



Concolor Fir - This medium fast growing fir can reach heights of

50 feet and spread over 25 feet in a pyramidal shape. The needles are flat, short, and soft that are silvery blue-green. A faint citrus smell releases when needles are broken. The upright cones are yellow-green that turn to purple with age. This fir will not tolerate wet soils and thrives in full sun. Wildlife will flock to this fir especially in the winter for cover.

White Pine – A fast growing, pyramidal evergreen that reaches heights up to 80 feet tall by 40 feet wide. Prefers rich, well-drained, acidic soils in full sun. It is often intolerant of soils that are alkaline in pH and poorly drained. This soft needled pine is great for windbreaks.



Dark Green Arborvitae—Tolerant of cold winter weather, and great for windbreaks & wildlife. Grows best in moist soils of alkaline pH, full sun to partial sun; but is very adaptable to poor soils that are rocky, sterile, dry or wet. Reaches heights of 50 feet and 10 feet wide. Slow growing.



Norway Spruce – A medium fast growing evergreen with short, stiff, dark green needles. Adaptable to a wide variety of harsh conditions, including poor, clay, rocky, dry or wet soils of acidic, neutral, or alkaline pH. It thrives under seasonal drought once it is established, and takes well to city pollution. It grows in full sun to partial sun. Reaches heights of 90 feet tall and 40 feet wide. Great for windbreaks.



Colorado Blue Spruce – Slow growing with stiff blue-green needles. Prefers moist, acidic soils that may be organic, sandy, or loamy; the soils must be well drained. It is also adaptable to poor, clay, rocky, dry soils of acidic, neutral, or alkaline pH. Tolerates drought once it is established, and takes well to city pollution. Grows to a height of 50 feet tall and 25 feet wide. Cones are 3-5" and start red turning to brown as they age. Grows in full or partial sun.





Swamp Chestnut Oak – This oak can reach heights of 80 feet and spreads of 70 feet. The sweet acorns are enjoyed by wildlife and even some livestock, giving it the nickname “Cow Oak”. This oak will tolerate wet lowland soils. The wood is used in many avenues from furniture, veneer, barrels, to fenceposts.



Overcup Oak – This oak is unique with its acorn cap almost entirely covering the fruit. The acorn is another wildlife favorite. The tree can reach up to 70 feet tall and 50 feet wide. This tree can withstand flooding and poorly drained soils, but it prefers drained soil. This tree will thrive in Crawford County soils especially in floodplains.



Shagbark Hickory –

This tree towers over the landscape reaching upwards of 100 feet and a spread over 40 feet when given full sun and deep, moist, well-drained soil. Its timber is popular for tools, furniture, and construction. The “green” wood is popular for smoking food. The hickory nut is relished by wildlife. It is easily identified by its bark which looks like it is peeling away from the trunk.



Red Maple -

A favorite shade tree that produces outstanding fall color. It reaches heights of 40-70 feet and is valued for its relatively fast growth, and ease of transplanting. Prefers moist soils but will adapt to most soil types.

Paper Birch – Also called canoe or white birch for its lightweight and sturdy wood. This tree can mature rapidly to heights of 70 feet and spreads of 50 feet. The bark as it ages flakes off into horizontal “paper” strips. This hardwood prefers full sunlight and can tolerate a wide range of soils and drainage. These trees will thrive along a water source. The leaves turn a brilliant yellow in the fall.





Ninebark – Native to North America this ornamental shrub has beautiful, white flowering blooms in the summer. The leaves turn yellow in the fall. They prefer sunny areas, well drained soil, and can

reach up to 10 feet in height. They are drought tolerant and attract birds.



Prairie Crabapple – This medium sized tree can reach heights and widths of 30 feet. The tree prefers full sun and well drained soil. In the spring it will produce fragrant white-pink flowers that turn into berries for the wildlife to enjoy. The bright green leaves will turn rust red in the fall.



Summersweet – This shrub has interesting features every season! In the spring you have the bright green leaves that turn golden in the fall. In the summer you'll have the 6" white flower spikes that turn into seed pods that look like peppercorns for the winter. Will reach and spread over 8 feet. This shrub can grow in full sun to partial shade and prefers moisture in the soil. This shrub can form a great hedge with proper pruning and attracts many pollinators!



Thimbleberry – Thimbleberry is a native small shrub that only grows to 8 feet tall. Will produce small white flowers that then turn into the tart, red fruit on a thornless stem. This shrub does spread by suckers in the ground, pruning and continual maintenance will keep it under control. Would make a great natural hedgerow for wildlife due to its dense cover. The green leaves turn to orange/ maroon in the fall. The berries get its name because it resembles a sewing thimble. They are more delicate than a raspberry and you will need to be faster than the wildlife to enjoy them. This shrub can grow in the shade but provides more fruit when in full sun. Tolerates moist soils well but is adaptable to poorer conditions as well.



Paw Paw – This tropical looking tree is in fact native to the Eastern USA. This small understory tree grows in both shade or full sun but is known for its delicious fruit (Tastes similar to banana and mango). You just have to be faster than the wildlife to eat it! The large, green, ovate leaves turn to yellow in the fall. A crushed leaf will smell like green pepper. The Paw Paw will reach heights and spreads of 20 feet and has a unique, dark purple flower in the spring. Can tolerate flooding but prefers well drained moist soil. This tree will create a thicket if not maintained.



**FAQ's****What do the (X-X) numbers mean on the order form?**

Tree seedlings are merely young trees/shrubs that are planted from seed and grown in a bed for 1-4 years. These are signified with a number followed by a zero (ex. 2-0; This tree has been in the ground for 2 years).

Transplants are grown for 2 years in a seedling bed, and then dug up. After being dug up, the roots are trimmed and the tree is replanted at a thinner density for another year or two years. This labor-intensive process produces a thicker root mass, more branching, and helps improve the survival of the tree. They are signified with a number followed by another number (ex. 2-1; This tree has been in the ground for 3 years. 2 years in a seedling bed before transplanted for another year). "RC" stands for root cutting.

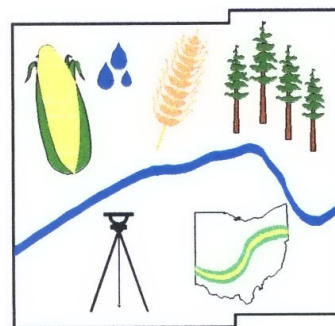
Who packs the trees?

The trees arrive boxed with peat moss to keep moisture in the roots and then the Wynford Vo-Ag students help our office package the trees. This entails trimming long roots and counting the trees into the appropriate numbered packs and then tagged with a label. The roots are then dipped in Terrasorb which is a hydrogel that helps the roots maintain moisture, even after planted, and then packaged for the customers.

We appreciate all the help we receive from Wynford Vo-Ag!

Check the following websites for additional plant descriptions, growth habits, and soils.

- <http://forestry.ohiodnr.gov/trees>
- <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/>
- <http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants>
- <http://plants.usda.gov>



Asparagus (Millenium)- These vigorous, sweet sprouts are an all male hybrid making for a very highly productive plant. The spears have a high disease tolerance and produce excellent yields after the first year. Grows well in worked organic soil, but can handle heavy clays. This species is the most winter hardy and can last 15-25 years if maintained.



Black Raspberry —The Jewel Variety prefers well drained soil and tends to be winter hardy. The large berries will be ripe by June for summer eating. Just be sure to get to them before the wildlife does!

Sugar Maple —This towering maple can reach heights of 80 feet and spread 40 feet wide. It turns into a blaze of orange in the fall. The fine-grained, hard to split wood is often utilized in the lumber market. The maple does well in well drained soils and prefers acidic soil but easily adapts. Needs full to part sun. January through April the trees can be tapped for syrup.

NOTE: Sugar Maple and Redbud are sold in packs of 2. They will be 3-4 foot tall.

Redbud — A small tree that is spectacular when in bloom due to the pinkish-purple flowers that emerge in spring before the large heart-shaped leaves. The fruit is a 2-3 inch pod that turns brown in the fall and persists through the winter. Can be planted in full sun or light shade. The plants do well in soils of moderate to low fertility and are very drought resistant.

