple

Malus domestica



Honeycrisp apples are highly rated for flavor and storage consistency, growing up to 20 feet tall and wide. It would do well as a stand-alone accent in the yard or planted with some small shrubs for definition. Its low canopy makes it ideal for planting under power lines or other such troublesome locations. You can increase your fall yield if you plant another variety close by to aid in pollination. Pink buds open into fragrant white blossoms.

Fruiting period	September - early October
Best pollinator	McIntosh, Fuji, Golden Delicious
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained, pH 6-7
Hardiness Zones	3-8
Rootstock	EMLA 26



Fuji Apple

Malus pumila

The Fuji apple was developed in the early 1930's by the Tohoku Research station in Fujisaki, Aomori, Japan. Marketed in 1962, this variety is a cross between the Red Delicious and the old Virginia Ralls Genet. Blooming in mid-April, these trees can reach up to 12 to 14 feet high but require full sun.



Fruiting period	Late September to Early October
Best pollinator	Gala, Cortland, Granny Smith
Uses	Fresh eating, baking, freezing
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Rootstock	EMLA 7

Gala Apple

Malus pumila



The Gala apple is native to New Zealand and was first developed in the 1930's. It is a cross between Golden Delicious and Kidds Orange Red apples. It was first introduced to the U.S. in 1974.

Fruiting period	Late August - September
Best pollinator	Golden Delicious, Fuji
Uses	Fresh eating, baking, freezing
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	5-8
Rootstock	EMLA 7



Gibson Golden Delicious Apple

Malus domestica

Gibson Golden Delicious is a smooth-skinned variety of Golden Delicious. It is a vigorous and productive tree.



Fruiting period	Late September - October
Best pollinator	Fuji, Granny Smith, Gala
Uses	Fresh eating
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Rootstock	EMLA 7

Granny Smith Apple

Malus domestica



Originating in Australia, the Granny Smith apple was named after Maria Ann Smith. These trees will reach heights up to 14 feet and is a strong, limbed tree making it easier to manage. They have a higher acid content which helps maintain its color after being prepared for fruit trays or salads.

Fruiting period	Late September - October
Best pollinator	Golden Delicious
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	5-9
Rootstock	EMLA 7



Nova Spy Apple

Malus domestica

Nova Spy is an improved version of the popular Northern Spy variety that was developed in Nova Scotia in the 1980's. One of the most desirable traits of Nova is that it fruits in just 3-5 years instead of 10 like its northern spy cousin. This is a tart-sweet apple that can be used in anything from fresh eating to cider or pies.



Fruiting period	Late September - October
Best pollinator	McIntosh, Honeycrisp
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-7
Rootstock	EMLA 111

Cortland Apple

Malus pumila



The Cortland apple is a derivative of the McIntosh apple. The trees take 3 to 5 years to reach maturity and grown best in full sun. They grow up 15 to 20 feet tall and spreading 10 to 15 feet wide. They are a dependable and heavy-cropping variety.

Fruiting period	Mid September to October
Best pollinator	Fuji, Granny Smith, Golden Del.
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-8
Rootstock	EMLA 7



Red Jonaprince Apple

Malus domestica

The Red Jonaprince is a mutant variety derived from the Jonagold apple. It will produce large crops of good sized solid red apples that are exceptional fresh and are able to withstand storage extremely well. Note that this is not a good pollinator for other apples due to it's mutant lineage.



Fruiting period	September
Best pollinator	Gala
Uses	Fresh eating
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-8
Rootstock	EMLA 7

Winecrisp Apple

Malus domestica



The 'WineCrisp' apple variety took 20 years to develop as part of a cooperative breeding program between Purdue, Rutgers, and Illinois universities that began in 1989. It was selected to be resistant to apple scab through traditional breeding techniques. The skin of the apple is a deep, dark red color that resembles wine, and it has a very firm, crisp flesh, which is how this variety got its name. This variety also keeps very well in cold storage.

Fruiting period	October
Best pollinator	Golden Delicious,
Uses	Fresh eating, baking, cider
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-8
Rootstock	EMLA 7



Red McIntosh Apple

Malus domestica

The McIntosh is a popular and hardy apple cultivar. In fact, it grows best in cool areas when nights are cold which helps maintain the fruits color and firmness. It is best to spray for apple scab to limit your risk of losing an entire crop, however moderately resistant to other common diseases.



Fruiting period	Mid to Late September
Best pollinator	Gala
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-6
Rootstock	EMLA 7

Pink Lady Apple

Malus domestica



Pink Lady also known as Cripps or Cripps Pink is late ripening variety that is well suited for the warming climate in Michigan. It produces medium fruit with a tart but sweet flavor.

Fruiting period	October
Best pollinator	Gala, Granny Smith
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	5-8
Rootstock	G 210



Wolf River Apple

Malus pumila

The Wolf River apple was first planted by William Springer in the Wolf River Valley in Wisconsin in the mid-1800s. Its most notable characteristic is the enormous size of its fruit. It is an excellent choice for any culinary use.



Fruiting period	Mid September
Best pollinator	Golden Delicious
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	3-8
Rootstock	G 890

Montmorency Tart Cherry

Prunus cerasus



The Montmorency Tart Cherry is a spur type tree that is self-pollinating and naturally semi dwarf. Ripening in early to mid-July. Tree requires full sun and aeration and are more cold tolerant than the sweet cherry.

Fruiting period	Mid June to Mid July
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-7
Rootstock	CT500 Mahaleb



Stella Sweet Cherry

Prunus Avium

Stella produces large, dark, sweet, and flavorful fruits. It is a vigorous and productive tree that also self-pollinates, although it will yield more with an additional variety. Fruit ripens in early summer.



Fruiting period	June
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Fresh eating
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	5-8
Rootstock	MAZZARD

Gem Pear

Pyrus communis



The Gem Pear is a relatively new variety developed by the USDA. It produces large red blushed fruit that is sweet with a mild pear flavor.

Fruiting period	September
Best pollinator	Bartlett
Uses	Fresh eating
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Rootstock	OHxF 87



Flemish Beauty Pear

Pyrus Communis

Flemish Beauty is a hardy, easy to grow variety that grows well in northern climates. Excellent eaten fresh but sweetness improves with storage.



Fruiting period	Mid September to Mid October
Best pollinator	Bartlett, Bosc
Uses	Fresh eating
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	3-8
Rootstock	OHxF 87

Bartlett Pear

Pyrus communis



They grow fast at a rate of nearly 24 inches per year. Once mature, they will be on average 15 to 20 feet with a slightly less spread. Flowering exquisite showy white flowers just before the leaves arrive in spring. Fruit are large with a spicy bite.

Fruiting period	Late August
Best pollinator	Bosc, Flemish Beauty
Uses	Canning, fresh eating
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	5-8
Rootstock	OHxF 87



Bosc Pear

Pyrus Communis

The Bosc Pear was first discovered in the early 1800s. They grow up to 12 feet high and takes 4 to 7 years to bear their gourd-shaped fruit. They require full sun for production.



Fruiting period	Mid September
Best pollinator	Bartlett
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	5-8
Rootstock	OHxF 97

Redhaven Peach

Prunus persica



The Redhaven Peach is a well-known and popular variety. It originated in South Haven, Michigan back in 1930 and finally introduced in 1940. It grows 20 to 25 feet tall and wide, bearing fruit after 3 to 4 years with peak production at 8 to 12 years. They are tolerant to heat and humidity. They are heavy bearing and cold hardy. The fragrant, pink flowers will develop late to avoid any spring frosts. This variety is self-pollinating but will produce more with another variety nearby.

Fruiting period	August
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Canning, fresh eating, freezing
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	5-8
Rootstock	From seed



Italian Prune Plum

Prunus domestica

The Italian Plum, also known as Fellenberg, is a popular fruit tree reaching 15 to 20 feet high with a slightly larger width and dense canopy. It takes 2 to 5 years to bear fruit and one can anticipate full production at 10 years lasting well until 15 to 20 years. They will yield 3 to 5 bushels per year. With pink or white blossoms in early spring make it a beautiful addition to your landscape. They do exceptionally well in areas with cold and wet springs.



Fruiting period	August
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Canning, freezing, drying
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-9
Rootstock	From seed

HardiRed Nectarine

Prunus persica



Hardired Nectarine is a productive and relatively easy to grow variety. It is self-pollinating and disease resistant.

Fruiting period	August
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Fresh eating, drying
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	5-8
Rootstock	From seed



Fruits & Vegetables

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Jersey Knight Asparagus

Asparagus officinalis



Fruiting period	April to May
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Soil type	Well drained, loam
Hardiness Zones	3-10



Mary Washington Asparagus

Prunus domestica



Fruiting period	April to May
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Soil type	Well drained, loam
Hardiness Zones	4-9



Allstar Strawberry

Fragaria x ananassa



Allstar Strawberries are a top performer. This easy-care plant is highly disease-resistant, cold hardy and very vigorous. Gives you crops of large, glossy perfect strawberry shapes. Bearing fruit only after one year. They reach heights up to 6 to 8 inches with a 3 foot spread. It is recommended to space each plant 12 to 18 inches apart.

Fruiting period	June
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Fresh eating, jam
Soil type	Well drained, loam, 5.5-6.5 pH
Hardiness Zones	4-8



Seascape Strawberry

Fragaria x ananassa

Seascape strawberries will produce a high yield starting just a few months after planting, no matter the season. Seascapes are a day-neutral variety which produce a high yield of large, firm berries with outstanding flavor, Seascape Strawberries are a great choice for both home gardens and production settings. With a shallow root pattern, Seascape strawberry plants are a great container choice and are one of the most disease resistant Everbearing varieties.



Fruiting period	July to mid September
Best pollinator	Bartlett
Uses	Fresh eating, jam
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	4-9

Latham Raspberry

Rubus idaeus



The Latham Raspberry was first introduced as a hybrid cultivar back in 1921 out of Minnesota, thus making this a very cold, winter hardy variety. The attractive green foliage will begin to bear vibrant red berries after 1 year. The canes are almost thorn-less. Growing up to 10 feet tall with a 10 foot spread, the spacing recommendation is generally 2 feet apart with row spacing at 10 foot.

Fruiting period	Mid-June through July
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Fresh eating, jam, baking
Soil type	Moist, sandy, clay/loam, 5-7 pH
Hardiness Zones	3-8



Heritage Raspberry

Rubus idaeus

Heritage Everbearing Raspberry is a favorite for its flavor, firmness, and large fruit size. This raspberry is self-pollinating, dark red raspberry that spreads fast and produces a crop in the first year. A hardy plant that does well in the cold climates where other raspberry may not grow. Self-supporting. 5' to 6' tall. These raspberries typically bear fruit producing on first-year wood. Space 30" in a row with 8'-10' between rows.



Fruiting period	July and September
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Fresh eating, jam
Soil type	Well drained, loam
Hardiness Zones	4-8

Hull Thornless Blackberry

Rubus fruticosus



This blackberry variety is thornless and pumps out very high numbers of berries. One of the later summer-bearing blackberries harvest begins in July and can last for an entire month. The berries themselves are sweeter and larger than those found at the grocery store. The Hull Thornless Blackberry require little maintenance, handling heat and humidity fine and thriving in most soil conditions.

Fruiting period	July
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Fresh eating, jam, baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	5-8



Loganberry

Rubus idaeus

The loganberry is a natural cross between blackberries and raspberries. It grows on canes with thorns similar to raspberries but produces large berries that ripen to a dark red almost burgundy color that are a unique combination of both fruits flavor.



Fruiting period	June
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Fresh eating, jam
Soil type	Well drained, loam
Hardiness Zones	6-10

Jersey Blueberry

Vaccinium caesariense



The Jersey Blueberry when fully mature, they will reach heights from 5 to 7 feet and spread of 4 to 6 feet. Due to their abundant foliage and size, it is recommended to space each plant about 4 to 6 feet. Their large, waxy, deep green foliage turns a brilliant orange-flame come fall. In winter, white flower buds are easily visible on one-year-old wood and their numbers can be adjusted by pruning to regulate the crop load for the coming year.

Fruiting period	August
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained, acidic, moist
Hardiness Zones	4-7



Bluecrop Blueberry

Vaccinium corymbosum

The Bluecrop Blueberry are an upright shrub growing up to 5 to 6 feet tall. Not only is it valued for its crop but also as a beautiful ornamental in your landscape. Although they do well in full sun to partial shade, it is best to maintain a consistent moisture but with good drainage. They are a self-fertile shrub but cross pollination improves your crop.



Fruiting period	July
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Fresh eating, baking
Soil type	Well drained, acidic, moist
Hardiness Zones	4-7

Rhubarb "Canada Red"

Rheum hybridum



Rhubarb needs an open, sunny spot. Rhubarb does need a cold period before it will start to put on new growth in spring, however hard frosts may damage the newly emerging growth, so try not to plant in a frost pocket if you can. Prepare the bed well by removing weeds and digging in composted manure. Plant the crowns at intervals of 75cm - 1m, making sure the dormant buds are just below the surface of the soil. Keep watered well and in spring apply a dressing of composted manure, making sure you avoid covering the crown of the plant. You should also remove any flowering stalks which appear. In the second year, you may start to harvest some of the stems, but restrict yourself to between a third and a half of the total crop, leaving the rest to mature on the plant.

Fruiting period	May to June
Best pollinator	Self pollinating
Uses	Baking
Soil type	Well drained
Hardiness Zones	3-8





TREE PLANTING GUIDE:



Proper Care: Contributes to the survival and growth of the trees!

- Never store in direct sunlight. Keep trees cool and out of the wind.
- Keep one side of each container exposed to the air.
- Spray containers with water if temperatures rise above 40 degrees.
- If unable to plant all seedlings, heel your trees in. Find a place in the shade, protected from the wind, dig a trench, and place roots in the trench, covering them with soil.

During planting:

- Avoid planting when the ground is hard, frozen, dry, or when excessively wet and sticky.
- Allow frozen seedlings to thaw naturally in bundles before attempting to separate.
- Bring only the number of trees necessary for the day of planting to the site.
- Moisten the planting stock containers before they are removed from storage.
- Shield containers from the sun/wind. Seedlings should be carried in protective containers or bags to protect roots from exposure to sun and air. Remove only one seedling at a time from protective container and plant immediately. Do not place seedlings in a bucket of water. This will remove soil particles from the seedlings which will speed up the drying out of the roots.
- TAKE CAUTION WHEN PLANTING TO ASSURE THAT ROOTS ARE PLACED PROPERLY.
"The planting of trees means improved water quality, resulting in less runoff and erosion. This allows more recharging of the ground water supply. Wooded areas help prevent the transport of sediment and chemicals into streams." - USDA Forest Service

Spacing and planting guidelines: Following rates and spacing will allow trees enough growing room.

Solid Plantings

Species	In row	Between row	Needed per acre	Rate per acre
Spruce	6'	9'	725	600-800
Pine	7'	8'	900	800-1000
Hardwood trees	10'	10'	435	400-500
Black walnut	10'	12'	350	300-400
Shrubs	4'	6'	1800	1500-2000

Windbreaks/screen

Species	In rows	Between
Spruce	7'	9'
Pine	8'	9'
Hardwood trees	10'	12'
Black walnut	10'	10'
Shrubs	5'	7'

What does 2-0, 2-2, or 2-4 mean?

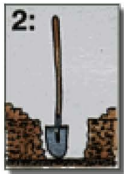
First number indicates number of years in nursery, second is number of years transplanted into nature.

How to Plant a Bare-Root Transplant Tree

It is best to plant bare-root trees immediately, in order to keep the fragile roots from drying out. If you can't plant because of weather or soil conditions, store the trees in a cool place and keep the roots moist.



1: Make sure the roots are moist before planting. Do not plant with packing materials attached to roots, and do not allow roots to dry out. **Ecto Root Dip** mixed with water, turns into a gel form and sticks to the roots and helps to keep them moist. (You will find **Ecto Root Dip** in the tree order form.)



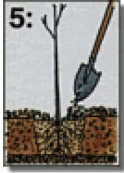
2: Plant the tree at the same depth it stood in nursery, without crowding the roots. Partially fill the hole firming the soil around the lower roots. Do not add soil amendments



3: Dig a hole, wider than seems necessary, so the roots can spread without crowding. Remove any grass within a three-foot circular area. To aid root growth, turn soil in an area up to 3 feet in diameter.



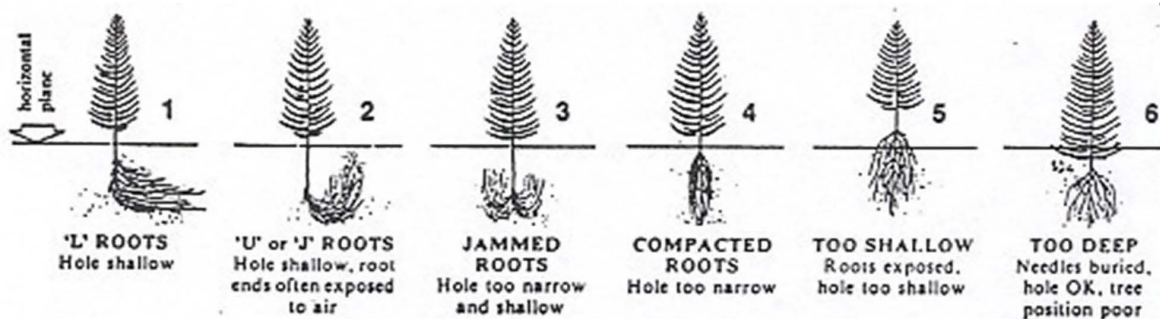
4: Shovel in the remaining soil. It should be firmly, but not tightly packed with your heel. Construct a water-holding basin around the tree. Give the tree plenty of water.



5: After the water has soaked in, place some mulch around the base of the tree. This helps to keep the moisture in the dirt around the roots.



6: Water the tree generously every week or 10 days during the first year.



FRUIT TREE GUIDE:

It is important to follow proper care to ensure survival, growth and production.

Why Prune? There are many reasons to pruning your fruit trees.

- To increase the vigor of fruit trees.
- To allow spray materials to penetrate increasing coverage of leaf and fruit surfaces.
- Increase the size of fruit by permitting sunlight to penetrate foliage.
- To shape and lower the height of fruit trees.
- To prune out diseased and/or dead branches.
- To induce fruit bud set when done in July on some fruits.
- To eliminate weak branches shaded out by other branches.
- To remove water sprouts and suckers.
- To maximize efficiency of sprayers, dusters, and fruit harvesting equipment.
- To reduce labor costs in pruning and harvesting of fruits.

When to Prune?

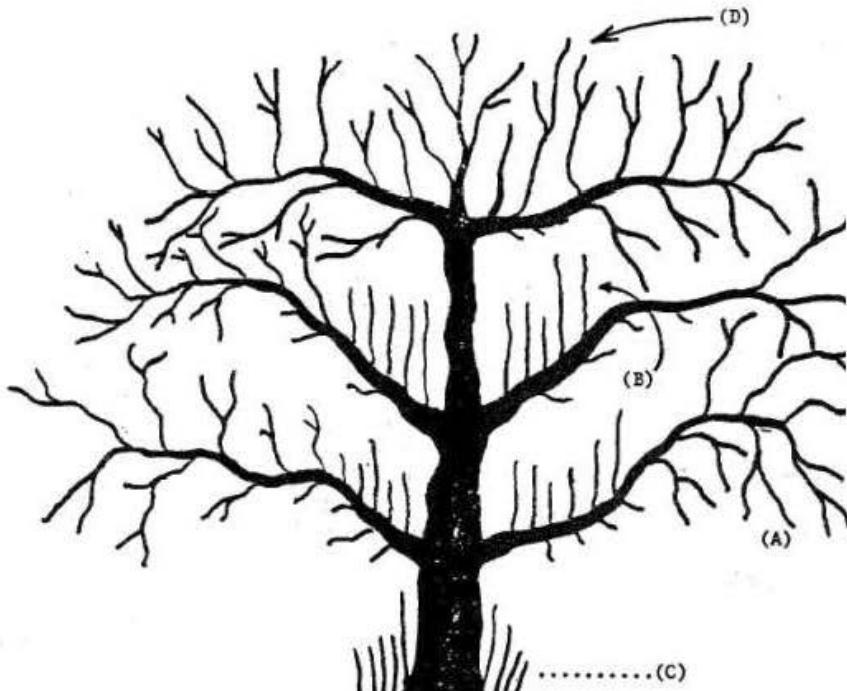
- Normally during dormant season for general pruning.
- Summer pruning in June to reduce the size of the tree by limiting growth.
- In July to induce fruit bud set for the following season.

Tools to use:

- Curved pruning saw.
- Two handled lopper with arms at least 3 feet long.
- A hand set of pruning shears.
- A good steady ladder, step or extension type.

****The above suggestions pertain primarily to apple trees.**

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1. Remove all weak branches that area shaded out. **(A)**
2. Remove water sprouts in July of growing season or prune out when dormant. **(B)**
3. Remove sucker growth around base of tree in July or when dormant. **(C)**
4. Head back top growth to regulate size of tree. **(D)**