

FRUIT TREES

Crabapple—This is an excellent tree for windbreaks, wildlife habitat and recreational plantings. They are extremely hardy and disease resistant. Crabapples are best grown in a sunny location with good air circulation and have no particular soil preferences, except soil should be well-drained. Blooms are snowy white. The leaves are dark or olive green above and pale green below. The bark is ridged to scaly and dark gray to reddish gray.



Antonavka Apple—A tart apple with a strong acid flavor for fresh eating, baking, cider or preserves. Able to sustain long harsh winters. Winter-hardy and drought tolerant. Very heavy fruit production after 5 years old. Excellent for food plot and shelterbelt plantings. Apple trees grow best on well drained, sandy loam soil. Will not grow in wet, heavy clay or pure sand.



American Plum—Leaves are alternate and simple with sharply serrate margins and prominent veins. Branches are smooth when young but become rigid and spiny as they mature. White flowers with five petals bloom in May. Fruit that forms in late summer is red or reddish yellow in color. The fruit size is 1.5 inches in diameter. The plum furnishes both good habitat and food for wildlife. It produces a sweet edible fruit which can be made into jelly.



SUPPLIES

Root Gel—Absorbs hundreds of times its weight in water. The water absorbed is nearly all available to the plants and results in better management of water in the root zone, significantly reducing watering maintenance and providing a more constant supply of water to the roots. One ounce does about 500 seedlings.

**Quantities are limited
order early**



For more information, contact:

Monroe County Land Conservation Department

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The mission of the Monroe County Land Conservation Department is to manage, conserve and protect our natural resources. The department will facilitate wise, sustainable land use and outdoor recreation through information and education while supporting technical and financial assistance to landowners of Monroe County and encourage all residents of Monroe County to be stewards of our natural resources keeping in mind the generations to follow.

Monroe County Land Conservation Department

2021 Tree & Shrub Sale



HARDWOODS

Red Oak—Matures at 60-75 ft. Fast growth rate. Full sun is ideal. Grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. Prefers normal moisture, but has some tolerance of drought, pollution and compacted soil. Provides great fall color and acorns feed wildlife.



White Oak—Invest in a durable tree that will provide your family with timeless beauty for generations to come. The White Oak Tree is a classic American tree that will give your landscape a sense of nostalgia and familiarity, this is a tree that can grow with your family forever.



Paper Birch—A very hardy, native, fairly rapid growing, medium to tall tree. White bark that peels off in strips; easy to transplant; not pollution tolerant; casts light shade; shallow roots. White bark turns chalk-white as tree matures, leaves are dull green. Fruit is a long-slender green catkin turning brown with maturity. Twigs turn dark reddish brown.



Quaking Aspen—Known for climate and soil adaptability, with gains of up to 5 feet per year, the Quaking Aspen Tree makes a statement. Especially since it boasts gorgeous fall color you'll love. Quaking Aspen is well-known for thriving in cold climates and poor soil. Essential habitat for upland birds.



Sugar maple—Is a landscape standout. Medium to dark-green leaves turn yellow, burnt orange or red in fall. Tolerates shade, likes a well-drained, moderately moist, fertile soil. Do not plant in confined areas or where salt is a problem. Grows to 60' to 75', 40'-50' spread.



Black Walnut—Yields a ripened nut crop in early to mid-autumn. Begins to bear nuts in 12-15 years. It is self-fertile but requires wind for pollination. Plant more than one tree to ensure a better crop. Grows in a rounded shape.



CONIFERS

Balsam Fir—Features a pyramid-like shape and mature to a height of 45-75 feet and width of 20-25 feet. Will grow in cool, moist and swampy areas. Fragrant Christmas tree and good ornamental. Because the root system of the balsam fir is shallow, this tree is only moderately tolerant of extreme winds.



White Cedar—Matures at 40-45 ft. Full sun to light shade. Prefers humidity and moist soil types, but tolerant of clay and dry soils. Adaptable landscape plant with fragrant foliage. Excellent for hedges. Damage from browsing deer can be common.



White Spruce—Matures at 40-60 ft. Full sun is ideal. Medium growth rate. Prefers acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils with some drought tolerance. Easy to transplant and works well in cities or rural areas in windbreaks, buffer strips or visual screens. Provides shelter and food for many kinds of wildlife.



Tamarack—Also known as American Larch. Matures at 40-70 ft. Needlelike leaves turn yellow and drop in fall. Very cold tolerant, but needs full sun. Can tolerate a wide range of soil conditions and grows well in moist to wet organic soils (swamps).



White Pine—Transplants easily. Works well for windbreaks. Is widely used as a Christmas tree. Features long, slender, blue-green needles, sometimes reaching 5" in length, grown in bundles of 5 that are soft and flexible. Produces elongated brown cones that are 3-8" in length. Each is curved slightly and has smooth scales. Grows in an oval, pyramidal shape. Is sensitive to air pollution, road salt and soil compaction.



Red Pine—Also called Norway Pine. Mature heights of 60-100 ft. Does not tolerate shading. Grows rapidly. Grows best in light, sandy, well-drained soils in areas of low fertility.



SMALL TREES & SHRUBS

American Hazelnut—Nut producing shrub enjoyed by humans and wild-life. Matures at 8 to 15 ft. with medium to fast growth rate. Grows in most soils and is drought-tolerant. Full sun to partial shade. Attracts deer, grouse, turkeys, pheasants and quail.



Gray Dogwood—This tough, low-maintenance shrub offers subtle year-round beauty. White panicles of flowers brighten the landscape in June. White berries attract many birds in the late summer and early fall. And the reddish-pink fruit stems persist into the winter, adding a nice color contrast to the gray bark.



Elderberry—Occurs in rich soil and is scattered in bottomlands and uplands along streams, fence rows and low places. Stems have a thin woody layer and large white pith. Older stems are reddish to gray with small warty protuberances. Various parts of the plant have many domestic uses. The fruit is ate by birds and mammal species. The fruit also makes excellent wine and jelly.



Serviceberry, Juneberry—Large shrubs or single-stemmed trees. Matures up to 25 ft. Medium growth rate. Prefers loam soils, but tolerates sand and clay.



Avoid wet, poorly drained soils. Can grow in any light, but fruits best in full sun. Flowers in spring with delicious edible fruit in summer.

Highbush Cranberry—Matures at 8' to 12' tall. Enjoys partial sun. Viburnum trilobum is unusually beautiful with its soft maple-like leaves, producing white lace cap flowers mid-May to mid-June, followed by bunches of shiny bright red berries by August.



Common Ninebark—Is a spreading, somewhat coarse, densely-branched, deciduous shrub which typically grows to 6-10' tall. Noted for its exfoliating bark which peels in strips to reveal several layers of reddish to light brown inner bark. Features small pink or white, flowers appearing in late spring. Flowers give way to drooping clusters of reddish fruit.

