

North Carolina Tree Seedling Catalog

2021 - 2022

CONIFERS | HARDWOODS | NATIVE | CHRISTMAS | UNDERSTORY

Bareroot & Containers Available

LOBLOLLY

3RD CYCLE | CMP | ADVANCED GENETICS

LONGLEAF

CONTAINERIZED | 1.5 GENERATION

WHITE PINE

IMPROVED

FRASER FIR

IMPROVED | GREENHOUSE GROWN

TURKISH FIR

DISEASE RESISTANT

HEMLOCK

RESTORATION | EASTERN/CAROLINA



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A Message from the Commissioner



**Steve Troxler, Commissioner of N.C.
Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services**

“The N.C. Forest Service tree seedling and nursery program has been growing native seedlings for landowners since 1954, providing a high quality renewable resource and economic value to the state. In fact, the forest products industry contributes about \$34.9 billion annually to the state’s economy and provides around 148,000 full and part-time jobs for North Carolinians.

The nursery program produces millions of seedlings of generally more than 40 different species of conifer and hardwood trees every year. These affordable tree seedlings are helping to keep North Carolina beautiful, growing and economically viable.”

Species List & Information

* Indicates genetic improvement or geographic seed source.
Additional information is contained for each product.




Indicates species that are friendly to beneficial pollinating insects.

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species List & Information	Page
Conifers	Firs			
	Canaan Fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>var. phanerolepis</i>	Closely related to Fraser and Balsam Firs, the Canaan Fir originates in the Canaan Valley of West Virginia and is a popular Christmas Tree Species. It has an excellent shape and appearance. Some sources indicate that it tolerates wetter conditions than Fraser Fir.	13
	Fraser Fir*	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Small tree 30- 40 feet in height; does well at higher elevations. The major Christmas Tree species in NC.	13
	Nordmann Fir	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> <i>var. nordmanniana</i>	One of a group of closely related firs ranging from the Caucasus Region of Europe and Turkey. A well formed tree excellent for Christmas Tree production. Often indicated as having some resistance to phytophthora and other diseases.	13
	Trojan Fir	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> <i>var. equi-trojani</i>	One of a group of closely related firs ranging from the Caucasus Region of Europe and Turkey. This specific tree is from an isolated population in Turkey and is becoming a popular Christmas Tree species. Often indicated as having some resistance to phytophthora and other diseases.	13
	Turkish Fir	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> <i>var. bornmuelleriana</i>	One of a group of closely related firs ranging from the Caucasus Region of Europe and Turkey. This tree is from Northern Turkey just south of the Black Sea and is becoming a popular Christmas Tree Species. This tree is often indicated as having some resistance to phytophthora and other diseases.	13







Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species List & Information	Page
Conifers	Hemlocks			
	Carolina Hemlock	<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>	A tree of high, rocky slopes and ridges. It has a pyramid shaped crown and is often cultivated.	13
	Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Attains a height of 60-80 ft. with a pyramid shaped crown. Most common on moist, rich soils in the mountains. Often used as a hedge.	13
	Pines			
	Eastern White Pine*	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Large tree reaching up to 100+ feet tall. Prefers cool humid climate. Competes best on well drained sandy soils of low to medium quality where hardwoods fail to compete. Does poorly in heavy clays. Birds eat seeds. Christmas tree species.	12
	Loblolly Pine*	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Large tree 90-110 feet in height. A native of moist, well drained soils. This is the most commonly planted timber tree in the Southeastern U.S. Genetically improved families are commonly available.	12, 13
	Longleaf Pine*	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Large tree 80-100 feet in height. Prefers sandy, dry soils. Often used for pine straw production and historically for naval stores. A well formed tree. Best suited to sandy coastal plain sites.	13
	Shortleaf Pine*	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Large tree up to 100+ feet tall with the largest natural range of Southern Yellow Pine species prefers full sun. Grows best on deep, well drained, fine sandy loam soil. Large root system does well on less fertile Piedmont soil. Grows well in mixed stands.	12, 13
	Virginia Pine*	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Medium sized tree to 70 feet tall; prefers full sun, clay soils. Generally does poorly in very sandy soils unless they receive adequate moisture and nutrition. Seeds eaten by wildlife. Christmas tree species.	12

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species List & Information	Page
Conifers	Spruces			
	Red Spruce	<i>Picea rubens</i>	This is the native spruce of the Eastern United States. It is a medium sized tree and grows to a height of 60-80 feet and a diameter of up to 2 feet. It is closely associated with Fraser Fir in the Southern United States. Populations have been threatened by various forest health problems. It grows naturally at elevations over 3500 feet in the Southern Appalachians.	13
	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	A thick, pyramid shaped tree native to the intermountain west. The shape along with the beautiful bluish white color make this tree an attractive Christmas or landscape tree.	13
	Misc. Conifers			
	Atlantic White Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Small to medium sized columnar evergreen tree 40-60 feet in height. Shallow rooted; scale like leaves. Prefers sunny wet Coastal Plain sites.	13
	Baldcypress**	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Medium sized pyramidal tree 60-80 feet tall, capable of reaching 100-150 feet in wild. Deciduous; prefers full sun, wet acidic soils, flooding. Drought tolerance high; develops "knees" from roots.	12, 14
	Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Medium sized tree reaching up to 60 feet tall. Tolerates a wide variety of soils from wet swamp land to rocky outcrops; grows best on deep, moist well drained alluvial sites. Also grows well on deep upland soils like abandoned farmland. Birds eat seeds.	13




**See hardwood pricing on page 12, 14 for Baldcypress prices and amounts.


Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Information	Page
Hardwoods	Dogwoods			
	Flowering Dogwood 	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Small tree 30-40 feet tall. Slow to moderate growth. Prefers partial shade and moist well drained soils. Berries eaten by many animal species are poisonous to humans.	14
	Silky Dogwood 	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Thicket forming medium shrub, 6-10 feet tall, yellowish-white flowers are used by pollinators. Widely used in wetlands and riparian restoration.	14
	Hickories and Walnuts			
	Black Walnut*	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Medium to large sized tree 100-120 feet tall. Slow to moderate growth rate. Prefers full sun, moist well drained soils. Edible nuts. Drought tolerant. Large taproot. Valued furniture wood.	15
	Mockernut Hickory	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Slow growing, medium sized tree of uplands, to 100 ft tall. Produces nuts for many species of wildlife. Develops taproot with few laterals, windfirm. Used for firewood.	14
	Pignut Hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Slow growing medium sized tree of uplands, grows to 90 feet tall. Hard shelled nuts eaten by squirrels and large rodents. Wood used for firewood and tool handles.	14
	Oaks			
	Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus montana</i>	Medium sized tree 65-80 feet tall; slow early growth rate; prefers full sun and a range of upland soil types; produces acorns in fall favored by small and large animals.	14
	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Medium sized evergreen tree 30-50 feet tall with a variety of forms. Slow to moderate growth rate; wide crown. Longlived. Prefers full sun and most dry sandy to moist soils. Acorns favored by many mammals.	14
	Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	An excellent timber tree, well formed, reaches a height of 60-90 feet. This species does well on piedmont and mountain sites. This species produces a large acorn and has good wildlife value. Does well on deep soils of north & east facing slopes but tolerates other conditions.	14

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Information	Page
Hardwoods	Overcup Oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	An oak of the swamps. This oak tolerates wetter conditions and is in the white oak group. It may reach a height of 40-60 feet. Although it naturally grows in wetter conditions it does well planted on other sites. It has an acorn almost fully enclosed by the acorn cap. Good for wildlife.	14
	Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Native to parts of central North Carolina, this tree is widely planted as an ornamental due to its form and fall color. It naturally grows in wetter sites but does well planted in other sites. It may attain a height of 60-70 ft and has good wildlife value. It is a red oak species.	14
	Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Native to the mountains, piedmont and coastal plain. Scarlet oak is a dry site, upland oak that may attain a height of 60-80 feet. Often found in association with other upland oaks such as white oak. This tree is in the red oak group and has a medium sized to large acorn with good wildlife value.	14
	Swamp Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	A large oak of bottomland sites. This tree is an excellent timber species and is also an attractive shade tree. It is found in bottomlands throughout the piedmont and coastal plain. It may attain a height of 60-80 feet. It has one of the largest acorns and has good wildlife value. A good shade tree as well.	14
	White Oak*	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Large tree 80-100 feet tall. Prefers full sun, moist well drained soils with clay. Moderate growth rate. Longlived. Produces acorns in fall favored by small and large animals.	14
	Willow Oak*	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Medium to large sized tree 60-120 feet tall; moderate to rapid growth rate. Prefers full sun, moist wet to well drained bottomland soils. Produces acorns in fall favored by small and large animals.	14
	Misc. Hardwoods			
	Black Cherry 	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Medium sized tree 50-80 feet tall. Rapid growth rate; prefers full sun and many soil types; upland species. Produces white flowers in early spring; reddish black edible berries in summer that attract birds. Wood used for furniture, flooring.	14

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Information	Page
Hardwoods	Black Locust 	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Small to medium sized tree with rapid juvenile growth, legume with root nodules and bacteria, which fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil. Has pea shaped seed pod, prefers moist limestone soils in NC Mountains.	14
	Button Bush 	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Medium Shrub, 6-12 feet tall. Tolerates wet soils, fragrant white flowers attractive to bees and other pollinators.	14
	Eastern Redbud 	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Small tree 15-20 feet tall; short lived; multi-stemmed. Flowers best in full sun but will grow in partial shade. Not on wet sites or coarse sands.	15
	Persimmon 	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Slow to moderate growing small to medium tree 30-50 feet to 80 feet tall on best sites; older trees develop deep taproot; flowers attract bees; fruit edible and attracts birds.	15
	Red Maple*	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Medium tree 60-90 feet tall; rapid growth rate; shade tolerant; one of first species to show autumn color; adaptable to many sites including wet sites; prolific sprouter; one of the most widely planted species; birds eat seeds.	14
	River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Medium to large sized tree 50-80 feet tall. Typically occurring on wet sites; short lived. Crown is light, multiple stems frequent; transplants easily. Only spring-fruited birch.	14
	Southern Wax Myrtle 	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Small tree-shrub, up to 25 feet tall, multistemmed, prefers full sun to partial shade, sandy sites in swamps to dry upland woods, wildlife friendly screens.	14
	Sugarberry 	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Medium sized tree, 60-80 feet tall, grows best on moist floodplains but tolerates drier sites, produces soft mast eaten by a wide variety of wildlife and birds, used for riparian and wetlands restoration.	15
	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Medium to large tree 60-100 feet tall. Moderate to rapid growth. Prefers full sun to partial shade, dry to moist soil. Prolific sprouter from roots. Highly adaptable. Birds eat seeds.	15

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Information	Page
Hardwoods	Sycamore*	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Large tree 80-120+ feet tall. Prefers full sun to partial shade, moist well drained alluvial soils. Wide spreading crown. White mottled bark.	15
	Black Gums			
	Black Gum 	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	A slow growing medium sized native tree that can reach 50–80 feet tall and commonly reaches 1-2 feet in diameter. It is an excellent bee forage and grows across a wide range of sites. The dark purple fruit is attractive to many species of wildlife. Black gum has a deep red fall color and grows statewide.	14
	Swamp Black Gum 	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>	A medium to large tree that may attain heights of 80-100 feet. Swamp black gum is a tree of the southeastern coastal plain swamps. It prefers wet sites and most often will have a swelled base when mature. Used for veneer and other products. An excellent fall color and wildlife tree. An excellent bee forage.	14
	Water Tupelo 	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	A medium to large tree that can reach 50-100 ft. This tupelo inhabits the deepest swamps and is a long lived tree. It is very site specific and is best suited to wet sites. Water tupelo is used for veneer, wooden crating, among other uses and is an excellent bee forage. Its fruit is valuable to many species of wildlife.	15
	The Mulberry			
	Mulberry 	<i>Morus spp.</i>	Mulberry of unknown origin collected from the wild. They may be either red or white mulberry. Excellent fruit producers with good wildlife value. The fruit are soft and can be messy. Do not plant in an area where falling fruit may be a problem.	14
	Red Mulberry 	<i>Morus rubra</i>	The native mulberry. This is a smaller, spreading tree but may reach heights of 50-70 feet under the right circumstances. It is favored by wildlife and is an excellent fruit producer. It has a nice yellow fall color. The fruit are soft and can be messy. Do not plant in an area where falling fruit may be a problem. Does best on rich soils.	14

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Information	Page
Hardwoods	Other			
	Chickasaw Plum 	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	A native, thicket forming plum with a small fruit. It may obtain a height of 30 feet but is typically shorter. It has attractive white blooms and is good for pollinators. It has excellent wildlife value both as a cover forming plant and a food source.	15
	Crepe Myrtle 	<i>Lagerstroemia spp.</i>	An attractive, commonly planted, non-native border tree or roadside planting with flowers which may be white, pink, or purple. May attain heights of 40 feet or more if not pruned. It is primarily planted for the flowers although the multi-colored peeling bark is also attractive in winter.	14
	Yellow Poplar 	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	One of the tallest trees in NC. This tree has been known to attain heights over 100 feet. It is a fast growing tree good for timber production. The large flower on this tree is a good source of nectar for pollinators and is good bee forage. This tree does best on sites with deep soils and good moisture availability. It is found across the state.	15

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Information	Page
Herbaceous Plants and Grasses	Native Grasses			
	Wiregrass	<i>Aristida stricta</i>	The quintessential understory component of many of the longleaf pine forests of the southeastern coastal plain. This plant provides the opportunity to carry fire promoting a diverse ecosystem of plants. It also provides good cover for ground nesting birds and other wildlife.	15
	Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	A native forest grassland plant adapted to deep, moist sites. It has excellent wildlife value as food and cover. A tall species with a large, cylindrical seedhead. One of the major components of our forested grasslands along with the bluestems.	15
	Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	An excellent native forest grassland plant that tolerates a wide range of conditions and is suitable for sites statewide. This species was common on native grassland sites across North Carolina. This is a good food and cover plant for many bird species and other wildlife.	15
	Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>	Another native grassland plant common on sites in our state historically. It tolerates poor sites and does best on deeper, fertile soils. It provides many of the same benefits as other native grasses including wildlife food and cover. This species is also a preferred native forage for cattle.	15
	Longleaf Savannah Mix 	<i>Multiple species</i>	A mixture of native seed adapted to the longleaf pine ecosystem. This mixture contains both grasses and other herbaceous plants. A great addition to wiregrass when trying to establish native groundcover in longleaf pine stands.	15

Bare Root Conifers

Product Name	Product Code	Seedling Quantity and Cost per Unit						
		10	50	250	500	1,000+	500,000+	1,000,000+
Baldcypress	063	See Baldcypress on Page 14 for pricing						
Eastern Red Cedar	058	\$15	\$25	—	\$140	—	—	—
Loblolly Pine, Improved						Loblolly Pine prices are per thousand		
Coastal: Control Mass Pollinated†	007	—	—	—	—	\$145	\$145	\$145
Piedmont: Control Mass Pollinated†	008	—	—	—	—	\$145	\$145	\$145
Coastal: 3rd Cycle Premium Family	040	—	\$25	—	—	\$72	\$69	\$67
Piedmont: 3rd Cycle Premium Family	041	—	\$25	—	—	\$72	\$69	\$67
Shortleaf Pine, Improved	032	—	\$25	—	\$37.50	—	—	—
Virginia Pine, Improved	037	—	\$25	—	\$43	—	—	—
White Pine, Improved								
Standard Density, 2 year	046	—	\$25	—	\$65	—	—	—
Standard Density, 3 year	048	—	\$25	\$47.50	—	—	—	—

All prices are current through 6/30/2022. †Call for availability



Check out our seedling store online!

Scan the QR code with your phone's camera to be directed to our online store. Discover tree species, current inventory and place an order.

Containerized Conifers

Product Name	Product Code	Seedling Quantity and Cost/Unit					
		10	25	50	100	334	500
Atlantic White Cedar	053	—	—	\$25	—	\$85	—
Canaan Fir, 1-0 Plug	407	—	—	\$25	\$45	—	\$200
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1-0 Plug	440	—	—	\$25	\$45	—	\$200
Carolina Hemlock, Treated	430	\$15	—	\$25	\$85	—	—
Eastern Hemlock, Treated	431	\$15	—	\$25	\$85	—	—
Eastern Red Cedar, 1-0 Plug	364	\$15	—	\$25	\$45	—	\$190
Fraser Fir, Improved**							
Premium Family, 1-0 Plugs 3" & Greater	412	—	—	\$25	\$45	—	\$190
Premium Family, Plug +1 year	405	\$20	\$27.50	\$47.50	\$85	—	—
Premium Family, Plug +2 year	406	\$25	\$37.50	\$62.50	\$110	—	—
Loblolly Pine, Improved							
Coastal: Control Mass Pollinated†	009	—	—	—	—	\$80	—
Piedmont: Control Mass Pollinated†	010	—	—	—	—	\$80	—
Coastal: 3rd Cycle Premium Family	011	—	—	\$25	—	\$60	—
Piedmont: 3rd Cycle Premium Family	012	—	—	\$25	—	\$60	—
Longleaf Pine							
Coastal: Improved	025	—	—	\$25	—	\$70	—
Piedmont: Improved	940	—	—	\$25	—	\$70	—
Coastal: Unimproved	024	—	—	\$25	—	\$70	—
Nordmann Fir, 1-0 Plug	408	—	—	\$25	\$45	—	\$200
Red Spruce, 1-0 Plug	441	—	—	\$25	\$45	—	\$200
Shortleaf Pine, Improved	033	—	—	\$25	—	\$60	—
Trojan Fir, 1-0 Plug	409	—	—	\$25	\$45	—	\$200
Turkish Fir							
1-0 Plug	402	—	—	\$25	\$45	—	\$200
Plug +1 year	403	\$22	\$29.50	\$55	\$100	—	—

† Call for availability

** Fraser Fir can only be picked up at the Linville River Nursery

Hardwoods

Hardwood products are sold in unit quantities of 10, 100 or 1000. Different hardwoods may not be combined within the same unit. ** All hardwood quantities greater than 100 are packaged in bags of 100 and shipping charges apply per bag/unit of 100.			Seedling Quantities and Cost/Unit		
			10	100**	1,000+
			\$25	\$60	\$375
Product Name	Product Code	Uses			
		Timber	Wildlife	Wetlands	Habitat Restoration
Birch, River	145	—	W	WET	H
Baldcypress	063	T	—	WET	H
Buttonbush	116	—	W	WET	H
Cherry, Black	107	T	W	—	—
Dogwood, Flowering	149	—	W	—	—
Dogwood, Silky	150	—	W	WET	H
Gum, Black	100	—	W	WET	—
Gum, Swamp Black	103	—	W	WET	—
Hickory, Mockernut	173	T	W	—	—
Hickory, Pignut	177	T	W	—	—
Locust, Black	111	—	W	—	H
Maple, Red - Piedmont	140	T	W	WET	H
Mulberry	191	T	—	WET	—
Mulberry, Red	192	T	—	WET	—
Myrtle, Crepe	198	—	W	WET	H
Myrtle, Southern Wax	153	—	W	WET	H
Oak, Chestnut Oak	204	T	W	—	—
Oak, Live	212	T	W	—	—
Oak, Northern Red - Mountain	208	T	W	—	—
Oak, Overcup	209	T	W	WET	—
Oak, Pin	211	T	W	WET	H
Oak, Scarlet	214	T	W	—	H
Oak, Swamp Chestnut	219	T	W	—	H
Oak, White - Coastal	223	T	W	—	H
Oak, White - Mountain	225	T	W	—	H
Oak, White - Piedmont	224	T	W	—	H
Oak, Willow	229	T	W	WET	—

Product Name	Product Code	Uses			
		Timber	Wildlife	Wetlands	Habitat Restoration
Persimmon	137	—	W	WET	—
Plum, Chickasaw	109	—	W	—	—
Poplar, Yellow - Mountain	170	T	W	—	—
Poplar, Yellow - Piedmont	169	T	W	—	—
Redbud, Eastern	188	—	W	—	H
Sugarberry	154	—	W	WET	H
Sweetgum	157	T	W	WET	—
Sycamore - Coastal	165	T	—	WET	—
Sycamore - Piedmont	166	T	—	WET	—
Tupelo, Water	104	T	W	WET	—
Walnut, Black - East	113	T	W	—	—
Walnut, Black - West	114	T	W	—	—

Christmas Tree Sampler

Product Name	Product Code	Seedling Quantity and Cost/Unit
		5 Trees of each Species - 25 total seedlings
Fraser Fir, Canaan Fir, White Pine, Eastern Hemlock, and Turkish Fir	410	\$30

Containerized Understory Grasses & Herbaceous Plants

Product Name	Product Code	Seedling Quantity and Cost Per Unit
Wiregrass	380	All Grasses and Herbaceous Plants are \$70 per box or unit of 334.
Indian Grass	387	
Little Bluestem	388	
Big Bluestem	397	
Longleaf Savannah Mix	399	

All prices are current through 6/30/2022.

These grasses and herbaceous plants are typically found in the understory of longleaf pine, piedmont prairie, other grassland and savannah ecosystems. Many of these species evolved to carry low intensity fires across these ecosystems. We recommend these species for ecosystem restoration, wildlife habitat and silvopasture.

Genetics & Other Information

Genetically Improved Seedlings

The N.C. Forest Service offers genetically improved and naturally occurring selections of several species. These selections are those that, through selective breeding, have improved growth. Characteristics may include better volume growth, form, disease resistance, straightness and other traits. The N.C. Forest Service maintains orchards of several species and collects seed from them for seedling production. All improved selections are grown as single family seedlots.

Loblolly Pine Genetics and Performance

Loblolly Pine has been the most widely improved species in the Southeast. Much of this work has occurred in North Carolina and the N.C. Forest Service has been involved in this effort. Today, the best loblolly pine genetics are available to anyone.

Premium Family Premium Family Seedlings are grown from the best families in our third cycle seed orchards. These selections offer the highest growth potential from open pollinated seed.

Controlled Mass Pollination Seedlings are produced by crossing known male pollen with known mother trees using Control Mass Pollination (CMP) methods. CMP Seedlings offer the most growth potential, disease resistance and form characteristic improvements of any of our products and are designed specifically for North Carolina forests. With CMP seedlings, you can expect earlier thinning, quicker final rotations and increased revenue potential.

Performance Rating System (PRS)

Loblolly Pine Performance Rating System

- Consumer friendly system to show the genetic potential of improved loblolly pine
- Developed by N.C. State University Tree Improvement Cooperative
- Performance in four genetic traits are compared to unimproved loblolly pine:
 - Deployment area: Geographic area suitable for planting of the family
 - Productivity: A numeric rating of the potential timber volume gain of the family
 - Rust: An alphabetic rating from A to E with A being the most resistant to fusiform rust
 - Straightness: Alphabetic rating from A to E with A having the most straightness compared to wild trees
- All of our loblolly pine products carry PRS ratings
- More detailed information is available on our website

Containerized Conifers

Containerized Seedlings Offer Several Advantages

- By planting an intact root plug, the root system of the seedlings are not disturbed, enhancing survival and growth
- Fall planting of containers gives advanced root growth that leads to additional seedling growth the following spring
- Ease of planting

All containerized seedlings of the following species must be delivered or picked up before December 31 unless formal arrangements have been made: Atlantic White Cedar, Loblolly Pine, Longleaf Pine, Shortleaf Pine, and Native Grass/Understory species.

Containerized Fir

All of these products are grown in containers from the best seedlots available. Fraser Fir are improved seedlings from our own orchards. All seedlings are grown in a mix of peat, vermiculite and perlite. Only well water is used for irrigation. All products are grown in our greenhouse or on raised benches.

Treated Seedlings

All pine seedlings are treated for insect resistance and animal browse. Hemlock seedlings are treated for insect resistance.

Wetlands Indicator Designation

National Wetlands Plant List Indicator		Probability of Occurrence in Wetland
OBL	Obligate Wetland Species	Always in a wetland (>99%)
FACW	Facultative Wetland Species	Usually in a wetland (67%- 99%)
FAC	Facultative Species	Sometimes in a wetland (34%- 66%)
FACU	Facultative Upland Species	Seldom in a wetland (1%- 33%)
UPL	Upland Species	Never found in a wetland (<1%)

Species		Wetland Indicator
Conifers	Pines	
	Loblolly Pine	FAC
	Misc. Conifers	
	Atlantic White Cedar	OBL
	Baldcypress	OBL
Hardwoods	Dogwoods	
	Silky Dogwood	FACW
	Hickories and Walnuts (None)	
	Oaks	
	Overcup Oak	OBL
	Pin Oak	FACW
	Swamp Chestnut Oak	FACW
	Willow Oak	FACW
	Misc. Hardwoods	
	Buttonbush	OBL
	Persimmon	FAC
	Red Maple	FAC
	River Birch	FACW
	Southern Wax Myrtle	FAC
	Sugarberry	FACW
	Sweetgum	FAC
	Sycamore	FACW
	Water Tupelo	OBL
Herbaceous Plants and Grasses	Wiregrass	FAC
	Big Bluestem	FAC

Includes offered species with indicators of FAC or wetter. This list corresponds with the latest version of the National Wetlands Plant List from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain).

How To Order

Orders are taken beginning the first business day in July.
All orders are first come/first served.

By Phone or Mail Contact

Order form available at the end of catalog

Seedling Coordinator

N.C. Forest Service

762 Claridge Nursery Road

Goldsboro, NC 27530

1-888-NC-TREES (1-888-628-7337)

Fax: 919-731-7993

Email: seedlingcoordinator@ncagr.gov

Buy Online

www.buynctrees.com

At Your County Office

www.ncforestservice.gov/contacts

Payment Options

Check, Money Order, Mastercard, Visa

Order Details

Inability to fill any portion of your order and or meet your scheduled ship date will be indicated on your order confirmation. Adverse weather conditions may impact seedling availability as well as lifting, packing and shipping schedules.

Commercial nursery and out-of-state sales can only be made if a surplus has been declared (usually around mid-Dec.). The customer is responsible for delivery arrangement for “out-of-state” orders.

Bareroot seedling distribution will begin the first week in Dec. and continue thru mid-Apr. pending weather conditions.

Containerized seedling distribution will begin mid-Sept. Containerized seedlings can provide additional growth if planted in the Fall. Special deliveries to NCFS distribution centers are available prior to Dec. for commercial quantities.

Replacements or adjustments to orders must be made within 10 days of pickup or delivery. Inspect your seedlings at the pickup site. No refunds or credits will be given for seedlings not picked up. Bareroot seedlings not picked up by May 1 will be destroyed.

Visit NCFS Online

- **Current Seedling Availability:** www.ncforestservice.gov
- **For planting and forest management information contact your county ranger:** www.ncforestservice.gov/contacts
- **Seedling Orders:** www.buynctrees.com

Cancellation & Refunds

All seedling order cancellations must be received in writing by the Seedling Coordinator. Allow at least 6-8 weeks for processing refunds. Overpayments of \$5.00 or less will not be refunded unless requested. No Cancellations for Bareroot Seedlings after Dec. 1. No Cancellations for Containerized Seedlings after Sept. 1.

Shipping Information

Replacements or adjustments to orders must be made within 10 days of pickup or delivery. Inspect your seedlings at delivery or pickup site. No refunds or credits will be given for seedlings not picked up. Bareroot seedlings not picked up by May 1 will be destroyed.

Distribution Center Charges / Nursery Pickup		
Distribution Center Shipping Fee	See inside back cover for list of all Distribution Center locations	\$6/unit
N.C. Forest Service Nursery Locations	Claridge Nursery	No shipping charge
	Linville River Nursery	No shipping charge
Seedlings can be shipped Dec. thru mid-Apr. to the NCFS Distribution Center serving your county. Allow 4 weeks for deliveries.		

UPS Shipping Costs		
Conifers	Per unit of 10, 25, or 50 seedlings	\$16/unit
	Per unit of 250, 334, 500 or 1000 seedlings	\$29/unit
Hardwoods	Per unit of 10 seedlings	\$16/unit
	Per unit of 100 seedlings <i>(*All hardwood quantities greater than 100 are packaged in bags of 100 and shipping charges apply per bag/unit of 100)</i>	\$29/unit
<i>*Call for out-of-state UPS rates. UPS rates can not be guaranteed due to possible fuel surcharges. Orders shipped out once per week. Orders may be shipped Dec. through Mar.</i>		



N.C. Forest Service Seedling Order Form

Ordered By: _____ (please print)

Name _____
(First) (Last)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____
(Home) (Alternate / Cell)

Fax (Optional) _____ Email (Optional) _____

Ship To: _____ (if different from above)

Name _____
(First) (Last)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____
(Home) (Alternate / Cell)

Product Name	Product Code	# of Units	Price × Units	+ Shipping × Units	= Cost
Example Loblolly Pine Coastal: 3rd Cycle Premium Family	040	16	$\$72 \times 16$ \$1152	$+\$29 \times 16$ \$464	\$1616

*Shipping rates are listed on page 20. This order form continues on the next page. Incomplete orders cannot be processed!

TOTAL _____

Call N.C. Toll Free 1-888-NC-TREES or Fax (919) 731-7993



Shipping Instructions (check one)

- ☐ Ship to Distribution Center serving _____ county
(Allow 4 weeks for delivery)
- ☐ Ship by UPS (Dec. thru March only)
- ☐ Will pick up at Claridge Nursery (Call Nursery 3 Days Prior to Pickup)
- ☐ Will pick up at Linville River Nursery (Call Nursery 3 Days Prior to Pickup)

Shipping Timing (check one)

(Allow 4-6 Weeks for Delivery)

- ★ Pickup for containerized seedlings only DEC ☐
JAN ☐
★ SEPT ☐ FEB ☐
★ OCT ☐ MAR ☐
★ NOV ☐ APR ☐

Type of Ownership

- ☐ Private Landowner
☐ Forest Industry
☐ Other Industry
☐ State
☐ Federal
☐ County
☐ Commercial Nursery
☐ Other _____

Payment Method (check one)

- ☐ Payment enclosed (check or money order)
☐ MasterCard Exp. Date _____
☐ VISA

_____ Card Number

X _____
Customer Signature (required for all orders)

How did you learn about NCFS Seedlings?

- ☐ Repeat Customer
☐ NCFS Personnel
☐ Other Agency Personnel
☐ Website
☐ Friend/Relative
☐ Advertising

Attach Check/Money Order Here

Payable to: N.C. Forest Service
(Payment must accompany order)

Mail Order To:

Seedling Coordinator
N.C. Forest Service
762 Claridge Nursery Road
Goldsboro, NC 27530

Planting Location

The seedlings will be planted

in _____
County Name

Office Use Only

Order # _____

Thank you for your order

For planting instructions, contact your local County Forest Ranger/Forester
Selling your timber? See a forester first!



Distribution Centers

Nurseries

Claridge Nursery^Δ
919-731-7988
762 Claridge Nursery Rd.
Goldsboro, NC 27530-7965

Centers

Asheville^Δ
828-667-5211
220 Sardis Road, Asheville, NC 28806-8504
Counties Served:
Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, McDowell, Polk, Transylvania

Edenton^Δ
252-331-4781
1705 Virginia Road, Edenton, NC 27932
Counties Served:
Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington + Dare Bomb Range

Fayetteville
910-437-2620
221 Airport Rd., Fayetteville, NC 28306-9202
Counties Served:
Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Robeson, Sampson

Hillsborough
919-732-8105
3314 NC Hwy 86 South
Hillsborough, NC 27278-8711
Counties Served: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Granville, Orange, Person, Vance, Wake

Lenoir^Δ
828-757-5611
1543 Wilkesboro Blvd. NE, Lenoir, NC 28645-8215
Counties Served:
Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes

Lexington^Δ
336-956-2111
304 Old Hargrave Rd., Lexington, NC 27295-7594
Counties Served:
Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

Linville River Nursery^Δ
828-733-5236
6321 Linville Falls Hwy
Newland, NC 28657-9048
Counties Served:
Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey

Mount Holly^Δ
704-827-7576
1933 Mountain Island Hwy
Mount Holly, NC 28120-9476
Counties Served:
Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rutherford, Union

New Bern^Δ
252-514-4764
3810 M.L. King Jr. Blvd.
New Bern, NC 28562-2236
Counties Served:
Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Pamlico, Pitt

Rockingham^Δ
910-997-9220
1163 N. US Hwy #1, Rockingham, NC 28379-8513
Counties Served:
Anson, Chatham, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly

Rocky Mount
252-442-1626
737 Smokey Road, Rocky Mount, NC 27804-2002
Counties Served:
Edgecombe, Franklin, Greene, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, Warren, Wayne, Wilson

Sylva^Δ
828-586-4007
133 Glenn Cabe Rd., Sylva, NC 28779-7392
Counties Served:
Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain

Whiteville^Δ
910-642-5093
1413 Chadbourn Hwy, Whiteville, NC 28472-2053
Counties Served:
Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover, Pender

^Δ Indicates refrigerated storage available

A Fir From Afar...

For many years, the Nordmann Fir has been a staple Christmas tree in Europe. It is favored for its dark green color, layered appearance and conical form. Recently, this tree has become more popular in the United States on Christmas tree farms and it is not uncommon to find this species for sale in our state. However, the story of Nordmann Fir is more complex than this.

The species is native to the Caucasus Region of Europe and its range also covers the southern shore of the Black Sea in Turkey. There is also an outlying population in Northwestern Turkey by the slopes of Mt. Ida.

This range consists of three subspecies of Nordmann Fir. They are as follows: The type species **Nordmann Fir** (*Abies nordmanniana* var. *nordmanniana*), **Turkish or Bornmueller's Fir** (*Abies nordmanniana* var. *bornmuelleriana*), and **Trojan Fir** (*Abies nordmanniana* var. *equi-trojani*) which is alleged to be the tree from which the Trojan Horse was constructed.

The distinctions between these varieties are somewhat confusing with some botanists considering them separate species and some breaking the species down into only two varieties. Suffice it to say, there are some differences between the population throughout its range.

Growers in our area have become interested in this subspecies for several reasons. One of the most important characteristics of these trees is that they have a somewhat greater resistance than our native Fraser Fir to the disease known as Phytophthora, a major problem affecting tree farms in our mountains. This has resulted in growers grafting Fraser Fir onto the rootstock of these trees, particularly the Turkish Fir, to continue production on Phytophthora infested fields.

In recent years, the tree has also been grown as a Christmas Tree in its own right. In addition, Nordmann and its subspecies appear to be somewhat more tolerant of drought and may possibly be able to grow at somewhat lower elevations than Fraser Fir. All of this has caught the attention of Christmas Tree Growers and increased the demand for these species.

We are pleased to be able to offer all three subspecies of Fir at our Linville River Nursery for the 2021-22 season. Some of these products will be available in larger plus 1 and plus 2 plugs in addition to 1 year old greenhouse plugs.

More information about purchasing these seedlings can be found on page 13.

buynctrees.com

1-888-NC-TREES

ncforestservice.gov



   @ncforestservice #NCTrees

The N.C. Forest Service is a division of the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Steve Troxler, Commissioner.

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