



Tree Sale Fundraiser Spring 2018

WWW.EATONCD.ORG

Eaton Conservation District

Upcoming Events

Serving People, Caring for soil and water resources in Eaton County

- **Quiet Water Symposium:** March 3, MSU Pavilion E. Lansing, free well water testing
- **Lansing Home & Garden Show** – March 15-18, MSU Pavilion, E. Lansing
- **Pruning Workshop** – March 20 at The Country Mill, 6-8 pm., Charlotte
- **Wildlife Habitat Workshop** – March 27, 6:30 – 8:30 pm, Eaton Conservation District
- **Annual Tree Sale Pick-up:** April 20-21 at Kardell Hall, Eaton County Fairgrounds
- **Pheasant Forever seed distribution:** April 29, 5621 Island Hwy, Charlotte. Gary Pruden, ph. 517-204-7473
- **Statewide Arbor Day Celebration:** April 27th, Potter Park, Lansing

For more information about any of these or to sign up, please call our office at (517)543-1512 x 5

The Value of Trees!

WATER QUALITY Healthy trees in our communities improve our environment. In addition to the visual impact of trees, tree canopies and root systems provide a natural filter to our water supply and reduce storm water runoff, flooding and erosion.

1 Million Trees = \$3.5 Million in Annual Storm Water Runoff Costs*

AIR QUALITY Trees are natural air filters, too. Their foliage reduces particulate matter from the air, including dust, micro sized metals, and pollutants such as ozone, nitrogen oxide, ammonia and sulfur dioxides. Trees take in carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. Combined with the cooling effect of trees, these processes can have a significant impact on reducing smog and overall air pollution. 40 trees remove 80 lbs. of air pollutants annually.

1 Million Trees = \$5 Million in Annual Air Pollution Clean-up*

ENERGY Trees cool the air naturally from the effects of water evaporating from leaves and from direct shade. Moisture combined with shade results in cooler air. Homes shaded by trees need less energy for cooling, which in turn means lower monthly utility bills in the summer and a reduced need for utilities to increase power generation to meet peak load demand. Four trees planted around each home could save up to 30% on summer cooling costs.

1 Million Trees = \$10 Million in Annual Energy Savings*

REAL ESTATE Shaded neighborhoods and well-landscaped yards have a positive economic influence on real estate values, and neighborhood desirability. Studies report that landscaping speeds the sale of a home by four to six weeks.

1 Front Yard Tree = 1% Increase in Home Sale Price*

BUSINESS Trees are good for business. Research shows that consumers respond positively to shopping environments with healthy urban forests.

Shaded Business District = 11% Increase in Business**



**Know what's below.
Call before you dig.**

*Center for urban forest research, US Forest Service, Davis, CA

** Center for Urban Horticulture, Fact sheet #5, University of Washington

Conifers

White pine *Pinus strobus*: NATIVE: Michigan's State tree! Moderate to fast growing tree that can reach 80-100 feet tall. It prefers rich, moist to well-drained soils & is shade tolerant. Needles bluish-green, soft, grow in bundles of 5. Used for timber, wildlife cover & windbreaks. In general, pines make excellent winter cover and roosting trees for many species of birds. Seeds eaten by a wide variety of birds, squirrels and small mammals.

Norway spruce *Picea abies*: NATIVE: Moderately fast growing tree that reaches 60-90 feet in height. It prefers moist clay to loam soils and is shade tolerant. Needles are dark and short. Valued for landscaping, windbreaks and wildlife cover. One of the best for Eaton Co.

White Cedar *Thuja occidentalis*: NATIVE: Used for hedges, border or shelter plantings. Stands are valuable for wildlife habitat, including many species of birds, for both shelter and browse. The list of white cedar uses is long and includes not only building materials, but essential oils also. Although it grows best on well drained sites, it may be dominant in swamps.

Balsam fir *Abies balsamea*: NATIVE: This small to medium size coniferous tree is primarily used for Christmas trees and pulpwood. The soils on which balsam fir grows range from silt loams to stony loams. Fir will grow, but slower, on gravelly sands and in peat bogs. A favorite for Christmas trees because of its soft needles and fragrance.

Green Giant Arborvitae *Thuja standishii x plicata*: A vigorously growing, pyramidal evergreen with rich green color, it will grow 60 feet tall with a 12-20 foot spread at maturity. An adaptable "giant," it tolerates a wide range of soil and hardness zones and is not troubled by significant pest or disease problems. 'Green Giant' is ornamentally appealing as a single specimen, as a screen, or as a living frame for your landscape.

Deciduous Trees/Shrubs

Red oak *Quercus rubra*: NATIVE: A medium to large tree that reaches to 90'. Acorns mature late summer, early fall. Relatively fast growing and long lived. An important landscape tree for parks and spacious lawns. Relatively free of insect and disease pests. The most threatening being the gypsy moth and oak wilt.

Swamp White Oak *Quercus bicolor*: NATIVE: Frequently used as a shade tree for large lawns, golf courses, parks, and naturalized areas. The trees can grow well in areas that are dry, poorly drained and wet, or even occasionally flooded. The acorns are sweet and are an important food for wildlife and a variety of birds, including ducks and turkey.

Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*: NATIVE: An important timber tree valued for its hard, heavy, wood and of course for its syrup production. Wildlife browse and feed on the seeds, buds, twigs and leaves. Songbirds, woodpeckers, and cavity nesters nest in sugar maple. Although the flowers appear to be wind pollinated, the early-produced pollen is important to bees and other pollen-dependent insects because many insects, especially bees, visit the flowers.

Nannyberry *Viburnum lentago*: NATIVE: Reaching up to 20 feet tall with an open crown and arching branches. Small white clustered flowers appear in spring. Dark blue-black 1/2" berry like fruit hangs in clusters from red stems, ripen in fall. Shade tolerant, but grows well in open sites. Tolerant of both dry & moist soils. Fruits are eaten by many species of birds and wildlife.

Elderberry, Johns *Sambucus spp.* A cultivar known for its larger cluster of fruits at a minimum of five inches in diameter. Plants are vigorous, growing ten feet tall. Fruits are used for wine, jellies, candy, pies and sauces. Needs one Wild Elderberry to pollinate twelve Johns. Hardiness Zones 4a-8a.

Elderberry, Wild *Sambucus l.*: NATIVE: This species is a native form of Elderberry. Clusters of fruits will vary from 3 to 6 inches in diameter and contain numerous amounts of small fruits. Wildlife, including songbirds, feed on the fruit or foliage. Canopies of elderberries growing on stream banks provide shade, cooling stream water, while roots stabilize and create overhanging banks, providing habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms. Plant growth varies 8 to 10 feet. Hardiness Zones 4a-8a.

Ninebark *Physocarpus opulifolius*: NATIVE: A large erect shrub to 10 feet tall with white/pink flowers in late spring. Small red fruits in autumn. Flowers of ninebark are an excellent nectar source and the fruits are eaten by many species of birds.

Redosier Dogwood *Cornus sericea*: Small to medium size shrub with numerous bright red stems that can form thickets up to 15 feet tall. Clusters of white flowers appearing in late spring to early summer. Dull white fruit maturing in late summer to fall.

Sumac, Konza Fragrant *Rhus aromatica* An upright shrub, 6-8 feet tall, often forming clumps or thickets. Leaves are fragrant or at least odorous. The fruit is an important winter food for birds, including turkeys and small mammals. The hardy plant grows in sun or partial shade and tolerates a range of sites. It flowers in March to May and fruits from June to August.

Paper Birch *Betula papyrifera*: NATIVE: A medium sized tree, it is commonly used in the landscape for its striking coloration. Numerous birds and mammals eat the buds, catkins, and seeds. Paper Birch is used in forested riparian buffers to help reduce stream bank erosion, protect aquatic environments, enhance wildlife and increase biodiversity.

Tulip Poplar *Liriodendron tulipifera*: NATIVE: Is actually not a poplar, but a member of the magnolia family. Reaching 80-120 feet tall, it offers striking flowers in May and June, and the leaves turn a clear yellow in autumn. The fruits provide food for wildlife in the late fall and winter and it is a beneficial tree for pollinators and insects. A popular ornamental tree because of its fast growth, pyramidal form, resistance to insect and disease damage, and attractive flowers: just remember it's a large tree.

Sycamore *Platanus occidentalis* L.: NATIVE: A good planting where a large, fast-growing tree is desired. Flowers in May and interesting fruit persist through winter. Reddish brown plate-like bark breaks up and shows smooth white surface.

Manchurian Crabapple *Malus mandshurica*: moderately rapid growing medium size tree. Extremely winter hardy, snowy-white blossoms, insect and disease resistant. Excellent tree for windbreak, wildlife habitat, especially songbirds and game birds. Good nesting and ground cover. Browse for rabbit and deer and excellent winter food supply.