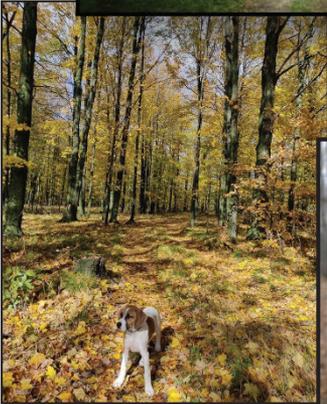


Wexford Conservation District



2020 Conservation Products & Services

Ordering Deadline: April 9
Order early for best selection!

**Order Pick-up: April 24 (9:00-5:00) & April 25 (9:00 - noon) at
the Livestock Barns on the Wexford County Fairgrounds**



Want to learn about what it takes to be a beekeeping? Take a look at our Winter Wednesday Workshops on page 3-4. There you will find a workshop on Basic Beekeeping.



Want a chicken tree of your own? Take a look at our Winter Wednesday Workshops on page 3-4. There you will find a workshop on Small Scale Farming.



Want to attract songbirds and other wildlife to your property? Take a look at our large selection of native shrubs on pages 13 – 14.



Looking for small fruits and vegetable, like black berries, take a look at what we have available on pages 17-19.



Invasive species such as Japanese knotweed are difficult to control. We have specialized tools, such as this injector, available for rent to help you control them. See page 23.

To view color photographs of all the plants we sell, visit our website at:

www.WexfordConservationDistrict.org

Go to the "Tree & Plant Sales" tab, and look under "Description of Products"

Welcome to the 2020 catalog of the Wexford Conservation District! We are proud to continue our 75-year history of serving the citizens of Wexford County. In this catalog you will find descriptions of both our services and of the products we sell to aid you in your conservation efforts. We offer more than 60 varieties of trees and plants – conifers, hardwoods, wildlife shrubs, fruit trees, as well as fruit and vegetable plants. Additionally we offer many workshops related to both food production and forestry. Photos of everything we sell are on our website: www.WexfordConservationDistrict.org. Call, stop by, or visit us on our website to learn more about what we have to offer. We look forward to hearing from you!

The Wexford Conservation District Staff & Directors

District Staff

Tiffany Jones, District Manager
 Larry Czelusta, Forester
 Jodi DeHate, MAEAP Technician
 Jeff Fewless, CTAI Technician

District Directors

Ron Brouwer, Chair
 Dan Valley, Vice-Chair
 Steve Cross, Treasurer
 Bob Eggle, Member
 Jonathan Fenner, Member

USDA-NRCS Staff

Jim Williams, District Conservationist

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Wexford Conservation District is one of 76 conservation districts that cover the state of Michigan. Together, conservation districts provide a wide range of service to the citizens of the state. Our mission, like that of other districts, is to enable the citizens of Wexford County to be stewards of their natural resources.

Winter Wednesday Workshop Series

Gardeners, small farmers, and now painter alike will once again have the opportunity to take advantage of local growing expertise. The “Winter Wednesday Workshop Series” hosted by the Wexford Conservation District kicks off on Wednesday, February 19th. The workshops are a great way to shake the winter blues and prepare for a successful growing season. Organic techniques will be highlighted in all the workshops.

All workshops begin at 6:30 p.m. in the community room of the USDA Service Center located at 7192 E. 34 (Boon) Rd in Cadillac. Give us a call at 231-775-7681, ext. 3. **Please register at least two days in advance so we can provide high-quality workshops.**

Maple Syrup *February 19*

This workshop will go over the basics of maple syrup for hobbyist. Topics covered will include: maple syrup history, tree selection, tapping, sap collection, boiling process, and finishing. By the end of the workshop you should have a good understanding of how to start your maple syrup adventure. Cost is \$15.

Wildcrafting/Wild Harvest *February 26*

Wildcrafting is a form of foraging for food, medicine, ect. In this workshop we will cover wildcrafting in our local habitats. Covering topics like: were to forage, what to forage, and how to use what you foraged. At the end of the workshop particpance will have the opportunity to make smudge sticks from wild harvest cedar. Cost is \$15.

Small Scale Gardening *March 4*

Have the garden of your dreams by learning how to best work with the land you have. Learn how to use small plot of land for food production to maximize the space you have. Topics covered include raised beds, vertical gardening, and companion planting. Companion planting will look at what plants can be planted together or next to each other to improve production. Tips and tricks will also be given for growing thirty common vegetables that are suitable to our area. Cost is \$15.



Small Scale Farming/Homesteading March 11

This workshop will discuss the basic of farming/homesteading as a lifestyle. Topics covered will include: homesteading history, poultry, gardening, beekeeping, farm set-up, large livestock, and becoming self-sufficiency. The goal of the workshop is to give participants a path and basic knowledge to a lifestyle of self-sufficiency. Cost is \$15.

Basic Beekeeping March 18

Learn basic beekeeping skills for backyard beekeeping. Topics covered will include: options for where to purchase supplies, how to set up a hive, where to set up a hive and basic bee care. This session will be a basic beekeeping class to help you decide if beekeeping is right for you. The workshop will be taught by Sonya and Tiffany Jones, of Moonlit Farm, who have 25+ combined years of experiences. Cost is \$15.

Paint and Sip (Michigan) March 25

This will be a fun for all ages workshop where we paint and socialize. No painting experience is needed, just a desire to get artsy. The painting for this workshop will paint on a wood board shaped like Michigan which will be provided along with paints, and all other supplies. The workshop will be taught by Tiffany Jones a local artist. Cost is \$30.

Paint and Sip (Bear/Horse) April 1

This will be a fun for all ages workshop where we paint and socialize. No painting experience is needed, just a desire to get artsy. The painting for this workshop will paint on a wood board shaped like a bear or horse which will be provided along with paints, and all other supplies. The workshop will be taught by Tiffany Jones a local artist. Cost is \$30.



Forestry Workshops

The Wexford Conservation District has several forestry workshops planned throughout the year. For more information or to register for any of these workshops, contact Larry Czelusta, District Forester at 231-775-7681, ext. 3, or by email at larry.czelusta@macd.org.

Getting Your Trees Ready for Summer – The Do's and Don't of Residential Tree Care

May 2, 2020 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., tentatively at Kalkaska Library

If you are thinking about planting trees near your living space, learn about what trees would be best for your particular environment. This workshop will also cover proper mulching, fertilization, pruning, trimming, as well as tree pests that you need to be concerned about. Contact Forester Larry Czelusta at larry.czelusta@macd.org or 231-775-7681 ext. 3 or the Kalkaska Conservation District. There is no cost.

Preparing Your Forestland Property for the Next Generation

June 8, 2020 9am-2pm Wexford Conservation District, USDA Service Center, Cadillac, MI

This workshop will be a great starting point for any family wanting to learn how to “hand down” their forest land to the next generation. This workshop will help you in practical ways to facilitate family succession as well as estate planning. Attorney Nathan Piwowarski of Cadillac will present the legal aspects of forestland estate planning. Families are encouraged to participate together if possible. Fee for this workshop is \$30 for the first family member and \$20 for additional members. Registration covers handouts, snacks, and lunch. Register by May 31.

Stump Tales-Demonstration of 100 years of soil erosion and conservation
May 16, 2020 9:00am-10:30am Cedar Creek Township Hall, 2530 N. 41 ½ Rd., Manton, MI

This walking tour is primarily for natural resource professionals and educators. We will visit this unique site that has preserved evidence of a loss of two feet of top soil from under tree stumps measures were done 50 years ago along with a discussion of past conservation concerns and how to rehabilitate soil from destructive management practices. There is no cost.

Hardwood Marking for Landowners

September 26, 2020 9:00 am-1:00 pm site to be determined in the Cadillac area.

This hands-on workshop will instruct landowners how to selectively mark their own northern hardwoods for a Timber Stand Improvement harvest. The goal is to teach how to select trees to remove so as to improve quality of remaining stand, thin the stand to improve growth and still maintain good minimum density. This workshop will only teach tree selection and will not teach volume estimation and appraisal. Workshop cost is \$30.

When Should You Call a Forester?

When you want to plant trees. Trees differ in the soils they grow best in. Trees differ in their tolerance to shade. And like garden plants, trees differ in their adaptability to climatic regions of the country. Before you spend time and money planting just any tree, call a forester.

When your trees are sick. When spring comes, a hidden world of insects and diseases comes alive to attack and feed on trees. Most of the time, when a tree looks sick, the damage is cosmetic and can be managed. But sometimes the attack is fatal, like oak wilt and beech bark disease. Some diseases are contagious. How is a person supposed to know? Call a forester.

When a logger calls on you.

The average person may only sell timber from their forest only once in their lifetime. They may not even consider it until a logger calls them or knocks on their door offering money for their trees. Is the offer a fair offer? What will my forest look like when the harvest is complete? Should I even harvest now at all. A person needs professional, unbiased advice. Call a forester.



When you want your forest to be better for wildlife. Forests can be manipulated in such a way so as to offer better food and forage for wildlife, as well as better habitat. Who can you get to look at your property? Call a forester.

When your property taxes go up. We are fortunate in Michigan to have a program that offers significant tax relief for forest landowners who want to actively manage their land, without losing control of that management on their land. Most people that own land still do not know that the Qualified Forest Program even exists. Where can you learn more? Call a forester.



The Wexford Conservation District has a forester on staff that is willing to assist you in any of these areas of need at no cost to the landowner. District Forester, Larry Czelusta, has 25 years of professional forestry experience. He can meet with you at your property to understand your goals and help you manage your forest in the best way possible. Contact him at 231-775-7681 ext. 3 or email him at larry.czelusta@macd.org.

Planning Your Plantings

Crucial to a successful planting effort is site preparation and weed control. Tilling the soil before planting can help the roots get established, but it is not absolutely necessary. The site should be as free as practical from competing weeds. Weeds can be controlled with tillage, mulch, or herbicides.

Appropriate spacing of your plants will help you to meet your conservation goals. The spacings given below are intended to be dense, and therefore suitable for the early years of a plantation. Once the trees have reached a height of 25-30 feet, the plantation should be thinned. Thereafter, thinnings should be done approximately every 10-15 years until the trees are mature.

Tree Spacing for Reforestation

Species	In Rows	Between Rows	Trees per Acre
Pines	6'	8'	907
Spruces	7'	9'	690
Hardwoods	10'	10'	435

For Windbreaks, Visual Screens, and Wildlife Habitat

Windbreaks should be a minimum of two rows wide, three or four is better. Mixing species within a windbreak will create habitat diversity and help prevent gaps should one species succumb to insects or disease. For windbreaks, minimum spacing between rows ranges from 12 ft. for shrubs and small trees, and up to 20 ft. for large trees. Spacing within rows ranges from a minimum of 3 ft. for small shrubs to a maximum of 16 ft. for large trees. For wildlife plantings, consider placing plants in clump arrangements. For additional technical assistance, please contact our office.

Guide to Species Selection

The charts below are to help you in selecting the appropriate species for your site conditions. Often trees can do well with slightly more or slightly less water and sun than indicated. For more detailed information on selecting trees and shrubs, please contact a member of our staff.

Conifers	Soil	Sun	Growth Rate
Cedar, Eastern Red	Dry	Sun	Slow
Cedar, Northern White	Moist	Partial	Slow
Fir, Balsam	Moist	Shade	Slow

Larch, American	Moist	Sun	Fast
Pine, Jack	Dry	Sun	Fast
Pine, Red	Dry	Sun	Fast
Pine, White	Medium	Partial	Fast
Spruce, Norway	Medium	Partial	Moderate
Spruce, White	Medium	Partial	Moderate

Hardwoods	Soil	Sun	Growth Rate
Aspen, Quaking	Medium	Sun	Fast
Birch, White (Paper)	Moist	Sun	Fast
Cherry, Wild Black	Medium	Sun	Fast
Chestnut, American	Medium	Sun	Moderate
Maple, Red	Dry-Moist	Partial	Moderate
Maple, Sugar	Medium	Partial	Moderate
Oak, Northern Red	Dry-Med.	Sun	Moderate
Oak, White	Medium	Partial	Slow
Walnut, Black	Moist	Sun	Slow

Wildlife Shrubs	Soil	Sun	Growth Rate
Cherry, Sand	Dry	Sun	Slow
Crabapple, Magenta	Dry - Moist	Sun	Moderate
Cranberry, Highbush	Moist	Partial	Moderate
Cherry, Choke	Dry	Sun	Moderate
Dogwood, Red Osier	Moist	Shade	Moderate
Elderberry, Black	Dry	Sun	Fast
Hazelnut, American	Dry - Moist	Sun	Moderate
Nannyberry	Dry-Moist	Sun	Moderate
Ninebark	Moist	Sun	Fast
Plum, American	Medium	Sun	Moderate
Serviceberry	Moist	Sun	Moderate
Viburnum, Mapleleaf	Med-Moist	Shade	Slow
Winterberry Holly	Moist	Sun	Moderate
Witch-hazel	Moist	Partial	Moderate
Woods Rose	Moist	Partial	Moderate

A note about the numbers –

The age of conifer tree seedlings is usually given as a set of two numbers. The first number indicates the number of years the seed was grown in a seedling bed. Sometimes, seedlings are then transplanted into another bed in order to create both a stockier root system and stems. For example, a 2-0 seedling is two years old and was grown in one seed bed without being transplanted. In contrast, 2-1 seedlings are three years old, have been grown in a seed bed for two years, and then transplanted to another bed and grown for an additional year.

Conifer Trees

Unless otherwise noted, all conifers listed are native to Michigan.

Cedar, Eastern Red *Juniperus virginiana* 3-0, 12-18” tall Has very aromatic, red-streaked wood. Grows 40-50’ tall. Prefers full sun, and tolerates poor, dry soils.

Cedar, Northern White *Thuja occidentalis* 3-0, 12-24” tall Wood is naturally rot resistant. Grows 30-45’ tall. Prefers moist soils. Tolerates shade well, but can also grow in full sun. Needs protection from deer browsing.

Fir, Balsam *Abies balsamea* 2-1, 8-12” tall Boughs are fragrant and used for Christmas wreaths. Grows 30-75’ tall. Prefers moist, acidic soils. Shade tolerant.

Larch, American *Larix laricina* 2-0, 24-36” tall Also called tamarack. Larch trees are deciduous conifers whose needles turns a brilliant gold before they are shed in autumn. Grows 40-70’ tall. Prefers moist soils and full sun.

Pine, Jack *Pinus banksiana* 2-0, 12-18” tall Jack pine is the preferred habitat for Kirtland’s warblers, and its cones release seeds after wildfires. Grows 20-50’ tall. Does well in poor, sandy soils. Prefers full sun.

Pine, Red *Pinus resinosa* 2-0, 6-12” tall Also called Norway pine. Used for electric poles and timber. Commonly grown in plantations. Grows 40-80’ tall. Does well on a variety of well drained soils. Prefers full sun.

Pine, White *Pinus strobus* 2-0, 6-12” tall Our state tree, it was used in the past for the masts of sailing ships. Grows 60-90’ tall. Does well on a variety of soils. Plant in light shade to prevent problems with white pine weevil.

Spruce, Norway *Picea abies* 2-0, 12"+ tall Mature branches have a graceful, drooping curves. Used for ornamental plantings and windbreaks. Grows up to 75' tall. Does best on moist, fertile soil. Shade tolerant. Native to central and northern Europe.

Spruce, White *Picea glauca* 2-0, 8"+ tall Used for Christmas trees, windbreaks, and wildlife cover. Grows 45-75' tall. Does best on moist soils. Shade tolerant, but also does best in full sun.

Conifer Price List

Quantity	10	25	50	100	500	1000
Cedar, Eastern Red	\$21	\$40	\$66	\$106	\$464	\$795
Cedar, Northern White	\$21	\$40	\$66	\$106	\$464	\$795
Fir, Balsam	\$46	\$86	\$144	\$230	\$1,006	\$1,725
Larch, American	\$34	\$70	\$112	\$197	\$870	\$1,435
Pine, Jack	\$7	\$14	\$24	\$37	\$166	\$285
Pine, Red	\$7	\$14	\$24	\$37	\$166	\$285
Pine, White	\$8	\$16	\$26	\$42	\$184	\$315
Spruce, Norway	\$8	\$16	\$26	\$42	\$184	\$315
Spruce, White	\$8	\$16	\$26	\$42	\$184	\$315

Hardwood Trees

All of the hardwood trees we offer are native to Michigan. Deer love hardwoods, and we recommend protecting hardwood plantings with either fencing, tree shelters, or Plantskydd. See pages 21 & 22 for details.

Aspen, Quaking *Populus tremuloides*, 1-2' tall

Also called Trembling Aspen for the way the leaves tremble in the slightest breeze. Makes ideal habitat for ruffed grouse. Will grow 3' or more per year and reach 50 – 90 feet tall. Will form a colony of trees over time. Can grow on a wide range of soils. Needs full sun.

Birch, White *Betula papyrifera*, 1-2' tall

Also called Paper Birch. Catkins are a food source for grouse. Used for ornamental purposes. A savory syrup can be made from its sap. Grows 40-60' tall. Does best on moist soils. Needs full sun.

Cherry, Wild Black *Prunus serotina*, 1-2' tall

Not to be confused with trees that produce edible cherries, this is the forest tree from which beautiful cherry wood is derived. Grows 45-60' tall. Will tolerate somewhat dry soils. Does best in full sun, but tolerates some shade.

Chestnut, American *Castanea dentata*, 1-2' tall

This tree, once a major component of eastern forests, is now found rarely in the wild due to Chestnut Blight. Nuts are gathered from still-healthy trees in Michigan that appear to be resistant to the blight, and then grown. In order for the trees to produce nuts, two trees have to be planted within 100 feet of each other for pollination. Grows 55-75' tall. Tolerates dry soils. Needs full sun.

Maple, Red *Acer rubrum*, 18-24" tall

In summer the leaves are green, but in autumn they will turn a brilliant red. Grows 45-60' tall. Can grow on a wide range of soil types. Shade tolerant.

Maple, Sugar *Acer saccharum*, 18-24" tall

Used for firewood, timber, and maple syrup production. Beautiful fall color. Grows 60-90' tall. Prefers somewhat moist soils. Shade tolerant.

Oak, Northern Red *Quercus rubra*, 18-24" tall

In autumn the bristle-tipped leaved turn red. The northern Red Oak acorns were an important food source for the Native Americans. Grows 50-70' tall. Tolerates drought. Grows best in full sun but can tolerate some shade.

Ensure success when planting your trees and shrubs by controlling weeds around them for three years and by providing protection from deer. See pages 21 & 22 for products to help you with these important tasks.



Wildlife Trees, Shrubs & Vines

All of the species listed are native to Michigan unless otherwise indicated.

Oak, White *Quercus alba*, 1-2' tall

Produces timber and acorns for wildlife. Leaves have rounded lobes. Grows 60-90' tall. Can tolerate dry soils. Less susceptible to oak wilt than northern red oak. Grows best in full sun, but can tolerate some shade.

Walnut, Black *Juglans nigra*, 1-2' tall

Produces edible nuts and beautiful, high-value lumber. Grows 60-80' tall. Requires full sun and fertile, moist, but not water-logged, soils.

Hardwood Price List

Quantity	5	10	25	50	100
Aspen, Quaking	\$14	\$21	\$43	\$69	\$121
Birch, White	\$13	\$20	\$41	\$65	\$114
Cherry, Wild Black	\$12	\$18	\$37	\$59	\$103
Chestnut, American	\$30	\$45	\$93	\$149	\$261
Maple, Red	\$13	\$20	\$41	\$65	\$114
Maple, Sugar	\$17	\$26	\$54	\$87	\$152
Oak, Northern Red	\$15	\$22	\$46	\$74	\$130
Oak, White	\$13	\$20	\$41	\$65	\$114
Walnut, Black	\$12	\$18	\$38	\$60	\$105



Cherry, Sand *Prunus pumila* 1-2' A low-growing shrub native to our coastal dunes. It produces fruits that are a deep black-ish purple. They are a favorite wildlife food and are sweet, but somewhat astringent. Will grow 6-9' tall. Prefers full sun and sandy soils.

Crabapple, American (Sweet) *Malus coronaria* 1-2' Small tree that will grow to 20' tall. Flowers are pink or white, and highly fragrant. Fruits are 1" in diameter, persist through the winter, and are a favorite of larger songbirds. Does best in full sun on a wide variety of soils, but prefers loam. Prefers moist soils and relatively open area. Hybrid.

Cranberry, Highbush *Viburnum trilobum* 12-18" Spreading shrub that grow to 12' tall. Has showy, white, flat-topped flowers that resemble hydrangeas. Fruit is bright red and persists in winter. Grows in sun or light shade. Needs moist soils.

Chokecherry *Prunus virginiana* 1-2' A large shrub that will grows 20-30 ft. tall. It has white flowers that turn into red fruit and ripen to a dark purple from August to September. Prefers moist-rich soil and is shade tolerant.

Dogwood, Silky *Cornus amomum* 12-18" A large shrub that will reach 6 – 10 feet in height and form thickets. Flowers attract a wide variety of beneficial insects. The berries have a high fat content and are eaten by a large variety of birds. Prefers moist soils and shade.

Elderberry, Black *Sambucus canadensis* 1-2' A medium size shrub with white flowers and dark purple to black fruits. Prefers sunny locations. Grows in both wet and dry soils.

Hazelnut, American *Corylus americana* 12-18" Erect bush shrub that grows to 9' tall. Produces nuts that are similar to European hazelnuts, but not as large. Requires full sun. Can grow on a wide range of soil types.

Nannyberry *Viburnum lentago* 12-24" Shrub to small tree that grows 12-20' tall. Has showy white flowers. Fruit is eaten by wildlife. Shade tolerant and prefers moist soil.

Ninebark *Physocarpus opulifolius* 1-2' Know as a four season shrub with white flower. The leaves change to a vibrant color in the fall and the bark is very attractive in the winter. Drought tolerant and long living. Can handle both full sun and shade.

Plum, American *Prunus americana* 1-2' Small, shrubby tree reaching 25' in height. Has beautiful white blossoms that are very attractive to native

pollinating insects. Produces red or yellow edible fruit. Needs full sun and average soils.

Serviceberry *Amelanchier canadensis* 12-24" Small tree reaching 15' in height. Has delicate white flowers. One of the earliest plants to bloom in the spring. Needs full sun and moist soils.

Viburnum, Mapleleaf *Viburnum acerifolium* 12-18" Has attractive summer flowers and foliage. Provides good nesting cover and food for birds. Mammals eat the fruit, twigs, bark, and leaves. Will grow to 6' tall. Can grow on a wide variety of soils as long as they are planted in the shade.

Winterberry Holly *Ilex verticillata* 12-18" Erect shrub growing to 12' high. Has showy red berries that stay on the plant through winter. Can tolerate a small amount of shade. Needs moist soils.

Witch-hazel, Common *Hamamelis virginiana* 12-18" Slow-growing shrub that will reach 20' tall. Does best in partial to full sun and dry soils. Has bright yellow flowers that appear in the fall.

Woods Rose *Rosa woodsia* 1-2' A bushy shrub with prickles. It has fragrant flowers in shades of pink and the fruit is a red rose hip. Grows best in well drained soil. Can handle both sun and light shade.

Wildlife Shrubs Price List

Quantity	5	10	25	50	100
Cherry, Sand	\$15	\$23	\$48	\$76	\$133
Crabapple, Magenta	\$15	\$23	\$48	\$76	\$133
Cranberry, Highbush	\$15	\$23	\$48	\$76	\$133
Chokecherry	\$14	\$21	\$45	\$71	\$125
Dogwood, Red Osier	\$11	\$17	\$35	\$56	\$89
Elderberry, Black	\$14	\$21	\$45	\$71	\$125
Hazelnut, American	\$15	\$23	\$48	\$76	\$133
Nannyberry	\$15	\$23	\$48	\$76	\$133
Ninebark	\$19	\$28	\$58	\$93	\$162
Plum, American	\$13	\$19	\$40	\$64	\$112
Serviceberry	\$12	\$18	\$38	\$60	\$105
Viburnum, Mapleleaf	\$24	\$35	\$73	\$118	\$206
Winterberry Holly	\$17	\$26	\$54	\$87	\$152
Witch-hazel, Common	\$17	\$26	\$54	\$87	\$152
Woods Rose	\$15	\$23	\$48	\$76	\$133

Fruit Trees

Our fruit trees are sold bare root (not potted). They are approximately 5' tall and have stem diameters that range from 1/2" to 3/4". See page 3 for a workshop to help you be a successful fruit grower. Planting and pruning instructions will be given out with your trees.

A word on hardiness –

Fruit tree growers need to consider both the hardiness of the tree itself as well as the blossom buds. The darker areas of Wexford County on the map at right are zone 4b. All other areas are zone 5 or warmer. Apple and pear blossoms are consistently hardy throughout the county. Plums and sweet cherries bloom early, and those in zone 4b will frequently lose a crop to frost. Peaches and tart cherries bloom a week later, and those in zone 4b may find that these blossom buds are sometimes killed by frost.



USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map

Apples

Apples require cross-pollination. Two different varieties within planted 100 feet of each other are required to ensure a crop.

Crimson Crisp – Fruit is medium size, red, very crisp, and juicy. Will keep into January in cold storage. Disease-resistant to apple scab. Ripens in mid-September. **\$25.00 each**

Honeycrisp – Medium-to-large fruits are sweet, firm, and tart, making them an ideal apple for eating raw. Ripens in mid-September to early-October. **\$25.00 each**

Suncrisp – Fruits are medium size and yellow. They are a very good storage apple and ripens in mid-October. **\$25.00 each**

Gold Rush – Fruits are green-yellow and medium size, with a tart-tangy flavor. Disease-resistant to apple scab and powdery mildew. **\$25.00 each**

Initial – Fruits are red, high aroma, low acid, and high sugar. Disease-resistant to black spot disease. **\$25.00 each**

Cherries

Cherries come in both sweet and tart (pie) varieties. Both of our cherries are self-fertile and do not need a cross pollinator.

Kristin Sweet Cherry – Productive sweet cherry with large black fruits. Ripens in mid-July. Cold hardy. **\$26.00 each**

Balaton Tart Cherry –Fruits have a dark skin. Ripens in mid-July through early-August. **\$26.00 each**

Peaches

Contender – A sweet, juicy, freestone peach with bright yellow flesh. Good tolerance of spring frosts. Will grow 12-15' tall. Ripens in late August. Hardy to zone 4. Self-fertile and does not require a cross-pollinator. **\$26.00 each**

Pears

Pears require cross pollination – plant two different varieties.

Blake's Pride– Has excellent, aromatic flavor with a smooth, buttery texture. Resistant to fire blight. Ripens in early September. **\$17.00 each**

Bartlett – Originally discovered in England in 1765, it is now considered the classic American pear. Suitable for both fresh eating and canning. Ripens in mid-September. **\$22.00 each**

Plum

Bluebyrd- A European plum that is firm, super sweet, and highly productive. Ripens in mid-August. **\$26 each**



Fruit Tree Spiral Guards

Protect your fruit trees from rodents, rabbits, mechanical damage, and southwest winter injury by using these spiral tree guards. Made of vinyl for durability and weather resistance. Guards should be put on the trees in late September and removed in early May. 3' tall. **\$2.00 each**

Small Fruit & Vegetable Plants

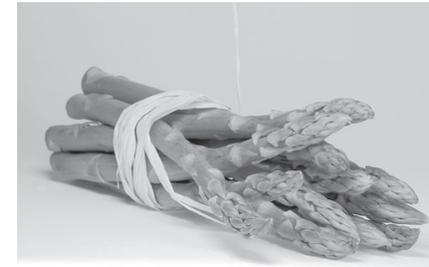
All of our small fruits and vegetables are hardy to zone 4. Complete instructions for growing your small fruits will be given out with your order. Or, see the "Planting Instructions" page of our website under "Tree & Plant Sales" tab.

Asparagus

Asparagus plants are sold as dormant, bare-root crowns. They require "sweet" soil with a pH of 6.5 – 7.5. Space plants 18-24" apart in rows that are at least 2' apart. First crops can be harvested in 2-3 years.

Mary Washington – Is an heirloom perennial that produces green spears and is the most popular asparagus in American gardens. It has a great taste and is relatively easy to grow. Prefers soils that have been amended with organic matter so that they are evenly moist. Grows in any well-drained soil in full sun.

5 Plants	10 Plants	25 Plants	50 Plants
\$10.00	\$18.00	\$38.00	\$70.00



Blueberries

These blueberries plants are bare-root plants (not in a pot). They are 12-18" tall. To produce fruit, two different blueberry varieties must be planted near each other for cross-pollination. Blueberries prefer soils that are moist, with high organic matter, and with a pH close to 5.0. Space plants 5' apart in rows that are at least 6' apart. **Price is \$8 per plant.**

Blueray – Mid-season variety that begins ripening in late July
Jersey – Late-season variety that begins ripening in early August

Grapes

Seedless Concord –A seedless version of the famous American grape with vigorous, hardy and productive vines that produce medium sized clusters bearing large blue-black berries. Concord grapes are great for grape jelly, juice, and kosher wines. Will produce more than 20 pounds of fruit per vine when mature. They are one year old vines that are #1 grade which means that they have a 9”-12” single branch or a 6”-12” double branch. Give plants full sun and space them at least 8’ apart. **Price is \$12 per plant.**

Seeded King of the North – A hardy medium size blue grape with productive vines. Great for juice, jelly, and wine making. Fruits are juicy and tart. Ripens in early September. Resistant to common grape diseases and insects. Give plants full sun and space them at least 8’ apart. **Price is \$12 per plant.**

Raspberries

Raspberries will thrive in sandy soils, and are prone to disease in heavy or wet soils. We sell dormant, bare-root plants. Red raspberries should be spaced 2’ apart in rows, with rows at least 5’ apart. Black raspberries should be spaced 3’ apart in rows. Trellising is recommended.

Killarney – A red raspberry with good flavor and is especially winter hardy. Fruit ripens in early August.

Jewel – A black raspberry with a rich flavor. Fruit ripens in early July.

Joan J – One of the earliest fall raspberries. Produces large, berries with great flavor on thorn-less canes. Fruit ripens in early September.

Anne – A yellow raspberry with a very sweet flavor. Fruit ripens in late August through October.

Variety	1 Plant	5 Plants	10 Plants	25 Plants
K81-6	\$6.00	\$23.00	\$37.00	\$81.00
Jewel	\$8.00	\$33.00	\$53.00	\$116.00
Joan J	\$6.00	\$23.00	\$37.00	\$81.00
Anna	\$6.00	\$23.00	\$37.00	\$81.00

Horseradish

Horseradish is a perennial root vegetable with a large-white tapered root. It is cultivated primarily for its root. Harvesting is best done in fall, winter, or spring. Months that have an “r” in it: September to April.

Price is \$6 per plant or \$23 for five.

Rhubarb

We are offering crowns of “Crimson Red” rhubarb. Our supplier tested 25 varieties and found this to be the sweetest and most thoroughly red of them a Grows best on well-drained soils that have good organic matter content. Space plants 3’ apart with at least 5’ between rows. **Price is \$10 per plant.**

Strawberries

Strawberries grow best in well-drained soils rich in organic matter. Plants should be spaced 18” apart, with at least 3’ between rows. June-bearing varieties produce one crop in early summer. Day-neutral varieties will flower continuously and produce fruit throughout the summer. We carry two varieties of June-bearing strawberries so you can harvest for a full month or more as well as day-neutral varieties that will produce berries all summer.

Cavendish – An early-season June-bearing variety with excellent flavor. Berries are large in size. Resistant to red stele and Verticillium wilt.

Malwina – A late-season June-bearing variety that produces large berries with excellent flavor. Resistant to red stele and Verticillium wilt.

Seascape – A day-neutral variety that produces large berries with excellent flavor. Said to be the best tasting of the day-neutral varieties.

Albion – A day-neutral variety that has resistance to Verticillium wilt and Phytophthora. Produces very large fruit with excellent flavor summer through fall.

Allstar –A late mid-season June-bearing large, sweet fruits with high yields. Resistant to verticillium wilt and red stele.

5 Plants	10 Plants	25 Plants	50 Plants
\$4.00	\$7.00	\$14.00	\$24.00



Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program

The Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program (MAEAP) is a proactive, voluntary program that helps farms of all types – dairy farms, Christmas tree farms, vegetable farms, etc. to voluntarily prevent or minimize agricultural pollution risks. Jodi DeHate is the MAEAP technician for Wexford, Missaukee, Kalkaska, and Crawford counties. She works with farms of all sizes, from the very small to the very large.



Jodi will be conducting water well screening for nitrates and nitrites. (Date and time to be determined) All you need to do is bring in a sample of your untreated well water in a glass jar and fill out a brief form. This is a free service, and anyone who has a private well is invited to participate.

Cost Share for Farms – the MAEAP program is offering cost share funds for farmers. The funds are for people who are working towards MAEAP goals on their farm and can go towards off-setting the cost of improvements. Applying for the funds does not guarantee that you will receive them. Cost share funds are limited to \$500 per farm or farm entity. This program is subject to available funds and may end without notice. The cost share program is available to all the farmers within Jodi’s coverage area which includes Wexford, Missaukee, Kalkaska, and Crawford counties.

For more information about MAEAP please contact Jodi at (231) 839-7193 or jodi.dehate@macd.org

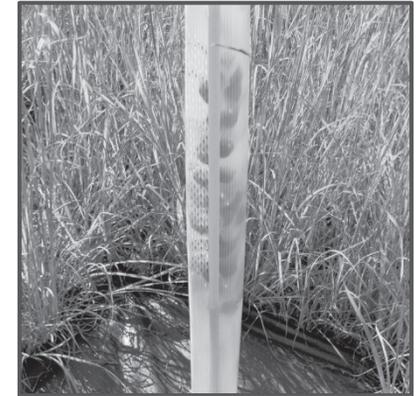


This local landowner had his water tested for free through the MAEAP program at 2016’s tree sale. If you have well water, you are invited to stop by the tree sale (date and time to be determined) for a free screening of your water for nitrates – the process takes only a few minutes.

Planting Aids

Sunflex Grow Tube System

New! Protect against animal browsing and improve growth rates with these 5’ tall, vented, double-wall tree shelters. Comes with fiberglass stake that bends with the wind to help increase trunk strength. Fastening ties for the stakes and netting to place over the top to prevent birds from falling into the shelter are also included. **\$7.50 each**
Light-duty stake driver **\$9.00 each**
All-steel stake driver **\$15.00 each**



10-gram Fertilizer Tablets

Compressed, nutrient-rich tablets supply all the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash needed by seedlings for two years after transplanting. Also contains magnesium, sulfur, and iron. Nutrients are released during the growing season when bacterial activity is greatest. Very little is released during the cool, dormant season. Use one tablet per seedling.

25 Tablets	50 Tablets	100 Tablets
\$5.00	\$8.00	\$12.50

Plantskydd Animal Repellent

Provides long-lasting protection against deer, rabbits, and voles. It adheres to plant surfaces by using a vegetable oil binder, and works by emitting an odor that animals associate with predator activity. Certified for use in organic agriculture.



Item	Price
1 quart pre-mixed spray bottle (protects 100 plants)	\$22.00
1 lb. granular shaker (treats 600 square feet)	\$13.00
1 lb. soluble powder (treats 200-300 seedlings)	\$30.00
2.2 lb. soluble powder (treats 450 – 650 seedlings)	\$50.00
7 lb. granular shaker (treats 4,200 square feet)	\$45.00

Tree Planting Bars

Heavy duty tool excellent for planting tree seedlings by hand. Constructed locally. **\$30.00 each**



“TREES PLANTED – KEEP OFF”

These signs are made of aluminum so they won't rust. Size is 7 ½" x 11 ½". Suitable for attaching to fence posts.

\$2.00 each

Terra-Sorb – Fine Grade for Roots

Synthetic, super-absorbent material helps seedlings survive transplanting and become established in dry soils. Mixing rate is 1 oz. Terra-Sorb to 1 gallon of water, or 1 pound to 20 gallons water. Let stand for one hour until the mixture forms a slurry the consistency of gravy. Adjust gel to a thickness that permits maximum amount of gel to adhere to the roots. Dip the roots of seedlings prior to planting. One ounce will treat approximately 100 seedlings.



1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	1 lb.
\$3.00	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$20.00



Weed Barrier Mats

Help ensure the success of your tree planting project by controlling weeds with these weed barrier mats made of woven heavy-weight landscape fabric. Each mat is 3' x 3' in size and comes with an "X" shaped slit cut in the center so that they can be put in place after trees are planted. Edges can be secured by either covering them with soil or by using 6" long fabric staples (sold separately).

3' x 3' weed barrier mats – \$1.00 each
Set of four 6" long fabric staples – \$.50

Tool Rentals

The Wexford Conservation District has specialized tools available for rent to help you with your conservation goals.



Japanese Knotweed Injector
\$22 for five days



UpRooter for pulling
 invasive shrubs
\$18 for five days



Hoop Bender for
 making low tunnels
\$5 for two days

On the Trip Home

All of the seedlings purchased from the conservation district are bare-root, meaning that they are not growing in soil when you receive them. Your seedlings will be surrounded by moist shredded paper and then wrapped in nursery paper. This will keep the plants alive during transport, but they should be planted within 48 hours. If placed in the open bed of a truck, be sure to cover them with a tarp. Until they are planted, the seedlings should be stored in a cool, shady location, such as

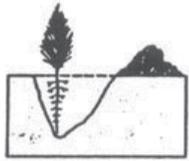
a basement or garage, and remain wrapped in their packaging. The roots must be kept moist, but not wet, and never be exposed to the sun. Do not leave plants in the trunk of a car, in direct sunlight, or in a windy area. Do not allow the plants to freeze. If you can't plant your seedlings within 48



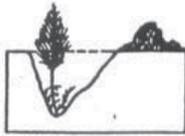
hours, you can hold them for a longer period of time by heeling them in. Dig a trench deep enough and wide enough to hold all the roots without crowding. Cut strings on plant bundles, place the roots in the bottom of the trench, and spread them out. Cover the roots with soil, pack firmly, and then water. Continue to keep the soil moist until the seedlings can be planted in their permanent location.

Planting Your Trees

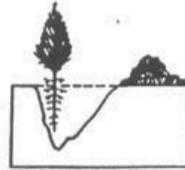
Correct and Incorrect Depths



Correct
At same depth or 1/2" deeper than seedling grew in nursery.



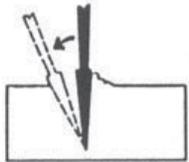
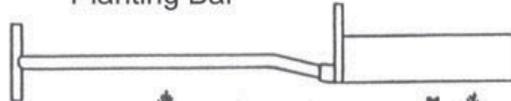
Incorrect
Too deep and roots bent.



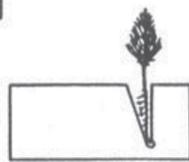
Incorrect
Too shallow and roots exposed.

Dibble Planting

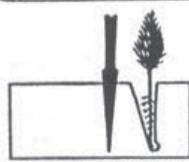
"Planting Bar"



1. Insert dibble as shown and pull toward planter.



2. remove dibble and place seedling at correct depth.



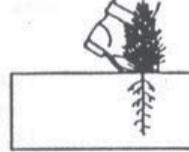
3. Insert dibble 2 inches toward planter from seedling.



4. Pull handles of dibble toward planter firming soil at bottom of roots.

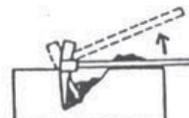


5. Push handle of dibble forward from planter firming soil at top of roots.

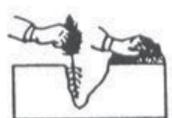


6. Firm soil around seedling with feet.

Mattock Planting



1. Insert mattock-lift handle and pull.



2. Place seedling along straight side at correct depth.



3. Fill in and pack soil to bottom of



4. Finish filling in soil and firm with heel.



5. Firm around seedling with feet.



United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

The USDA-NRCS staff co-located with the Wexford Conservation District is able to provide both technical and financial assistance to private landowners. They can help landowners solve land management challenges such as:

- Tree planting
- Improving wildlife habitat
- Reducing soil erosion on cropland
- Improving irrigation
- Managing nutrients on cropland
- Improving pasture land
- Improving water quality on the farm

The **technical assistance** can include both conservation planning and engineering assistance. Jim Williams has been the USDA-NRCS District Conservationist for Wexford County since 1988. Working here for 30 years has given him the depth of knowledge needed to help landowners find solutions that will work for them.

The **financial assistance** available from the USDA-NRCS comes from two different programs:

Environmental Quality Incentives Program



The **Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)** provides conservation financial assistance for working lands. Rather than take land out of production, EQIP helps landowners maintain or improve production while conserving natural resources. EQIP assistance is available for all types of agricultural operations, including field crops, specialty crops, organic farms, confined livestock, grazing operations, and private forestland.

Landowners with forested lands can benefit from this program through practices such as wildlife habitat improvement, controlling erosion on forest roads, and improving the management of the forest for timber.

Conservation Stewardship Program

Your stewardship goals. *OUR ASSISTANCE.*

The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) is for working lands, be they agricultural land or forested land. The program is designed to help landowners build on their existing conservation efforts by bringing their entire operation up to a high conservation standard.

Landowners who are interested in committing to this high standard can enter into a five-year contract, with the option to renew for another five years. The contracts provide landowners with an annual payment, as well as cost-share reimbursement for “enhancement” conservation practices.



Landowners may sign up for either EQIP or CSP at any time. To learn more about these programs, contact:

Jim Williams, District Conservationist
USDA-NRCS
7192 E. 34 Rd
Cadillac, MI 49601
231-775-7681, ext. 3
Email: jim.williams@mi.usda.gov

The USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer



The EQIP program provided cost-share funding to help establish ten acres of new trees on this property in Wexford County.

Programs Available to Address Invasive Species

North Country Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area (NCCISMA) has great programs in place to assist property owners with invasive species identification and management.



Photo caption: NCCISMA field staff applying herbicide to address an infestation of wild parsnip.

Available programs include a cost-share program that allows property owners to pay to have NCCISMA's strike-team

perform invasive species control at half of cost. For

2020, the Michigan Invasive Species Grant Program

is picking up the other half of cost. Participating in NCCISMA's cost share program is limited to addressing regional high priority species. These species include Phragmites, Japanese/giant knotweed, glossy/common buckthorn, garlic mustard, oriental bittersweet, wild parsnip, tree-of-heaven and bristly locust. NCCISMA's cost share program is not intended to compete with local contractors, but rather to provide an affordable option in situations where the infestation is not large enough to warrant hiring a private contractor. For infestations that are particularly large, or difficult to access, a private contractor is likely more suited for the job than NCCISMA's Strike team. NCCISMA has a list of herbiciding contractors that work in the area and specialize in the treatment of invasive species.

Another way NCCISMA is available to assist landowners is through written instructions or in-field demonstrations. This form of assistance is perfect for landowners who want to treat invasives species on their own, but are unfamiliar with herbicides and do not know where to begin. Staff is also available to assess your property for invasive species, provide best management practices for the control of any invasive species present, and make habitat restoration recommendations.

Applications for NCCISMA's Cost Share program are available online at NorthCountryInvasives.org. For other assistance with invasive species management, contact NCCISMA's Program Coordinator by email at Vicki.Sawicki@macd.org or by phone at 231-429-5072, or NCCISMA's Invasive Species Technician by email at Zach.Peklo@macd.org or phone at 248-210-6047.

Be on the watch for these plants!

These plants have been observed in nearby counties. If we find them early we can stop their establishment!

Contact NCCISMA if found at (231) 429-5072.



Jetbead:

Shrub with textured leaves with toothed edges. In spring the white flowers give way to small black bead-like fruit in groups of four.

Flowering Rush:

Grows above or below water in wetlands, has triangular leaves that twist at the tip. The four petal 3/4" to 1" pink flowers resemble tiny lilies.

Swallow-worts:

Looks like a milkweed, but grows as a vine. Has thick leaves that are oval to heart-shaped with a pointed tip. This plant is toxic to butterflies and other wildlife.



Wexford Conservation District
7192 East 34 Road
Cadillac, MI 49601

www.WexfordConservationDistrict.org

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