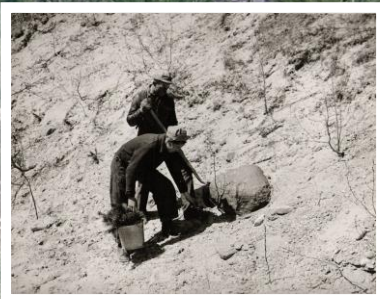


Spring 2024 Tree and Shrub Seedling Program



Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority

Tree Seedling Program

The Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority (GRCA) can assist you in reforestation or planting additional trees on your property through the GRCA Tree Seedling Program. Stock range from seedlings to transplants, are bareroot, and are suited to the local Seed Zone 34 and 36. Seedlings provided through the Tree Seedling Program are not intended for landscaping. Seedlings can be planted by the customer or by the GRCA. **For additional information and to inquire about additional seedling sizes or native species please contact the Conservation Lands Coordinator at 905-885-8173.**

OVER THE COUNTER TREE SEEDLING PROGRAM

- Customer must be willing to pick up and plant the seedlings.
- There is no survival guarantee on any seedlings.
- Order availability is based on nursery availability. Customers will be notified if ordered seedlings are not available.

Minimum Order

- There is a minimum purchase of 25 seedlings of 1 species.
- All orders must be placed in multiples of 25 per species.

Costs

All orders are subject to a \$25.00 administration fee, and HST.

Ordering

- Orders must be received by the GRCA no later than March 1, 2024.
- Payment is due when orders are picked up.
- Payment options: cheque (Payable to the Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority), Visa, MasterCard, Debit or exact cash.

Order Pick-up

Customers will be notified when seedlings are available for pick up (generally late April or early May). The pickup location will be the Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority Administrative Offices at 2216 County Road 28, Port Hope.

Please note that seedlings come in bags. In most cases, a trailer is not necessary for pick-up.

GRCA PLANTING PROGRAM

- Seedlings can be planted by the GRCA at a cost. A down payment is required.
- A minimum of 500 seedlings is required.
- The landowner is responsible for having the planting site accessible.
- There is no survival guarantee on any seedlings.
- A signed "Landowner Tree Planting Agreement" is required before planting, where the landowner agrees to maintain the planted trees for a minimum period of 15 years.
- Substantial funding may be available for large tree planting projects.

CLEAN WATER – HEALTHY LAND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Funding is available on purchases of 500 seedlings or more at a rate of up to 50% of the project cost, prior to taxes, to a cap of \$2,500.00.

Funding process/requirements:

- Submit a completed funding application prior to project initiation or purchasing (payment) of material. Projects already initiated or completed are not eligible.
- Only native species are eligible.
- Seedlings cannot be used for the establishment of Christmas tree farms, orchards, or maple sugar bush.

For more information and additional funding requirements and opportunities please contact the Conservation Lands Coordinator at 905-885-8173.

Native Evergreen Conifers – All seedlings* are \$0.90 or \$22.50 / 25
cedar, tamarack, and Norway spruce transplants are \$1.50 or \$37.50 / 25
white pine, balsam fir, white spruce, and hemlock transplants* are \$1.85 or \$46.25 / 25

Evergreen trees, when planted in a linear fashion to form windbreaks, can help decrease the heating and cooling costs of your home, improve crop yields, improve livestock productivity, and reduce soil erosion. Typical windbreak spacing is 4 to 6 feet apart for cedar and up to 10 feet apart for spruce and pine. Planting evergreens is also a way to create a long term natural forest. Evergreens provide shelter for undergrowth species that will eventually create a natural diverse forest stand. When determining the age of the species a 2+0 year old seedling has spent 2 years in the seedbed. A 2+2 transplant for example has spent 2 years in the seedbed and 2 years as a transplant. Transplants are a larger caliper tree (stem diameter) than seedlings.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

*3+0 year old bareroot seedling, 7-12" tall

2+1 year old bareroot transplant, 6"+ tall



Appearance: Clusters of 5 soft, long needles. Smooth young bark; dark ridged mature bark.

Site and soils: Best on well drained to moist sand and loams. Tolerates shade when young.

Rural uses: Reforestation, timber plantations. Plant at 6 feet spacing. Can grow 2-3 feet/year once established. Plant under canopy of taller trees to help avoid white pine weevil problems. Grows well with red pine, maple, ash, and beech.

Urban uses: Prune for landscaping purposes; sensitive to salt and air pollutants.

Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)

*3+0 year old bareroot seedling, 6-12" tall



Appearance: Clusters of 2 brittle, long, shiny, dark green needles. Scaly, pinkish-gray bark, burrowed with age.

Site and soils: Good on infertile, well-drained, sandy, gravelly soils. Needs full sunlight.

Rural uses: Reforestation, timber plantations. Plant at 8 feet by 8 feet. Can grow 2-3 feet/year once established. Periodically thin to maintain health and growth. Grows well with white pine.

Urban uses: Reddish bark is striking with dark green foliage; doesn't thrive in dense urban areas.

White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

*3+0 year old bareroot seedling, 6-12" tall

2+2 year old bareroot transplant, 10"+ tall



Appearance: Short, whitish or bluish-green needles, typical "Christmas tree" shape.

Site and soils: Best on well-drained, moist silty soils. Tolerates poorly drained and heavy soils. Avoid dry sites. Tolerates shading. Slow initial growth, then 1-2'/year on good sites once established.

Rural uses: Reforestation, timber plantations, Christmas trees. Plant at 8 feet by 8 feet, but thin periodically to maintain health and growth. Grows well with many species.

Urban uses: Windbreaks, landscaping.

Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)

*3+0 year old bareroot seedling, 8-12" tall

2+1 year old bareroot transplant, 8"+ tall



Appearance: Short, dark green needles, Thin reddish-brown young bark; dark purplish-brown, scaly, mature bark.

Site and soils: Best on well-drained, moist sand and loam soils. Avoid wet and dry sites. Tolerates some shading. Quicker early growth compared to white spruce.

Rural uses: Reforestation, timber plantations. Plant at 8 feet by 8 feet, but thin periodically to maintain health and growth. Good for windbreaks. More recently seems to out preform white spruce with repeated droughts and heat.

Urban uses: Windbreaks, landscaping. Distinctive drooping branches.

- Note this tree is native to Europe and Asia but is considered naturalized in Ontario.

Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)

2+1 year old bareroot transplant, 6"+ tall



Appearance: Yellow to green scale-like leaves, turning bronzy-green in winter.

Broad, dense, columnar form; thin red-brown young bark; gray-brown mature bark in strips.

Site and soils: Does well on many sites; dry, wet or shallow soils. Tolerant of shade.

Rural uses: Reforestation, site restoration, wildlife plantings for browse and cover. Slow growing. Grows well with white pine, balsam fir, and sugar maple.

Urban uses: Common as hedges, and windbreaks. Easily pruned.

Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)

2+2 year old bareroot transplant, 8"+ tall



Appearance: Flat, blunt, finely toothed needles with shiny, green top and whitened underside. Slender twigs, angled lead shoot; reddish-purple layers in outer bark.

Site and soils: Various soils but best on a cool, moist, well drained site. Very shade tolerant.

Rural uses: Found in pure stands or mixed with white spruce, white pine, sugar maple and beech. A late successional species - shade tolerance (**sun intolerant**) makes it best suited to under planting or stand conversion. Deer browsing damage is usually very high. *Can tolerate Black Walnut.*

Urban uses: Uncommon - not tolerant of urban situations which often include exposed sites, air pollution, heat extremes and compacted soils.



Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*)

2+1 year old bareroot transplant 7"+ tall

Appearance: Short, dark green needles, arranged along twig for a flat branch effect. Very regular tapering form. Gray, smooth, young bark with resin blisters; brownish, scaly older bark.

Site and soils: Adapted to a variety of soils. Very tolerant of shade.

Rural uses: Reforestation, Christmas trees. Grows well in pure stands or with birch, white spruce or hemlock. Does not like being dried out when becoming established.

Urban uses: Windbreaks, landscaping.



European Larch (*Larix decidua*)

*3 year old plug "seedling", 12"+ tall

Appearance: Tufts of many soft, bright green needles; yellow and fall off in autumn.

Site and soils: Grows best on moist, sandy soils. Needs full sunlight.

Rural uses: Reforestation. Fast initial growth on good sites. Can tolerate drier sites compared to tamarack. Sensitive to chemical weed control.

Urban uses: Has brilliant yellow autumn colour, light green spring colour.

- Note this tree is native to Europe but is considered naturalized in Ontario.



Tamarack (*Larix laricina*)

2+1 year old bareroot transplant, 8"+ tall

Appearance: Tufts of many soft, short, bluish-green needles; yellow and fall off in autumn. Thin, smooth, gray young bark; reddish-brown, scaly, mature bark.

Site and soils: Grows best on moist, sandy soils. Tolerates wet, poorly drained sites. Needs full sunlight.

Rural uses: Reforestation. Fast initial growth on good sites. Grows well in pure stands or with birch or spruce. Sensitive to chemical weed control.

Urban uses: Uncommon, but has brilliant yellow autumn colour, light green spring colour.

Native Deciduous Broadleaf

These hardwood trees can be used to establish new plantations, forests, or shade areas. Generally, hardwoods are planted 8 to 10 feet apart. Hardwood species require extra care and time when planting, and **require extra maintenance**; please gauge your order accordingly. Also, some hardwood species maybe toxic to livestock. Species of note include red maple, walnut, cherry, and oaks.



Indicates beneficial to pollinator species



Indicates tolerant to being planted with black walnut

Seedlings that are \$1.35 each or \$33.75 / 25 seedlings



White (or Paper) Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)

1+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall

Appearance: Simple, dull green, toothed leaves. Thin, smooth, dark red young bark; white, papery mature bark.

Site and soils: Adapted to a wide range of sites. Needs full sunlight.

Rural uses: Reforestation. Grows well with pines, spruce, poplar, balsam fir and sugar maple.

Urban uses: Common urban tree.



Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

2+0 year old bareroot, 18"+ tall

Appearance: Light green (lighter below), deeply cut leaves. Smooth, young bark; gray-brown, shaggy, mature bark.

Site and soils: Best on deep, fertile, moist loams (withstands seasonally wet soils). Needs full sunlight.

Rural uses: Reforestation, plantations for timber. Grows fast.

Urban uses: Aggressive roots and brittle branches make it unsuitable to inner urban areas.

Pale yellow autumn colour.



Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

2+0 year old bareroot, 18"+ tall

Appearance: Light green (lighter below), lobed, toothed leaves. Smooth, young bark; gray-brown, scaly, ridged, mature bark.

Site and soils: Adapted to a variety of soils - wet and dry. Best on moist sites. Tolerates some shade when young.

Rural uses: Reforestation, plantations for pulp and timber.

Urban uses: Brilliant autumn colour - deep red.



Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

1+0 year old bareroot, 14-20" tall

Appearance: Yellow-green compound leaves with 14-22 leaflets. Light brown, scaly young bark; dark, broad ridges on mature bark.

Site and soils: Best on deep, well-drained, fertile sites. Avoid dry sites. Needs full sunlight.

Rural uses: Reforestation, timber plantations, wildlife food source. Grows fast on good sites. Grows well with other broadleaf trees. Produces juglone, which can be toxic to some tree species.

Urban uses: Large, attractive ornamental; for larger green spaces.



Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)






2+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall

Appearance: Alternate leaves, bluish green turning yellow in the fall. Gray to light yellow-brown bark irregular narrow ridges with distinctive wart-like protrusions.

Site and soils: Grows in a variety of soils, moderately shade-tolerant.

Rural uses: Reforestation, wildlife food source. Grows well with cedar, balsam fir, silver and red maple.



Urban uses: Small, elm-like tree. Tolerant of urban conditions.

	<p>Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>) 2+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall Appearance: Dull green bristle-tipped leaves. Smooth, lined young bark; grooved and ridged, dark, mature bark. Site and soils: Best on deep, well-drained sandy loam. Tolerates drier conditions. Avoid heavy, wet soils. Tolerates some shade when young. Responds well to thinning. Rural uses: Reforestation, timber plantations, wildlife food source. Grows well with pines and other broadleaf trees. Urban uses: Large, attractive ornamental. Tolerates urban conditions.</p>
	<p>White Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>) 2+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall Appearance: Bright green, round, lobed leaves. Pale gray, scaly young bark; similar mature bark with a reddish cast. Site and soils: Best on deep, well-drained loams. Avoid dry or poorly drained conditions. Tolerates some shade when young. Rural uses: Reforestation, timber plantations, wildlife food source. Grows well with pines, hemlock and other broadleaf trees. Urban uses: Large, attractive ornamental.</p>
	<p>Bur Oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>) 2+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall Appearance: Shiny, green, round lobed leaves; corky twigs and branches. Rough, furrowed young bark; deeply furrowed mature bark. Site and soils: Adapted to a range of soils - dry to moist, sand or clay. Tolerates some shade. Rural uses: Reforestation, timber plantations, wildlife food source. Grows well with pines, hemlock and other broadleaf trees. Urban uses: Tolerant of urban conditions. Large, attractive ornamental.</p>
Seedlings that are \$2.00 each or \$50.00 / 25 seedlings	
	<p>Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>) 2+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall Appearance: Deep yellow-green lobed leaves. Smooth, young bark; dark, irregularly-ridged mature bark. Site and soils: Best on deep, fertile, well-drained to moist loams. Tolerates shade when young. Responds well to thinning. Rural uses: Reforestation, maple sugar orchards. Grows well with white pine, hemlock and other broadleaf trees. Urban uses: Sensitive to salt and air pollutants.</p>
	<p>Black Cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>) 1+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall Appearance: Simple, bright, shiny green leaves. Smooth, dark young bark with dash-like marks; dark, rough, scaly mature bark. Site and soils: Adapted to a wide range of soils. Needs full sunlight. Rural uses: Reforestation, timber plantations, wildlife food source. Grows well with other broadleaf trees. Urban uses: Attractive; white spring flowers and dark, scaly bark.</p>

Native Small Trees and Shrubs

Wildlife shrubs are an excellent source of food for birds and mammals. They also provide habitat and can be used to increase privacy on properties. Shrubs such as dogwood are also great for streambank stabilization and enhancement.

Seedlings that are \$1.25 each or \$31.25 / 25 seedlings

	<p>Red Osier Dogwood (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>) 1+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall Appearance: Low shrub; simple leaf; bluish-white autumn berries. Smooth, red bark. Site and soils: Damp lowland sites. Needs full sunlight. Rural uses: Restoration, wildlife food source. Urban uses: White spring flowers; small shrub; bright red winter stems.</p>
	<p>Grey Dogwood (<i>Cornus racemosa</i>) 1+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall Appearance: Large shrub; simple, smooth, margined leaf; white August berries. Thin, reddish-brown young bark; shallow-ridged mature bark. Site and soils: Best on moist loam soils. Tolerates shading. Best in full sunlight. Rural uses: Reforestation, wildlife food source. Urban uses: White spring flowers; small tree form with flat layered branching.</p>

Seedlings that are \$2.00 each or \$50.00 / 25 seedlings



Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*)

1+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall

Appearance: A tall shrub up to 9 metres. Trunk slender often crooked and twisted. Fruit in elongated drooping clusters, crimson to black. Ripened fruit in August/September can be used for jellies and juices.
Site and soils: Commonly occurs on open sites with rich soils, can tolerate sandy soils. Relatively intolerant of shade.

Rural uses: Reforestation, wildlife food source.

Urban uses: Drought tolerant. Can develop Black Knot fungus which will disfigure and increase stress on the shrub.



Alternate Leaf Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*)

2+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall

Appearance: Simple, smooth, margined leaf. Thin, reddish-brown young bark; shallow-ridged mature bark.

Site and soils: Best on moist loam soils. Tolerates shading.

Rural uses: Site restoration (roots readily to stabilize soils), wildlife food source.

Urban uses: White spring flowers; small tree form with flat layered branching.



Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

2+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall

Appearance: 2 to 3 metre shrub that blooms in June and July White flowers, red fruits. Bark naturally peels as it ages.

Site and soils: Versatile shrub which can be planted on rocky slopes, moist thickets, sand, along streams and gravel bars. Tolerates partial sun to full sun.

Rural uses: Reforestation, shoreline planting wildlife food source.

Urban uses: Great for rock gardens or hedging. Rabbits use it for cover.



Seedlings that are \$2.25 each or \$56.25 / 25 seedlings



Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)

2+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall

Appearance: Large shrub or small tree; simple yellow-green leaves; blue-black autumn berries. Gray-brown, fine, scaly mature bark.

Site and soils: Adapted to a wide range of soils. Best in moist soils. Best in full sunlight. Tolerates some shade.

Rural uses: Restoration, wildlife food source.

Urban uses: White late spring flowers; shrub or small tree form.



Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*)

1+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall

Appearance: Large shrub; lobed maple-like leaves. Smooth, wiry branches; rougher mature bark.

Site and soils: Adapted to moist sites. Best in full sunlight.

Rural uses: Restoration, wildlife food source.

Urban uses: White spring flowers; red berries; shrub form.



Black (American) Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)

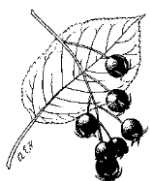
1+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall

Appearance: Large shrub or shrubby tree; compound leaves with 5-11 leaflets. Warty, gray-brown mature bark.

Site and soils: Adapted to moist to wet sites. Tolerates some shade. Best in full sunlight.

Rural uses: Reforestation, wildlife food source.

Urban uses: Fragrant; white early summer flowers.



Alleghany Serviceberry (*Amelanchier laevis*)

2+0 year old bareroot, 12-18" tall

Appearance: Small tree; simple green leaves. Smooth, gray young bark marked by vertical lines; rough, scaly mature bark.

Site and soils: Adapted to a wide variety of sites. Best in moist to dry sites. Tolerates some shade. Best in full sunlight.

Rural uses: Reforestation, wildlife food source.

Urban uses: Showy, white flowers; small, shrubby or tree form.



Red (Scarlet) Elderberry (*Sambucus pubens*)

2+0 year old bareroot, 6-12" tall

Appearance: Large shrub or shrubby tree; compound leaves with 5-7 leaflets; plump, red buds. Warty, gray-brown mature bark.

Site and soils: Adapted to a wide range of soils. Best in moist soils. Best in full sunlight.

Rural uses: Reforestation, wildlife food source.

Urban uses: White late spring flowers. Tolerant of air pollution.

Images from and <http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants>. Descriptions from "A Landowner's Guide to Putting Down Roots - Choosing the Right Tree" available from http://www.treecanada.ca/programs/urbanforestry/cufn/Resources_Canadian/ChoosingRightTree.pdf.

Tree Planting Supplies

Tree Protectors

You can easily protect your hardwood trees with plastic tree guards, a spiral tree protector.



- Does not restrict growth, but do check them periodically to avoid possible girdling.
- Protection against damage caused by rabbit, hare or rodents which can kill or seriously damage trees.
- Protects stem and plant against mechanical and hand damage.
- Protection against damage caused by frost as well as wind and sand blasts.
- Reduces shoot growth.
- Can be secured them against a wooden stake using zip ties.
- They can be cut in half for use on seedlings.

24" length guards are \$1.50 each.

Tree Squares

Prevent weeds with Terrafibre™ tree squares.



- Improve the growth and survival of a tree seedling by preventing weeds from germinating or growing.
- Placed on the soil around the base of a tree seedling, Terrafibre™ protects seedlings from competitive weeds stealing light, nutrients, and moisture.
- The insulation properties of hemp ensure protection from temperature extremes, providing an ideal growing environment for a tree seedling
- Made in Canada
- Consists of 100% Canadian hemp fibres that are needle punched into a biodegradable pulp backing.
- 40% of the backing consists of post consumer recycled material. String reinforcement is made up of rayon with three openings per lineal inch. This backing increases the strength of the squares and also increases the suppressing properties.
- Hemp is a natural, renewable and fully biodegradable resource that will break down in 3-4 years.

11" squares are \$1.10 each.



Tree guard installed using wooden stake and zip tie.



Tree square installed around a seedling

Tree Planting Tips

Careful planning, along with appropriate stock handling and follow up care of your newly planted tree seedlings, will help ensure that they survive and grow. Keep in mind where the tree seedlings are going to be planted and their proximity from structures, roads and utility lines. Below are a few planting tips courtesy of Trees Ontario on how to properly care for your trees.

Seedling density can be calculated as follows: Number of trees per acre = $43,560 \text{ (ft}^2\text{)} / \# \text{ of ft between rows} \times \# \text{ ft between trees in the row}$).

Handling and Storing Seedlings

- Transport seedlings carefully. Rough handling can damage root systems and predispose the seedlings to stress. Shelter the seedlings from winds, especially during transport.
- Do not allow the seedlings to dry out. Ample moisture is the key factor in seedling survival. Remember, "if they dry, they die."
- Avoid temperature extremes. Fluctuations in temperature, especially excessive heat, during storage and transport can result in seedling trauma.
- Plant promptly. Once the seedlings are delivered, minimize storage time (especially early in the season).
- Do not open the bags until you are ready to plant, and reseal any partially used bags as quickly as possible.

Preparing the Site

- Tree seedlings require four basic elements to thrive: water, nutrients, sunlight, and room to grow. Grasses, weeds, and brush growing on the planting site threaten your new seedlings by competing for these basic requirements. Heavy vegetation also provides habitat for mice and other rodents that eat the bark of young seedlings.
- Good site preparation helps to reduce competition from unwanted vegetation, and also ensures suitable planting spots for your seedlings. Site preparation can also make tree planting easier.
- If possible, remove or reduce existing grasses and competition through mowing, spraying or digging. Continual removal of vegetation will benefit the planted seedlings.

Proper Planting Technique

Planting can be done with a machine or by hand. No matter what seedling type, planting methods, or tools that are used, there are a few things that planters must do to plant a tree properly:

- For bareroot stock, spread the roots out well and never roll them up in the soil.
- Place the seedling as upright as possible. Even on slopes, the tree should be no more than 10 degrees from vertical.
- Do not plant seedlings near/in water holes, stumps, or rocks.
- Plant the seedlings at the proper depth. For bareroot seedlings, the root collars should be at ground level.
- Never leave roots exposed to the air, and never bury the branches.
- Do not trim or prune seedling roots. Seedlings need every single tiny root to absorb moisture and nutrients from the ground. The more root surface, the better the growth.
- Pack the soil well, but do not over pack it. Press gently but firmly to prevent shocking the roots. Air pockets can kill roots.
- Space the seedlings properly, considering existing trees and natural regeneration.
- Seedlings can be planted in a temporary nursery such as a vegetable garden so they can grow in size prior to being planed in their permanent location.

Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority - Tree Seedling Program Order Form

A completed tree seedling order form can be delivered to the Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority:

1. Deliver the form Monday to Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. to 2216 County Road 28, Port Hope
2. Mail the form to 2216 County Road 28, Port Hope, ON L1A 3V8
3. Fax the form to 905-885-9824
4. Email the form to stewardship@grca.on.ca

Orders must be received by Friday, March 01, 2024. If you do not receive confirmation of your order, please contact the GRCA.

Name:	_____	Daytime/Weekend Phone Number:	_____
Mailing Address:	_____	Email Address:	_____
Town and Postal Code:	_____	Property Size:	_____
Municipality:	_____	Watershed:	_____

Species	Age (years)	Size	Quantity Ordered	Cost per Seedling	Total Cost	Species	Age (years)	Size	Quantity Ordered	Cost per Seedling	Total Cost
Balsam Fir		7"+		\$1.85		Black Walnut	1+0	14-20"		\$1.35	
Eastern White Cedar		6"+		\$1.50		White Birch	1+0	12-18"		\$1.35	
White Pine		7-12"		\$0.90		Black Cherry	1+0	12-18"		\$2.00	
White Pine		8"+		\$1.85		Hackberry	2+0	12-18"		\$1.35	
Red Pine		6-12"		\$0.90		Black Elderberry	1+0	12-18"		\$2.25	
White Spruce		6-12"		\$0.90		Nannyberry	2+0	12-18"		\$2.25	
White Spruce		10"+		\$1.85		Highbush Cranberry	1+0	12-18"		\$2.25	
Norway Spruce		8-16"		\$0.90		Alternate Leaf Dogwood	2+0	12-18"		\$2.00	
Norway Spruce		8"+		\$1.50		Grey Dogwood	1+0	12-18"		\$1.25	
European Larch		Plug		\$0.90		Red Osier Dogwood	1+0	12-18"		\$1.25	
Tamarack		8"+		\$1.50		Alleghany Serviceberry	1+0	12-18"		\$2.25	
Hemlock		8"+		\$1.85		Red Elderberry	2+0	6-12"		\$2.25	
Red Maple		18"+		\$1.35		Choke Cherry	1+0	12-18"		\$2.00	
Silver Maple		18"+		\$1.35		Ninebark	2+0	12-18"		\$2.00	
Sugar Maple		12-18"		\$2.00							
Red Oak		12-18"		\$1.35		Tree protectors		24"		\$1.50	
White Oak		12-18"		\$1.35		Tree Squares		11.5"		\$1.10	
Bur Oak		12-18"		\$1.35							

☐ Please check if you wish to receive a Clean Water – Healthy Land Financial Assistance application form (for orders over 500 seedlings). Eligible to residents in the Town of Cobourg Municipality of Port Hope, Township of Hamilton and Ward 4 in the Municipality of Clarington.

☐ I consent to receiving emails from the GRCA.

Total number of stock ordered	
Total number of supplies ordered	
Total stock cost + total supply cost	
Admin Fee	\$25.00
HST on all Costs	
Total Cost	