

Iron Baraga Conservation District

2017 Spring Fundraiser

Place your order by
February 15th,
Save 10% on
EVERYTHING



For More Info: (906) 875-3765 or IronCD.org or
Office: 2 South 6th Street, Suite 15, Crystal Falls, Michigan 49920

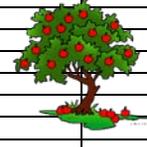
We Accept: Check, Money Order, Cash & Credit Cards

Order: In Person, By Mail, Email & Phone

Please Place Order By April 12th Pick-up in Baraga, Crystal Falls or Rhinelander

New, by Request! Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Large Native Trees, Large Pollinators, and Wildlife Shrubs!

		(+ Denotes Cross Pollination Required)			Item#	Quantity	Total	
	Zones	Size	Bloom	Price Each				
	Chestnut Crab Apple (Standard) (+)	2 to 7	6' +	Early	\$ 27	1		
	Gravenstein Apple (Semi Dwarf) (+)	3 to 9	6' +	Early	\$ 27	6		
	Honeycrisp Apple (Standard) (+)	4 to 7	6' +	Mid	\$ 27	8		
	Liberty Apple (Standard) (+)	4 to 7	6' +	Mid	\$ 27	33		
	Macintosh Apple (Standard) (+)	4 to 7	6' +	Mid	\$ 27	10		
	Norland Apple (Standard)	2 to 7	6' +	Early	\$ 27	32		
New!	Northern Spy Apple (Semi Dwarf) (+)	4 to 7	6' +	Mid	\$ 27	34		
	Prairie Magic Apple (Standard) (+)	3 to 6	6' +	Mid	\$ 27	16		
	Red Duchess Apple (Standard) (+)	3 to 6	6' +	Early	\$ 27	17		
	Wolf River Apple (Standard) (+)	4 to 7	6' +	Mid	\$ 27	20		
New!	Centennial Crabapple (Standard) (+)	3 to 7	Whip	Early	\$ 23	35		
	Whitney Crab Apple (Standard) (+)	3 to 7	Whip	Early	\$ 23	2		
	Connell Red (Semi Dwarf) (+)	4 to 7	Whip	Mid	\$ 23	3		
	SnowSweet Apple (Standard) (+)	4 to 7	Whip	Mid	\$ 23	11		
	Wolf River Apple (Semi Dwarf) (+)	4 to 7	Whip	Early	\$ 23	20b		
	Yellow Transparent Apple (Standard) (+)	3 to 6	Whip	Early	\$ 23	18		
	Evens Bali Cherry (Standard)	3 to 8	Whip	Early	\$ 23	40		
	Meteor Cherry (Standard)	4 to 8	Whip	Early	\$ 23	43		
New!	Parker Pear, Super Sized (Standard) (+)	3 to 7	8' +	Early	\$ 35	55		
New!	Patten Pear, Super Sized (Standard) (+)	3 to 7	8' +	Early	\$ 35	56		
New!	Pipestone Plum (Standard) (+)	3 to 8	6'	Early	\$ 25	62		
	Toka Plum (Standard) (+)	3 to 8	6'	Early	\$ 25	60		
New!	Lemon Tree, Dwarf Potted, Meyer Improved	FOR INDOOR GARDENING \$35 EACH				65		
New!	Lime Tree, Dwarf Potted, Bears Seedless	FOR INDOOR GARDENING \$35 EACH				66		
	Wild Apple Seedlings For Wildlife (3yrs.) 48" Cultivated Locally	BUNDLE OF 5 FOR \$40				75		
New!	Doigo Flowering Crabapple Tree, Large	7' + with Limbs		\$35 EACH	4 for \$100	36		
New!	Bur Oak Tree, Large Established	7' + with Limbs		\$35 EACH	4 for \$100	82		
New!	Silver Maple Tree, Large Established	6-8 Feet		\$25 EACH	5 for \$100	83		
New!	Pagoda Dogwood Tree	3-4 Feet Tall		\$25 EACH		84		
New!	Purple Smoketree Bush, Large	3-4 Feet Purple/Plumes		\$10 EACH	5 For \$40	421		
New!	Regent Serviceberry, Showy Flowering	White		\$10 EACH	5 for \$40	469		
New!	Northern Gold Forsythia	Chartreuse/Gold		\$10 EACH	5 for \$40	466		
New!	Renaissance Bridalwreath, Flowering	White/Snow		\$8 EACH	5 for \$30	467		
New!	Heritage Amethyst Lilac	Purple		\$8 EACH	5 for \$30	436		
New!	Timeless Snowy Lilac	White		\$8 EACH	5 for \$30	437		
	Tulip Bulb Mix	25 for \$35		50 for \$50	100 for \$90	9995		
	Crocus Bulb Mix (Blue, Purple, White)	25 for \$30		50 for \$50	100 for \$80	9992		
	Daffodil Bulb Mix (Yellow, White, Gold)	25 for \$30		50 for \$50	100 for \$80	9993		
	Tiger Lilly Bulb Mix (Orange, White, Pink, Yellow)	25 for \$60		50 for \$100	100 for \$175	9994		
	Black Chokeberry 2-0	24-36"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		405		
	Cranberry, Highbush 2-0	18-24"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		415		
	Elderberry, Red 2-0	24-36"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		472		
	Mulberry, Red 1-0	18-24"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		71		
	Plum, American 2-0	12-24"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		72		
	Saskatoon Serviceberry 1-0	18-24"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		470		
	Dogwood Red Osier 2-0	12-24"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		422		
New!	Downy Hawthorn 2-0	18-24"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		401		
	Hazelnut, American 2-0	6-12"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		81		
	Ninebark 2-0	18-24"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		450		
New!	Sumac Konza Fragrant 3-0	24-36"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		402		
	Winterberry Holly 2-0	12-18"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		480		
New!	Witch hazel 2-0	18-24"	10 for \$18	25 for \$35		485		
			Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Item#	Quantity	Total
	Asparagus, Jersey Giant	2 yr. #1	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 70	101		
	Asparagus, Jersey Knight	2 yr. #1	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 70	102		
	Asparagus, Mary Washington	2 yr. #1	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 70	103		
	Asparagus, Purple Passion	2 yr. #1	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 70	100		
New!	Asparagus, Viking KB3	2 yr. #1	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 70	104		
New!	Horseradish	#1	\$4 EACH	5 FOR \$15	10 FOR \$25	99		
	Potato, Superior (Seed)	5 LBS. FOR \$10		TRY 5 LBS. EACH TYPE OF		120		
	Potato, Russet Burbank (Seed)	5 LBS. FOR \$10		SEED POTATO FOR \$20		121		
	Potato, Ruby Red (Seed)	5 LBS. FOR \$10				122		
New!	Rhubarb, Canada Red	#1	\$10 EACH	5 FOR \$40	10 FOR \$60	98		
New!	Shiitake Mushroom Log	36 to 40", pre inoculated, 1/2 LB. per flush in 12-18 months			\$20 each	97		
	Blueberry, Blue Crop	#1	\$10 EACH	5 FOR \$40	10 FOR \$60	110		
	Blueberry, Blueyay	#1	\$10 EACH	5 FOR \$40	10 FOR \$60	111		
	Blueberry, Northland	#1	\$10 EACH	5 FOR \$40	10 FOR \$60	114		
	Blueberry, Patriot	#1	\$10 EACH	5 FOR \$40	10 FOR \$60	116		
New!	Arapaho Blackberry (Zone 3-7)	5 FOR \$40		10 for \$75	25 for \$140	141		
	Raspberries, Latham (Zone 3-8) Red	5 FOR \$25		10 FOR \$40		130		
	Raspberries, Bristol (Zone 4-8) Black	5 FOR \$25		10 FOR \$40		135		
	Raspberries, Brandywine (Zone 3-8) Purple	5 FOR \$25		10 FOR \$40		136		
New!	Raspberries, Autumn Bliss (Zone 4-8) Red	5 FOR \$25		10 FOR \$40		137		
New!	Strawberries, Sparkle	#1	25 For \$20	50 for \$30	100 for \$50	157		
New!	Grape, King of the North (Zone 3-8)	5 FOR \$30		10 FOR \$50	25 FOR \$100	152		



Easy Planting Reforestation Plugs are Quick and Hardy

	Size	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000	Item#	Quantity	Total
Fir, Balsam, Plug	4A	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 375	\$ 600	300		
Fir, Frasier Plug	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	301		
Hemlock, Plug	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	307		
Spruce, Norway, Plug	4A	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 375	\$ 600	305		
New! Oak, Red, Plug	4A	\$ 30	\$ 50	\$ 80	\$ 140	\$ 600	CALL	309		
Pine, Red, Plug	4A	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 375	\$ 600	302		
New! Birch, White, Plug	4A	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 70	\$ 100	\$ 450	\$ 750	308		
Pine, White, Plug	4A	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 375	\$ 600	304		
Spruce, White, Plug	4A	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 375	\$ 600	306		

Plant Bareroot Conifer Seedlings for Reforestation, Windbreaks and Landscaping

	Size	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000	Item#	Quantity	Total
Cedar, White 2-0	8-15"	-	\$ 18	\$ 34	\$ 64	\$ 225	\$ 400	235		
Pine, Jack 3-0	18-24"	-	\$ 18	\$ 34	\$ 64	\$ 225	\$ 400	209		
Pine, Red (Large) 3-0	18-24"	\$ 20	\$ 30	\$ 50	\$ 80	\$ 275	\$ 500	201		
Pine, Red 2-0	6-12"	-	\$ 18	\$ 34	\$ 64	\$ 225	\$ 400	200		
Pine, White (Large) 2-1	12-18"	\$ 20	\$ 30	\$ 60	\$ 100	CALL	CALL	206		
Pine, White 2-0	6-12"	-	\$ 18	\$ 34	\$ 64	\$ 225	\$ 400	205		
Spruce, Black 2-0	6-12"	-	\$ 18	\$ 34	\$ 64	\$ 225	\$ 400	225		
Spruce, Colorado Blue 2-0	6-12"	-	\$ 18	\$ 34	\$ 64	\$ 225	\$ 400	210		
Spruce, Colorado Blue 2-2 Transplants XL	18-24"	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 70	\$ 125	CALL	CALL	211		
Spruce, Norway 2-0	6-12"	-	\$ 18	\$ 34	\$ 64	\$ 225	\$ 400	215		
Spruce, White 2-0	6-12"	-	\$ 18	\$ 34	\$ 64	\$ 225	\$ 400	220		
Tamarack (American Larch) 4-0	24-36"	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 65	CALL	CALL	CALL	240		



Deciduous Bareroot Seedlings for Reforestation, Windbreaks and Landscaping

	Size	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000	Item#	Quantity	Total
Aspen, Quaking 1-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	277		
Basswood 1-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	285		
Birch, Paper 1-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	275		
Birch, Yellow 1-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	276		
Elm, American 1-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	280		
Maple, Red 2-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	250		
Maple, Sugar 2-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	255		
Oak, Bur 1-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	265		
Oak, Red 1-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	260		
Oak, Swamp 1-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	266		
Oak, White 1-0	6-12"	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 400	\$ 700	261		
Walnut, Black	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	CALL	270		



Odds & Ends and Helpful Items

Description	Price	Item#	Quantity	Total
Wildflower Seed Mix	Locally Grown & Harvested Right Here in The UP	\$ 5		
Pollinator & Butterfly Seed Mix	Locally Grown & Harvested Right Here in The UP	\$ 5		
Planting Bar	Locally Made By Iron County Crafts People	\$ 32		
Rooting Gel	2 ounces treats up to 1000 seedlings	\$ 3		
Tree Wrap (Plastic Spiral)	5 Wraps Per Package, 36 inches	\$ 10		
Corrugated Tree Protectors	5 foot tall, vented protectors, max deer resistance	\$ 3		
Tree Protector Stake	72 Inch bamboo stake for use with 5 foot protectors	\$ 1		
Tree Planted Keep Off Signs	1 foot tall by 9 inches wide, aluminum signs	\$ 1		

Please Select Pick-Up Location		Please include payment with order. We accept Cash, Check, Credit Card, or Money Order.	Sub-Total	
CRYSTAL FALLS PICK UP: FRIDAY, MAY 5TH, 5pm - 7pm SATURDAY, MAY 6TH, 9am - 11am			Charitable Donation	
BARAGA PICK UP: SATURDAY, MAY 6TH, 2pm - 6pm			Add \$3 for Credit Card	
RHINELANDER DROP, KRIST STATION, LINCOLN AVE, SUNDAY, MAY 7th 12pm - 1pm ONLY		THANK YOU!	Add \$5 for WI Delivery	
Special Request: Call the Iron Baraga Conservation District Office at: (906) 875-3765 to request special accommodations and verify availability, or shipping. Fees may apply.			Grand Total	
Please Send Order To: Iron Baraga Conservation District 2 South 6th Street, Suite 15, Crystal Falls, Michigan 49920			Credit Card # (No Discover Cards)	
Name			Expiration Date	Security Code
Home Phone				
Cell Phone				
Mailing Address				
City		State	Zip code	
EMAIL ADDRESS				

Questions??? Call us at: (906) 875-3765

APPLE

Connell Red Apple: ('McIntosh' x 'Longfield') University of MN, 1943. A red blush mutation of 'Fireside' apple. Similar to 'Fireside' except that it has more intense red color. Hardy, heavy bearer. Large size. Excellent for eating or cooking. Distinctive flavor. Fruit keeps well until April or May. Unsuitable pollinator for 'Fireside'.

Gravenstein Apple: Europe, 1800. Gravenstein apple is an old-fashioned apple variety with sweet, tart flavors and crisp, juicy texture. One of the earliest ripening apples, picked in late July and August. Is used primarily as a cooking apple, especially for sauces and cider. An irregularly-shaped green apple with broad red stripes. Short storage life.

Honeycrisp Apple: ('Keepsake' x unnamed seedling) University of MN, 1991. An exciting apple that is exceptionally crisp and juicy. Flavor is sweet but well-balanced. Excellent storage life, up to 7 months. Ripens in late September in MN and stores like a late season variety. Has become an outstanding commercial and home orchard variety because of its explosive crispness, flavor and storage life. CPBR #1007, C®

Liberty Apple: 'Macoun' x Perdue 54-12) New York, 1964. A productive variety that was selected for its resistance to apple scab and cedar-apple rust. Crisp and juicy with a sprightly flavor. Keeps well into February. Does well without spraying.

Prairie Magic® Apple: ('Goodland' x 'Mantet') From Manitoba, this apple stands out because of its superior cold hardiness. The flesh is white, crisp and sweeter than 'Goodland'. Delicious eaten out of hand and may also be used for cooking. Introduced by Jeffries Nurseries Ltd.

McIntosh Apple: ('Fameuse' x 'Detroit Red') Ontario, Canada, 1870. A well-known older apple that has a sprightly flavor and a medium storage life. Nearly solid, bright red skin. Heavy bearer. Good for eating and baking. Fruit tends to drop when ripe.

Norland Apple: ('Rescue' x 'Melba') Saskatchewan, Canada, 1979. One of the earliest summer apples to ripen. Well suited to very cold regions. A natural semi-dwarf tree that is precocious and productive. Attractive color, small to medium fruit. Good cooking or eating apple. Very hardy. Keeps about 16 weeks in cold storage. Fruit must be picked before full maturity for storage or use.

Red Duchess Apple: A red selection of 'Duchess of Oldenburg'. Very hardy, medium to large size red apple. Fruit is tart and juicy.

Good for eating, but best for pies and sauces. Abundant fruit, annual bearer. Short storage life.

SnowSweet® Apple: ('Sharon' x 'Connell Red') University of Minnesota cold hardy apple varieties. A cross between 'Sharon' and 'Connell Red', SnowSweet® has a deliciously sweet, slightly tart taste. Slow to oxidize when exposed to air. 'Honeycrisp' is a good pollinator. Above average resistance to scab and fire blight.

Wolf River Apple: Wisconsin, 1875. An old variety, hardy and long lived. Best known for its large size - up to 5" diameter fruit. Color is pale yellow to green with carmine-red blushes and stripes. Primarily used as a cooking apple.

Yellow Transparent Apple: Russia, 1880. Skin is clear yellow and the flesh is white. Precocious and productive tree. Best used for cooking. Heavy producer. Pick before maturity for better storage life. Scab resistant.

Northern Spy Apple: University of MN, 1940. A red selection of 'Prairie Spy' that has better fruit adherence on the tree at maturity. Best for baking. Long-term storage apple. Very productive.

CRABAPPLE

Centennial Crabapple: ('Dolgo' x 'Wealthy') University of MN, 1957. Blooms mid-May. Large crabapple (1.75 -2 inches). Red over orange. Excellent flavor for fresh eating. Short storage life. Hardy.

Chestnut Crabapple: University of MN, 1946. Originated in 1946 as an open-pollinated seedling of 'Malinda'. Pleasant nut-like flavor. Large crabapple (2" diameter). Outstanding flavor and good texture for fresh eating. Medium storage life. Hardy.

Whitney Crabapple: Illinois, 1869. Fruit is yellow with red stripes. Good for eating and pickling. Hardy, vigorous, heavy bearing tree. Short storage life.

Dolgo Crab: This ornamental crab blooms early in the season with pink buds that open to fragrant white blooms. The large brilliant crimson fruits ripen in late summer for wonderful jelly with fine flavor and color.

PLUM

Pipestone Plum: Red - 'Burbank' x (P. salicina x 'Wolf'). A very attractive red plum with a golden blush. Released by the University of Minnesota in 1942. Sweet, juicy, yellow flesh with excellent

quality. Immense sized red fruit. Good for fresh use, jam and jelly. Very hardy.

Toka Plum: Red - South Dakota Experiment Station introduction, 1911. One of the best pollinators. A medium sized, richly flavored variety with beautiful apricot color.

CHERRY

Meteor Cherry: Genetic dwarf introduced by the University of MN in 1952. Large, bright red fruit. Mildly acid in flavor. Fine for sauce or pie. Generally regarded as slightly harder than 'North Star'. Blooms in early May.

Evans Bali Cherry: Deep, dark red fruit 1" in diameter and excellent for baking and fresh eating. The fruit is much sweeter than other sour cherries. Extremely hardy buds.

PEAR

Parker Pear: 1934 University of Minnesota introduction. Open-pollinated seedling of a Manchurian pear. Large, yellow-bronze fruit. Fine grained, tender and juicy. Upright and vigorous grower.

Patten Pear: Fruit is of good size and quality. Very tender and juicy. A good pollinator for most other pear trees.

CITRUS

Meyer Dwarf Lemon: Meyer Improved, easily move it inside for the winter. Your tree will continue to bear fruit and brighten your home. Its vivid yellow/orange fruit against its glossy evergreen foliage will make this your all-time favorite houseplant. These are prolific fruited, even when young. Lemons ripen over several months, not all at once, so you have more time to enjoy. Naturally sweeter than standard lemons. **MUST BE KEPT INDOORS DURING FROSTS, SNOW OR FREEZING TEMPERATURES. DO NOT PLANT IN YOUR YARD!**

Bears Dwarf Lime: Also known as the Tahiti lime or Bears lime, the Persian Lime is the most popular lime around-and for good reason. Persian limes combine the savory blend of a key lime and a lemon, but without the seeds, bitterness or acidity. Its full size practically weighs down the branches, giving you an indoor lime that's simply unbeatable. A spicy fragrance unique among citrus, it's tamer than the key lime, but also more flavorful. **MUST BE KEPT INDOORS DURING FROSTS, SNOW OR FREEZING TEMPERATURES. DO NOT PLANT IN YOUR YARD!**

ASPARAGUS & TIPS FOR HAPPY PLANTS

How To Store Roots Upon Arrival:

Asparagus roots need no watering. If you are going to keep roots longer than 2 weeks, untie bunch and spread roots out. Do not store in a damp place.

What Type Of Soil:

Will grow in acid, alkaline, sandy, clay or any type of black soil. If potting, use any type of potting soil.

How To Plant:

Dig a trench 8" deep. Root should be laid flat in bottom of trench with crown or top of root in middle with tentacles spread evenly in each direction. Only put 5" of soil on top at time of planting. As plant grows more soil should be added. Space plants in trench so tentacles touch, approximately 12" to 18" apart.

Where To Plant:

Two years after planting asparagus fern will reach 5 to 6 feet high after 3 or 4 six inch spears have been picked in spring. Suggest planting next to a fence or in front of a living hedge or next to a storage building wall.

Jersey Giant Asparagus: Large stalk, very productive, green, zones 4-8.

Jersey Knight Asparagus: Early, very productive, very large attractive spears, green, zones 4-8.

Mary Washington Asparagus: Best all-around variety for garden and commercial use, zones 4-8.

Purple Passion: Large, tender deep purple spears, sweet nutty flavor, zones 4-8.

Viking KB3: Very hardy, rust resistant, green stalks, high yield, zones 4-8.

HORSERADISH TIPS

- Do not moisten plants upon arrival store in cool dry area until they can be planted
- Likes rich composted, well-drained soil
- Plant roots on a slight angle 4-6 inches deep and 12 to 18 inches apart. Water frequently
- Dig up plants when the leaves have died back either in the fall or in the spring
- ZONES 4-8

HAPPY RHUBARB, MAKES TASTY PIES!

How To Store Divisions Upon Arrival:

Same as peonies and other bulbs. Cool dry place. Do not moisten roots. Put dry sawdust in bin. Plants have short shelf life.

What Type Of Soil:

Rhubarb grow in acid, alkaline, sandy, clay or any type of black soil. If potting, use any type of potting soil.

How To Plant:

Dig a hole as deep as the division. Place division in the hole with buds facing up. Buds should be 1" below ground level. If fall planted, put a mound of soil about 6" to 8" on top of division. This will keep the plant from heaving out in the spring. Plant 2 feet apart.

When To Plant:

Rhubarb is a cool weather growing plant - plant as early as possible in Spring.

Where To Plant:

On edge of vegetable garden, in foundation plantings, border plantings. Will only grow 24" tall the second year.

Canada Red Rhubarb: Very popular rhubarb, tender, sweet, stalks that are red clear through. Plants are hardy and grow in most well-drained soil types, zones 3-8.

BLUEBERRIES PLANTS & HOW TO KEEP THEM HAPPY!

How To Store Plants Upon Arrival:

Remove blueberry plants from shipping box immediately. Keep in a cool moist place. Moistening roots of plant lightly every day. If plants are on a shelf or bin for display keep roots covered with peat or a wet section of burlap.

What Type Of Soil:

Blueberries require an acid soil, a pH of 4.5 to 6. If soil is not acid suggest a mixture of 2/3 Canadian Peat Moss and 1/3 soil. This should result in a pH of 5.5 to 6. Blueberries also like a moist soil, but should not stand in water all winter. Should be watered often in August, when it sets fruit for the coming year.

How To Plant:

Plant roots very shallow. Plant in a hole 6" deep, 12" to 24" in diameter. Mix soil - 2/3 Canadian Peat Moss and 1/3 soil from hole. Fill hole 3" from top with mixture. Set plant in hole and cover with with rest of mixture. Water, then mound plant up at base 4" to 6" high with remaining mixture. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart.

Where To Plant:

A blueberry bush is a slow grower, but will grow to a height of 6 feet in ten years. It can be used as a foundation planting, planted in a living hedge or next to a fence. Do not put under a window.

Blue Crop Blueberry: Berries ripen early, Large, firm, sweet berry is great for U-pick or mechanical harvest, zones 4-7.

Blueray Blueberry: Early mid-season, Very large, light blue berries with an excellent flavor. Bush grows upright and is very vigorous and productive, zones 4-7.

Northland Blueberry: Early season, medium size, firm fruit, plant has a low spreading habit, zones 3-7.

Patriot Blueberry: Early season, large, very firm fruit, grows upright, good bush ornamental, zones 3-7.

RASPBERRIES & BLACKBERRIES

What Type Of Soil:

Requires neutral soil, a pH of 6.5 to 7. Will grow in clay, sandy soil or any type of black soil. If potting, any type of potting soil will do.

How To Plant:

The top root on the cane should only be 1" below the ground line. If planted too deep, it will not grow a new shoot from the base of the plant. Plants should be spaced 3 to 4 feet apart.

When To Plant:

Plant before May 15 as a blackberry is a cool weather plant. Raspberries will hold a while longer.

Latham Raspberries: June bearing, very sweet, pure red color fruit, firm, zones 3-8

Bristol Raspberries: Midseason, very large, glossy, black fruit, plants are vigorous, and productive, zones 3-8.

Brandywine Raspberries: Very large, purple, tart fruit, great for jams, jellies, pies, excellent flavor, zones 4-8.

Autumn Bliss Raspberries: Ever bearing, earliest ever bearing to ripen, large sweet berries, zones 3-8.

Arapaho Blackberry: Early bearing, good quality, productive, zones 4-8.

OTHER FAVORITES

Sparkle Strawberry: Midseason, medium size, excellent flavor, zones 3-8.

King of the North Grape: Very vigorous and productive, ripens early, seeded purple to blue fruit, zones 3-7.

Pagoda Dogwood: This graceful small tree has pale yellow flowers in May, followed by blue-black fruit, and the leaves turn a beautiful maroon red in the fall. Branches grow in irregular tiers, forming a somewhat horizontal, layered look to the plant. Nebraska Statewide Arboretums' Great Plants® 2000 Winner. Pot or plant under conditions of high humidity until growth is established. Wonderful for yards, and landscaping.

Red Osier Dogwood: Selected for its bright red winter twig color by many landscapers. Wonderful for wildlife!

Northern Gold Forsythia: A COPF introduction in 1979, originated by D.R. Sampson, Ottawa, Canada, this upright shrub has gray-yellow branches and golden yellow flowers. With outstanding flower color and bud hardiness, it produces flowers to the top of branches in Canada. Wonderful for pollinators!

Renaissance Bridalwreath Spirea: Selected at Bailey Nurseries for its more disease resistant foliage, this outstanding spirea is similar in all other respects to Vanhoutte, including beautiful white blooms. Blue green foliage, and orange red fall foliage. Wonderful for pollinators!

Purple Smoketree: Dramatic, long lasting, pinkish purple, smoke-like airy seed clusters backed by reddish-purple foliage create a prized small tree or large accent shrub. Foliage holds color all summer, then turns scarlet in autumn. Deciduous.

Regent Saskatoon Serviceberry: A nicely shaped shrub form of juneberry. Large white flowers. The dark purple to black fruit is sweet and good for eating and making jelly. Xeriscape plant. 2007 Great Plants® for the Great Plains winner. Wonderful for wildlife and pollinators!

Fragrant Sumac: Small yellow flowers in May, followed by small red berries. Useful to control erosion on banks or hillsides. Sun or partial shade. Pubescent stems. Wonderful for birds and Wildlife!

Witch Hazel: Flowers have fragrant, yellow, ribbon-like petals, 1.5" in diameter and bloom in late fall about the time leaves drop. Does well in woods, shade and naturalized situations. In full sun and good soil will develop into a well-rounded vase-shaped plant. Use in the shrub border or as screen plant. Wonderful for wildlife!

Amethyst Lilac: Abundant clusters of sweetly fragrant, purple flowers in mid-spring. Vigorous, upright, multi-stemmed shrub with heart-shaped foliage. Ideal as a flowering hedge or screen. Wonderful for pollinators!

Snowy Lilac: Clusters of distinct yellow buds open to large, fragrant, double white flowers in spring. Plant near a walkway or patio to enjoy the fragrance. Excellent cut flowers. Wonderful for pollinators!

Glossy Black Chokeberry: A splendid ornamental shrub. White flowers in May followed by 1/4" black fruits that hang on well into winter. Abornia berries can be eaten fresh, used for baking, jams, juice and wine.

American Hazelnut: Rounded edible nuts 1/2-inch-wide and 2 to 4 in a cluster. Useful for the shrub border and in naturalistic settings. Sun or partial shade. Wonderful for Wildlife!

Highbush Cranberry: Bushes grow to 15 feet tall and become rather formal and rounded in shape. They make a great hedge or privacy screen. The flowers are very small, white, and borne in large terminal cymes that are 3 to 4 inches across, similar to other ornamental Viburnums. The fruits are 3/8 inches in diameter, showy red and very persistent, remaining on the bushes well after frost and brightening the winter landscape. Use fruits in jelly, preserves or sauces. Birds love it!

Red Elderberry: Red elderberry is a tall shrub that grows best in forest openings; its seeds can remain dormant for many years until a gap opens and stimulates germination, sometimes on "nurse logs." It can also stump-sprout from the root crown following cutting or fire. Birds and mammals (such as bears, raccoons, and mice) favor the juicy fruits and disperse them widely. Porcupines and snowshoe hares nibble the bark in winter. The leaves are bitter and contain a cyanogenic glycoside chemical, which is toxic to humans but does not deter deer and other ungulates. Red elderberry is planted on streamside's to control erosion.

Red Mulberry: Native to the U.S. At maturity, the typical Red Mulberry (Rubra) will reach up to 70 feet high, with a maximum height at 20 years of 45 feet. Red mulberry has a short trunk and stout, spreading branches that form a round-topped crown. The fruits are juicy and have a dark purple color. Red mulberry was used by several Native American tribes to treat a variety of ailments. The sap was used to treat ringworm The Cherokee made a tea from the leaves of the plant for treatment of dysentery, weakness, and difficulty urinating The Comanche used the fruit of the red mulberry as a food source. Excellent for wildlife!

American Plum: Wild plum fruit was and still is extensively consumed by Native Americans either fresh or made into a sauce; they also ate the wild plums or chickasaw plums fresh or dried. Plums were also pitted and dried. Early explorers often mentioned wild plums in their journals and diaries and also appreciated them as food. Wild plums are eaten fresh, canned, preserved in jams and jellies, baked, and made into fruit roll-ups. Wild plums are eaten by turkey, black bear, wolves, and foxes. Plum thickets often furnish valuable protective shelter. They also make good wildlife habitat for birds and are effective in erosion control because their roots hold the soil. Their thorny branches catch tumbleweeds, leaves, and other plant materials, which, when windstorms occur during times of drought, provide an effective means of slowing wind erosion.

Saskatoon Serviceberry: Green foliage and inconspicuous white flowers, with conspicuous purple fruits or seeds. The greatest bloom is usually observed in the late spring, with fruit and seed production starting in the summer and continuing until summer. The berries were eaten raw or cooked or dried and stored. Dried berries were often mixed with dried vegetables or meat or cooked in soups or puddings. Cakes of dried berries were a common trading item. The wood is hard and was used for combs, digging sticks, fire drills, arrows, tool handles, hoops, and spreaders. Serviceberry may be used effectively in naturalized plantings and as hedges, windbreaks, or screens in urban areas. Commercial fruit for production in North America are used to make jams, jellies, syrups, baked goods, candies, fruit leather, and wine. Commercial growers have developed a fresh and processed fruit cottage industry. Deer, moose, and other mammals browse serviceberry, and its fruit is relished by several species of song and game birds. These shrubs are often used as cover for small mammals and birds.

Downey Hawthorn: An attractive, small native tree with a rounded habit. Showy white 1" flowers in clusters in late May. Blossoms are followed by showy, round, red (1/2 -1") fruits in late Aug.-Sept. which fall soon after. Crataegus is Greek for 'flowering thorn', and this beauty is somewhat variable in thorniness. Some are almost thornless. When present, the thorns are 2" long and slender. Bark is gray than most hawthorns, and deeply fissured. Leaves are medium green and quite downy above and

especially below, along the margins. Fall color is yellow to burgundy. Excellent for birds!

Ninebark: Ornamental traits in combination with the species' cold hardiness and its adaptability across a variety of soil textures, moisture levels, and pH make it an appealing and versatile landscaping shrub for gardens and landscapes. Traditionally ninebarks were used in mass, border, or screen plantings. Spring flowers are also attractive nectar sources for butterflies and other pollinators. Common ninebark provides interest throughout the year. Spring color of the 3-lobed maple-like leaves will vary and may be yellow-orange, burgundy, crimson-red, gold, or green. Leaf color and intensity of color of some cultivars will change across the growing season. Planting ninebarks in full sun ensures best foliage color. 1-2" white or pink flat-topped flower clusters appear from spring through mid-summer and are followed by pink to red clusters of seed capsules that eventually turn brown in late fall. The multicolored, peeling bark provides winter interest in the landscape.

Winterberry Holly: Native to eastern Canada and the eastern half of the United States. Other names are "black alder," "false alder" and "fever bush." In nature, winterberry shrubs typically call wetland areas home, they can live in other areas. Homeowners who have areas of their landscapes plagued by wetness can take advantage of this shrub's native predisposition and plant it in such areas where little else would survive. Preferring acidic soil, can be grown in partial shade or full sun, areas with more sunlight will increase berry production. Winterberry holly's exciting display of red berries is enhanced as this holly shrub sheds its leaves. All the attention is drawn to the plant's fruit, with no foliage to obstruct the viewer's vision. Wild bird watchers will want to take note as well of plants in the wintertime yard that attract songbirds.

Silver Maple: The fastest growing species of American maple, this very hardy native combines graceful form, vigorous growth, and tolerance for a variety of extreme conditions. Foliage provides medium shade, and a nice ornamental effect from the silvery undersides of the leaves.

Sugar Maple: This wonderful shade tree is undoubtedly the largest and finest of our native maples. Slow to medium in growth rate and very hardy, it prefers rich, well-drained soil. Fall color is simply spectacular, ranging from rich, brilliant yellows to all shades of oranges and red.

Red Maple: A fairly rapid growing tree, red maple is a beautiful addition to the landscape. The showy red flowers appear in spring before the leaves open and put on a great show. Autumn brings outstanding shades of color. Red maple will perform best in partial shade and moist soils.

Paper Birch/White Birch: This very hardy birch is very desirable of all the white-barked birches. Stems are a beautiful red-brown when immature, a perfect chalk-white when older. Fall color is an outstanding landscape feature. AKA "canoe birch", is among the most utilized of all ornamental trees. Rounded shape when mature with a bark that makes it stand out in any season, especially in autumn when its leaves turn brilliant yellow. Native Americans made extensive use of this tree.

Yellow Birch: The wood of yellow birch is heavy, strong, close-grained, even-textured, and shows a wide color variation, from reddish brown to creamy white. It is used for furniture, cabinetry, charcoal, pulp, interior finish, veneer, tool handles, boxes, woodenware, and interior doors. The wood can be stained and takes a high polish. Yellow birch is one of the principal hardwoods used in the distillation of wood alcohol, acetate of lime,

charcoal, tar, and oils. Deer consume large numbers of yellow birch seedlings in summer and prefer green leaves and woody stems in fall. Moose, white-tailed deer, and snowshoe hare also browse yellow birch. The seeds are eaten by various songbird species, and ruffed grouse feed on seeds, catkins, and buds. Red squirrel cut and store mature catkins and eat the seeds. Beaver and porcupine chew the bark. The sap of yellow birch can be tapped for use as edible syrup. Tea is sometimes made from the twigs and/or inner bark. It is a good lawn tree, providing relatively light shade, and it has showy bark and fall foliage colors. It also is a good edge tree for naturalized areas. Yellow birch grows best in full sun.

American Larch: Also, known as tamarack, this open, pyramidal tree has horizontal to drooping branches. The needles are pale green, turning yellow in the autumn before falling. Intolerant of shade and pollution. Grows best in moist, well-drained, acidic soils. Excellent planted in groves in moist soil.

White Oak: An outstanding example of our national tree, the White Oak is strong, disease resistant, and drought tolerant. The foliage is deep green above and white underneath. 2000 Gold Medal Plant® Award winner.

Swamp White Oak: Excellent in both wet and upland soils, this tree has a coarser, less deeply incised leaf than *Q. alba*, and acorns borne on 2- 4" stalks. It shows good transplant success. Named a 1999 Great Plants® for the Great Plains Award winner.

Bur Oak: Native from Nova Scotia to Manitoba and south to Pennsylvania and Texas, this beautiful oak has attractive corky bark especially interesting in winter. A great xeriscape plant, it tolerates a wide range of soil types and air pollutants. Voted 2001 Urban Tree of the Year by the Society of Municipal Arborists. Great Plants® for the Great Plains 2004.

Northern Red Oak: The fastest growing oak and one of the easiest to transplant, this tree is great for street use or as a landscape tree. The foliage is dense and lustrous and leaves hang on the tree into winter. Named the 1999 Iowa Tree of the Year.

Basswood: Basswood, also known as American Linden is a large native north American tree that can grow more than 80 feet tall. In addition to being a majestic tree in the landscape, basswood is a soft, light wood and prized for hand carvings and making baskets.

American Elm: Elms are components of many kinds of natural forests. Moreover, during the 19th and early 20th centuries many species and cultivars were also planted as ornamental street, garden, and park trees. Some individual elms reached great size and age. However, in recent decades, most mature elms of European or North American origin have died from Dutch elm disease, resistant cultivars have been developed, capable of restoring the elm to forestry and landscaping.

Black Walnut: Native to the US prized for unequalled hardwood. Entire forests in the north-east were cut down to build the cabinets in the homes in our founding cities. During the civil war, Black Walnut was the wood of choice for soldier's gunstocks. With no major replanting plan in place until after the 1970's, this tree became a hot commodity. Growing ram-rod straight and up to 100 feet tall, this amazingly stately tree will be standing for your great-great grandchildren to enjoy.

Quaking Aspen: Quaking aspens, also called trembling aspens, are named for their leaves. Flat leaves attach to branches with lengthy stalks called petioles, which quake or tremble in light breezes. They regularly grow in dense, pure stands, creating a stunning golden view as they change color in the fall. The white bark is one identifying characteristic of this tree, but

the bark is special for more reasons than just its unique appearance. The bark layer carries out photosynthesis, a task usually reserved for tree leaves. In winter, when other deciduous trees are mostly dormant, quaking aspens are able to keep producing sugar for energy! Deer, moose, and elk seek shade from aspen groves in summer. These same animals consume bark, leaves, buds, and twigs of quaking aspen throughout the year. Ruffed grouse is especially dependent on quaking aspen for food and nesting habitat. People use quaking aspen for fuel and to make paper, particle board, furniture, and hamster bedding. A grove of quaking aspens in Utah is the largest known living thing on Earth. Nearly 50,000 stems protrude from a single root system. The entire organism covers over 100 acres and weighs 6,000 tons! Quaking aspen clones are virtually impossible to kill. Individual stems can be destroyed by humans, wildlife, and disease, but the belowground root system is resistant to almost all of these factors! A major inhibitor of aspen growth is fire suppression. Quaking aspens require intense sunlight to grow, but when other trees spring up in the forest, aspen stems are shaded out. Fire reduces canopy cover and allows for the continued growth of quaking aspens.

Balsam Fir: Most cold-hardy and aromatic of all firs. It seems to gladly suffer the Canadian cold but is also comfortable when planted in mid-latitude eastern North America. Normally grows to a height of 60 feet and can live at sea level to 6,000 feet. The tree is one of America's most popular Christmas trees.

Fraser Fir: Widely used as a Christmas tree. Its fragrance, shape, strong limbs, and ability to retain its soft needles for a long time when cut (which do not prick easily when hanging ornaments) make it one of the best trees for this purpose. The Fraser fir has been used more times as the White House Blue Room Christmas tree than any other type of tree.

Hemlock: Large pyramid-shaped evergreens. The branches are pendulous, and cones are smaller than spruce or pine and more abundant. Foliage does not change color in autumn but does have a light green to yellow color for new growth and a dark green for old growth. Used for a variety of things. An important part of the lumber industry, used for paneling, flooring and furniture, rayon yarns and tanning. Landscaping is another major use of hemlock trees. The USDA also states that hemlocks are used in prevention of stream bank erosion, tanning, basket-making, wool coloring, children's items and lining for pits were some of the uses Native Americans found for the wood. Other uses include poultices, liniments, windbreaks and structural support.

Norway Spruce: Norway spruce is a familiar sight in much of the United States, but it's really a tree of Europe. Throughout the globe, this tree has many uses including lumber, pulpwood, Christmas trees and landscape specimen trees. Its dense branching pattern and tolerance of soil variations has also made it a popular tree for windbreaks.

White Spruce: This tree has often been heralded as a beautiful tree, whether lining the banks of a North Country river or gracing someone's front yard. But the white spruce is more than just a pretty face. Commercially it, it is a mainstay of the pulp and paper industry and well-used for construction lumber. In landscape, it is a lovely specimen tree or grouping, a sturdy option for windbreaks and buffer strips, and serves as a great visual screen.

Colorado Blue Spruce: Popular ornamental conifers, the Colorado blue spruce (or simply, blue spruce) is a truly magnificent sight. Its silvery blue-green coloring and perfect Christmas tree shape make this tree a great

landscaping focal point on commercial and residential properties. It is also widely used for privacy or a windbreak.

Black Spruce: Is also called bog spruce, swamp spruce, and shortleaf black spruce, is a wide-ranging, abundant conifer of the northern parts of North America. Its wood is yellow-white in color, relatively light in weight, and strong. Black spruce is the most important pulpwood species of Canada and is also commercially important in the Lake States. Black spruce usually grows on wet organic soils, but productive stands are found on a variety of soil types from deep humus through clays, loams, sands, coarse till, boulder pavements, and shallow soil mantles over bedrock. In the Lake States and adjacent Canadian provinces, it grows on soils of the order Histosols: peat bogs and swamps that have formed on old glacial lakebeds and in muck-filled seepages on peat deposits that range in thickness from 0.5 to 6 m (20 in to 20 ft.). The most productive black spruce stands are on dark brown to blackish peats, which usually have a considerable amount of decayed woody material. Stands of low productivity are usually found on thick deposits of partially decomposed sphagnum peat.

White Cedar: This medium-sized tree grows to a height of 25 to 50 feet, and a diameter of 1 to 2 feet. The small, oblong cones stand erect on flattened branchlets that are covered by overlapping, scale like leaves. The thin bark sheds in long, narrow strips. Sometimes referred to as the "Swamp Cedar" it typically is found growing on limestone soils in moist to boggy habitats. Its soft but brittle wood is used for fences, shingles and small articles. The tree also is used in ornamental plantings. White-tailed Deer use *Arborvitae* thickets in winter, and smaller mammals as well as birds feed on its seeds.

Jack Pine: 30–72 feet tall. Some jack pines are shrub-sized, due to poor growing conditions. They do not usually grow perfectly straight, resulting in an irregular shape. This pine often forms pure stands on sandy or rocky soil. It is fire-adapted to stand-replacing fires, with the cones remaining closed for many years, until a forest fire kills the mature trees and opens the cones, reseeding the burnt ground. Unusually for a pine, the cones normally point forward along the branch, sometimes curling around it. That is an easy way to tell it apart from the similar lodgepole pine in more western areas of North America. They open when exposed to intense heat, greater than or equal to 122 °F. The typical case is in a fire, however cones on the lower branches can open when temperatures reach 81 °F due to the heat being reflected off the ground. Additionally, when temperatures reach -46 °C (-51 °F), the cones will open, due to the nature of the resin.

Red Pine: The ideal soil does not have to be well-watered since the red pine does thrive in drought-like conditions. However, it should be loose and be able to promote drainage. Sand is an example of loose, well-draining soil. In the modern era, manufacturers have used red pine for structural and mining timbers, railroad ties and telephone poles.

White Pine: It was the white pine that brought loggers to this area in the late 1880s and provided the lumber that built the homes of our great-grandparents. Over the next 100 years, the number of white pines decreased by 75 percent. White pine grows well on a wide range of soil. Avoid the extremes of heavy, continually wet soils and gravelly, drought-prone soils when selecting planting areas.

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