

The Wildlife Group

2014-2015

Product Guide & Catalog

Improving Wildlife Habitat One Tree at a Time!



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www.wildlifegroup.com

Phone 800-221-9703 >> Fax 334-724-9300

Fruit Tree Productions

Purchasing Trees

The Old saying “you get what you pay for” is an important consideration when purchasing fruit trees. Bargain plants may not be healthy or may be a variety not adapted to your area. Buy only trees of recommended varieties from a reliable source.

Remember these few points when purchasing trees:

- ~ Healthy 1 year whips 3'-4' tall ½" to ¾" diameter are preferred
- ~ Healthy container plants 4'-8' tall 1" to 2" diameter
- ~ Small trees with a good root system is more desirable
- ~ Do not purchase trees that appear stunted, poorly grown or diseased
- ~ Closely check labels to make sure of variety and rootstock

Site and Soil Requirements

Sunlight is the key ingredient in maximizing fruit production. Early morning sun is really important to dry the dew from the plants, thereby reducing the incidence of disease. So choose a site on your property that is in the sun most of the day. Otherwise, expect reduced performance from your trees.

Well-drained soil is more important than soil fertility. Avoid soils that the water is still standing 24 hours after a good rain. It is in these areas that the roots will die from a lack of oxygen. If you are forced to plant in these areas you will need to plant on raised or terraced beds.

Lastly, do not plant Apple Trees in high alkaline soils. Apples develop many minor element problems when planted on high PH soils.

Pollination

Not all fruit trees require pollen from other varieties to set fruit. Why take that chance, it is always best to plant two or more varieties with overlapping bloom periods. Some varieties bear heavy crops when pollinated by another pollen producing variety. It is very important to mix varieties and plant in multiples to insure that pollination will not be an issue.

Pruning and Training

The day that you plant your trees is the day that you begin to prune and train for future production. Neglect results in poor growth and delayed fruiting.

~ 1st year - Pruning a young tree controls its shape by developing a strong, well balanced framework of scaffold branches. Remove or cut back unwanted branches early to avoid the necessity of large cuts in later years. Remove inside limbs as well as heading the central leader. Heading brings the top and the roots back into balance and causes buds just below the cut to grow and form scaffold branches.

~ 2nd year - Again top the main leader to encourage another group of scaffolding branches. Remove all inside limbs and tip prune all existing limbs. The use of limb spreaders is encouraged to get the desired spread of limbs (45 degree angle with main Trunk). This will insure sufficient sunlight reaches the interior portion of the tree. Remember to always keep the central leader as the highest point on the tree and keep the ends of the scaffolds and primary limbs below the top of the tree. Prune trees every year in February.



Please visit our facebook page

Fertilization

In the past we have recommended adding a slow-release fertilizer to the holes at time of planting. I am somewhat backing off of this statement because of recent test that I have conducted on my own property at planting. We always mixed a 3-month slow release fertilizer in the pots at the nursery when planting with no ill effects on the trees. This season I used the same method as always on my property but used 12 month and at a higher rate than I generally recommend. We had ample rain fall for most of the season but we did have a one month period in the area where rain was scarce and I lost several of my trees. I am contributing it directly to the continual release of fertilizer while not adequate water was available to the plant. I still feel that a low dose of 12-6-6 will work fine but by low dose I mean a tablespoon.

With that said this is my new recommendation. At time of planting dig a larger than normal hole to soften the surrounding soils. This will allow for the root system to easily spread. If you are able to water the 1st season go ahead with the slow release fertilizer as previously suggested. If not, do not fertilize at time of planting, my suggestion would be to pick the site you plant trees and prepare before planting by adding at least 3-5 pounds of lime in a 4x4 area and about ½ pound of blood meal. If you feel the need to fertilize the 1st year only add about 1 tablespoon around the base of the tree about 1 foot from the trunk in early March and again in mid June only if you are getting adequate rain fall. 2nd year about 1 cup at the same times increasing each season by ½ cup no more than one cup and no more than 5 pounds on a mature tree.

If you are in an area where fire blight is a problem or has been a problem cut your application rates in 1/2 on Apples and Crabapples. Pears do not require lots of fertilizer so if you have any doubts

about pears do not fertilize at all. Treat persimmons much like you would pears. Soil Testing is the most over looked aspect in any planting situation!!!!

Weed Control

One of the most limiting factors for all newly planted trees are weeds. Weed competition can result in death or poor growth of young trees. Keep a 3-4' circle cleaned at the base of each tree. This can be done by mulching, use of weed fabric or chemicals. When using a product such as roundup be careful not to get it on the tree. It is also very beneficial to mix a pre-emergent with the roundup to prohibit regrowth for approximately three months. Weeds are the most limiting factor for newly planted trees.

Spraying

Our trees are selected with absentee landowner in mind. We strive to pick the most disease resistant trees that we can possibly get to help with the problem of disease. However, resistance does not mean immune so some spraying may be necessary at times.

We strongly recommend the spraying of dormant oil on your fruit trees once a season in February on a warm sunny day. This will smother mites and insect eggs that would emerge later to cause damage to your trees.

Never spray insecticides on your trees while they are blooming. Doing this will kill beneficial pollinating insects. Try your best to not let Japanese Beetles or caterpillars defoliate your trees. Traps work great if you have a problem but if you seem to have no problem the use of traps can attract more than you bargain for. If you see that you have a serious problem where the tree has lost ½ or more of the foliage you would then need to spray. I have effectively used traps only when I had an extreme problem. For specific problems give us a call.

Fruit Tree Selection

Planting fruit trees on your property for enjoyment as well as creating food source for wildlife is a little more involved than just stopping by the local Wal-Mart and picking up a tree.

Several factors should be considered before choosing or planting fruit trees.

- 1) Pick trees that you know will actually produce in your area. Someone at the nursery will help you with that. If they cannot help with this information you are in the wrong place.
- 2) Choose healthy plant stock. Whether you are planting bareroot or container plants.
- 3) Plant different varieties of apples, crabapples, pears and plums in groups to insure pollination. Never plant just one variety.
- 4) Always plant during the winter season when the plants are dormant to decrease transplanting shock and to increase survivability.
- 5) Dig a nice big hole to spread the roots and water thoroughly at planting to remove all air pockets.

Here at The Wildlife Group we have done your homework for you. We have selected over 30 varieties of fruit trees that we feel have the desirable traits needed for planting and producing on your property. Desirable traits that we believe are most important include different drop & bloom times, disease resistance, quality root stock and ease of growth. We are currently offering many varieties of fruit trees for wildlife that when planted in groups will drop fruit from July until late December. Typically these trees will produce within three to five years of the planting date depending upon variety. If you are looking for quicker production we offer larger plants in 7 Gallon & 15 gallon containers. The container plants range in price from \$35.00 to \$60.00.

Tips from The Wildlife Group!

- 1) Pears are the easiest fruit tree to grow.
- 2) Crabapples do a great job pollinating apples.
- 3) Purchasing your fruit trees in packages insures pollination and saves you money.
- 4) Make a plan now so that you can get your trees planted before February for best results.
- 5) Planting container plants in November & December gives you the best chance for success.
- 6) Always use Plantra Jump Start Tree Tubes & Fiberglass stakes on all your bareroot fruit trees or oak seedlings.
- 7) On larger container trees either protect with a wire cage, plastic mesh enclosure, or trunk protectors from Plantra. Most importantly, protect your trees. Deer will eat everything they can reach.



Fruit Tree Packages

Fruit tree packages are essential for quality, longevity & production. Planting more than one or two varieties in any given area will generally produce fruit. Providing that you are mixing the correct varieties so that bloom times overlap for pollination. You will have fruit that typically drops around August –September depending upon the two varieties that you choose.

Lets change our mindset to Wildlife Habitat. You can plant as many as 30 fruit trees in ¼ of an acre area spaced at 20 ft apart. That would be 14 pears, 9 apples, 5 crabapples , and 2 persimmons or a similar mix. You are now guaranteeing pollination, making your trees more prolific & supplying a food source during July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec & Jan. No this is not a mistake within 4-6 years after planting a bareroot plant you can have this on your property. For quicker production choose the container package. Don't waste any more time start your permanent food plot today!

Pear Package: (Aug/Sept) Harrows Delight, Moonglow, Arthur Ledbetter, Orient, TS Hardy, (Sept/Oct) Warren, Phoenix, Dixie Delight, McKelvey, Senator Clark, Phoenix, (Oct/Nov/Dec) Hunters Choice, Gate, Ms.Laneene, Gallaway

Bareroot 36"-48" 14 Varieties @ \$240.00

7 Gallon 14 Pears @ \$460.00

Apple Package: Selections for (North Package zones 6-8) Arkansas Black, Gibson Golden, Carter's Blue, Little Benny, Black Ben Davis, Royal Limbertwig, Black Limbertwig, Striped Ben Davis, Yates (South Package zones 7- 8(9)) Cauley, Yates, Brogden, Anna, Shell of Alabama, Dula's Beauty, Kinnaird's Choice, Eufaula Horse, Autumn Rush Specify North or South Package when ordering. Check zone map in the center of the catalog. Specify North or South when ordering.

Bareroot 36"-48" 9 Varieties @ \$160.00

7 Gallon 9 Varieties @ \$300.00

Crabapple: Callaway, Dozier, Transcendent, Dolgo, Hewe's

Bareroot 36"-48" 5 Varieties @ \$90.00

7 Gallon 5 Varieties @ \$175.00

Persimmon, Fuyu (Nov/Dec) & Jiro (Oct/Nov)

Bareroot 30"- 48" 2 Varieties @ \$40.00

7 Gallon 2 Varieties @ \$80.00

Complete Fruit Tree Package: Includes 30 selections from above

Bareroot 36"-48" 30 Mixed Fruit @ \$500.00

7 Gallon 30 Mixed Fruit @ \$900.00

We reserve the right to make plant substitutions if availability becomes an issue.

Plant the entire package and within five years have a sustained and continuous fruit drop from July thru January.

Some of the Apples will overlap planting zones. If you would like to add additional apple varieties pay attention to the zone map in the catalog or ask us for help.

It is always a great idea to mix Crabapples with apples to aid in Pollination!

**Don't forget tree protectors, moisture mizer & fertilizer
when you purchase!**

1-800-221-9703

Email: Allen@wildlifegroup.com

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6.

Crab Apples

(Hardiness Zone 5-9)

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

CALLAWAY CRAB APPLE

Callaway Crab apple produces showy white flowers that bloom in April. The tree and fruit have excellent disease resistance. The fruit is bright red in color, up to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, matures in the fall and persist on the tree until December. The bonus to this tree is the fruit really holds on the tree for a long time. One may ask why do you want a tree that the fruit doesn't readily fall. Being a bow hunter myself and having a job working hours seem to get in the way of my hunting hours. With the Callaway I can put the fruit on the ground when I want it on the ground.



BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

TRANSCENDENT CRABAPPLE

The Transcendent Crabapple tree blooms in early April with snow white blossoms, bears a heavy crop of 2" large crabapples that are yellow with red cheeks. They ripen in August too September and the deer love'm. Great compliment to the Callaway & Dolgo.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

DOLGO CRABAPPLE

Dolgo crabapple was developed for its many ornamental qualities. This plant is highly disease resistant, large pink buds and showy white flowers. The Dolgo blooms over an extended period in spring and is an excellent pollinator for other apples and crabapples. Dolgo produces extremely heavy crops of red fruit up to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, very similar to the Callaway. The fruit drops very slowly and will persist into December.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

DOZIER CRABAPPLE

Dozier Crab is a very vigorous upright tree with heavy spur production (spur is a short 3-5" limb where the apple sets fruit). The fruit is large, oval round in shape. With cross pollination the fruit is generally 3 inches in diameter. The flesh is cream colored while the skin is yellowish with fine red stripes. The fruit ripens in October-November, hangs on the tree well and drops over an extended period of time.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
12"-24" \$1.00
24"-36" \$2.00
36" + \$3.00

SOUTHERN CRABAPPLE

Thicket-forming native crabapple tree with straight, often fluted trunk and rounded, dense crown of spreading branches. Beautiful showy flowers in the spring. This plant is highly susceptible to apple cedar rust. Plant in areas free of cedar trees. Unlike most crabapples it does well in wet or moist soils.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

HEWE'S CRAB

This small apple has been in existence since 1717. It is known to be the most celebrated cider apple ever grown in the south. The Hewe's has small fruit the size of a golf ball. Very adaptable from zone 5 - 9 ripening September /October.

Apples

7.

(Hardiness Zone 5-9) Height 10-15'

We would like to thank and give much credit to Mr. Lee Calhoun Jr. for much of the great information that he has provided on the southern apple varieties that we offer. His book *Old Southern Apples* is an excellent read and full of years of his own research on great Southern apples. We strongly suggest that you pick this book up for your coffee table or hunting lodge.

BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00	ANNA APPLE Anna is a great southern apple variety. It grows readily in warmer climates of the south and tends to produce early and heavy when planted with the Gala, Gibson Golden and Transcendent crabapple. Fruit ripens mid-June to July.
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00 15 GAL \$60.00	ARKANSAS BLACK APPLE Arkansas Black is an old time heritage apple that has been a favorite in the south since 1870. Arkansas Black is a beautiful apple, good keeper and is very disease resistant. Fruit is medium size, nearly round, but sometimes slightly conical. The yellow skin is covered with deep red color almost black on the sunny side. Very late season producer. Excellent for wildlife. Drops fruit November–December.
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00	AUTUMN RUSH APPLE Autumn rush is a late maturing Golden apple, 3" inches in diameter with good to excellent disease resistance. The fruit ripens in late October - November. Excellent fruit crops that tend to hold up well after maturing.
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00 15 GAL \$60.00	BROGDEN APPLE A true apple of the Deep South, the Brogden was discovered in South Alabama along the roadside. This is a very good variety for warmer climates because of the low chill hours required to set fruit. The apple is large mostly red that ripens late August into September.
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00	GIBSON GOLDEN APPLE Gibson golden is a smooth-skinned selection of the very popular Golden delicious that russets less than standard golden. The tree is vigorous, productive and easy to handle. The fruit is sweet, juicy, round in shape and keeps well. Fruit ripens in mid to late September. Gibson Golden is an excellent pollinator for other apples.
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00	HORSE APPLE (YELLOW HORSE) The horse apple was one of the most popular apples grown in the south for home use. Horse was very popular for many home uses including fresh eating, cooking, vinegar & Cider making (Apple Cider with A Kick). The fruit is medium to large with a yellowish skin. Flesh is firm, Juicy & very tart until fully ripe. The tree is a late bloomer, prolific producer & an early bearer. Ripens July–August.

8. Apples

BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00 15 GAL \$60.00	ROYAL LIMBERTWIG APPLE There are as many as twenty different Limbertwig Apple varieties. This is my personal favorite. The Royal is a high quality apple that grows very well in the south. The fruit is medium in size, the skin is yellow with some red. The apples ripens in October and is persistent into November.
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00 15 GAL \$60.00	YATES APPLE The Yates apple originated in Fayette County Georgia before 1860. The apple is small and was used primarily for apple cider. Today because of its disease resistance and vigor it is used in the wildlife industry. It is a good keeper and even grows well in the warmer areas of the south. Ripens late October.
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00 15 GAL \$60.00	CAULEY APPLE The Cauley Apple was found near Grenada Mississippi in 1919 in the yard of John Cauley. Three young trees were grafted from Mr. Cauley's tree by J.W. Willis, who planted them in Stoneville, Mississippi. One of the three trees survived the 1927 Mississippi river Flood. The surviving tree averaged over a ton of apples each year during the 1930s. The Cauley apple has shown to be susceptible to fire blight when young but quite resistant to this disease, as well as scab and bitter rot, when older. Fruit is large to very large, some apples weighing over a pound. (Ripe August / September)
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00	CARTER'S BLUE Colonel Carter of Mount Meigs Depot, near Montgomery, AL originated this apple in the 1840s. Carter's Blue was grown mostly in the south as a high-flavored apple borne on a vigorous, productive tree. The fruit has a purplish to bluish color due to its heavy bluish bloom over dark red and the foliage also has a dusty blue green hue. (Ripe late September/Oct)
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00	KINNARD'S CHOICE This apple fruits well in most of the South. It is thought to be a cross of Winesap x Limbertwig. It was highly praised in 1908 as observed in orchards in both Virginia and north Georgia: 'There appears to be no reason why Kinnards has not been more generally planted (in the south). Its good size attractive dark red color and the trees appears to be very productive'. The tree blooms rather late thus escaping most late frost. (Ripe September /Oct)
BAREROOT HEIGHT 4'-6' \$20.00 CONTAINER 7 GAL \$40.00	DULA'S BEAUTY Originated in North Carolina from the seed of a Limbertwig that Mr. J.A. Dula planted to grow rootstocks for grafting. The seedlings turned out to be very vigorous, a prolific producer, and is said to grow well on either bottomland or hillsides. Fruit is large to very large and strongly resembles the fruit and growth characteristics of Coffey seedling apple. (Ripe Sept/Oct)

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

LITTLE BENNY

Not a ton is known about Little Benny other than it originated in Grantsboro, NC. Grantsboro is in extreme eastern NC so we obviously know that the apple is well suited for the coastal plains. Little Benny is a small red on green apple that ripens in late July / August. The tree is a heavy producer of small apples that the insects don't seem to bother like other apples. To our knowledge this tree as never been offered in a catalog listing. Great addition to your apple orchard for the early season drop time.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

BLACK BEN DAVIS (GANO)

The early years of the Black Ben Davis/Gano are incased in mystery. To read the full story pick up the book 'Old Southern Apples' by Lee Calhoun, Jr. a wonderful book full of information on old southern apples. What we can tell you according to Mr. Calhoun "is that there is not a penny's worth of difference in the two apples". The trees are very heavy producers with a medium to large apple, mostly crimson with numerous small dots that ripens in Sept/Oct. This particular tree was sold from Maryland all through the southeast all the way into Texas from 1890 thru 1928.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

BLACK LIMBERTWIG

This apple was introduced in 1914 at a meeting of the Georgia Horticultural society where the tree was introduced as being very resistant to fungus diseases. The apples were prized for cider & apple butter. Medium fruit covered with bright red-dots that ripens in late September/October. Highly Recommended.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

SHELL OF ALABAMA

The Shell originated about ten miles North of Brewton, AL in the late 1800's. The town of Appleton was actually named from the Apple orchard created by Mr. Green Shell at the intersection of present day highways 49 & 40. The most recent Shell Apple was discovered in Santa Rosa County, FL in 2006. Needless to say this is an excellent deep south low chill apple that matures in late July /August. In North Carolina Mr. Lee Calhoun stated that his flowered in February and matured in early July.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00
15 GAL \$60.00

STRIPED BEN DAVIS

This apple is a variant of the original Ben Davis but a better eating quality apple. The Stripped Ben ripens in October/Nov and the flavor improves in storage. The apple is a medium size, tough waxy skin, mostly yellow washed with bright red and striped with a darker red. The Striped Ben Davis was listed for sale throughout the southeast from 1857-1928.



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10. Hardiness Zone Map



The USDA released a new map for 2012, which takes into account changes in winter low temperatures over the last 30 years. New data indicates a general warming trend in winter temperatures, which has resulted in some changes in zone categorization.

The USDA plant hardiness zones are to be used as a general guideline for planting. You should be aware that there are other factors that will affect the hardiness of a plant which includes wind, soil type, humidity, snow and moisture. For further information on planting in your area contact your local county extension office.



Allen, Eddie, & Chad

Come visit us at the Nursery!

Call and place your order today 1.800.221.9703

Pears

(Hardiness Zone 5-9)

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00
15 GAL \$60.00

ARTHUR LEDBETTER

(drop dates Sept)

Arthur Ledbetter is a large round fruit covered with russet. It is a heavy annual producer with an average size fruit at 3.2" wide and 2.7" long. It matures in mid-September. The fruit is crisp and very juicy. The leaves are dark green and free of leaf spot disease as well as fire blight.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00
15 GAL \$60.00

DIXIE DELIGHT

(drop dates Sept/Oct)

Dixie Delight fruit is a medium size russet colored pear 2.8" wide and 2.4" long. It is very juicy sweet pear with exceptionally good flavor. It is an annual heavy bearer. The tree is very hardy and free of leaf spot disease and fire blight. The fruit ripens in late September.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00
15 GAL \$60.00

GALLAWAY

(drop dates late Oct/Nov)

Gallaway is a hard pear that matures late October thru November and is very round in shape. It has an annual heavy crop of light green to yellow colored pears. The leaves are free of leaf spot disease and the tree has shown some resistance to fire blight infections. Great for canning and late season deer hunting.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00

GATE

(drop dates Nov/Dec)

This pear was found some 30 years ago at the Gate of the Old Hill place. The tree has never shown any sign of fire blight and often holds fruit well into December. It is a hard large pear better suited for cooking and preserves than fresh eating. The Gate is very precocious and typically will produce by its third year after planting.



BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00
15 GAL \$60.00

JOHN LEDBETTER

(drop dates Aug/Sept)

The John Ledbetter is a seedling of the Arthur Ledbetter. It produces large rounded pears that are fully covered with russet. The fruit 3.2" wide and 2.8" long is a very sweet, juicy and crisp when it ripens in August. It has shown no sign of fire blight or leaf spot disease. A great early season addition to your deer plot orchard.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00
CONTAINER
7 GAL \$40.00
15 GAL \$60.00

KIEFFER

(drop dates Sept/Oct)

Kieffer is grown more commonly than any other pear in North America. The foliage is dark green and has shown no incidence of leaf spot also has shown strong resistance to fire blight. The tree is medium size, heavy producer at an early age and very productive each season.

12. Pears

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

4'-6' \$20.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$40.00

MCKELVEY

(drop dates Sept/Oct)

The fruit is large symmetrical in size (3.5" wide and 3.6" long) very smooth in texture and extremely juicy. The tree has shown no sign of leaf spot or fire blight infection. Mckelvey is a very hardy cultivar that produces annual heavy crops of quality fruit that ripens in late September.

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

4'-6' \$20.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$40.00

MS. LANEENE

(drop dates Nov/Dec)

Ms. Laneene is a Kieffer seedling selection developed in Downs AL. The Pear has all of the qualities of the Kieffer including fire blight resistance and great for canning & fresh eating. Major difference from the parents is that its fruit hangs in the tree thru late December and maintains its culinary qualities. A great addition to home orchards for a late season quality pear and hunting opportunities.

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

4'-6' \$20.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$40.00

ORIENT

(drop dates Aug/Sept)

Originated in Chico, California and was introduced in 1945 through the Tennessee agriculture Experiment station. The Orient is a high disease resistant pear that produces a firm juicy slightly sweet pear that is excellent for fresh eating or canning. A Medium to large pear 3" long and 2 3/4" wide and excellent addition to your pear orchard.

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

4'-6' \$20.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$40.00

PHOENIX PEAR (ROTTEN CORE)

(drop dates late Sept/Oct)

The fruit is medium sized (2.6" tall 2.4" wide) green pear with some russet spots. Sometimes called a rotten core because it softens from the inside out giving the appearance of a rotten core. Has shown some sign of leaf spot but no sign of fire blight infection. The tree has shown heavy fruiting characteristics and ripens late September into October. The parent tree is over 60 years old.



BAREROOT

HEIGHT

4'-6' \$20.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$40.00

SENATOR CLARK

(drop dates late Sept/Oct)

This pear originated in the Selma, Alabama Area. It produces heavy annual crops of large and very juicy fruit. The fruit is (4 in. wide & 2.8 in. long) yellowish-green and very sweet. This a very hardy tree that has shown no sign of leaf spot or fire blight. The fruit ripens in early to mid-October.

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

4'-6' \$20.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$40.00

TS HARDY

(drop dates Sept/Oct)

Produces a medium to large fruit (3.2 in. wide & 3 in. long) the shape is round narrowing toward the stem. TS Hardy is free of leaf spot disease and fire blight. The TS Hardy is a very hardy cultivar (hence the name) that produces annual heavy crops.

New Pear Selections 13.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00

MOONGLOW

(drop dates Aug/Sept)

The Moonglow is highly resistant to fire blight a very common problem for most pears. Grows very well in the humid warm climates of the south. Strong upright fast growing tree that produces heavy crops year after year. Recommended for fresh eating of desert quality. Great addition to any pear orchard – oh by the way the deer love them!

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00

WARREN

(drop dates Sept/Oct)

The Warren pear is another Pear that is highly resistant to fire-blight and is also said to be self-fruitful. Many refer to the Warren pear as one of the best tasting pears in the world. Do not leave this pear out of your orchard! Great eating, easy to grow, cold and heat tolerant as well as fire-blight resistant. You better keep the deer off these pears so you can have some!

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00

HARROWS DELIGHT

(drop dates Aug/Sept)

Harrows Delight was discovered in 1982 in Ontario Canada. This is another cold tolerant fire-blight resistant pear. This pear does need a pollinator but mixed as we suggest with many of the other varieties you will have no problems with pollination. Very productive tree at a young age. Add this to your arsenal for a sure fire Human and Wildlife attractant!

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
4'-6' \$20.00

HUNTERS CHOICE

(drop dates Oct/Nov)

Hunters Choice is one of my personal favorites. The Tree was found on a piece of property that I hunted frequently. The parent tree was found growing all alone and believed to be a self-fertile variety. The tree has shown some sign of fire-blight so I would rate it at average resistance but has with stood the test of time. Hunter's choice trees produce heavy crops within three years. I don't see where you could go wrong with this tree.

**Plant our Pear
Tree Package
for the best price
and have Pears
on the ground
August Thru
December!**



Call and place your order today 1.800.221.9703

Please visit our facebook page



14.

Plums and Berries

BAREROOT
HEIGHT

12-24" \$1.00
24-36" \$2.00
36-48" \$3.00

CHICKASAW PLUM 🌱 15' - 25'

{Prunus angustifolia} USDA Zones 5 to 9

A suckering colonizing shrub, has most merit in wildlife plantings, pretty in spring. Habitat: Common in Southeast, full sun, well drained soils around fence rows and old home sites.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT

4'-6" \$15.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$30.00

METHLEY PLUM

USDA Zones 5 to 9

Self pollinating quality plum. Great for wildlife and human consumption.

Fruit: Very juicy, sweet deep red to purple plum. Heavy producer that ripens late.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT

4'-6" \$15.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$30.00

AU ROADSIDE PLUM

USDA Zones 5 to 9

The AU Roadside Plum is a cross between a Methley and an Ozark Premier. A highly disease resistant variety that was selected to replace the Ozark premier.

The fruit has dark red skin and flesh and is of excellent fruit for fresh eating.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT

4'-6" \$15.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$30.00

SANTA ROSA PLUM

USDA Zones 5 to 9

Very large Japanese plum. Purplish red skin, yellow to dark red flesh. Rich tasting tart flavor. Self fertile. Ripens mid June.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT

4'-6" \$15.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$30.00

AU PRODUCER PLUM

USDA Zones 5-8

AU Producer is a cross between Bruce & Santa Rosa varieties. It has high disease resistancy. It is tree is vigorous, upright and self fertile. It is also a very heavy producer and great for the Southeast.



BLACKBERRIES (NON-TRAILING THORNLESS VARIETIES)

Upright blackberries should be planted 3-5' apart in full sun. Ph level around 6.0-6.5 is preferred. Plant 1/2" below ground level.

BLACKBERRY

{Arapaho} USDA Zones 4 to 9

Thornless, disease resistant, excellent quality. Ripens two weeks prior to Navaho (early June).

{Navaho} USDA Zones 6 to 10

Thornless. Best overall variety. Ripens mid to late June. Plant both varieties for 4-6 weeks of fruit.

BAREROOT

\$6.00

CONTAINER

3 GAL \$15.00



BLUEBERRIES

USDA Zones 6 to 9

Plant 4'-5' apart in full sun, well drained soil & mulch heavily (3-5inches).

PH of 4.5 -5.5 is optimum. If the PH runs higher simply amend the soil with 1/3 peatmoss to bring PH to optimum range. Blueberries will grow 10'-15ft tall and make nice hedge rows. It's best to mix all varieties for pollination and

several weeks of tasty blueberries for you and the critters.

CLIMAX | TIFTBLUE | PREMIER

CLIMAX | TIFTBLUE | PREMIER | SHARPEBLUE

GULF COAST | SOUTHERN BELLE | WINDSOR

BAREROOT

\$8.00

CONTAINER

3 GAL \$15.00

7 VARIETIES

3 GAL \$84.00

Persimmons

15.

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

3'-4' \$20.00

CONTAINER

7 GAL \$40.00

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

{Fuyu} {Jiro} USDA Zones 6 to 10

Small long lived trees typically getting 12-18 ft. tall and wide. The Fuyu and the Jiro are non-astringent varieties and very heavy producers. These trees generally produce at a very young age (2-3 years). They are great for wildlife and human consumption as well.

FRUIT: Fuyu: Baseball size fruit holding into November - December. Jiro: Large flat fruit and very tasty. Ripens mid to late October.

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

12-24" \$2.00

24-36" \$3.00

CONTAINER

3 GAL \$12.00

COMMON PERSIMMON 📍 20' - 70'

{Diospyros virginiana} USDA Zones 4 to 9

Tree with a dense cylindrical or rounded crown, or sometimes a shrub, best known by its sweet, orange fruit in autumn.

HABITAT: Moist alluvial soils of valleys and in dry uplands; also at road sides and in old fields, clearings and mixed forests.

HEIGHT

3-5'

CONTAINER

3 GAL \$30.00

AMERICAN GRAFTED FEMALE PERSIMMONS

Grafted Female Persimmon USDA Zones 6 to 9

As most of you know American persimmon are either male or female plants only the females produce fruit. Unless you are an advanced tree specialist you have no way of identifying the females until they start fruiting. This season we are offering a late drop grafted American female persimmon. This tree was chosen because it is female and it also drops fruit well into December and holds most years into late January. These trees still need pollinators which are male to produce so still plant some seedlings along with the guaranteed female plants. They are offered this season in 3 gallon containers only and will be available for pick up in November. We can also ship via Freight truck to a business address but a minimum of at least 16 trees is required for freight orders (they do not all have to be the same variety). We can also remove some of the dirt from the 3 gallon and ship via UPS if requested. Drop Dates November/January.



4 year old grafted American Female Persimmon

16. ORDERING INFORMATION

ORDER BY PHONE, FAX OR EMAIL

Call us to place your order anytime from 8am–5pm Central Standard Time @ 1-800-221-9703. If you would like to Fax your order please download our order form from our website at www.wildlifegroup.com, fill out completely and fax to 334-724-9300. Please call for availability before faxing or mailing orders. If you would like email your order send to Allen@wildlifegroup.com or Kandis@wildlifegroup.com.

PAYMENT TERMS

We accept Visa, Mastercard, checks and money orders. Payment must be made in \$US. We also offer open billing on established accounts. To find out more about open accounts or to apply, call 1-800-221-9703.

MINIMUM ORDERS

All Oak Seedlings:

Prices in the catalog and on the website are based upon the minimum order of ten trees per species. Oak trees must be ordered in groups of ten per species to insure these prices. If you would like less than the minimum of ten per species the price will increase \$5.00 per tree. Price breaks on large orders are as follows:

1-50	\$2.00 ea.
50-100	\$1.25 ea.
100-500	.80¢ ea.
500-1000	.65¢ ea.

Please call for pricing on large orders 1.800.221.9703

SHIPPING & PACKAGING

Shipping and handling costs are dependent on the size and weight of the order. To obtain your shipping cost prior to completing your order, complete the order form and call us at 1-800-221-9703. All shipping costs are estimated based upon weight, delivery destination and the delivery time requested. Minimum shipping charge is \$25.00.

Prices are subject to change without notice. No exceptions on listed minimum orders.

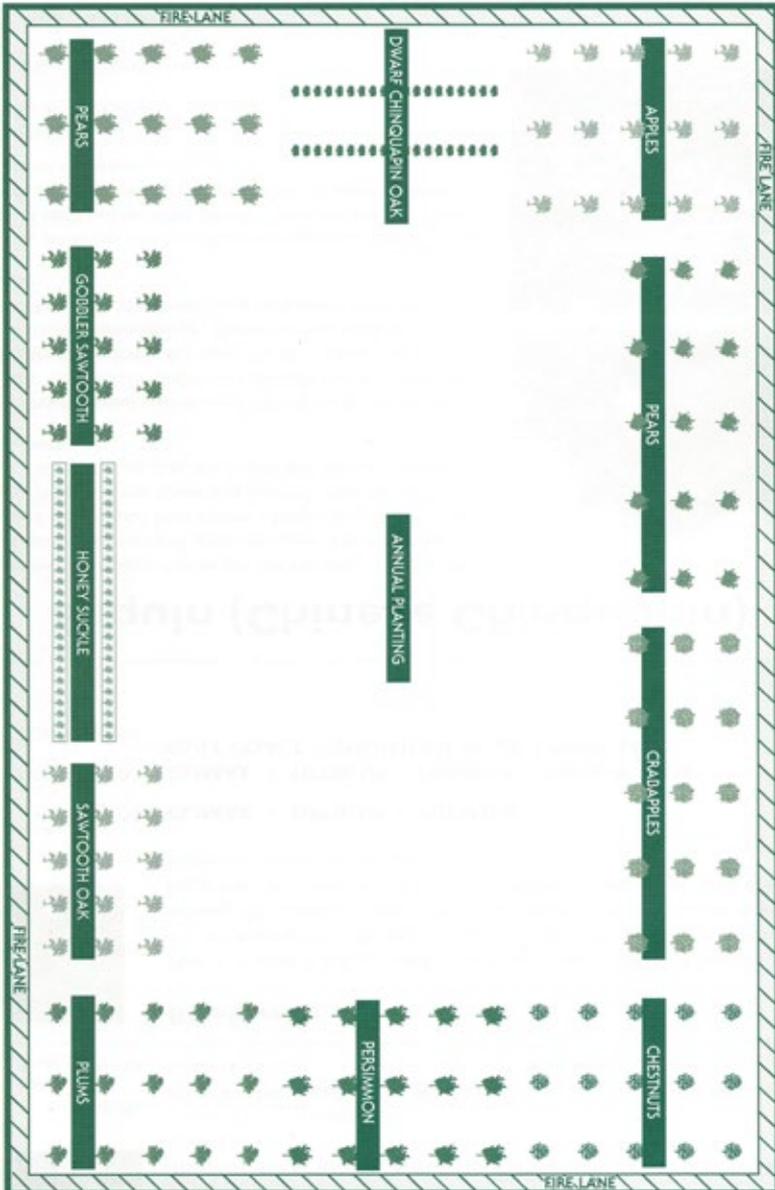
We offer no Guarantee on any tree that we sell as to the results of the crop or survival. We do however guarantee that when you receive the trees they will be packaged correctly, moist and shipped in a timely manner. If any issues arise when you receive your shipment please call 1.800.221.9703 and we will gladly help resolve the problem.



Please visit our facebook page

Permanent Food Plot Guide 17.

The permanent ideal food plot was designed to produce a year round food source for wildlife. Wildlife management is much more than winter green plots. In conjunction with annual spring and fall plantings, these plots will offer wildlife a natural, healthy, permanent source of food for years and years to come. The size of plots will vary depending on available ground area. You may substitute or consolidate varieties to better suit your soil and plot layout. Save room in the center of your plot for annual plantings.



18.

Hardwood Tree Descriptions

<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>12-24" \$2.00 24-36" \$3.00</p> <p>CONTAINER</p> <p>3 GAL \$12.00 7 GAL \$40.00</p>	<p>BUR OAK ① 60' - 100'</p> <p>{<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>} USDA Zones 3 – 8</p> <p>The Bur Oak is known for the largest acorn of all oak species. A large tree with a massive and broad spread. Beautiful fall color with large leaves up to 12 inches long. Have been planted along Samford Avenue on the Auburn University campus. Great for fall color and landscape beauty.</p> <p>HABITAT: Very adaptable to various soil conditions, limestone rich soils are favored.</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>12-24" \$2.00 24-36" \$3.00</p> <p>CONTAINER</p> <p>3 GAL \$12.00 7 GAL \$40.00</p>	<p>CHERRY BARK OAK ① 100' - 120'</p> <p>{<i>Quercus pagoda</i>} USDA Zones 4 to 8</p> <p>A large, handsome, sturdy tree of the Red Oak family, noted for good timber value. Bark becomes scaly with age.</p> <p>HABITAT: Prefers well drained lowlands of the Southeast.</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>12-24" \$2.00 24-36" \$4.00</p> <p>CONTAINER</p> <p>7 GAL \$40.00</p>	<p>CHINKAPIN OAK ① 60' - 80'</p> <p>{<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>} USDA Zones 5 – 8</p> <p>The Chinkapin oak is in the white Oak family. Unlike most White Oaks the Chinkapin tends to produce acorns at an early age (5-8 years). The Chinkapin is very stately specimen getting as wide as tall. Becoming very popular for wildlife plantings because of the early production of acorns.</p> <p>HABITAT: Prefers rich bottom lands and alkaline soils.</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>12-24" \$3.00</p> <p>CONTAINER</p> <p>3 GAL \$12.00 7 GAL \$40.00</p>	<p>DWARF CHINKAPIN OAK ① 10'</p> <p>USDA Zones 6 to 9</p> <p>This small tree or shrub makes an excellent choice for wildlife. Dwarf Oak gets approximately 10 ft. tall and can produce acorns in 3 to 5 years. Mostly found in the Eastern U.S. Habitat: Grows well in dry sandy, rocky or acidic soil.</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>12-24" \$2.00 24-36" \$3.00 36" + \$5.00</p> <p>CONTAINER</p> <p>3 GAL \$12.00 7 GAL \$40.00</p>	<p>GOBBLER SAWTOOTH OAK ① 50' - 80'</p> <p>{<i>Quercus acutissima</i>} "Gobbler" USDA Zones 5 to 9</p> <p>Like the Sawtooth Oak, known for it's rapid growth and mass acorn production, same characteristics of Sawtooth Oak except acorn size is smaller.</p> <p>HABITAT: Well drained soil in full sunlight.</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>12-24" \$2.00 24-36" \$3.00</p> <p>CONTAINER</p> <p>3 GAL \$12.00</p>	<p>LIVE OAK ① 40' - 50'</p> <p>{<i>Quercus virginiana</i>} USDA Zones (7) 8 to 10</p> <p>Medium-sized evergreen tree with short, broad trunk buttressed at the base forking into a few nearly horizontal, long branches, and very broad, spreading, dense crown. HABITAT: Sandy soils including coastal dunes and ridges near marshes; often in pure stands.</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>12-24" \$2.00 24-36" \$3.00 36" + \$5.00</p> <p>CONTAINER</p> <p>3 GAL \$12.00 7 GAL \$40.00</p>	<p>NUTTALL OAK ① 60' - 100'</p> <p>{<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>} USDA Zones 5 – 9</p> <p>Large tree with swollen base and open crown of spreading to horizontal or slightly drooping branches. Latest acorn drop of all oaks typically drops acorns December/January great from late season deer and duck.</p> <p>HABITAT: Wet, poorly drained, clay soils of flood plains; sometimes on pure stands.</p>

Hardwood Tree Descriptions 19.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
12-24" \$2.00
24-36" \$3.00
36" + \$5.00
CONTAINER
3 GAL \$12.00
7 GAL \$40.00

OVERCUP OAK 📏 60' - 80'

{Quercus lyrata} USDA Zones 5 to 9

Rounded crown of small, often drooping branches, with acorns almost covered by the cup and narrow deeply lobed leaves.

HABITAT: Wet clay and silty clay soils, mostly on poorly drained flood plains and swamp borders; sometimes in pure stands.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
12-24" \$2.00
24-36" \$3.00
36" + \$5.00
CONTAINER
3 GAL \$12.00
7 GAL \$40.00
15 GAL \$60.00

SAWTOOTH OAK 📏 50' - 80'

{Quercus acutissima} USDA Zones 5 to 9

The Sawtooth Oak is known for its rapid growth. This oak was imported from the Far East over a hundred years ago and adapted very well to life in the United States. It is by far the most popular hard mast-producing tree at this time.

HABITAT: Well-drained soil in full sunlight.



BAREROOT
HEIGHT
12-24" \$2.00
24-36" \$3.00
36" + \$5.00
CONTAINER
3 GAL \$12.00
7 GAL \$40.00

SHUMARD OAK 📏 70' - 90'

{Quercus shumardii} USDA Zones 5 to 9

A pyramidal tree becoming more spreading at maturity.

HABITAT: Well drained soils, drought tolerant a virtue but also does well in creek and river bottoms.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
12-24" \$2.00
24-36" \$3.00
CONTAINER
3 GAL \$12.00
7 GAL \$40.00

SWAMP CHESTNUT 📏 60' - 80'

{Quercus michauxi} USDA Zones 5 to 8 (9)

Large tree with compact, rounded crown and chestnut like foliage.

HABITAT: Moist sites including well drained, sandy loam and silty clay flood plains along streams; sometimes in pure stands.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
12-24" \$2.00
24-36" \$3.00
CONTAINER
3 GAL \$12.00
7 GAL \$40.00

SWAMP WHITE OAK

{Quercus bicolor} USDA Zones 4-8

Swamp white oak grows 50-60' in height with equal to or greater spread. The acorn is typically rounded and about 1' long with about 1/3 covered by the cap. Requires acid soils typically found in low lying moist bottom land and along banks of streams. Beautiful tree resembles the Swamp Chestnut oak but with a longer somewhat smaller acorn.

BAREROOT
HEIGHT
12-24" \$2.00
24-36" \$3.00
CONTAINER
3 GAL \$12.00
7 GAL \$40.00

WATER OAK 📏 100' - 120'

{Quercus nigra} USDA Zones 6 to 9

Typically a bottomland species, abundant and widespread throughout the Southeast. A top consistent acorn producer.

HABITAT: Prefers well drained lowlands of the Southeast.



20. Hardwood Tree Descriptions

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

12-24" \$2.00

24-36" \$3.00

CONTAINER

3 GAL \$12.00

7 GAL \$40.00

WHITE OAK 📏 80' - 100'+

{Quercus alba} USDA Zones 3 to 9

The classic eastern oak, with wide spreading branches and a rounded crown, the trunk irregularly divided into spreading, often horizontal, stout branches.

HABITAT: Moist well-drained uplands and lowlands, often in pure stands.

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

12-24" \$2.00

24-36" \$3.00

CONTAINER

3 GAL \$12.00

7 GAL \$40.00

WILLOW OAK 📏 50' - 80'

{Quercus phellos} USDA Zones 7 to 9

Conical or rounded crown of many slender branches ending in very slender, pin like twigs with willow like foliage.

HABITAT: Moist alluvial soils of lowlands, chiefly flood plains or bottomlands of streams; sometimes in pure stands.

BAREROOT

HEIGHT

15-20 FT \$150.00

Field Grown Ball and Burlap Trees

B & B trees will be dug with a machine. The roots will be wrapped in burlap then enclosed with a wire basket. All B & B trees must be preordered at least one week in advance.

Species available:

Sawtooth

Gobbler Sawtooth

Bur Oak

Willow Oak

Nuttall Oak

Shumard Oak

Chinese Chestnut



White oak planted in December in Plantra Tube



White oak planted in December no Plantra Tube

Photos taken in July of same growing season!

AU Chestnut Package

21.

The AU chestnuts are grafted varieties of heavy producing as well as late dropping Chinese Chestnuts. The trees were discovered while doing field analysis for specific drop dates, annual crop and yield data for the commercial chestnut market. Although some of the trees did not meet the strict requirements of the commercial market they were in turn very heavy producers of medium to large nuts and found to have very desirable late drop dates not found in other chestnuts. The AU Buck II chestnut is a September/Oct drop that produced over 280lbs of nuts during our study (1 Tree).

The AU Package will include five trees and will consist of two Gobbler chestnuts (for Turkeys) and three grafted patented AU Buck Chestnuts that drop into November (for Deer). **This package will be blight resistant and will drop Chestnuts from September thru November.**

The five tree package will also include Plantra Sun-flex tubes and fiberglass stakes for each tree.

AU Chestnut Package \$200.00 includes Shipping

Grown in 5" Root Trapper Bags

Gobbler I

Gobbler II

AU Buck II

AU Buck III

AU Buck IV

AU Bucks can purchased individually @ \$30.00 each

3-gallon plants also available for pickup or motor freight orders! \$50.00 each

Care Tips:

*Please remember that it's very important to clean tree tubes out twice per season and to prune suckers that will grow from the rootstock below the graft

*We may make substitutions if supply is low. Typically we carry twice as many Buck III & Buck IV so they will be used when other plants are no longer available.

*Be patient chestnuts do not grow vigorously the 1st season while taking root. The 2nd and 3rd growing season you should see a big difference. The AU Bucks typically produce within 5 years.

Supplies are Limited so order early!!! All AU Chestnut orders will be shipped in November for early plantings unless a later date is requested by the customer!

Also Remember that these trees are a one year graft and will need one growing season to get established so please be patient.



22. Chestnuts & Chinquapins

BAREROOT HEIGHT

12-24" \$2.00
24-36" \$3.00
36" + \$5.00

CONTAINER

3 GAL \$12.00
7 GAL \$40.00

ALLEGHENY CHINQUAPIN 🌱 6' - 10'

{Castanea pumila} USDA Zones 5 - 9

A small shrub used mainly for naturalizing and providing food for wildlife, a member of the chestnut family that is also blight resistant.

HABITAT: Does well in dry woodlands, ½ - full day sun, sandy loamy soil works best.

BAREROOT HEIGHT

12-24" \$2.00
24-36" \$3.00
36" + \$5.00

CONTAINER

3 GAL \$12.00
7 GAL \$40.00

CHINESE CHESTNUT 🌱 60' - 100'

{Castanea mollissima} USDA Zones 4 to 9

An excellent wildlife tree that produces enormous amounts chestnuts and is blight resistant. The Chinese Chestnut likes acidic well drained soils. Does well in hot dry climates and starts to produce in 3-5 years. The Chinese Chestnut is a high volume producer of sweet tasting chestnuts that not only the wildlife enjoy but you will also. The trees will produce a chestnut from a quarter size to ½ dollar and some larger. Our 13 year old trees produce every year and have produced up to 200 pounds per tree. This is far more chestnuts than the Dunstan. Remember to plant at least three in each spot to insure pollination. Large tree with a massive trunk and a broad, rounded, dense crown.

HABITAT: Moist upland soils in mixed forests.

BAREROOT SEEDLINGS

\$5.00 EACH
3 GAL \$20.00
7 GAL \$40.00
15 GAL \$60.00

CHINESE CHINQUAPIN (Sequin) 🌱 15'-20'

{Castanea Seguinii} USDA Zones 6-9

The disease resistant Sequin is an awesome plant that produces yearly and abundantly offering a high protein food source from September well into November. The nuts from the Sequin are not only nutritious but also highly palatable to wildlife. The Sequins typical bloom is in mid may therefore late spring frost rarely damages the flowers thus insuring a great crop every year. The plant will typically have two to three flushes of vegetative growth per season. The nut is similar to the chestnut in that it is high in starches & sugar but low in fats. The M&M sized morsels will begin to drop around the 1st of September and persist well into November.

The sequin is a vigorous grower and an early producer typically producing small chestnuts the second growing season. Because of the burst of vegetative growth throughout the growing season and late into the fall the sequin will show signs of tip die back. This is caused by the continual growth and late blooms that last into the 1st frost thus damaging the tips of soft tissue on the fresh new growth at the end of the limbs. It appears to have no real damaging effect on the overall health of the plant and is not as noticeable once the plant matures. One of my favorite plants the Turkey & Deer devour the small chestnuts.

HABITAT: Prefers a good well-drained slightly acidic soil and thrives in dry soils. Once established is very drought tolerant. Thrives in areas with hot humid summers. An excellent soil-enriching understory plant found in pine forest.



Tip from The Wildlife Group

We strongly encourage the use of Plantra Jump Start Tubes. We also recommend using a fiberglass stake a good stake is as important as the tube!

Other Plants

23.

<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>12-24" \$2.00 24-36" \$3.00 36+ \$4.00</p> <p>CONTAINER</p> <p>3 GAL \$12.00 7 GAL \$40.00</p>	<p>BALD CYPRESS ① 100' - 120'</p> <p>{<i>Taxodium distichum</i>} USDA Zones 8 to 10</p> <p>Large, needle leaf, aquatic, deciduous tree often with cone shaped "knees" projecting from submerged roots, with trunks enlarged at base and spreading into ridges or buttressed, and flattened at top.</p> <p>HABITAT: Very wet, swampy soils of riverbanks and flood plain lakes.</p> <p>Range: S Delaware to S Florida, West to S Texas and North to SE Oklahoma and SW Indiana; below 500' (15 m).</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>18-24" \$2.00</p>	<p>AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY ① 3' - 10'</p> <p>{<i>Callicarpa americana</i>} USDA Zones 6 to 11</p> <p>Also called French Mullberry, American Beautyberry is a loose, open shrub found throughout the southeast producing bright lavender colored flowers from July to August. Browsed heavily by deer and game birds.</p> <p>HABITAT: Grows well under pine forest. More dense and fruitful in full sun.</p>
<p>BAREROOT \$2.00</p> <p>CONTAINER</p> <p>1 GAL \$4.00</p>	<p>STRAWBERRY BUSH ① 6' - 8'</p> <p>{<i>Euonymus americanus</i>} Budded, USDA Zones 5 to 9</p> <p>The strawberry bush, also called "Hearts-a-burstin", is considered a first choice or ice cream plant for Whitetail. Small shrub with brilliant red orange seed that is available throughout the fall and winter.</p> <p>HABITAT: Does well in partial shade on edge of wood lines.</p> <p>FRUIT: Produces small green berries throughout summer. In late summer, the berries become bright red warty fruit that burst open to reveal a cluster of small, red-orange seed. Whitetail consume the whole plant.</p>
<p>HEIGHT 12-36" \$2.00 CONTAINER</p> <p>3 GAL \$12.00</p>	<p>FLOWERING DOGWOOD ① 8' - 20'</p> <p>{<i>Cornus Florida</i>} USDA Zones 5 to 9</p> <p>Small tree with showy white flowers in spring. Beautiful flowering tree also known to feed 43 different types of birds. Habitat: High acid well drained & partial shade.</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>6-12" \$2.00</p>	<p>RED CEDAR ① 55' - 60'+</p> <p>{<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>}, USDA Zones 7 to 9</p> <p>Evergreen, conical shaped makes great screens and borders. Habitat: Does well in poor soils.</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT</p> <p>6-12" \$2.00</p>	<p>WAX MYRTLE ① 30'</p> <p>{<i>Myrica cerifera</i>}, USDA Zones 5 to 9</p> <p>Southern evergreen used for borders and screens. Habitat: Grows well on moist, sandy soil and in upland hardwood forests.</p>
<p>CONTAINERIZED SEEDLINGS - TRAY</p> <p>¼ TRAY</p> <p>20 PLANTS \$20.00</p> <p>1/2 TRAY</p> <p>40 PLANTS \$35.00</p> <p>1 TRAY</p> <p>80 PLANTS \$65.00</p> <p>POT - EACH 1 GAL*</p> <p>\$4.00</p>	<p>HONEYSUCKLE</p> <p>{<i>Lonicera japonica</i>}</p> <p>A true favorite of whitetail throughout the U.S., Honeysuckle will adapt to most any climate and will also grow in shady areas but does best in full sun. Managed honeysuckle will produce a healthy food source for whitetail deer with protein levels reaching 16%. Deer love the sweet taste of Honeysuckle. We recommend placing new plants under a protective cover to prevent wildlife from damaging young plants.</p> <p>(see honeysuckle on page 27)</p>

*OTHER SIZES MAY BE AVAILABLE.

24. Other Plants

<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT 12-24" SOLD IN GROUPS OF TEN @ \$3.00 EACH</p>	<p>PAWPAW (Asima triloba) USDA Hardiness Zone 5-8 Native plant to the Midwest, Southern and Eastern United States. Fruit has rich custard-like flavor about 3 inches long and semi banana shaped. Grows in full sun to partial shade, moist clay or loamy soils. Does well in varying PH 5-7 and grows slow -medium to a height of 15-25 ft.</p>
<p>BAREROOT HEIGHT 12-24" SOLD IN GROUPS OF TEN @ \$3.00 EACH</p>	<p>NATIVE PECAN (Carya illinoensis) USDA Hardiness Zone 6-9 Pecans should be planted on low rich bottom lands or gently sloping well drained soils. I have seen pecans growing on various types of soils from very acidic to moderately alkaline. They do seem to show faster growth and production in the richer bottomland soils. These seedlings are also excellent for grafting your favorite cultivar. At maturity these trees could be well over 100ft.</p>

Growing Supplies

<p>EACH – PACKAGE 1 LB.* \$15.00 5 LBS. \$50.00 25 LBS. \$175.00 50 LBS. \$300.00</p>	<p>MOISTURE MIZER {Soil Conditioner} Reduce watering by at least 50% and increase your survival by adding just one tablespoon per bareroot seedling. Moisture Mizer is a super absorbent soil conditioner that stores water and slowly releases it for plant use. These tiny granules can hold up to 300 times their weight in water. Moisture Mizer can also be used to dip bareroot seedlings in the field while planting for added moisture when watering is not possible. Simply mix ¼ of a pound (4 oz.) to 5 gallons of water let stand for about thirty minutes to absorb dip the roots and plant.</p>
<p>EACH - PACKAGE 50 LBS. \$60.00</p>	<p>DOUBLE ACTION FERTILIZER {Fertilizer} We are now offering the same multi-purpose fertilizer that we use at the nursery. Double action is a 9 month slow response polyon fertilizer. What is polyon? Polyon is a slow release coating that dispenses the fertilizer according to the temperature of the soil. This fertilizer will not burn your plants. It will not leech from excess water and will save you time and money. Great product for all your fertilizing needs. Minors: Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphur, Copper, Iron, Zinc, Manganese, Slow-Release Nitrogen: 17% Oak Tree: Analysis: Nitrogen: 15%, Phosphate: 10%, Potash: 10% Fruit Tree: Analysis: Nitrogen: 8%, Phosphate: 12%, Potash: 12%</p>
<p>EACH \$35.00</p>	<p>SEEDLING PLANTING DIBBLE Steel planting dibble with hand hold & foot grips, 12" tapered steel wedge to get deep into the soil.</p>
<p>FELCO #2 HAND PRUNER \$55.00 FELCO #13 EXTENDED HAND \$65.00 FELCO 231 ANVIL LOPPER \$150.00 FELCO 220 BYPASS LOPPER \$150.00</p>	<p>FELCO PRUNERS & LOPPERS In our opinion these are the best pruners and loppers on the market today! These are the same pruners that we use at the nursery and I use on my plants at the farm. The hand held bypass pruners are for the smaller jobs and the large Anvil and Bypass loppers are for thinning and shaping larger trees and cleaning out old dead and damaged limbs. The only problems that we have had with any Felco product are them disappearing.</p>

Plantra SunFlex Tubes & Stakes

“Plant Like You Mean it” Plantra Tubes are an absolute must for bareroot seedling plants. Do yourself and us a favor and don’t plant without them.

Benefits from using The Plantra SunFlex System:

1. Using the 5 foot Sunflex tubes will protect your young trees from browsing deer
2. SunFlex tubes is a visual barrier from over-zealous weed eaters and happy friends on Mowers
3. Protection from herbicide spray drift
4. Protection from rabbits and girdling field mice
5. As your trees mature Plantra SunFlex tubes will protect them from Bucks antlers
6. Helps retain moisture
7. Green house growing conditions for each tree to maximize survivability & growth
8. No better growing system on the market

This season we are only offering 5 foot tubes but at the 4 foot price! Why? Because we are trying to make you a successful and happy customer. The 5 foot tubes move the tops of your newly planted trees out of the Whitetails browse line.

(Sold only in Groups of Ten)

Complete System Sunflex Tubes & Stakes (Tubes, Stakes, Ties & Bird Nets)

10-50 5.0 Foot 10 @ \$70.00 / \$7.00 each

50-100 5.0 Foot 50 @ \$287.50 / \$5.75 each

Sunflex Tree Tubes

10-50 5.0 Foot 10 @ \$40.00 / \$4.00 each

50-100 5.0 Foot 50 @ \$150.00 / \$3.00 each

Fiberglass Staking System

No better stake on the market we strongly suggest purchasing the complete Flex grow system it will save you money and time. These stakes are reusable once the tree becomes self-supportive.

10-50 74” Fiberglass Stakes 10 @ \$35.00 / \$3.50 each

50-100 74” Fiberglass Stakes 50 @ \$150.00 / \$3.00 each

Orders over \$2500.00 receive an additional 10%
\$7500.00 call for further discounts

Save Yourself Time And Money By Using Plantra Sunflex Tube System!

EACH
HEIGHT

36”
50 or less \$3.00
50 or MORE \$2.50

PLANTRA TREE BARK PROTECTORS

{Tree Helpers}

It’s funny how we plant trees for wildlife and then it’s the wildlife that end up killing them. Well Plantra has come out with a tree bark protector. This tube is white in color to keep the trunk cool, protect it from a deer rubbing or rabbits girdling. They are offered in several different sizes. We carry the three foot tall protectors. We strongly recommend using these protectors on all container trees.



Please visit our facebook page

Call and place your order today 1.800.221.9703

Planting Instructions

Seedling Care

Do not allow the roots to become dry at any time! Plant seedlings as soon as possible after you receive them. If you are going to be able to plant the trees within seven days of receiving them, leave them in the shipping package. Put the box in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Do not allow seedlings to freeze or to get above 60 to 65 degrees. If moisture is a concern, place the roots in moistened newspaper and place back in the box. If you need to keep the seedlings for a longer period of time, remove from the box and take out of the plastic wrapper. Dig a trench in the ground deep enough to cover the roots, place seedlings in trench and cover roots. Be sure to water the soil so that there are not any air pockets. After that, the seedlings will need to be watered about once per week to make sure they do not dry out. The seedlings will be safe until Spring, but if they begin to bud out, you will need to plant them ASAP!

Planting Your Trees

The hole you dig will need to be large enough in diameter and depth so you can easily place the seedling in the hole without smashing the root. The hole needs to be deep enough so that the seedling can be planted at the same depth that it was growing at the nursery. (Note: look for the color change on the stem of the seedling.) Do not jam the root in a hole that is too shallow, this will cause a J Root and the tree will not grow at its best. All trees will grow better in well-drained soils. Sunlight is very important for most trees and plants, so plant in full sun, if possible. Do not plant in swamp areas that never dry out.

Spacing Your Trees

Oak and Chestnut trees should be planted 30-40 feet apart. If you plant in rows, the rows should be at least 25 feet apart and stagger the trees in each row. You need to plant at least 10-12 trees in one area in order to aid in pollination and give a larger support of food in an area. Fruit Trees should be planted in groups 20-25 ft. apart. It's best to plant them in groups and mix varieties for better pollination.

We have had a 95% survival rate in our test plots. Most feel that if you have above 75% survival rate you are doing well. We expect your seedlings to be in the upper percentage.

Fertilizing Your Trees at Time of Planting
Fertilizing and using Moisture Mizer on your trees is very important at the time of planting. We have found that Double Action Slow release fertilizer works well for us. When you plant your tree, 1st place one teaspoon of moisture mizer in the bottom of the hole, fill the hole 1/2 way with dirt, then mix one full tablespoon of fertilizer into the soil, being sure not to touch the roots, then fill the hole with dirt. The Double action fertilizer will feed the tree for the first full year. This also helps cut down on the maintenance of your trees.

Protecting Your Trees

The whole idea of planting the seedlings is for the wildlife. However, wildlife can be trouble for the seedling by browsing (eating) them. In our test plots, the Plantra Jump Start Tubes have done a great job. We have also seen a large increase in growth by using the protectors. The pro-tector is designed so

that it can be removed without damaging the tree and can be used on another tree. This will also cut down on the overall cost of improving your wildlife habitat. It is not necessary to remove the tubes. The tube will start to deteriorate after the tree out grows it. We strongly recommend using 48" tree protectors.

Weed Control and Pruning

If you keep down the weed competition, the trees will grow much faster. In mid May or early June, we spray Round Up around the base of the trees. **Be sure not to get Round Up on the tree.** If you use tree protectors they will help shield the trees. Do not saturate the ground, only mist the weeds.

Pruning your trees will enhance growth. You should prune the trees each Fall after the trees are dormant. Cut off the small, lower limbs and any suckers that come up from the bottom. By pruning the lower limbs, the tree will not have to support as many leaves and limbs, so it will be able to grow taller much faster. Prune so that you have a single trunk on your trees. Generally you want to prune the bottom third of the limbs.

Honeysuckle

Honeysuckle is listed as an invasive plant species by the USDA. So please check with your local county extension service before you plant to make sure there no restrictions in your area. With that being said when honeysuckle is planted in the recommended way and properly taken care of it is an excellent source of high protein for whitetail deer.

Our suggestions are to plant honeysuckle after the temperatures have dropped below 80 degrees (typically late fall or early spring) and moisture will not be of

concern. Lay out a 50 ft. strip of prepared soil preferably in direct sunlight. Plant your honeysuckle approximately 1 ft. apart (using two seedling plugs per hole) or two foot apart if using 1 gallon pots. Once planted lay a three foot wide strip of landscape fabric the entire length of the run cutting slits just large enough for the plant to pop through. Staple or secure the mat to the ground. At this point take 2 x 4 welded wire and cover the honeysuckle. It can be done by simply folding the wire making an A frame and putting over the plants. You can also put T post at each end and make a pass up one side and back down the other. Then simply get wire ties pull the top of the fence together to secure. You will need to secure the bottom of the wire to the ground. I have found this very easy to do with sod staples that can be purchased at the same place (Lowe's, Homedepot) you pick up the landscape fabric. Do not fertilize at planting time wait until the plants are well rooted (3-4 weeks) then use 10-10-10 at an rate of 10 pounds per 1000 sq. ft.



Eric Metzger Honeysuckle Planting

Call and place your order today 1.800.221.9703

The Wildlife Group
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