



Tree Sale Fundraiser Spring 2019

www.eatoncd.org

Eaton Conservation District

Upcoming Spring Events

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

- **ECD's Annual Meeting:** January 30, Eaton Area Senior Center, RSVP by January 25
- **Quiet Water Symposium:** March 2, MSU Pavilion, E. Lansing – Free Well Water Testing
- **Lansing Home & Garden Show** – March 15-17, MSU Pavilion, E. Lansing
- **Pruning Workshop** – March 19 at The Country Mill, 6-8 pm., Charlotte. RSVP by March 15
- **Wildlife Habitat Workshop** – March 28, 6:30 – 8:30 pm, Eaton Conservation District
- **Annual Tree Sale Pick-up:** April 19-20 at Kardell Hall, Eaton County Fairgrounds
- **Statewide Arbor Day Celebration:** April 26, Potter Park, Lansing
- **Pheasant Forever seed distribution:** April 28, 5621 Island Hwy, Charlotte. Gary Pruden, ph. 517-204-7473
- **Native Plant Sale:** June 1st

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!



Did you know that over a 50-year lifetime, a single tree generates \$31,250 worth of oxygen, provides \$62,000 worth of air pollution control, recycles \$37,500 worth of water, and controls \$31,250 worth of soil erosion?

For more information on this program, please visit us on Facebook or at www.miarbordayalliance.org

If you have any questions, contact Hannah Reynolds, the State Arbor Day Program

Coordinator at (517) 543-1512 x5 or miarborday@gmail.com.

Top 10 services trees provide to people and the environment:

1. Trees help clean our air
2. Trees contribute to our health
3. Trees provide us with oxygen
4. Trees help clean our drinking water
5. Trees provide much needed cooling
6. Trees help reduce the effects of climate change
7. Trees help us save energy
8. Trees benefit wildlife
9. Trees are a good investment of our public dollars
10. Trees increase our property values



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

Trees provide a multitude of benefits to you and the environment! Plant one today!

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.

Black Spruce *Picea mariana*: 30-50' high and 20-30' wide. No serious disease or insect problems. A small, narrow evergreen with a spire-like crown with descending branches. Lower limbs sweep to the ground. An excellent choice for northern climates and tolerant of wet sites. Twigs, leaves & seeds are important wildlife food. Very valuable as nesting sites for birds.

American Larch, Tamarack *Larix laricina*: A beautiful native conifer that loses its needles in fall. Commonly found in wet locations, but can grow in other locations as long as soil moisture is consistent. Mature Height: 40-80'. Mature Width: 30-50'. Full sun, tolerant of poor drainage. Beautiful yellow needles in the fall. Small round cones. Bark on mature trees is a scaly, reddish brown.

Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*: Tolerates a wide range of soils and growing conditions. It has the best drought resistance of any conifer native to the eastern U.S. Typically grows to 30-65' tall, 8-25' spread. Gray to reddish brown bark exfoliates in thin shreddy strips on mature trees. Heartwood is light brown and aromatic, and is commonly used for cedar chests. Female trees produce round, gray to green berry like cones that ripen in the fall. Berry like cones are attractive to many birds.

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 hardiness 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.

White Spruce *Picea glauca*: Michigan's native spruce. Slow growing, shade tolerant and can be 60-90' tall. Prefers well drained clay to clay loam soils but tolerated heat, drought and high water. Used for landscaping, windbreaks and wildlife cover.

Deciduous Trees/Shrub

Red Maple *Acer rubrum*: This fast growing maple grows well on a wide range of soil types. The leaves put on a show in the fall turning red, orange and yellow. The paired single winged seed fruit ripen in late spring/early summer. This tree grows 50-70 ft.

Gray Dogwood *Cornus racemose*: a 10-15' deciduous shrub. White flowers in late spring in full sun to part shade. Foliage turns purplish red in fall. Stems are distinctively red and provide interesting contrast to the clusters of small white berries. Excellent when planted in groups and left alone to spread in naturalized areas or native plant gardens. Also effective in shrub borders, along streams or ponds or near buildings. Can be particularly useful because of its ability to grow in poor soils. Attracts birds & butterflies.

Button Bush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*: Adapts to a wide range of soils except dry ones. Grows very well in wet soils, including shallow standing water. A course, deciduous shrub with an open-rounded habit that typically grows 6-12' tall in full sun to part shade. Fragrant white flowers in early to mid-summer are very attractive to bees and butterflies. Flower heads mature into ball like fruits. Leaves emerge late in spring. Attractive in the winter showing the fruiting heads.

Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*: Easily grown in a variety of soils in full sun to part shade. Tolerates full shade. Typically grows 6-12' high in moist locations. Clusters of tiny, aromatic, greenish yellow flowers bloom along the branches in early spring before the foliage emerges. Flowers of female plants give way to bright red drupes which mature in fall and are attractive to birds. Female plants need a male pollinator in order to set fruit. Thick, oblong-obovate, light green leaves turn an attractive yellow in fall. Leaves are aromatic when crushed. The larva (caterpillar) of the spicebush swallowtail butterfly feeds on the leaves of this shrub.

Winterberry *Ilex verticillata*: A deciduous holly that is native to eastern North America. Easily grown in both light and heavy soils, but prefers moist, acidic, organic loams. Good tolerance for poorly drained soils. Full sun to part shade, tolerates full shade. Slow growing with an upright rounded habit that typically grows 3-12' tall. If pollinated, the female plant flowers give way to bright red berries.

Black Walnut *Juglandaceae Juglans*: A medium to large tree up to 100' in height that develops a straight, clear bole. Blooms late spring and fruits are mature in late summer to fall. Needs full sun and adaptable to a variety of soils. Valued for its nut and wood for furniture.

Quaking Aspen *Populus tremuloides*: Most noted for its beautiful white bark, it is a medium sized deciduous tree that typically grows 20-50' tall with a narrow, rounded crown. Leaves flutter in even the smallest amount of wind and turn a beautiful golden yellow in fall. Flowers appear before the foliage. Small drooping fruiting clusters follow the female flowers in late May. Best grown in consistently moist, well drained soils in full sun. A grove of Quaking Aspen with a conifer backdrop is a sight to behold.

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.

Black Cherry-*Prunus serotina*: If you want to attract pollinators, consider planting black cherry. It will attract bees, moths and butterflies. Blooms spring to early summer, small white flowers. Purple ¼" round drupe, matures in late summer. Medium sized tree which develops a long straight bole and can reach 100 feet.

Mix Native Willows *Salix*: The willows are among the first plants to provide bees with nectar and pollen. Another great service of the willow is as a soil-binder. Fast growing along the banks of streams, their fibrous roots help to prevent the soil from being washed away. This mix of native willows can include: Peachleaf, Pussy, Bebbs, Shining and Black. Can handle dryer soils with less vigor.

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.

Virginia Creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*: Easily grown in average, well drained soils in full sun to part shade. Tolerates full shade. It should not be grown up wood or shingle walls because the holdfasts are difficult to remove. This is a vigorous tendril climbing vine that will rapidly grow to 30-50' long or more. It also will creep along the ground. Greenish white flowers in late spring to early summer. Flowers give way to blue-black berries. Birds eat the berries. Leaves emerge purplish in spring, mature to dull green in the summer and change to attractive shades of purple and crimson red in fall. Good for erosion and to fill large space to avoid having to mow.

Creeping Juniper *Juniperus horizontalis*: A low ground cover that generally rises to 6-18" tall but spreads by long trailing branches with abundant short branchlets to form an often-dense, 4-10' wide mat. Adapts to a wide range of soils, but prefers sandy soil. Intolerant of wet soils. Foliage is typically green to blue-green during the growing season, but often acquires purple tones in winter. Dark blue berries generally mature in two years but can be absent. No serious insect or disease problems. A versatile, sprawling ground cover. Mass on slopes for erosion control. Good for rocky ground, hot and dry areas.