



2009-2010 Tree Sale Program

Hardin Soil and Water Conservation District

12751 State Route 309W, Kenton, OH 43326 Phone: 419-673-0456, Ext. 3

Tree Bundles available for 2009-2010:

Deciduous: ♦ Red Maple ♦ Red Oak

Conifers: ♦ Arborvitae ♦ Blue Spruce ♦ Norway Spruce ♦ White Pine

Order Deadline: Friday, February 12, 2010—Quantities are limited!!

When Will the Trees Arrive?

Typically, the trees will arrive around the middle of April. We can request a shipping date with the Nursery, however, the weather does not always cooperate. The trees sold in our program are dug in the spring. They are grown in beds that do not easily thaw since there is a thick mass of growth covering the soil. If the trees were dug from frozen soil, there would not be any fine roots left after the digging process. Quality also suffers when they are dug when the soil is too wet. So, bear with us, we will get the trees to you as soon as the weather will allow.

Planting Tips: We get many requests for information about how to plant the seedlings that we sell. These are the five basic things to watch for when planting a seedling:

1. **First, plan ahead.** Think about what these trees will look like in 10 or 20 years. Is the species suitable for the soil, drainage, and light conditions? Will the roots cause problems with your drain tile or other buried utility lines? Will the tree grow into overhead power lines, or shade your garden, or cause snow to drift into your driveway? Will the branches spread past your property and interfere with your neighbor's use of his land? That little seedling will grow-up, and out, and down. Be sure it has enough room.
2. **Be careful when handling the seedlings. Do not allow the roots to dry out.** Open the bags and inspect the seedlings when you get home. Add water and/or saturated mulching materials. However, do not submerge the roots for long periods of time. If planting will be delayed, heel them in the ground by digging a trench and covering the roots with soil. Carry the plants to the site in a bucket of water instead of opening the sacks and laying them out prior to planting.
3. **Plant the seedling at the same depth** at which it was grown at the nursery. Usually soil/water stains or changes in the bark indicate this depth. Be sure the hole is deep enough so the roots are in the normal extended position and not curled back up the other side of the hole.
4. **Be sure the soil is firmed around the seedlings** to remove air pockets. Air pockets will let the roots dry out. Use the heel of your hand or saturate the ground with water to settle the soil around the roots. Water the seedling, as needed, the first year. Do not fertilize until the second year.
5. **Control weeds that will compete with your seedling.** Use mulching, hand weeding, or chemical means to allow your seedling sole access to available nutrients, moisture and sunlight. It will need help to compete until the roots get established. After the first year, many species can be expected to grow at an average rate of 1 foot per year.

**TREES WILL ARRIVE APPROXIMATELY MID APRIL—
YOU WILL RECEIVE A POSTCARD!**

2009-2010 Hardin SWCD Tree Sales

Deciduous Trees:



Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) Located throughout all of Ohio. In urban areas, it is abundantly found as a popular shade tree, noted for its brilliant red fall color. Specimens found in the open may grow to 70 feet tall by 40 feet wide, and its soft wood is not nearly as prone to storm damage as is that of Silver Maple.

Planting Requirements: Although Red Maple has been called a cosmopolitan species (meaning that it can be found in many different environments in nature), it strongly prefers deep, moist to wet, acidic, rich soils. It grows in full sun to partial sun.

Potential Problems: The number one problem associated with Red Maple is its being transplanted into clay soils of alkaline pH, where it often lives under constant stress and becomes stunted.



Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) - A major timber tree of the eastern and midwestern United States. Along with Pin Oak, it is also one of the few oaks that is an important shade tree in the landscape industry, noted for its brick-red autumn color and its rapid and vigorous growth rate. Reaching 60 feet tall by 70 feet wide when found in the open under urban landscape conditions, it may grow taller and more massive in the wild.

Planting Requirements: Red Oak prefers moist, deep, rich, well-drained soils of slightly acidic pH. It adapts readily to dry soils of acidic, neutral, or slightly alkaline pH (some specimens develop chlorosis in high pH soils). It thrives in full sun to partial sun (but is shade tolerant in youth).

Potential Problems: Red Oak is basically problem-free, although it may, on occasion, be subject to the standard army of pests and pathogens that afflict the Oaks.

Conifer Trees:



Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) - Arborvitae is found throughout eastern Canada, New England, and the northern states of the Eastern United States. While it is primarily found in Ohio in urban landscapes, where it often thrives in dry, alkaline soils, it occurs in greatest abundance in the wilds of Ohio when found near acidic bogs. When found in the open, non-compact forms may reach 30 feet tall by 10 feet wide.

Planting Requirements: Arborvitae performs best in moist soils of alkaline pH, but is very adaptable to poor soils that are rocky, sterile, dry or wet, and of neutral to acidic pH. It can be planted just about anywhere there is full sun to partial sun, with minimal after-care. It is found in zones 3 to 7 in full sun to partial sun, but does not thrive in the southern part of its range.

Potential Problems: The lower foliage and twigs of Arborvitae can also be significantly sheared back in winter by deer browsing, and the flexibility of the softwood and its strong tendency to be multitrunked make it a prime candidate for snow and ice damage. Otherwise, Arborvitae is a healthy and vigorous shrub and tree.



Blue Wonder Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca* var. "Van Sikes") - Planted throughout the United States and Canada as an ornamental evergreen, including all of Ohio. Vans Pines Nursery's special strain for 95% uniform blue in color. Most trees may easily reach 50 feet tall by 25 feet wide at the base, although in the wild much taller specimens are commonly reached. Perhaps no other evergreen tree is as cherished for home landscapes as Blue Spruce.

Planting Requirements: Colorado Spruce prefers moist, acidic soils that may be organic, sandy, or loamy; the soils must not be poorly drained or wet. It is also adaptable to a variety of less than favorable conditions, including poor, clay, rocky, dry soils of acidic, neutral, or alkaline pH.

Potential Problems: Colorado Spruce is generally a healthy tree, and like most spruces, it suffers needle damage due to feeding by various spider mites. It is especially drought tolerant, including young transplants that have been root-pruned into ball and burlap form.



Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) - Found throughout all of Ohio and much of the United States and Canada as, perhaps, the most common spruce, rivaled only by Colorado Spruce. It is found as an ornamental tree in urban environments, a windbreak and snow break in both urban and rural areas, and occasionally in pure stands for future harvest in forests. Quickly reaches 80 feet height by 40 feet in spread with its medium to rapid growth rate, and adapts to a variety of harsh soil and sparse moisture conditions.

Planting Requirements: Norway Spruce prefers moist but well-drained, acidic soils that may be organic, sandy, or loamy. However, it is perhaps the most adaptable common evergreen tree to harsh conditions, including poor, clay, rocky, dry soils of acidic, neutral, or alkaline pH.

Potential Problems: Norway Spruce is generally a very healthy tree, even under harsh conditions.



White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) - Widely distributed throughout eastern North America, including all of Ohio. Commonly transplanted today as a landscape evergreen tree, and is also sold as a cut Christmas tree. Also known as Eastern White Pine, this towering evergreen easily grows to 80 feet tall by 40 feet wide (or larger) under optimum conditions, with a rapid growth rate. Its shape is upright pyramidal when young, but becomes irregular with maturity.

Planting Requirements: White Pine performs best in evenly moist, rich, well-drained, acidic soils in full sun.

Potential Problems: In spite of thriving in many natural settings, White Pine is very susceptible in urban settings to alkaline soil pH (causing chlorosis, resulting in yellowing of the needles and stunting of growth), **winter salt spray**, air pollution, compacted clay soils, and poor water drainage. Young transplants and saplings are also subject to deer and rabbit browsing in any setting.

