

TREE SEEDLING DESCRIPTION

2022



Silver Buffaloberry

is commonly found around sloughs, in coulees, and on light soils across the prairies, and grows best in full sun. Branches and branch ends are armed with sharp, spike-like thorns. Separate male and female plants bear inconspicuous flowers, followed by red, sour fruit (female plants only) ripening in August and persisting until winter. It is also commonly planted for its ornamental and winter interest. In farmyard shelterbelts, plant it as the outside row. Mixed with other species, silver buffaloberry supplies food and shelter for a variety of birds and other wildlife. The persistent fruit is particularly valuable as a winter food source. In addition, the flowers are an early source of nectar and pollen for bees and other insects. This species is also known as one of the more salt-tolerant species for those with saline soils, but not wet soils.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 30-50 years **Growing Time:** Moderate **Light:** Full sun **Moisture:** L **Preferred soil:** Clay, Loam, Sand **Suckering:** High
Fruit: Red berries fall/summer **Flowers:** White, May/June **Height/Width:** H- 3-5m/16ft W-2-4m/10ft



Common Caragana

is a fast-growing shrub that's known for its exceptional hardiness and drought tolerance. Most commonly planted in shelterbelts, also an excellent hedge or feature shrub. Caragana is a legume which fixes atmospheric nitrogen, grows well on nutrient-poor soils, and has a high competitive ability. Yellow pea-like flowers appear in early spring followed by pods forming in late June or July. As they ripen, the pods crack and burst, spreading the seed which germinate quickly. The root system is non-suckering. However, on most sites, if caragana is not maintained it will spread by seed. Recommended to be planted as an outside row in farmyard and livestock shelterbelts, single row field shelterbelts, mixed with other species in single or multiple row shelterbelts or roadside plantings. Caragana is a very dense shrub that controls ground-level winds and traps snow very effectively. In addition, it is a source of nectar and pollen for bees and other insects.

Zone: 1b **Life Span:** 50+ years **Growing Time:** Medium **Light:** Partial shade/Full sun **Moisture:** L **Preferred soil:** Sandy & Loamy soils
Suckering: None, spread by seed **Flowers:** Yellow in spring **Height/Width:** H- 4m/13ft W-1.5m/5ft



Common Lilac

is a large shrub which provides excellent privacy or wind protection in an attractive package. Lilac flowers are pleasantly fragrant and add a beautiful lavender colour to your property. Common Purple Lilac is cold hardy, easy to grow, and can tolerate most soil types. Try alternating villosa and common lilacs to create the impression that the hedge is in flower for almost a full month with the common purple flowering about 2 weeks sooner than the Villosa Lilac.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 50 years **Growing Time:** Medium **Light:** Full sun **Moisture:** M
Preferred soil: Neutral/slightly alkaline **Suckering:** Medium **Flowers:** Dark purple, extremely fragrant
Height/Width: H- 5m/16ft W-2.7m/9ft

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Villosa Lilac

Is a relatively large and cold hardy shrub. It provides excellent privacy and wind protection. Its fragrant, pink flowers grow in clusters at the end of its branches during mid to late summer and fade to a light pink over time. Villosa lilac grows quickly and is drought resistant, making it suitable for the outer row of a shelterbelt. Its roots are non-suckering and it does not compete with nearby crops.

Zone: 2a **Life Span:** 30-50 years **Growing Time:** Medium **Light:** Full sun

Moisture: M **Preferred soil:** Neutral, less drought tolerant than common lilac

Suckering: Low **Flowers:** White, Fragrant purple/pink flowers late summer **Height/Width:** H- 5m/16ft W-3m/10ft



Red Osier Dogwood

is a small, deciduous native shrub that features deep red stems and twigs year-round, with creamy white flowers in the spring. This shrub will add a nice pop of color to your yard. Red-Osier Dogwood is an excellent soil stabilizer and a nitrogen fixer. It is fast growing and becomes drought tolerant once well established. Also known as red willow. Performs well on moist soils and tolerates flooding. Dogwood is also recommended for wildlife habitat plantings; provides dense cover for small mammals and birds; is a preferred browse species of deer and rabbits, and provides summer food for robins, cedar waxwings and game birds. In riparian buffers, its shallow and extensive root system helps stabilize streambanks. The flowers are a spring pollen and nectar source for bees and other insects.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 30 years **Growing Time:** Fast **Light:** Partial shade/Full sun **Moisture:** M/H **Suckering:** Medium

Preferred soil: Performs well on moist soils **Flowers:** White flowers, white berries. Red bark **Height/Width:** H- 3m/10ft W-2m/6ft



Hedge Peking CotonEaster

is a versatile, low maintenance, deciduous shrub, oftentimes used for hedging, privacy screens or shelterbelts. Responds well to shearing. Will grow well in any loose, well-draining soil but prefers a slightly alkaline soil pH level. The plants are wind and salt tolerant.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 30 years **Growing Time:** Fast **Light:** Partial shade/Full sun

Moisture: M **Suckering:** None **Preferred soil:** Well drained/slightly alkaline

Flowers: Red/Orange leaves in fall, white flowers in spring. **Fruit:** Black fruit that stay all winter

Height/Width: H- 2.1m/7ft W-1.5m/5ft



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Chokecherry

is a shrub or small tree commonly used for farmstead and field windbreaks and grows in thickets. It produces white flowers in the spring and edible dark purple fruit that matures between september and October. Its cherries are great for making jams and jellies (or wine). Chokecherry is widely regarded as an important wildlife food plant and provides habitat, watershed protection, and species diversity. Fruits, leaves, and twigs are utilized.

Zone: 2a **Life Span:** 20-40 years **Growing Time:** Fast **Light:** Full sun
Moisture: M **Suckering:** Low **Preferred soil:** Well-drained
Height/Width: H- 7m/23ft W-5m/16ft

Flowers: Leaves turn reddish/purple

Fruit: Small edible berries



Pin Cherry

Is a small tree with a straight trunk, and narrow rounded crown that produces clusters of white blossoms in spring followed by bright red berries that ripen through summer. The attractive red color of the leaves in the fall is a added bonus. The fruit is quite sour when eaten fresh but is excellent cooked into jam or jellies. Birds love the berries and will be attracted to your property.

Zone: 2a **Life Span:** 30-40 years **Growing Time:** Fast **Light:** Full sun

Moisture: M **Suckering:** Low **Preferred soil:** Well-drained, deep loam soils

Flowers: White blossoms in spring, red leaves in fall

Fruit: Clusters of edible, red cherries

Height/Width: H- 9m/30ft W-5m/16ft



High Bush Cranberry

Produces clusters of small yellowish flowers in the centre and showy white flowers around the edge in late June and bears edible fruit that matures to a bright colour in the late summer. The fruit can be eaten raw or cooked into a sauce, and attracts a variety of birds and wildlife. The large serrated lobed leaves turn an outstanding red in the fall, the smooth gray bark and gold branches add an interesting dimension to the landscape.

Zone: 2a **Life Span:** Medium **Growing Time:** Medium **Light:** Partial shade/Full sun

Moisture: M **Suckering:** None **Preferred soil:** Well drained loam or silt

Flowers: White clusters late June

Fruit: Edible red berries

Height/Width: H- 4m/13ft W-2.7m/9ft

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Golden Willow

is an attractive accent tree that's perfectly suited for those moist or wet areas on your property. This fast growing tree has glossy narrow leaves that turn gold in fall, furrowed brown bark and showy gold branches that especially stand out in the winter. Golden Willow is commonly used for windbreaks, shelterbelts, and ornamental planting. In addition to looking great, Golden Willow attracts a variety of birds and mammals with its twigs and buds. All willow are important to native pollinators each spring as they have higher amounts of pollen and nectar early each growing season when other food sources are scarce. Note: do not plant near buildings or buried services.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 20-60 years **Growing Time:** Fast **Light:** Full sun
Moisture: H **Suckering:** Medium **Preferred soil:** Variety of soil types
Flowers: Has catkins **Height/Width:** H- 16m/52ft W-9m/30ft



Pussy Willow

Pussy willow is a large shrub or small tree that produces catkins that are soft, silky, and silvery before leaves appear in the spring. This native willow prefers moist to wet soil. Pussy Willow makes a beautiful accent tree, and its bright branches can be used for floral arrangements. All willow are important to native pollinators each spring as they have higher amounts of pollen and nectar early each growing season when other food sources are scarce.

Zone: 2a **Life Span:** 20-50 years **Growing Time:** Fast
Light: Partial shade/Full sun **Moisture:** H **Suckering:** High
Flowers: Has catkins/fuzz **Height/Width:** H- 7m/23ft W-3m/10ft



Northline Saskatoon

has been selected from native saskatoons for its excellent flavour and outstanding productivity. The tree is hardy and can tolerate partial shade and a variety of growing conditions. Northline Saskatoon is popular because it seldom gets over 8 feet in height, which makes it ideal for U-Pick orchards. The uniform ripening of the berries in full clusters and the desirable sweet taste also make this variety a favorite.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 25 years **Growing Time:** Fast **Light:** Partial shade/Full sun
Moisture: M **Suckering:** Medium **Preferred soil:** Sandy loam **Fruit:** Large, edible berries
Height/Width: H- 3m/10ft W-4m/8ft

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Manitoba Maple

Is a fast growing tree with great fall color. These trees are typically grown as feature or shade trees on larger properties and acerages. Manitoba maples are cold hard and tolerant of a wide range of soil moisture conditions. Manitoba maple does not sucker but it can nevertheless spread quickly by seed into large, thick groves that persist for decades as the species is long lived and fast growing. Manitoba Maple is wind pollinated, so it does not provide food for pollinators. However, many birds and small animals feast on its characteristic and abundant "Helicopter" seeds. Manitoba maples can be tapped for their sap in early spring when temperatures are above freezing during the day and below freezing at night. Manitoba maple is highly recommended for shelterbelts.

Moisture: M

Suckering: Medium

Zone: 2a

Life Span: 150 years

Growing Time: Medium

Light: Full sun/Partial shade

Preferred soil: Clay, loam, sand

Fruit: Samaras

Flowers: White flowers

Height/Width: H- 15m/49ft W-12m/39ft



Ohio Buckeye

is a medium sized deciduous tree. If you are looking for a shade tree, Ohio Buckeye's dense canopy of unique leaves can provide it. Named after its fruit, an inedible nut enclosed in a prickly husk, Ohio Buckeye also features green-yellow flowers and long, broad leaves that turn brilliant red in the fall. Slow growing, but an extremely attractive tree.

Zone: 2

Life Span: 50+years

Growing Time: Medium

Light: Partial shade/Full sun

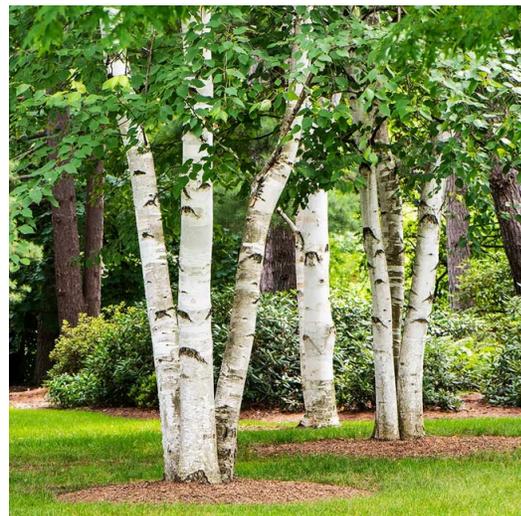
Moisture: M

Suckering: Low

Preferred soil: Variety of soils

Fruit: Spiny nut shells

Height/Width: H- 12m/49ft W-7m/22ft



White Birch

is a large, attractive deciduous tree. This fast growing, cold hardy species has distinctive white papery bark that peels in layers, making it a beautiful ornamental or accent tree. They are coloured a dull dark green above and a pale yellow-green below, turning light yellow in the fall. Bark from the white birch is very strong and pliable. Buds, leaves and seeds from the white birch are a great source of food for birds and wildlife.

Zone: 2a

Life Span: 40-50 years

Growing Time: Fast

Light: Full sun

Moisture: M/H

Suckering: None

Preferred soil: Slightly alkaline

Fruit: Catkins, no fuzz

Height/Width: H- 18m/60ft W-11m/35ft

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Delta Hackberry

A very hardy strain of this tough and rugged shade tree sourced from the southern tip of Lake Manitoba in the Delta Beach area; interesting warty bark, looks quite beautiful with age; an incredibly adaptable tree for the most difficult of sites. Delta Hackberry has green foliage throughout the season. The pointy leaves turn yellow in fall. It is a deciduous tree with a more or less rounded form. It has a high canopy with a typical clearance of 7 ft from the ground, and acts great as a shade tree. The Reddish-purple fruit resembles a cherry on a long stalk and is well liked by wildlife.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 80 years **Growing Time:** Slow **Light:** Full sun **Moisture:** M
Suckering: Medium **Preferred soil:** Variety of soils **Flowers:** White, Fragrant purple/pink flowers late summer

Height/Width: H- 13m/45ft W-12m/40ft



Okanese Hybrid Poplar

is an excellent shelterbelt tree. It is one of the hardiest and fastest growing trees you can plant on the prairies. This hybrid poplar is disease resistant, drought and cold tolerant, produces no seed or fuzz, and requires little maintenance. Okanese poplar also makes for a good privacy screen on larger properties. has an aggressive root system, so don't plant near houses. Okanese Poplar has green foliage throughout the season, and large serrated heart-shaped leaves turn yellow in fall.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 30-50 years **Growing Time:** Very Fast **Light:** Full sun
Moisture: H **Suckering:** High **Preferred soil:** Variety of soils

Height/Width: H- 18m/60ft W-8m/26ft

Flowers: None, no fluff



Colorado Spruce

is also known as Blue Spruce. Distinctive blue-green color. Tough, long lived and adapted to a wide range of growing conditions. Colorado spruce grows best on well-drained clay or clay-loam soils, but will tolerate sandy soils if adequate moisture is available. It is more drought tolerant than white spruce and does not tolerate flooding. Best growth occurs in full sun, but Colorado spruce will survive in part shade, albeit with slower growth. Ideally suited for use in shelterbelts, privacy screens, or as accent trees. Recommended as the inside row of a farmstead shelterbelt. Needles vary in color from green to blue.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 200 years **Growing Time:** Slow **Light:** Full sun
Moisture: M **Suckering:** None **Preferred soil:** Well drained/slightly alkaline

Height/Width: H- 18m/60ft W-6m/20ft

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Jack Pine

Is a cold tolerant native species that can survive on dry, sandy, or gravelly sites. Similar to scots pine, though somewhat larger, Jack Pine is known for its yellow-green needles, spreading crown, and irregular form. If you have a tough site to plant, this tree might be right for you. This seotinous conifer relies almost entirly on heat and fire for seed dispersal. Jack pine also is a good food source for wildlife.

Zone: 1a **Life Span:** Up to 200 years **Growing Time:** Fast **Light:** Full sun **Moisture:** M
Suckering: None **Preferred soil:** Acidic, dry, sandy sites **Height/Width:** H- 20m/66ft W-8m/25ft



Scots Pine

Is a hardy, adaptable evergreen. This large tree has an oval crown and distinctively orange bark when mature. Scots Pine prefers dry to average moisture levels with very well-drained soil. It is the most common pine tree used in shelterbelts and windbreaks. Scots pine is also occasionally used as a Christmas tree variety.

Zone: 2a **Life Span:** Up to 300 years **Growing Time:** Medium
Light: Full sun **Moisture:** M **Suckering:** Medium **Height/Width:** H- 15m/49ft W-5m/16ft
Preferred soil: Acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and dry soils



Siberian Larch

is a large, cold hardy conifer. Like the Tamarack, its needles turn golden yellow and drop in the fall, but does not tolerate as much water as the tamarack. Prefers full sun. The short, soft needles occur in bundles of 20 to 50. Larch differs from other conifers by shedding its needles: in late fall, its needles turn yellow and are shed before winter sets in. This variety is often used on the south side of a shelterbelt to let sunlight in during the winter and to provide protection or shading during the summer.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 50+ years **Growing Time:** Slow **Light:** Partial shade/Full sun
Moisture: H **Suckering:** None **Preferred soil:** Variety of soils
Flowers: Yellow needles in fall **Height/Width:** H- 18m/60ft W-6m/20ft



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White Spruce

is a hardy, long-lived, native evergreen tree. It can grow in many soil types, growing best on well drained, moist, loam soils. Some flooding is tolerated but it will not survive long in standing water. Can even tolerate significant amounts of shade. White spruce requires little maintenance and is well suited for use in shelterbelts, privacy screens, hedges, and as an ornamental in an urban setting. Recommended to be planted on the inside row of a shelterbelt.

Zone: 2 **Life Span:** 250+ years **Growing Time:** Medium **Light:** Partial shade/Full sun

Moisture: H **Suckering:** None **Preferred soil:** Variety, well-drained, moist, loam soils

Height/Width: H- 15m/60ft W-5m/16ft



Double Delight Raspberry

A hardy shrub that produces large fruit with an excellent sweet-sour flavour. They freeze well and are suitable for use in jams, juices, and pies. The double delight raspberry is a primocane-fruiting variety, meaning that it produces fruit on first years growth. Double Delight Raspberry has green foliage throughout the season. The fuzzy oval compound leaves do not develop any appreciable fall colour. The flowers are not ornamentally significant. This is an open multi-stemmed deciduous shrub with an upright spreading habit of growth. Its relatively coarse texture can be used to stand it apart from other landscape plants with finer foliage. Prune stalks down each winter or early spring to get higher fruit yields and easier harvesting.

Zone: 3a **Life Span:** Short **Growing Time:** Fast **Light:** Full sun

Moisture: M **Suckering:** High **Preferred soil:** Well-drained loam

Flowers: Green tinged white flowers in single or small clusters

Fruit: Large edible Raspberries

Height/Width: H- 1.5m/5ft W-1.5m/5ft



Inter-Mountain Watershed District

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Plant Hardiness Zone Map



**To view the hardiness for
your specific area go to:**

Natural Resources, Plant
Hardiness Zone Map by
Municipality

[http://www.planthardiness.gc.ca
/?
m=22&lang=en&prov=Manitoba
&val=A](http://www.planthardiness.gc.ca/?m=22&lang=en&prov=Manitoba&val=A)

