

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 designated 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. 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 being transplanted for another year). "RC" stands for root cutting.

Who packs the trees?

The trees arrive boxed with peat moss to retain moisture in the roots and then the Wynford Ag-Ed students help our office package the trees. This entails trimming long roots, counting the trees into the appropriate numbered packs and tagging them with a label. The roots are then dipped in SoilMoist which is a hydrogel that helps the roots maintain moisture, even after planted.

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

Check the following websites for additional plant descriptions, photos, 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>

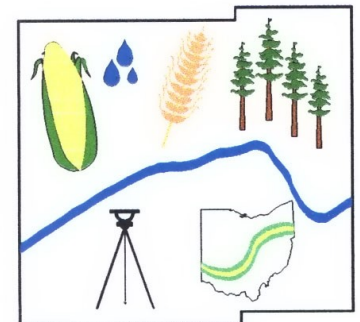
Fraser Fir - This low maintenance fir is known as THE Christmas tree. Its pyramidal form, strong branches and softer, long lasting needles, make this a popular evergreen for humans and wildlife alike. The needles are a dark green color with their well known scent. Produces an upright growing purple cone. This moderately fast growing fir can reach heights of 50 feet in full sun, and will grow in moist, but well drained soil. They do not tolerate road salt, plan accordingly for planting locations.

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.

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 feathery soft needled pine is great for windbreaks. The straight trunk growth makes it popular for the production of lumber.

American Arborvitae—Tolerant of cold, winter weather, and great for windbreaks and 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. The soft branches are great to landscape around and are a magnet for wildlife.

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Strawberry (Albion– Everbearing)-

These vigorous, sweet berries will come back year after year and will produce fruit all season long from May to August. Albion produces symmetrical, all red large berries. They are great for making jam and freezing. Be sure to pick them before wildlife do!

Butternut – Also known as the white walnut is a slow growing hardwood that can reach heights both 60 foot tall and wide. The butternut produces a fruit (nut) that is enjoyed by both wildlife and humans. This tree prefers lowland areas that are well drained and prefer full sun. The leaves are oblong and can have 11-17 leaflets per bud and can be 20 inches long. This tree produces juglone which inhibits the growth of other plants in its understory. Wood is popular in carpentry and the nut can be used to create candy and syrups.



Have a tree suggestion?

Let our office know and it could be in a future sale!

Black Oak – This moderate growing oak can reach up to 60 feet tall and 60 feet wide upon maturity. This tree prefers drained soil but can adapt to various conditions. Black Oak is commonly used for furniture, veneer, railroad ties and pallets. The acorns are prized by wildlife and the yellow/ yellow-brown leaves are a sight to see in the fall!

White Oak – One of the larger oaks, this oak prefers rich, deep, moist, well-drained soils, but can adapt to average or dry soils. Acorns are relatively large and often in great abundance. It can reach 80 feet tall and 100 feet wide at maturity in full sun. White oak lumber is popular for furniture, flooring and for barrels.

Bitternut Hickory – A slow growing hickory will reach heights of 70 feet and widths of 50 feet. They prefer full sun but can handle partial shade as well. Well-drained soil that is slightly acidic they thrive in but are adaptable to most soil conditions in Crawford County. They can tolerate slight flooding. Hickory roots will produce juglone which inhibits the growth of other plants in the trees understory. This tree will drop leaves early, and the fruit later on which should be accounted for in landscape clean up.

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Winterberry – Known for its showy red fruit in the winter, this shrub reaches heights and widths of up to 12 feet. Prefers medium to wet soils and requires part sun to full sun for best performance. Attracts many birds and small mammals for its fruit. **(Not for human consumption.)** Winterberry are separate male and female plants; to produce fruit you will need one male to pollinate four or five female plants. This shrub makes a great hedge or border.

Black Elderberry – This shrub is widely known for its edible fruits that have many health benefits. They prefer full sun but can grow in partial shade. The plants do not do well in water logged areas, because the shallow roots are known to rot and are susceptible to drying out. They can grow up to 12 feet tall and spread across 6 feet. The purple berries can be harvested in August/September but the plant may not fruit the first few years of establishment.

Sweet Gum – This prized shade tree is known for its brilliant fall colors and gets its name from the taste of its hardened sap. It is easily identified by its star shaped leaf and spiky gumball fruit. This is a rapid growth tree that prefers moist to wet deep rich soils. Will grow in full sun to partial sun and up to 30 feet tall.

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. It is known for its delicious fruit that 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.

American Plum – This tree enjoys full sun and can reach heights of 20 feet. This small tree prefers wet but well drained soil. It is very adaptable to the environmental conditions. The tree creates great cover and fruit for wildlife habitat. This tree has white flowers in the spring and beautiful gold/orange foliage in the fall. The reddish– purple fruit when ripe are sweet and good for jellies and jams.

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Black Walnut— This tree is known for its valuable lumber. It has dark brown wood and edible nuts. Grows on most soil types but prefers deep, rich, well drained soils. It will grow up to 70+ feet tall. These trees are often found along the bottomlands along rivers and streams, and are often popping up in new places thanks to squirrels. Black walnut roots will produce juglone which inhibits the growth of other plants in the trees understory. This tree will drop leaves early and the walnuts later on which should be accounted for in landscape clean up.

Common Lilac – Known for its fragrant showy flowers, this shrub reaches heights and widths of 10-12 feet. Prefers well drained soils and requires full sun for best performance. It requires renewal pruning to maintain desired form and spreads by root suckers. This long lived shrub is extremely hardy and will still be enjoyed by the future generations to come as well as be a haven for local pollinators.

Sweetbay Magnolia – This showy tree will bloom fragrant white flowers from May to June. The magnolia has beautiful, large green leaves with silvery undersides. Wildlife will enjoy the red fruits during the fall. Through winter they have an attractive fuzzy, silver bud. They can handle medium to wet grounds but prefer part shade to full sun. This fast growing tree can reach between 10 to 35 feet in height and spread depending on conditions.

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.

Pagoda Dogwood – This small tree looks good all year round. The tiered branches are attractive with snow in the winter with eye catching blue-black berries for birds to find. The showy white clusters will blossom in the spring with dark green leaves that turn into a deep burgundy red in the fall. Mature height can be 25 feet tall and up to 32 feet wide. Prefers full sun and well drained soil.

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