

SPRING 2024

Tree Sale Directory

**Montcalm
Conservation District**



Photo/Information Credit:



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****Price Varies by Tree Type, Size, and Quantity****

Common Spacing is 8' x 6' and 8' by 8'

Close = better for timber

Wide = better for wildlife

Section 1 – Conifers

American Larch (*Larix laricina*)

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*)

Black Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Fraser Fir (*Abies fraseri*)

Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*)

Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)

Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)

White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

American Larch (*Larix laricina*)

Montcalm Native

American larch is a fast growing conifer with short flexible needles that shed in the fall after turning a deep yellow color. American larch is rot resistant, leading to its use as posts, poles, and crate containers as well as lumber. This species is popular among wildlife, as porcupines feed on the inner bark, hares browse on the seedlings, and red squirrels eat the seeds. There are also many birds that nest in the American larch, including different sparrows, the common yellowthroat, and even osprey and owls.



Evgeniya Vlasova



Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Sand - Loam	Damp	40 – 65 ft



Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*)

Michigan Native

Balsam fir is a hardy but light, aromatic conifer. It is often used as pulpwood and lumber, but it does wonders for wildlife as well. Moose rely on balsam fir for food in the winter, while deer rely on it for shelter and yarding. These trees can also be used for windbreaking as well as watershed protection. The balsam fir is a popular choice among those who celebrate Christmas and has been for over 400 years. In 1980, the balsam fir ranked second behind the Scotch pine as the most popular Christmas tree choice in North America.



Evgeniya Vlasova

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Shade	Sand - Loam	Moist	50 – 60 ft



Black Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

North America Native

Black hills spruce is a sun-loving conifer known for its aromatic deep-green / blue-green needles. The tree stands in a narrow form and prefers dry, cool conditions as well as well-draining, acidic soil. Pruning is not required, but the canopy can be raised by removing drooping, lower branches at the trunk in the late winter/early spring.



Adrienne Legault

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	All	Avg – Moist	50 – 70 ft

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

North America Native

Douglas fir is a moderately fast growing tree with flat needles and rounded tips. The cones are a red/brown color and have characteristic “rat tails” protruding from the cone’s scales. This species grows well when inter-mixed with aspens. The Douglas fir has become a prominent Christmas tree in North America, being grown on 4 – 7 year rotations with yearly shearing to perfect the pyramid shape.



Nebraska Forest Service



Evgeniya Vlasova



Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam	Moist	80 – 130 ft



Fraser Fir (*Abies fraseri*)

North America Native

Fraser fir is a relatively short conifer named after the Scottish botanist and plant collector, John Fraser. The Christmas Tree Industry currently has Fraser fir ranked as the number one species, likely due to its long lasting aroma, pyramid shape, and ability to hold onto its needles unusually well. Fraser firs thrive in cool, wet environments. The tree is not very tolerant of hot or dry conditions.



David B. Gleason

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam	Moist	50 – 60 ft

Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*)

Michigan Native

Jack pines are one of the few conifers that are tolerant of dry, sandy soils. Jack pines have stiff, yellow/green needles bundled in sets of twos. This species is used for timber as well as reforestation and erosion control. However, arguably, its most important job is to act as a habitat for wildlife. Jack pine stands are also the only place where Kirtland's warblers, an endangered bird species, will breed. Jack pines stand as food and shelter for other wild game species, including deer and hares as well.



Evgeniya Vlasova

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Sand	Dry	35 – 65 ft



Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)

Introduced

The Norway spruce is a large, fast-growing tree with sharp, dark-green needles. As the tree ages, it develops large swooping branches. The Norway spruce is often used for windbreaks, reforestation, and landscaping. This species is incredibly tolerant of cold weather including temperatures as low as – 40 degrees Fahrenheit.



Evgeniya Vlasova

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Clay - Loam	Moist	80 - 130 ft

Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Montcalm Native

Red cedar is an aromatic heartwood with deep-green, scaly needles that outstretch less than 1/16" in length. Due to its evergreen nature, the red cedar provides wildlife with food and shelter year round. For example, in the fall, waxy blueberries form on these trees and attract a diverse range of birds to eat them. Red cedar trees are also fairly resistant to deer feeding and tree rot, allowing them to be used extensively in cedar chests and closets.



Nicholas A. Tonelli

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	All	Dry – Avg	40 – 50 ft

Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)

Montcalm Native

Red pines are fast growing conifers with dark-green needles bundled in couples from 4-6" in length. These trees are often used for reforestation as well as for wildlife habitat improvement, when used in conjunction with a few oaks and white pines. Red pines have also been used for snow breaks, wind breaks, erosion control, and sand blow control in sandy soils like Michigan's famous dunes.



Michigan DNR

MSU Ext

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Sand	Avg	70 – 110 ft



White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)

Montcalm Native

White cedar is a dark-green, symmetrical conifer. These trees contain essential oils that have been utilized in cleaning and hair products, insecticides, soaps, and room sprays. The wood is often used in fencing, paneling, and other forms of woodenware. White cedar is also an excellent habitat and food source for hares and birds as well as deer, especially when young.



H. Zell

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Clay - Loam	Damp	40 – 80 ft

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

Montcalm Native

White pine is a large, fast-growing tree with soft, 4" needles bundled in groups of 5. White pines provide food and shelter for a variety of wildlife as well as a large producer of white pine tar which is used in antiseptic and expectorant. This species is sometimes even used during the Christmas season, because of its easy and effective shear.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Sand - Loam	Moist	80 – 150 ft



F. D. Richards



Forest & Kim Starr

White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

Michigan Native

White spruce is a slow growing tree with singular, sharp needles about a quarter of an inch long. This tree is one of the most important commercial species for wood fiber and lumber products. White spruce is also utilized as food and shelter for multiple game species like moose, hares, and spruce grouse. These trees can be used ornamentally or be used as erosion controls and windbreaks.



John Hagstrom

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Clay - Loam	Moist	60 – 80 ft

Section 2 – Deciduous & Shrubs

****Price Varies by Tree Type, Size, and Quantity****

Common Spacing is 10' x 10' and 10' by 12'
Close Spacing = better for timber
Wide Spacing = better for wildlife

American Hazelnut/Filbert (*Corylus americana*)

American Plum (*Prunus americana*)

Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*)

Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*)

Gray Dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*)

Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*)

Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

Northern Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*)

Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)

Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)

Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Red-Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*)

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)

White Oak (*Quercus alba*)

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)

American Hazelnut/Filbert (*Corylus americana*)

Michigan Native

Filbert is a fairly hardy and low-maintenance shrub. It produces hazelnuts which are enjoyed by humans and wildlife, alike. Hazelnuts are often used in baking and coffee flavoring but also serve a purpose in hog feed. These nuts are utilized in the cosmetics industry as well for the skin-softening properties related to the oleic acid contained within the nut.



Evgeniya Vlasova



Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Sand	Avg	3 – 8 ft

American Plum (*Prunus americana*)

North America Native

The American plum is a fairly adaptable plant, capable of flourishing in a variety of environments. The American Plum blooms early in the spring and fruits in the late summer. The American plum provides nectar to many pollinators and is a larval host plant for multiple butterfly species, including the coral hairstreak, eastern tiger swallowtail, spring azure, viceroy and the red-spotted purple butterfly also known as the white admiral.



Matt LavinFollow



Dan Mullen



Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	All	Avg	10 – 20 ft

Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*)

North America Native

Arrowwood is a large shrub with ovate and serrated leaves as well as white flowers that produce a blue fruit in the fall. The fruit is eaten by birds, squirrels, and turkeys.

Pollinators are highly attracted to the arrowwood, including the spring azure which tends to use this species as a host plant. Arrowwood is also fairly resistant to heat, drought, and soil compaction.



Jim Robbins



Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Partial	Loam	Avg – Moist	10 – 15 ft

Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)

Michigan Native

Black cherry trees are a large tree species that blooms petite, white flowers and dark red/purple berries. It is often kept at a shrub size by cutting to the ground every 2-3 years. This tree is very attractive to wildlife for food and shelter. It is also desirable to humans for wood products. However, the bark, leaves, seeds, and stems are poisonous to humans, livestock, and pets.



Andreas Rockstein



Kathleen Moore



Lee Anne McConnaughey

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Loam	Avg	60 – 80 ft

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

Michigan Native

Black walnut is a large, multipurpose tree. It is often grown for the unique nuts that are popular for consumption by wildlife and people as well as for creating dyes. Black walnut is also grown for its heartwood which is very durable and warps minimally over time. This tree supports the larvae of a few different butterfly and moth species but the nuts can be damaging to dogs and horses if consumed.



Katja Schulz



Suzanne Cadwell



Jim Robbins

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Moist	60 – 90 ft

Burr Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

Michigan Native

Burr Oak is a large drought-resistant tree, sporting mossy (bur) acorns in the growing season. It is very winter hardy and suffers from minimal serious insect/disease damage. Burr Oak is an important tree for wildlife, providing food for species like deer, turkey, and birds. It also provides habitat to the larvae of Imperial moths, Duskywings and multiple species of hairstreaks.



Eli Sagor



Lucy Bradley



Jim Robbins



Andrey Zharkikh

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Avg.	70 – 80 ft

Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

Michigan Native

Buttonbush is a small shrub that blooms very unique and fragrant flowers resembling a pincushion. The shrub is quite popular with wildlife, as it attracts many pollinators and feeds many birds and mammals. Buttonbush thrives in wetlands and can even be used in such an environment for erosion control.



Debbie Roos



Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Moist	3 – 12 ft

Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*)

North America Native

Fragrant sumac is a small, dioecious shrub where the males bloom yellow flowers in the spring, and the females form red hairy drupes in the summer. This shrub requires both the male and female variety to produce fruit. Fragrant sumac is so low to the ground that branches resting on the ground will often form roots, creating colonies. This extensive root system makes Fragrant sumac an excellent choice for erosion control.



Jim Robbins



Suzanne Cadwell

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Clay	Avg	2 – 6 ft

Gray Dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*)

Montcalm Native

Gray dogwood is a small shrub with small, white flowers, unique white berries, and leaves that change from green to purple in the fall. The pollen and nectar of the Gray dogwood attracts many pollinators. The berries also attract wildlife like songbirds, squirrels and even black bears.



Peter Gorman



Frank Mayfield

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Avg	3 – 6 ft

Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*)

Michigan Native

The highbush cranberry is a shrub that blooms petite white flowers in the spring before turning into red, edible berries closely resembling cranberries. Many different animals make their way over to snack on the “cranberries.” Birds especially will eat the highbush cranberry’s fruit in the winter but will typically wait until the berries have frozen and unthawed a few times. Ethnobotanically, this plant was once used to treat cramps, stomach pain, and asthma.



Jenn Megyesi



Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Moist	6 – 10 ft

Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

North America Native

Ninebark is a deciduous shrub with clustered white flowers and bright red fruit that holds through winter. The shrub gets its common name from its peeling bark that some have quantified to have nine layers. Despite ninebark's preference of moist soil, it is fairly heat and drought resistant. It is also relatively free from diseases. Pruning should be done just after blooming if needed, or ninebark can be cut to the ground in winter to aid in rejuvenation.



Dan Mullen



Wouter Hagens



Jim Robbins

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Moist	3 – 10 ft

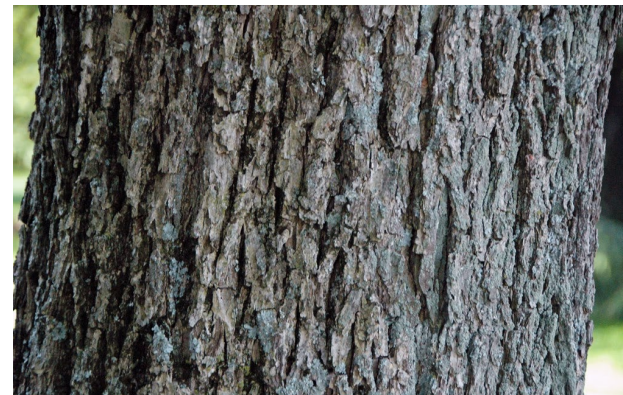
Northern Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*)

North America Native

The northern pecan is the largest of the hickory trees and is fairly drought resistant with incredibly deep taproots. The northern pecan is also a larval host to the luna moth and hickory horndevil. The fruits of this tree are produced in large clusters of four and help feed many small mammals and birds in the area.



Brad Haire



James St. John



Bruce Marlin

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	All	Avg	70 – 100 ft

Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)

Montcalm Native

Paper birch is a medium sized tree with serrated, heart-shaped leaves alternately arranged. This tree received its common name from its white bark that can peel off the trunk like a sticker off a piece of paper. The trunk of this tree is often used to make wooden products, especially birch bark canoes. It does best in cooler temperatures, and it can affectively host the Luna and eastern tiger swallowtail moth and butterfly.



Walter Siegmund



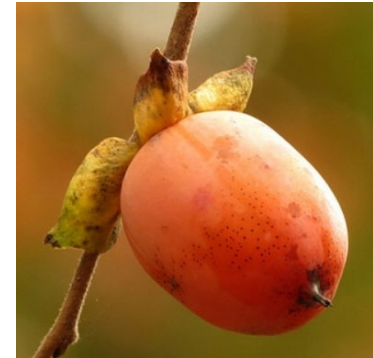
Nicholas A. Tonelli

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Moist	40 – 65 ft

Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)

North America Native

Persimmon is a smaller tree that presents off-white flowers and orange fruit with a characteristic, small beak at the base. This species has male and female trees (dioecious) meaning that both are needed to produce fruit. Also, unlike most deciduous trees, persimmons never go fully dormant. Persimmons have a very unique bark as well; it is thick and dark grey with indents so deep that it cuts the bark into squares, not unlike a checkers board.



Katja Schulz



Magnus Manske



Mark Robinson

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Avg	20 – 40 ft

Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)

Montcalm Native

Quaking aspen is a slow growing medium-size tree with green tear-drop shaped leaves that turn yellow in the fall. The petioles on the leaves are flattened which allows for more movement to “quake” in the wind. Native Americans are known to have ground up the inner bark and mix it in with other starches to eat as bread or mush.



James St. John

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Loam	Moist	40 – 60 ft

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

Michigan Native

Red maple is a large tree with serrated three-lobed leaves and clusters of small, red flowers blooming early in the spring. The early bloom and the trees' ability to hold onto fruit throughout the winter makes the red maple an excellent source of food for wildlife active during that time. Red maple is also the preferred choice for wood working with soft maple like in the making of furniture and woodware.



Cathy Dewitt



Jim Robbins



Cathy Dewitt

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Avg	65 – 120 ft

Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Michigan Native

Redbud is a small tree belonging to the pea family. This tree has one of the first blooms of the year, flowering before its leaves even arrive. These flowers are very important for the early spring pollinators, and the eventual formation of the bean pods are similarly important to songbirds. However, the redbud does not tolerate certain circumstances well, like drought, heat, wet soils, and root disturbance. It may also need to be pruned, fertilized, and watered often to keep the tree strong.



Cathy Dewitt



Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Avg	15 – 25 ft

Red-Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)

Montcalm Native

Red-osier dogwood is a medium-size shrub with bright red stems and small white flowers that bloom in clusters. Its rapid root spread makes it weedy in some areas but a great protection against erosion. Red-osier dogwoods are also excellent for pollination as they support three different species of specialized bees and are the host plant to the spring azure butterfly.



Matt Lavin



Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Moist	3 – 6 ft

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*)

Montcalm Native

Serviceberry is a fairly large shrub that blooms some of the first flowers of the spring. Its common name comes from the timing of its bloom which typically coincided with the thawing of the ground and therefore the burial of those who passed over the winter. Serviceberry is quite popular with moths and butterflies, of which 120 species feed on. Birds are a fan of the fruit as well as humans who claim it to have a similar taste to blueberries.



Jim Robbins



John Marquis

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Partial – Shade	Sand – Loam	Avg – Dry	10 – 25 ft

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)

Montcalm Native

Sugar maple is a large, slow-growing tree with many uses. This is the only tree used commercially for harvesting sap to make syrup. The sugar maple is also very valuable in the timber industry as well as for reforestation and landscaping. It is attractive to many different types of wildlife, including the imperial moth larvae, nectar feeding pollinators, mammals like birds, deer, and porcupines.



Bruce Marlin



Kent McFarland



Kent McFarland

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam	Moist	70 – 130 ft

White Oak (*Quercus alba*)

Montcalm Native

White oak is a large slow-growing tree in the beech family. It is another valuable timber species, having gotten its common name from the color of the finished wood it produces. White oak is also used for reforestation, landscaping, and wildlife attraction. This species supports many moths and butterflies, and their larvae. White oak acorns are eaten by many animals including woodpeckers, blue jays, small mammals, turkeys, deer and even humans after the tannins have been leached or boiled out.



Cathy Dewitt



Nicholas A. Tonelli



Wendy Cutler

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Avg	70 – 120 ft

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)

Montcalm Native

Winterberry is a small shrub that blooms small white flowers in the spring. The females then produce red/orange drupes that are a favorite among 48+ species of bird, but less than edible for humans. If not consumed prior to winter, this species will hold onto its drupes for the majority of the cold season.



Rob Routledge



Jim Robbins



Jim Robbins

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial – Shade	Any	Moist	4 – 5 ft

Section 3 – Fruit Trees

Apple trees are deciduous and flowering maluses that produce fruit in the fall. These trees require 8+ hours of sunlight per day during the growing season. Apple trees also require two varieties for successful pollination and should be pruned annually for successful harvests long term.



K. Dave

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Loam	Avg.	8 – 15 ft