

TOWNER STATE NURSERY

2016 Catalog and Order Form



Nursery Stock for Conservation Tree Planting Needs

www.ndsu.edu/ndfs ~ www.facebook.com/NorthDakotaForestService ~ tnursery@srt.com



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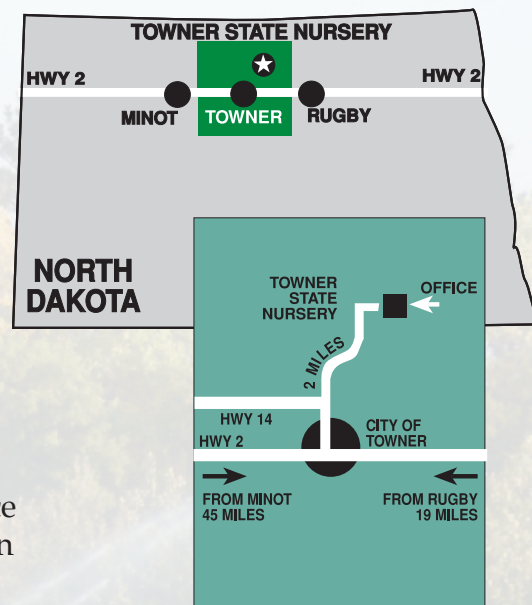
Darwin Moen
Pamela Schmitt

25 Part-Time Employees

The Towner State Nursery is the only conifer seedling nursery in North Dakota. The 160-acre facility is operated by the North Dakota Forest Service. It has been in operation since 1951, annually producing one million trees. Trees are sold in North Dakota, surrounding states and Canada. The nursery grows both bare-root and container stock.



“The mission of the Towner State Nursery is to produce and market high quality nursery stock for conservation tree planting.”



Transporting and Care of Nursery Stock

Transporting Trees

Trees purchased from the **Towner State Nursery** can be picked up by customers or shipped by UPS. Always transport trees in a vehicle with adequate room to avoid compaction. Trees can heat during transporting. Tight packaging reduces air exchange and speeds the heating process. The heat of respiration combined with solar heating may cause internal package temperatures to rapidly reach the lethal temperature of 118° F. However, seedling quality may deteriorate at temperatures as low as 50° F.

Transport trees in a refrigerated trailer when possible. If trees cannot be refrigerated during transportation, transport trees during morning hours when temperatures are cooler. Always transport trees in an enclosed vehicle. If using a livestock trailer, cover all openings. When stopping, always park loaded vehicles in the shade. Unload trees as soon as possible. **Never leave trees loaded on a truck overnight.**

Care of Nursery Stock

Proper care of nursery stock after it arrives at your storage area is critical to ensure planting success. Storage conditions will affect the health of nursery stock and subsequent survival.

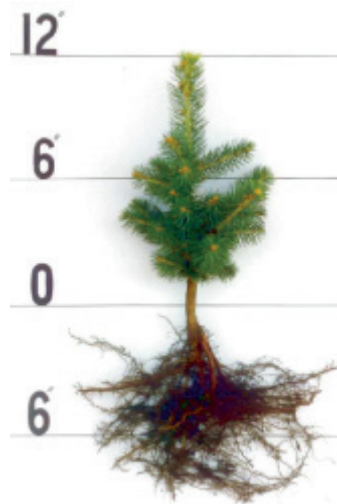
Store nursery stock in a cool location until planting. If refrigerated storage is not available, keep trees in a basement or cool garage until planted. Scatter packages or use spacers to allow air circulation to prevent heating. Plant trees as soon as practical. If nursery stock is stored for more than a few days, refrigeration is required.

If trees are packaged in a box and you do not have refrigerated storage, follow these instructions:

Open the box and turn the trees upright in the box so the tops of the trees are exposed.

If bare-root stock, mist the roots with water. If plug stock, apply a very light mist only if the plug appears to be dry.

Wrap the roots with the plastic box liner to prevent drying. Leave the tops exposed and the box open.



*Bare-Root
Stock*



*Container (Plug)
Stock*

Care of Nursery Stock Continued

There are two types of tree stock available for conservation plantings. They are bare-root and container grown plug stock.

Bare-Root Stock: As the name implies, bare-root trees have no soil attached to the roots. The lifting process in the nursery digs the trees and shakes the soil from the roots. A two number system is used to label bare-root stock. The numbers identify age and transplant history of tree stock while in the nursery. The first number indicates the number of years the tree was in a seedbed. The second number indicates the number of years in a transplant bed (TR). For example, a 2-2 spruce spent two years in a seedbed and two years in a nursery transplant field and is four years old. A 3-0 pine is three years old and was not transplanted (NTR).

Advantages of bare-root stock:

Low purchase price.

Can store large quantities of trees in limited space.

History of good planting success.

Container (Plug) Stock: As the name implies, container stock is grown in individual containers not in outdoor fields. Container stock is grown in a greenhouse at the Towner State Nursery. The trees are started from seed in a potting mixture of peat and vermiculite. The trees are grown in a controlled environment in a greenhouse. Optimum temperature, humidity, water, fertilizer, carbon dioxide, and light are provided to allow maximum growth. The trees reach a marketable size in seven months or less. Trees are grown in individual containers made of styrofoam or plastic. Trees are extracted from the container and packaged in cardboard boxes for shipment. These container (plug) trees can be either machine or hand planted.

Container trees usually provide better first year survival and growth than bare-root stock. Better survival results because the root ball remains intact during shipment and planting, so the tree suffers much less stress from the planting process than bare-root stock. After planting, the roots maintain contact with the potting medium so the tree can continue to take up water and nutrients from the root ball until the roots extend into the surrounding soil.

Advantages of container (plug) stock:

Container stock provides better survival and first-year growth.

Container trees are easier to hand plant than bare-root stock.

Container trees work very well for planting replacements into sites covered with weed barrier fabric.

You can extend the length of the planting season by using container stock. Container stock will store longer than bare-root stock and can better withstand the warm weather conditions that often stress late season plantings.

Container stock expands the tree planter's list of tree species by allowing the use of species that do not establish well with bare-root stock. Siberian larch, bur oak, aspen, hackberry and buckeye are examples of hard to establish species.

Types of Nursery Stock

Planting Conservation Trees

The tree planting season in North Dakota begins in late April and often continues until early June. The season begins as soon as weather conditions permit and sites dry out sufficiently to allow planting equipment to operate.

Trees should be kept cool and moist while in the field awaiting planting. Trees left from the previous day's planting should be rotated to the top of the load so they are planted first. Careful planning will assure the majority of the stock taken to the field is planted each day. Trees that have become dry should be discarded.

If trees have been in storage for more than 15 days, survival can be improved by dipping roots in water immediately before planting. Do not soak tree roots for more than a few hours.

Never expose the seedlings to dry winds or hot temperatures during planting. Even a few minutes of exposure to hot dry winds can substantially reduce survival. Always keep the tree roots moist.

Machine Planting Bare-root Trees

Before planting, adjust the tree planter so it functions properly. The planting shoe must maintain the proper depth and the packing wheels must do a good job of sealing the soil around the trees. Check air pressure in the packing wheels. This should be at maximum level. Excessively long roots cannot be planted properly and should be pruned.

Tree roots can be kept moist while on the tree planter by one of the following methods:

- a. Tree roots can be dipped in water and covered with wet burlap or other material.
- b. Containers holding water can be used to carry trees on the planter. Tree roots are kept in water until the tree is planted. Do not leave trees in water overnight.
- c. Tree roots can be dipped in a moisture holding gel made for this purpose. This material will keep tree roots moist for up to 15 minutes.

Hand-Planting Container (Plug) Trees

When handling and planting, protect the root balls from drying by covering with wet burlap. Do not dip container trees in water as this will cause the root ball to fall apart. Plant trees so that up to one inch of soil covers the top of the root ball. Be sure the root ball is planted in a vertical position. After planting, straighten each tree and firmly pack the soil around the base of the tree. Container stock is much easier to hand plant than bare-root stock. A smaller hole is needed and you do not have to worry about spreading roots.

Final Suggestions

Keep records at the time of planting. Records provide future references to planting location, species planted, and planting dates. Part of tree planting record keeping is evaluating each planting at the end of the first growing season. The evaluation should include a survival count of each species and an assessment of needs. Is better weed control needed? Is livestock, wildlife, insects or other problems a concern? If survival issues arise, take pictures of affected trees, the rows of the tree planting and, if possible, a picture showing the tree planting with the surrounding landscape.

Lastly

- Contact the nursery when tree survival problems arise.
- Share your ideas on tree stock needs with the nursery.
- Visit the tree nursery to learn more about the stock you are purchasing.

Selecting Nursery Stock

Species Selection

Selecting the proper species for each planting site is very important. Each tree species has specific soil, water, sunlight and other requirements. The tree species you select must be able to not only tolerate, but flourish on a site or the planting will be a disappointment. Contact your local Soil Conservation District for help in selecting the proper tree for your planting site.

Trees are planted to meet a need or solve a problem. They can provide wind protection for homes and livestock, predator protection and food for wildlife, manage snow to keep it from drifting onto roadways, or protect livestock from farmyard snow drifts. The list of benefits trees provide can go on and on.

You must select tree species and stock types that will meet your planting needs. These selections will be based on height, form, growth rate, wildlife benefits, etc. The *North Dakota Tree Handbook* provides information and pictures of trees and shrubs. The tree planting handbook is available online at: www.ag.ndsu.edu/trees/handbook.htm.

Seed Source

Seed source is the geographic location where the ancestors of the seedlings originated. When seed is collected from native stands of trees, the source is the geographic location where the seed was collected. For introduced species, the source should include both the geographic location of the collection site, plus the ancestral origin of the trees.

There are many seed sources for each species of trees. Tree research has identified sources of trees that are hardy for North Dakota. For example, ponderosa pine is native to much of the western United States. However, sources from western Nebraska grow the fastest and are the most resistant to winter injury when planted in North Dakota. The Towner State Nursery uses research-based information to select seed sources that will do well in our state. If you purchase trees from nurseries outside of North Dakota, be sure to identify the seed source and determine if that source is suitable for planting in North Dakota. When in doubt, check the *North Dakota Tree Handbook* or contact your local Soil Conservation District office.

Selecting Stock

Select stock sizes and types to match the planting site. Larger stock sizes need good, well-cared for sites and often need supplemental watering. Select stock with well-developed root systems.



Storage for Bare-Root and Container

Refrigerated Storage Bare-Root and Container Tree Stock

Root dips.....do not dip roots prior to storage. Root dips can be used just prior to planting for increased moisture retention.

Storage temperature.....should be 34 to 38° F.

Humidity.....should be above 85 percent. To maintain humidity, apply a water mist to walls and floor daily. Avoid standing water in cooler. High humidity is not a concern if all trees are enclosed in plastic-lined boxes.

Air circulation.....around packages is essential for adequate cooling.

Use shelves or spacers to separate packages in the tree storage area. Respiration of trees generates heat. Damage from high temperatures can occur in a cooler if adequate air circulation is not provided. Never stack packages of trees more than two high without spacers between packages.

Store.....conifers in the nursery packages. Do not remove trees from packages. Bare-root packages will retain moisture for up to two weeks. The Towner State Nursery marks each package of bare-root trees with the date the trees were wrapped. Two weeks after that date, open packages and mist roots twice per day until they are planted. If trees are removed from the package, cover the roots with wet shingletow or other moisture holding material such as Kimpac. **Never store trees without covering the roots.** Cover only the roots, not the tops, to reduce mold problems.

Container (plug) stock.....can be kept in nursery packages for several weeks while refrigerated. Keep boxes sealed and open only to remove trees or to check for mold. Watering is not necessary.

White mold.....on stock is usually not harmful and can be easily washed off. If you discover mold, check other species and packages for problems. Treat plants with a fungicide spray or dip to prevent further infection. Ornalin FL and Clearys 3336F are registered for treatment of storage molds. Stock with slime-like mold should be discarded.

Long storage periods.....reduce seedling vigor, survival and first year growth. Keep storage time to a minimum by planting trees as soon as conditions allow.



Black Hills Spruce - *Picea glauca var. densata*

Black Hills spruce is noted for its dark green foliage and conical form. It has been planted throughout the tri-state area. Seed for this year's crop was collected near the nursery and from the Black Hills of South Dakota. Black Hills spruce prefer heavier soils, adequate moisture, and clean cultivation. It will reach a height of six feet in nine years on a good site. Black Hills spruce is very resistant to winter injury and has fewer insect and disease problems than most other species. Plant Black Hills spruce 8 to 12 feet apart in a row. Mature height is about 40 feet.

Bare-root Trees

Class	Top Height
TR	8-15"

Price per tree
\$.60

Container Trees

Top Height
8-16"

Price per tree
\$1.00



Colorado Blue Spruce - *Picea pungens*

Colorado blue spruce has been the most widely planted evergreen in North Dakota. It prefers heavier soils, full sun, average moisture and clean cultivation. Blue spruce will reach a height of six feet in eight years on a good site. Growth rates after that should exceed one foot per year. Color varies from deep green to silver-blue and is probably the most drought tolerant of all spruces. Plant blue spruce 12 feet apart to allow for wind movement for cultural disease management. Mature height should be about 60 feet. Seed for this year's crop has been collected at the Towner State Nursery and other surrounding sites in north central North Dakota.

Bare-root Trees

Class	Top Height
TR	8-15"
TR	16-24"

Price per tree
\$.60
\$2.00 *recommended for hand planting only*

Top Height
8-16"

Container Trees

Price per tree
\$1.00



Meyer Spruce - *Picea meyeri*

Meyer spruce is native to China and is similar in appearance to Colorado blue spruce. It is a hardy tree with dense, bluish-green needles. Meyer spruce has good form and grows on a variety of soils. It grows slowly the first few years after planting, but once established the growth rate is similar to blue spruce. Meyer spruce is increasing in popularity in eastern United States, because it appears to be more disease resistant than blue spruce. Mature height is about 40 to 50 feet.

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
6-10"	\$1.00



Eastern Red Cedar - *Juniperus virginiana*

Eastern red cedar is similar in appearance to Rocky Mountain juniper, but has a reddish winter color. It is a very hardy tree considered by many resource professionals to be the most important conifer in wildlife plantings in the Northern Plains. This species should be selected over Rocky Mountain juniper for plantings in eastern North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota because of its faster growth rate. This year's crop was grown from seed collected in north central North Dakota. Mature height will be about 25 feet. Plant 8 to 12 feet apart in a windbreak.

Bare-root Trees

Class	Top Height	Price per tree
TR	8-15"	\$.60

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
8-16"	\$1.00



Rocky Mountain Juniper - *Juniperus scopulorum*

Rocky Mountain juniper is a very hardy, drought-resistant tree that is native to southwest North Dakota. It will grow almost anywhere, but is probably best suited to the western Dakotas and eastern Montana. It has a silver-green foliage and blue berry-like seeds. The seed for this year's crop was collected in both north central North Dakota and also South Dakota. Juniper has been widely planted for windbreak and wildlife use. The mature height of Rocky Mountain juniper is about 15 feet. Plant 6 to 12 feet apart in a windbreak.

Bare-root Trees

Class	Top Height	Price per tree
TR	8-15"	\$.60

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
8-16"	\$1.00



Ponderosa Pine - *Pinus ponderosa*

Ponderosa pine will grow on most soils, including very sandy sites and sites with little topsoil. Once established, it is very drought resistant. With good care, ponderosa pine will grow to a height of six feet in six years. Mature height is approximately 55 feet. Plant ponderosa pine 8 to 12 feet apart in a windbreak. Ponderosa pine competes well with grass and is a good choice for sod planting. This species is native to North Dakota and has also been widely planted throughout this region. The seed for this year's crop has been collected right from the area in and around the Towner State Nursery.

Bare-root Trees

Class	Top Height	Price per tree
NTR	8-15"	\$.60

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
3-6"	\$.50
6-10"	\$1.00



Scotch Pine - *Pinus sylvestris*

Scotch pine grown at the Towner State Nursery comes from seed orchards about 50 miles north of the nursery. The orchards represent select sources of Scotch pine from northern Europe and Asia and are often referred to as Siberian Scotch pine. This Scotch pine is very winter-hardy and suited for planting throughout the Great Plains and southern Canada. Growers often use this variety of Scotch pine for Christmas trees, though find it difficult to paint because of the very yellow winter color. These trees naturally turn golden in the fall to protect themselves from winter burn. They prefer sandy loam or heavier soils and are generally considered the fastest growing evergreen grown in the Midwest. Mature height is about 40 feet. In windbreaks, plant Scotch pine 8 to 12 feet apart.

Bare-root Trees

Class	Top Height	Price per tree
TR	8-15"	\$.60

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
6-10"	\$1.00



Siberian Larch - *Larix sibirica*

Siberian larch is a conifer that loses its needles each fall. It has very soft, green foliage that turns golden color in the fall. Siberian larch grows rapidly (up to three feet a year) and prefers good soil, but is very drought tolerant. It is native to northern Europe and Asia. This year's crop of Siberian larch comes from seed collected in Altai, USSR. Plant trees 8 to 12 feet apart. Mature height is about 40 to 50 feet.

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
8-12"	\$1.00



European Larch - *Larix decidua*

European larch is native to the mountains of central Europe, but widely planted in the Midwest, including Canada. It is a very hardy and cold tolerant tree that grows on well-drained soils, avoiding waterlogged ground. It is a large, deciduous coniferous tree that could reach a mature height of 50 feet. Red flowers bloom in mid-spring. The leaves are needle-like, light green, which turn bright yellow before they fall in the autumn, leaving the pale yellow-buff shoots bare until the next spring. Spacing for European larch should be 8 to 12 feet apart.

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
8-16"	\$1.00

Limited Availability



Juneberry - *Amelanchier alnifolia*

Also called Saskatoon and serviceberry, this shrub grows to a height of 8 feet. Juneberry is popular for its good tasting fruit and red-orange fall color. It forms a thicket and is a very hardy, native species for the Great Plains and Canada. It prefers loam to sandy loam and needs adequate moisture to bear fruit. This year's crop was grown from seed collected from named varieties grown in north central North Dakota. Juneberry should be planted six feet apart.

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
6-12"	\$1.00



Ohio Buckeye - *Aesculus glabra*

Ohio buckeye is a medium-sized tree with an oval round crown. Their leaves are unique-palmate and compound. Ohio buckeye flowers are large greenish-yellow upright panicles, followed by buckeye nuts in the fall. The fall color ranges from yellow-orange to red. Buckeyes prefer adequate moisture during drought or leaf scorch may become a problem. The seed is collected in north central North Dakota and grown in a plug container in our greenhouse. These plugs establish and transplant easily with medium growth rates in our testing. Mature height is about 20 to 40 feet. Five-foot high tree tubes are recommended for protection from wildlife deprivation. Plant 12 to 15 feet apart.

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
3-6"	\$1.00
8-16"	\$2.50 1 Gallon pot



Quaking Aspen - *Populus tremuloides*

Aspen is commonly referred to as "quaking" or "trembling" aspen and is native to much of North America. Heights will range from 25 to 60 feet in North Dakota. Aspen grows rapidly and will tolerate a wide range of soil conditions, but has high moisture requirements. The flattened petioles permit the leaves to tremble in the slightest breeze, hence its common name. This year's crop was grown from seed collected just north of the Towner State Nursery. Plant trees 8 to 12 feet apart.

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
12-18"	\$1.00



Sea-buckthorn - *Hippophae rhamnoides*

Seabuckthorn also called Seaberry, is a large, hardy shrub widely planted in Canada. It produces orange berries that are used for jams and jellies. The fruit remains on the tree through the winter and is a very popular food for many birds. Seabuckthorn is suitable to most soils and is fast growing, sometimes reaching a height of 12 feet in 6 years. This year's crop was grown from seed collected at the Towner State Nursery. Plant 4 feet apart for a shrub row.

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree	
4-8"	\$1.00	**Limited Availability**



Caragana - *Caragana arborescens*

Caragana or Siberian Peashrub is a very hardy, drought tolerant shrub. The species produces bright yellow flowers in May that give rise to pea-like pods in the summer. Caragana is native to Siberia and is tolerant of alkaline soils. Caragana grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart in windbreaks.

Bare-root Trees

Class	Top Height	Price per tree
NTR	15-18"	\$.60



Bur Oak - *Quercus macrocarpa*

Bur oak is a large, hardy, long-lived tree that is native to the Great Plains and Canada. It prefers adequate moisture and clean cultivation and will grow to a height of over 50 feet. Bur oak is grown as a "plug" in containers, so it will establish easily and have medium growth rates on a variety of sites. Bur oak can even grow one to two feet a year on favorable sites. This year's crop was grown from seed collected in central North Dakota. Plant trees 8 to 12 feet apart in windbreaks. Five-foot high tree tubes are recommended for protection from wildlife deprivation.

Container Trees

Top Height	Price per tree
8-15"	\$1.00



Additional Species

Limited Availability

Douglas fir: Rocky Mountain Douglas fir is an important timber species native to the Rocky Mountains. Seed for this year's crop was collected in Morton and Cass Counties in ND. In this region expect trees to mature at 50 feet tall and 20 feet wide. Douglas fir is a pyramidal growing conifer with dark blue-green needles. Plant 12 feet apart in windbreaks.

Hackberry: A medium to large sized tree native to North Dakota. Very hardy and adaptive to the ND climate. Mature height is 40 to 60 feet. The dark purple fruit is eaten by many birds and mammals and is an excellent tree for wildlife.

Jack pine: Jack pine is native to eastern United States and Canada. It is a hardy, fast growing tree. Jack pine may prefer sandy soil, but it has performed well on heavy soils in the eastern two-thirds of North Dakota. Mature height is about 35 feet. In windbreaks or wildlife plantings, space 10 to 12 feet apart.

Lodgepole pine: A tall straight-trunked, narrow-crowned pine that is native to the Rocky Mountains. It is similar in appearance to the Scotch pine or Jack pine. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart in windbreaks.

Northern white-cedar: A small to medium tree with a stout trunk. Prefers moist soils. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart in windbreaks.

Silver buffaloberry: A tall, thorny, thicket-forming native shrub. Berries are red in color and are used for jellies. This species does well in heavy clay soils. Plant 6 feet apart in windbreaks.

Wildlife Bundles

The Towner State Nursery will be offering a few different varieties of wildlife bundles. All wildlife bundles are based on three-row plantings of 300 lineal feet. We recommend using five-foot high tree protecting tubes for any pack that includes Bur oak and Ohio buckeye.

Bare-root Western Cover Pack - \$60.00

25 Ponderosa pine, 12-foot spacing
25 Colorado blue spruce, 12-foot spacing
50 Rocky Mountain juniper, 6-foot spacing

Bare-root Eastern Cover Pack - \$60.00

25 Scotch pine, 12-foot spacing
25 Black Hills spruce, 12-foot spacing
50 Eastern red-cedar, 6-foot spacing

Plug Bird Pack - \$120.00

50 Eastern red-cedar, 6-foot spacing
50 Sea-buckthorn or Silver buffaloberry, 6-foot spacing
20 Bur oak, 15-foot spacing

Plug Nut Pack - \$80.00

30 Ponderosa pine, 10-foot spacing
30 Ohio buckeye, 10-foot spacing
20 Bur oak, 15-foot spacing

Plug Deer Pack - \$100.00

30 Black Hills spruce, 10-foot spacing
50 Sea-buckthorn or Silver buffaloberry, 6-foot spacing
20 Bur oak, 15-foot spacing

Ordering and Shipping

Conditions of Sale

- Minimum order is 50 trees.
- All species must be ordered in lots of 50 unless stated otherwise.
- This nursery stock is intended for conservation plantings and shall not be used in ornamental or landscape plantings.
- Full payment for the order must be made in advance of their release from the nursery, except for government or Soil Conservation Districts. *Forms of payment: Check or Cash.*
- Please call the Towner State Nursery to schedule a date to pick up your order as we get into the spring season. You are able to have the trees shipped via UPS per charges below.
- Always transport trees in an enclosed vehicle. Make sure you have adequate room to avoid compaction. If you have a question about the size of vehicle to transport your order, please call the Towner State Nursery.
- Tree stock is typically available from April until the end of May each year.
- Substitutions/Cancellations: We reserve the right to cancel or substitute a portion of the stock, due to weather conditions, animal, insect and disease injury, or any other causes beyond our control.

Shipping of Trees

- Full payment for trees and shipping must be made before your order can be shipped.
- Trees are shipped from the nursery on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday to allow delivery before the weekend.
- **The shipping charge on all 2-3 spruce will be \$25 per 30 trees.**
- See chart for shipping rates.
- Additional charges may apply for out of state and large shipments.



Total Number of Trees	Shipping & Handling Charges
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000-100	\$22
101-200	\$44
201-300	\$66
301-400	\$88
401-500	\$110
501-600	\$132
601-700	\$154
701-800	\$176
801-900	\$198
901-1000	\$220

If ordering more than 1,000 trees, add \$22 per each additional 100 trees.

Print Please:

2016 Order Form

Name: _____ Telephone: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

I will: pick up trees ship trees (additional charges may apply for out of state and larger shipments)

Bare-Root Trees:						
	Class	Top Height	Order in Multiples	Qty. Ordered	Price Per Tree	Cost

Black Hills spruce	TR	8-15"	50		.60	
Caragana	NTR	15-18"	50		.60	
Colorado blue spruce	TR	8-15"	50		.60	
Colorado blue spruce	TR	16-24"	30		\$2.00	
Eastern red-cedar	TR	8-15"	50		.60	
Ponderosa pine	NTR	8-15"	50		.60	
Rocky Mountain juniper	TR	8-15"	50		.60	
Scotch pine	TR	8-15"	50		.60	

Container/Plug Trees:						
	Top Height	Order in Multiples of	Qty. Ordered	Price Per Tree	Cost	

Black Hills spruce	8-16"	50		\$1		
Colorado blue spruce	8-16"	50		\$1		
Douglas fir ~ limited availability	8-16"	10		\$1		
Eastern red-cedar	8-16"	50		\$1		
European larch ~ limited availability	8-16"	10		\$1		
Jack pine ~ limited availability	8-16"	10		\$1		
Lodgepole pine ~ limited availability	6-8"	10		\$1		
Meyer spruce	6-10"	50		\$1		
Northern white-cedar ~ limited availability	6-10"	10		\$1		
Ponderosa pine	6-10"	50		\$1		
Ponderosa pine	3-6"	50		\$.50		
Rocky Mountain juniper	8-16"	50		\$1		
Scotch pine	6-10"	50		\$1		
Siberian larch	8-12"	50		\$1		

Hardwoods

Bur oak	8-15"	50		\$1		
Hackberry ~ limited availability	10-18"	10		\$1		
Juneberry	6-12"	50		\$1		
Ohio buckeye	3-6"	50		\$1		
Ohio buckeye – 1 gallon ~ limited availability	8-16"	10		\$2.50		
Quaking Aspen	12-18"	50		\$1		
Sea-buckthorn ~ limited availability	4-8"	10		\$1		
Silver buffaloberry	4-8"	50		\$1		

Wildlife Bundles:						
	Order in Multiples of	Qty. Ordered	Price Per Bundle	Cost		
Western Cover Pack (bare-root)	25 PP, 25 CBS, 50 RMJ	1	\$60			
Eastern Cover Pack (bare-root)	25 SP, 25 BHS, 50 ERC	1	\$60			
Bird Pack (plug)	50 ERC, 50 SB/BB, 20 BO	1	\$120			
Nut Pack (plug)	30 PP, 30 OB, 20 BO	1	\$80			
Deer Pack (plug)	30 BHS, 50 SB/BB, 20 BO	1	\$100			

Towner State Nursery

878 Nursery Road • Towner, ND 58788

Tel: 701-537-5636 • Fax: 701-537-5680

www.ndsu.edu/ndfs ~ tnursery@srt.com

www.facebook.com/NorthDakotaForestService

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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

NDSU

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