

Plant Information

CONIFERS

American Arborvitae—*Thuja occidentalis* var. *Affinity*

AKA as Northern White Cedar or Swamp Cedar. They are a dense pyramidal tree with feather-like yellowish green needles that have a blunt tip. The Affinity selection is a USDA release selected for better ornamental form and greener winter color. These are good for windbreaks, hedges, wildlife habitat, lumber, and accent plants.



Emerald Beauty Arborvitae — *Thuja occidentalis smaragd*

The shape of this Arborviate is pyramidal cultivar and has year-round rich emerald green feathery spray of 1/12 inch foliage. It is excellent for ornamentals, hedges, and screens.

Green Giant Arborvitae — *Thuja plicata* var. “Green Giant”

This Thuja selection is a cross between T. Standish and T. plicata. It is fast growing to about 30-40 feet tall and it’s hardiness zone is 5-7. It stays narrow for it’s height and it is not green all year as foliage turns yellow-brown in winter months. These Arborvitae are excellent for hedges, screens, and specimens in the landscape.



Western Arborvitae—*Thuja plicata*

These trees tend to have a pyramidal form and are composed of strong wood with a long life span. Western Arborvitae’s are native to the N.W. and it is a major timber species. We also offer the selection “Green Giant” Grown from cuttings.

Baldcypress—*Taxodium distichum*



These trees are a slender, pyramidal, deciduous conifer. Their branchlets are green in spring, yellowish green in summer, and a rich brown color in fall.

Eastern Red Cedar—*Juniperus virginiana*



These evergreens have a dense pyramidal shape and bear 2 forms of tiny evergreen leaves. One is sharp pointed and the other is awl-shaped. These remain on the branches 5-6 years, becoming browner every year. They are tolerant of extreme climates and almost any soil except distinctly swamp.

Their lifespan is very long at around 200-300 years. They are commonly used for windbreaks, hedges, and topiaries, and the wood can be used for fence posts.

Deodara (Himalayan) Cedar—*Cedrus deodara*



This cedar has a broad, pyramidal form that becomes weepy. The foliage is blue to grayish green in color. This is a great specimen tree for any landscape.

Balsam Fir (Canada Balsam & Eastern Fir) - *Abies balsamea*



These trees have a symmetrical, pyramidal shape and are composed of soft, bright green needles. They also give off the nice fragrance of Christmas trees. This is a very popular Christmas tree selection and is highly used in landscaping.



Canaan Fir—*Abies balsamea* var. ‘phanerolepis’

A true fir, genetically intermediate between Fraser & Balsam.



They may be more tolerant of wetter soil and drought conditions than Fraser Fir. Generally the Christmas tree of choice for growers that are struggling with growing, and are considered by some growers to be the best Fraser Fir look alike.

Plant Information

Concolor Fir—*Abies concolor*

Concolors are a majestic, dense, conical tree branched to the base. They are composed of silvery green foliage with bluish bands underneath. They have a silver trunk and they thrive best in deep, rich, moist loamy soil. They are tolerant of dry conditions as well. These trees come highly recommended and are excellent Christmas trees, or ornamental trees, and have good quality lumber. We also offer both Santa Fe and Cibola seed sources. These have a better blue color than Colorado seed sources. They are slightly slower growing and grow fewer multiple leaders.



Douglas fir, Green 'BC' - *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

These are dense, with a classic symmetrical shape. They are composed of small, soft, green needles and prefer moist, well-drained soil and good air circulation. They have a good resistance to pests and disease and make good Christmas trees, ornamental trees, or are good for hedging. They are totally resistant to Rhabdocline needle cast disease.

Douglas fir, Blue—*Pseudotsuga menziesii* 'Glauca'

These firs have dense foliage of soft, flattened, pointed .5 to 1.5 inch blue tinged needles that grow all around the branch. They have a classic symmetrical shape and prefer moist, well-drained soil and good air circulation. They also transport and shear well and make great Christmas and ornamental trees as well as being good for hedging, windbreak, or lumber. These trees are very susceptible to Rhabdocline needle cast disease.



Fraser Fir (Southern Balsam Fir, She-Balsam) - *Abies fraseri*

Fraser's are a pyramidal evergreen from the Appalachians, (N.C. & W. Virginia). They have horizontal branching with shiny dark green .5 to 1 inch long, flat needles with round tips. They are intolerant of hot, dry places and need well drained soil. They make good Christmas Trees. They are very susceptible to root rot diseases but it is still a favorite Christmas tree in the USA.

Grand Fir—*Abies grandis*

These trees have a narrow, conical shape and are composed of needles that are dark green, glossy, and have a white band underneath. The needles are spread on either side of the shoot. The trunks are about 4-5 feet. These firs make great Christmas trees and can also be used for timber. They are suitable for landscaping as it is quite shade tolerant.



Japanese Fir (Momi Fir) - *Abies firma*

Japanese Fir's have sharp, prickly, dark green needles. They prefer full sun and moist well-drained soil and are very resistant to root rot diseases. They are also a favorite under stock for grafting of many Fir selections.

Korean Fir—*Abies koreana*

Korean Fir's are composed of a graceful, pyramidal shape. They are also characterized by abundant bright purple cones. This Fir is a fast grower in our nursery, keeping up with the Concolor and Balsam Firs. They have good root systems and transplant readily.



Nordmann Fir—*Abies nordmanniana* var. 'Bakhmaro'

Nordmann Fir—*Abies nordmanniana* var. 'Nikort'

Nordmann Fir—*Abies nordmanniana* var. 'Tazrisi'

These fir's are densely branched from the ground up. They have shiny dark green needles with a whitish color underneath. They make good ornamental trees and are an excellent species for Christmas trees. Although these Firs are a slow grower our selections are high elevation to prevent winter burn/winter kill. The Ambolaria selections we tried did not survive our winters.

Turkish Fir—*Abies bornmuelleriana*

The needles on the Turkish Fir are long, dark, and green. These trees tolerate dry conditions and are resistant to Root Rot. They are slow growing and prefer full sun, and lower soils.



Plant Information

Canadian Hemlock—*Tsuga Canadensis*



These hemlock's are a graceful pendulous evergreen with cinnamon red bark. They have small, soft lustrous green needles with a silver underside. They make great ornamental trees, and are also great for hedges and for wildlife habitat. This native is very shade tolerant and prefers north slopes or other 'cool' sites.

Tamarack (American) Larch—*Larix laricina*

These are native to North America and have a narrow conical form. They are blue-green to light green, and are bright yellow in the fall just before losing their needles. They thrive in low, wet sites.



Austrian Pine—*Pinus nigra*

Austrian Pine's have a rugged, dense pyramidal shape. Pairs of 4-6 inch long, dark green needles grow on stout, spreading branches. They can grow in heavy clay to light, sandy areas and are very tolerant of smoke, soot and salt. They make great Christmas trees and are also good for screening and windbreaks. These Pines are planted extensively along freeways because of their salt tolerance.



Bristlecone Pine—*Pinus aristata*

The needles on the Bristlecone Pine are short bluish green needles that are in groups of five. They are one of the oldest living plants and make superb Bonsai.



Dwarf Mugo Pine—*Pinus mugo* var. 'pumilio'

This is a prostrate form of Mugo Pine and they have 1-2 inch rigid, green needles. They are easy to grow and require little care. They form low-growing mounds with shearing and are used as ornamental trees in many landscapes.



Eastern White Pine—*Pinus strobus*

These pines are pyramidal, forming a graceful, plume-like crown with horizontal branches at maturity. The needles are soft, light green and are in clusters of five. They are shade tolerant native and grow well in a wide range of soil types. They make great Christmas and ornamental trees, and are also good for windbreaks and wildlife habitats.



Jack Pine—*Pinus banksiana*

These trees pairs of 1-2 inch olive green needles. They transplant easily and grow well even on difficult or droughty sites, being useful even on the poorest lands. They are great windbreaks, wildlife habitats, wood pulp and for mass plantings. They are grown widely in Michigan for the pulp industry and are often on very poor soils.



Japanese Black Pine—*Pinus thunbergii*

Japanese Black Pines are a dense, large tree that have 2.5 to 7 inch long twisted dark green needles in pairs on stout twisted branches. They are salt tolerant and are excellent on poor sandy soils. They are also useful for dune reclamation and windbreaks in maritime areas. The Japanese Black Pine is often used in Japanese gardens because of their unusual form.



Limber Pine—*Pinus flexilis*

This pine's native range is from the Canadian to the Mexican borders. It is named 'limber pine' for its tough wood that is resistant to mountain winds. The shape is conical, which then becomes rounded with age. The rounded dome can be as broad as an oak's. It has dark green needles in thick tufts that shed every 5-6 years. The cones are 3-10inches long and are purplish with rounded scales. Narrow wings surround the seeds which drop in September and the bark is dark gray, and becomes deeply furrowed with age.



Pitch Pine—*Pinus rigida*

Young trees on open ground may be rounded and symmetrical whereas older trees develop irregular crowns of gnarled branches. The bark is reddish brown and furrowed. The needles are 3-8 inches long and are stiff, yellowish green that becomes darker in the second year. The needles are in groups of 3. The cones are prickly, stemless, and black and are in clusters that persist on trees for several years. They are rich in pitch or resin and make great firewood. They prefer rocky, sandy regions and are tolerant of poor soil. They are useful for dune reclamation.



Plant Information

Ponderosa Pine—*Pinus ponderosa*

These pines have needles that reach 18 inches early on and 9 inches when mature. There are 3 needles per fascicle and the cones are cylindrical in shape reaching 10 inches in length. These pines are great for timber and are a good ornamental landscape tree but it does not tolerate air pollution, especially sulfur dioxide or salts.



Red Pine—*Pinus resinosa*



This pine is a native tree and has a symmetrically oval crown of tufted foliage. They are composed of 4-6 inch long slender, dark green needles that are in pairs. They are very tolerant of sandy dry soils and exposed sites. These pines are excellent for reforestation, windbreaks, and Christmas trees. They are planted extensively in Michigan for pulp.

Scotch Pine—*Pinus sylvestris* var. 'East Anglia'

This type of Scotch Pine is a pyramidal evergreen, which is umbrella-shaped at maturity. The needles are medium in length and retain their green color. They grow in dry locations, shears well, and is lightweight at harvest. This tree is a favorite for Christmas tree growers; for ornamental, windbreaks, and lumber.



Scotch Pine — *Pinus sylvestris* var. 'French Blue'



This pine is a well shaped hardy pine with short needles that grow in pairs. They have good needle retention and a nice blue-green winter color. These pines also have good branching habits and shears well.

Scotch Pine — *Pinus sylvestris* var. 'Scotland'

This pyramidal evergreen is umbrella shaped at maturity and is composed of long green needles. It shears well and is excellent as a Christmas tree, for ornamentals, and lumber.



Scotch Pine — *Pinus sylvestris* var. 'Spanish'



This pyramidal evergreen, is umbrella shaped at maturity and is composed of short, blue-green needles. They are excellent for Christmas trees, ornamentals, or lumber.

Southwestern White Pine—*Pinus strobiformis*



The needles on this White Pine range from 2.5-3.5 inches long and are dark bluish-green in color that are in clusters of 5. This pine is an adaptable Rocky Mountain native that grows well from Michigan to the Mexican border. It is good for Christmas trees or for ornamentals.

Virginia Pine—*Pinus virginiana*

Virginia pine is pyramidal, becoming flat-topped at maturity. The needles are green and are 1.5-3 inches long in pairs. They grow well from Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico and are also adaptable from poor dry soils to heavy clay soils where nothing else will grow.



These Pines are grown as a Christmas tree in southern states and are also used for timber.

White Pine (Eastern) - *Pinus strobes* N.C.

This pine is pyramidal, forming a graceful, plume-like crown with horizontal branches at maturity. The needles are soft, light green and found in clusters of five. They are shade tolerant natives that grow well in a wide variety of soil types. They are great for Christmas trees, ornamentals, windbreaks, and wildlife habitat. Our seed source is N. Carolina and these grow just slightly faster than our native W. Pine.



Dawn Redwood—*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

These redwoods are a large, graceful pyramidal deciduous conifer. They have a fluted trunk with bright green, lace-like deciduous foliage. They need full sun and are great for ornamental, and also provides excellent lumber. These Redwoods are not drought tolerant and often grow best on a stream bank.



Black Spruce—*Picea mariana*



This spruce is slender and conical with short bluish green needles. It does well in colder areas and does best in moist, acidic soils. It is commonly used for timber. This Michigan native will tolerate wet to dry sights and is a very fast grower.

Plant Information



Black Hills Spruce—*Picea glauca densata*

Black Hills is denser and shapelier than White Spruce. It has dark blue-green, 1/2 inch, crowded needles and is commonly used as Christmas or ornamental trees, as well as windbreaks and borders. This Spruce makes excellent mini Christmas trees as it naturally keeps a pyramidal, dense shape. Its bark is black and it grows 1/2 as fast as

W. Spruce.

Blue Wonder Blue Spruce—*Picea pungens glauca* var. 'Van Sikes'

This Spruce is a selected strain from the Colorado Rockies. The needles are 95% blue in color. Marion Van Slooten and Jack Sikes worked tirelessly for 20 years to develop this selection. Some of the criteria needed to select this seed source were needle color, medium growth rate, hardy leader bud, symmetrical branching, and uniform growth in the fields. This is the best selection for container growing as it has a very uniform look from container to container.



Colorado Blue Spruce—*Picea pungens glauca* var. 'Apache'

This evergreen is dense and conical with stout, prickly 3/4 to 1 1/4 inch needles that are bluish-green to bright silvery blue in color. It is adaptable, prefers rich moist soil in full sun but also thrives on dry, well-drained sites. These trees are commonly used as Christmas and ornamental

trees, as well as windbreaks. We use this seed source when looking for all colors from green to blue shimmer. It has a fast growth rate with much blue color.

Meyer Spruce—*Picea meyeri*

Meyer Spruce trees are the perfect shape and requires minimal shearing. They have a late bud break and tolerates most soil conditions. The needles are blue-green in color. The Meyer Spruce looks like a fat Colorado Blue Spruce when young with less blue color.



Norway Spruce—*Picea abies*

Norway's are one of the fastest growing of all spruces. They are an extremely attractive, pyramidal evergreen with strong, distinctive sweeping branches to the ground. The needles are a shiny green and are 1/2 to 1 inch long and flat with annual whorls. They grow on moist sites except in sour or water-soaked soil. They are great for Christmas or ornamental trees as well as windbreaks. These Spruces are currently the most popular and widely used ornamental evergreen in the USA.



Oriental Spruce—*Picea orientalis*

This Spruce is a slow growing Spruce that is native to Asia. It has short yellow-green needles and tight branching. It is a beautiful ornamental landscape tree and is much under utilized in the USA.

Serbian Spruce—*Picea omorika*

Serbian's are a graceful, pyramidal evergreen with drooping branches. They have soft 1/2 to 1 inch dark blue-green needles that are silver underneath. The symmetrical growth requires little or no shearing and are great for Christmas or ornamental trees. Serbian's grow on most soils and are easily transplanted. Some seed sources winter burn in Michigan, but we used a hardy source from Yugoslavia.



White Spruce—*Picea glauca*

The White Spruce is native of northern US and Canada. It is an adaptable pyramidal evergreen with dense bluish green 1/2 to 3/4 inch needles that go completely around the twig. It withstands wind, cold, drought, and crowding and resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce. White Spruce is a favorite for ornamentals, mass planting, hedges, windbreaks, Christmas trees, and pulpwood. They are extensively planted in Canada for timber.

Plant Information

DECIDUOUS

Quaking Aspen—*Populus tremuloides*

Quaking Aspen has a narrow, columnar shape with a smooth, pale greenish white bark on young trees which darkens to gray. They have fuzzy gray catkins with shades of olive & rose in March-April and silky leaves that unroll revealing pink and silver tones, which mature to lustrous bright green. They have simple, alternate, almost round leaves that are attached by long pliant stems which catch every hint of breeze. They do well on sandy or rocky soils and are great for landscape trees and are also used for pulpwood. Our seed comes from Native Stands in Colorado.



Canoe Birch (Paper) - *Betula papyrifera*

This well known tree is noted for its natural beauty in summer and winter alike. It has dark green leaves that change to yellow in the fall. The striking white colored bark peels into paper-like layers. They are native to Michigan and were used by Native Americans and early settlers to make Birch bark canoes.

Heritage River Birch—*Betula nigra*

This handsome tree has a colorful, bronze shaggy bark with lustrous green, diamond-shaped leaves. It is Borer resistant and extremely robust. They do well in all locations. These are often grown with multi stems (clump Birch) and are used extensively in landscapes.



Kousa Dogwood—*Cornus kousa*

This handsome small specimen tree or shrub has a rounded form with stiff horizontal branching. It is composed of dark green foliage and then scarlet foliage in autumn. They have larger white flowers than the species variety and have an edible white or red fruit in the fall.

Black Gum—*Nyssa Sylvatica*

This beautiful native is pyramidal in shape and becomes irregular when older. It has a tall, slender trunk with short ridged, full-twigged, horizontal, pendulous branches. The bark is rough and a dark gray in color. The leaves are 2-4 inches long and are a lustrous dark green which turns yellow then orange scarlet and finally purple in the fall. It is also the first tree to show fall colors. Black berries in September are favored by wildlife.



Common Lilac—*Syringa vulgaris*

The Common Lilac has bright green foliage with showy panicles of extremely fragrant purple flowers in May. Nice, easy-to-grow ornamental shrub. Understock for rarer Lilacs and they are very hardy and drought tolerant.

Black Maple — *Acer nigrum*

This Maples is an upright, oval to round shaped tree with dark green leaves similar, but a little larger than Sugar Maple. They have an excellent fall color and the sap can be boiled down for Maple Syrup. They are often confused with Sugar Maple as it also has fall seeds. This is an outstanding Native Tree.

Red Maple—*Acer rubrum*

Red Maple has a rounded head formed of short, numerous branches that are resistant to wind. It lives up to its name in every season. In early spring blunt red buds appear against brown twigs, and clusters of small red flowers hang from reddish twigs. Reddish unfolding leaves gradually turn green, paler underneath, with triangular lobes and small teeth, but the veins and leafstalks retain their reddish tint all summer. Ripening fruit (seed clusters) are also red and they continue to be a brilliant red fall color. Scarlet, knotty, full-budded twigs contrast with gray bark during the winter. It is tolerant of most soils from wetlands to rocky uplands or lime soils. They are excellent shade ornamental and street trees and also for wildlife habitat. They are also planted for timber in reforestation projects as it tolerates shade and grows very fast. Hundreds of ornamental selections budded for the nursery trade.



Plant Information



Sugar Maple—*Acer saccharum*

This is an outstanding native shared tree with hairy yellow clusters of flowers in late spring. They have dark green, broad leaves with 5 shallow lobes and toothed. The leaves turn yellow to orange to fiery red in fall and the gray bark

forms plates which become flaky with age. Hundreds of ornamental selections budded for the nursery trade. It grows in most soil types and the sap is used for maple syrup. Great for ornamental, lumber, and wildlife habitats.

Bur Oak —*Quercus macrocarpa*

This is a very distinctive Oak with masses of corky twigs and broad, rounded, thick branches and broad, lobed leaves. It is a rugged tree with deeply furrowed, grayish brown bark. It is named for its scaly, hairy, deep cups on its large acorns. They tolerate pollution well, and have a valuable close-grained wood. They are great for wildlife.

Northern Red Oak —*Quercus rubra*

This is a wide, massive, long-lived shade tree with dark brown bark and lustrous green leaves that change to russet red in the fall. It has large, round acorns with shallow tops and tolerates city conditions. It makes for an excellent street or yard tree and has valuable lumber. It is also great for wildlife food and shelter.



Pin Oak —*Quercus palustris*

This oak has a pyramidal outline and small numerous branches that make this the 'Beautiful Lady' of the Oak family. The leaves are dark, glossy green, and scarlet in the fall. Small acorns feed birds and animals. It transplants easily and

adapts to most soils. It tolerates city conditions and is commonly used as an ornamental shade tree and also for wildlife food and habitat.

Scarlet Oak —*Quercus coccinea*

Scarlet Oak has a tapering, open-crowned. It is similar to Pin Oak, but is more rounded at maturity. It has a dark, fissured bark and is scarlet in the fall. It prefers dry, sandy soil and has medium sized acorns. They are of a smaller size and slower growing than the Red Oak.

Shingle Oak — *Quercus imbricaria*

Shingle Oak has an upright-oval to pyramidal shape with alternate, simple leaves that are red in color at first and change to a dark green in summer, and proceeds into yellow-brown to red in the fall.

Swamp White Oak —*Quercus bicolor*

This Oak is well adapted to wet, poorly drained sites often found on moist bottom lands along stream banks. It has a dark brown to black, coarsely ridged bark. It contains 5-6 inch long, irregularly, shallowly lobed or bluntly toothed leaves with hairy undersides that turn yellow in the fall. They are the best fall color of the large Oaks. They have 1 inch acorns in pairs are found on a stalk. This Oak makes for good lumber for furniture and flooring. It is also a great wildlife habitat and the acorns are enjoyed by both birds and mammals.

