



2025 Tree Seedling Sale Species Information List

Contact: Will Chapple, Forestry and Landowner Services | wchapple@kawarthaconservation.com | 705-328-2271 ext. 249


Selecting trees and shrubs to plant on your property



The 2025 Tree Seedling Sale offers a variety of native deciduous, evergreen, and shrub species, as well as specialty species for each seedling type. We are also offering advancing species that do not currently grow naturally in the Kawartha watershed but are migrating north as the climate continues to warm. These advancing species are becoming more suitable to grow in the Kawartha watershed and are a positive contribution to biodiversity in the region. Planting advancing species contributes to “assisted migration”, which is a strategy that industry professionals use to contribute to climate adaptation efforts. **Assisted migration species are identified in the table with an asterisk (*).**



Species selection should be based on the conditions of the planting site(s) in addition to personal preference. Species information is provided below to help you determine what is best suited for the conditions of your property and project. It is recommended that landowners plant a variety of species that are suitable for their property.



See species information below.



Table 1. Coniferous tree species




Coniferous				
Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
White Pine <i>(Pinus strobus)</i> \$43.50	Clusters of 5 soft, long needles. Smooth young bark; dark, ridged mature bark.	Best on well drained, moist sandy and silty soils. Tolerates poorly drained and heavy soils. Tolerates shading. Water young seedlings on dry sites. Can grow 1 – 2ft per year once established on appropriate sites.	Rural: Reforestation, timber plantations, Christmas trees. Plant at 8ft apart and thin periodically to maintain good health and growth. Grows well with many species. Urban: Windbreaks, landscaping.	



Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
White Spruce <i>(Picea glauca)</i> \$43.50	Short, whitish, or bluish green needles, typical “Christmas tree” shape. Small-medium sized (5-7cm) cones.	Best on well drained, moist silty soils. Tolerates poorly drained and heavy soils. Tolerates shading. Avoid dry sites. Can grow 1 – 2ft per year once established on appropriate sites.	Rural: Reforestation, timber plantations, Christmas trees. Plant at 8ft apart and thin periodically to maintain good health and growth. Grows well with many species. Urban: Windbreaks, landscaping.	
Norway Spruce <i>(Picea abies)</i> \$43.50 Note: These trees are native to Europe and Asia but are considered naturalized in Ontario.	Short, dark green needles. Thin reddish-brown young bark; dark purplish-brown, scaly mature bark. Distinctive droopy branches and large (10-12cm) cones.	Best on well drained, moist sand and loam soils, but performs well in most soil types. Hardy and tolerates some shading and moisture. Quicker early growth compared to white spruce.	Rural: Reforestation, timer plantations. Plant 8 ft apart thin periodically to maintain good health and growth. Good for windbreaks. Urban: Windbreaks, landscaping. Popular in urban settings.	

Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
White Cedar <i>(Thuja occidentalis)</i> \$43.50	Yellow to green scale-like leaves, turning bronzy-green in winter. Broad, dense, columnar form; thin, reddish-brown young bark; gray-brown strips as mature bark.	Does well on many sites; dry, wet, or shallow soils. Tolerant of shade. Slow growing.	Rural: Reforestation, site restoration, wildlife plantings for browse and cover. Grows well with white pine, balsam fir, and sugar maple. Urban: Common as hedges and windbreaks. Easily pruned and slow growing.	
Tamarack <i>(Larix laricina)</i> \$43.50	Tufts of many soft, short, bluish-green needles that yellow and fall off in autumn. Thin, smooth, gray young bark; reddish-brown, scaly, mature bark.	Grows best on moist, sandy soils. Tolerates wet, poorly drained sites. Needs full sunlight.	Rural: Reforestation. Fast initial growth on good sites. Grows well in pure stands or with birch or spruce. Sensitive to chemical weed control. Urban: Uncommon, but has brilliant yellow autumn colour, light green spring colour.	




Deciduous				
Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
<p>Sycamore* (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)</p> <p>\$59.00</p>	<p>Smooth, greenish young bark turns reddish-brown to gray; bark sheds in plates to reveal white bark and whiteish branches. Large broad maple-like leaves with pointed tip at the end of each lobe.</p> <p>Flowers in April-June, and fruits in September-October</p>	<p>Grow best in deep, moist, rich soils. Can tolerate flooding season. They have a fast growth rate and good tolerance for pollution, wind, wet soil, and drought.</p> <p>Moderately fast growing.</p>	<p>Rural: Reforestation, timber.</p> <p>Urban: A very good shade tree often seen in parks.</p>	
<p>Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)</p> <p>\$59.00</p> <p>Note: Beneficial for pollinators and can tolerate Black Walnut juglone.</p>	<p>Light green, lobed, toothed leaves. Smooth, young bark; gray-brown, scaly, ridged, mature bark.</p>	<p>Adapted to a variety of soils - wet and dry. Best on moist sites. Performs well in partial shade.</p>	<p>Rural: Reforestation, maple sugar products, plantations for pulp and timber.</p> <p>Urban: Often planted in public-facing areas (i.e., front yards, parks). Brilliant deep red autumn colour.</p>	




Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
<p>Silver Maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)</p> <p>\$59.00</p> <p>Note: Beneficial for pollinators.</p>	<p>Light green (lighter below), deeply cut leaves. Smooth, young bark; gray-brown, shaggy, mature bark.</p>	<p>Best on deep, fertile, moist loams (withstands seasonally wet soils). Needs full sunlight.</p> <p>Popular due to rapid growth.</p>	<p>Rural: Reforestation, plantations for timber. Pale yellow and bright red autumn colour.</p> <p>Urban: Deeper roots and brittle branches make it unsuitable to inner urban areas.</p>	
<p>Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)</p> <p>\$59.00</p> <p>Note: Beneficial for pollinators and can tolerate Black Walnut juglone.</p>	<p>Deep yellow-green lobed leaves. Smooth, young bark; dark, irregularly-ridged mature bark.</p>	<p>Best on deep, fertile, well-drained to moist loams. Tolerates shade when young. Responds well to thinning.</p>	<p>Rural: Reforestation, maple sugar products. Grows well with white pine, hemlock, and other broadleaf trees.</p> <p>Urban: Sensitive to salt and air pollutants.</p>	




Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
<p>Red Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)</p> <p>\$59.00</p> <p>Note: Can tolerate Black Walnut juglone. Only prune Oaks in the winter due to threat of Oak Wilt.</p>	<p>Dull green bristle-tipped leaves. Smooth, lined young bark; grooved and ridged, dark, mature bark.</p>	<p>Best on deep, well-drained sandy loam. Tolerates drier conditions. Tolerates some shade when young. Avoid heavy, wet soils. Responds well to thinning.</p>	<p>Rural: Reforestation, timber plantations, wildlife food source. Grows well with pines and other broadleaf trees.</p> <p>Urban: Large, attractive ornamental. Tolerates urban conditions.</p>	
<p>Burr Oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>)</p> <p>\$59.00</p> <p>Note: Only prune Oaks in the winter due to threat of Oak Wilt.</p>	<p>Medium size tree, leaves are shiny on top and pale underneath, thick dark grey bark with deep furrows. In the spring long green catkins appear in the leaves. Grows unique looking acorns about 1.5-3cm long.</p>	<p>Tolerates a wide variety of soil moisture and can grow in a variety of soils. Avoid planting near underground pipes and septic tanks.</p>	<p>Rural: Benefit wildlife by providing food and habitat for birds.</p> <p>Urban: Grow well in cities, they are tolerant of pollutants.</p>	
<p>Paper (White) Birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)</p> <p>\$59.00</p>	<p>Simple, dull green, toothed leaves. Thin, smooth, dark red young bark; white, papery mature bark.</p>	<p>Adapted to a wide range of sites. Needs full sunlight.</p>	<p>Rural: Reforestation. Grows well with pines, spruce, poplar, balsam fir, and sugar maple.</p> <p>Urban: Common in urban areas.</p>	

Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
Northern Hackberry <i>(Celtis occidentalis)</i> \$59.00	Reach up to 15m tall. Leaves are bluey greenish. Grey to light brown bark with distinct irregular ridges. Produce a small greenish flower and produce a red – purple berry that stay throughout the winter.	Grows best in moist well-drained soils. They have some tolerance to drought and flooding. Adapts to many soil types and grows best in full sun.	Rural: Are very tolerant of urban pollutants. Provide habitat and food for wildlife. Urban: Are very tolerant of urban pollutants and provide good shade.	
Black Walnut <i>(Juglans nigra)</i> \$59.00 Note: Produces juglone, which can be toxic to some tree species.	Yellow-green compound leaves with 14 – 22 leaflets. Light brown, scaly young bark; dark, broad ridges on mature bark.	Best in deep, well-drained, fertile sites. Avoid dry sites. Needs full sunlight. Grows fast in good sites and grows well with other broadleaf species trees.	Rural: Reforestation, timber plantations, wildlife food source. Urban: Large, attractive ornamental; ideal for larger green spaces.	

Shrubs

Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
<p>Pussy Willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>)</p> <p>\$73.00</p> <p>Note: Can tolerate Black Walnut juglone.</p>	<p>Fuzzy grey catkins appear before spring leaf-out. Supports over 400 species of caterpillars.</p>	<p>Lowlands with moist to wet soils, does well in most soil types. Can tolerate drought, compacted soils, salt.</p>	<p>Rural: Restorations of stream banks.</p> <p>Urban: Ornamental because of the fuzzy spring catkins.</p>	
<p>Fragrant Sumac (<i>Rhus aromatic</i>)</p> <p>\$73.00</p>	<p>Low ground bush with lobed leaves that turn a brilliant red in the fall. They produce yellow blooms in the spring and small clusters of red berries in the fall. They have a sweet lemon scent.</p>	<p>Like to grow in full sun to partial shade.</p> <p>They like dry to medium moisture soils that are loamy.</p>	<p>Rural: Fantastic for windbreaks, deer prefer not to eat this plant. They survive in a variety of conditions.</p> <p>Urban: Fantastic for bordering walkways, provide a nice scent year-round and are a brilliant red colour in the fall.</p>	
<p>Silky Dogwood (<i>Comus amomum</i>)</p> <p>\$57.50</p>	<p>Low shrub, simple leaf with bluish-white berry. Trunk bark is usually tight, red, with small, tan, slightly raised dots; some stems have shallow longitudinal splits in the outer bark.</p>	<p>Damp lowland sites. Needs full sunlight.</p>	<p>Rural: Restoration, wildlife food source.</p> <p>Urban: White spring flowers; small shrub.</p>	

Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
Saskatoon Serviceberry <i>(Amelanchier laevis)</i> \$57.50	Small tree; simple green leaves. Smooth, gray young bark marked by vertical lines; rough, scaly mature bark.	Adapted to a wide variety of sites. Can grow in sites that are moist or dry. Tolerates some shade, but performs best in full sunlight.	Rural: Reforestation, wildlife food source. Urban: Showy, white flowers; small, shrubby or tree form.	
American Elderberry <i>(Sambucus canadensis)</i> \$57.50 Note: Beneficial for pollinators.	Large shrub or shrubby tree; compound leaves with 5 – 11 leaflets. Warty, gray-brown mature bark.	Adapted to moist to wet sites. Tolerates some shade. Best in full sunlight.	Rural: Reforestation, wildlife food source. Urban: Fragrant; white early summer flowers.	
Highbush Cranberry <i>(Viburnum trilobum)</i> \$73.00	Large shrub; lobed maple-like leaves. Smooth, wiry branches; rougher mature bark.	Adapted to moist sites. Best in full sunlight.	Rural: Restoration, wildlife food source. Urban: White spring flowers; red berries; shrub form.	

Specialty				
Species	Appearance	Conditions	Uses	Photo
Bitternut Hickory <i>(Carya cordiformis)</i> \$113.00	<p>Bark is smooth and light gray when young, shallowly grooved with thin, flat, interconnecting ridges that develop with age. Compound leaves with dark yellow-green leaflets.</p> <p>Unique, sulfur yellow buds. Flowers in April–May.</p>	<p>Occurs in lowland woods along streams and rivers, and at the base of moist slopes. Avoid planting very dry sites and/or water during warm, dry periods.</p> <p>Young trees will grow in shaded areas in the understory but grows best in full sun.</p>	<p>Rural: Reforestation, timber. Food for wildlife.</p> <p>Urban: Good shade trees, vibrant fall colours. Used for tool handles and sports equipment.</p>	
Balsam Fir <i>(Abies balsamea)</i> \$68.50	<p>Short, dark green needles, arranged along the twig for a “flat branch” effect. Very regular tapering form. Grey, smooth young bark with resin blisters; brownish, scaly older bark.</p>	<p>Adapted to a variety of soils. Very tolerant of shade and moisture.</p> <p>Does not like to be dried out completely when becoming established (1 -2 growing seasons)</p>	<p>Rural: Reforestation, Christmas trees. Grows well in pure stands or with birch, white spruce, or hemlock.</p> <p>Urban: Windbreaks, landscaping.</p>	
American Hazelnut <i>(Corylus americana)</i> \$114.50	<p>Woody shrub with many stems from the base. Large oval toothed leaves that are a beautiful yellow in the fall. A flower blooms in early March, with small hard-shelled nuts that mature in September and October.</p>	<p>Like to grow in full sun to partial shade.</p> <p>They like dry to medium moisture soils that are loamy.</p>	<p>Rural: Benefit wildlife by providing food and provide habitat for birds.</p> <p>Urban: Provide a beautiful native shrub that flowers and provides some colour in the fall.</p>	

--	--	--	--	--