The South Carolina Forestry Commission has grown and distributed over 2.5 billion forest tree seedlings since we began operating in 1928. It is the Forestry Commission’s mission to provide high quality improved seedlings for the landowners of South Carolina. We also provide a wide variety of species and products to meet the ever-changing needs of large and small landowners to include wildlife plantings, windbreaks, streamside buffers, longleaf pine–wiregrass ecosystem restoration, wetland mitigation/restoration, and rooted cuttings and seedlings for Christmas trees.

Our bareroot and containerized seedlings are grown and picked-up at our Taylor Nursery near Edgefield, South Carolina. UPS shipping is also available for all species.

The South Carolina Forestry Commission hopes you are satisfied with your seedlings. If you would like to contact us feel free to call us at (803) 275-3578 Monday through Friday between the hours of 8 AM and 4:30 PM. Also, contact us at taylortree@ptbcomm.net

Further information on our products and services is available on our web page at www.trees.sc.gov/nur.htm

NOTE: NO OUT OF STATE SALES UNTIL SURPLUS DECLARED BY SCFC STATE FORESTER. PLEASE CONTACT NURSERY FOR DETAILED INFORMATION.

CONTENTS

Bareroot Seedling Descriptions • Conifers page 2 • Hardwoods page 3-5 • Shrubs page 5
Container Seedling Descriptions page 6
Species Guide Chart page 7
Trees and Shrub for Wildlife Food and Cover Etc. page 8-9
Price List - 2009-10 page 10-11
UPS Shipping/Pick up Information page 12-13
Planting Instructions page 14-16
Loblolly Pine, (Pinus taeda)
The leading commercial species in the southern US and SC. Medium to large tree. Reaches 80-120 feet in height. Ranges from 16 to 30 inches in diameter. One of the fastest growing pines, thrives on a variety of sites in SC, but grows best in fine textured soils with deep surface layers and plenty of moisture. Not recommended for sites with sands over 3 feet deep.

Loblolly Pine, Coastal 2nd Generation
From a mixture of seed collected from all the tested families in our 2nd generation Coastal Loblolly pine seed orchard. Improved growth, straightness and fusiform resistance over wild stand and 1st generation collections. Recommended for most sites in the coastal plain of SC, south of US Hwy. #1.

Loblolly Pine, Piedmont, 2nd Generation
From a mixture of seed collected from all the tested families in our 2nd generation Coastal Loblolly pine seed orchard. Improved growth, straightness and fusiform resistance over wild stand and 1st generation collections. Recommended for most sites in the piedmont of SC, north of US Hwy. #1.

Loblolly Pine, Piedmont, 2nd Generation, Best Family
A premier selection from our seed orchard chosen for maximum wood production without compromising rust resistance. Most sites in the piedmont. Not recommended for sands over 3 feet deep. North of US Hwy. #1 recommended.

Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris)
80–120 feet tall
Distinctive pine species with a long, clear bole, open crown, long needles and a large silvery bud. Produces high quality timber and pine straw. An excellent species for wildlife. Stays in a low "grass stage" until the root collar reaches 1" in diameter then begins vigorous height growth. Very resistant to fire, insect and disease damage. Best sites are where sand is at least 3 feet deep. Grows well in the sand hills and flat woods of the coastal plain of SC.

Virginia Pine, 1st Generation (Pinus virginiana)
40-70 feet tall
A small to medium-sized tree that grows naturally in the upper piedmont of SC. Prefers full sunlight and grows on a variety of sites, but best on well-drained, loamy soils. Grows poorly on sandy soil without additional moisture and nutrition. Because its branches commonly extend to the ground, it makes an excellent hedge or screen. Seed is eaten by a variety of wildlife.

Virginia Pine, Christmas tree Variety
40-70 feet tall
Superior seedlings selected and grown for SC Christmas tree growers. Same site recommendation as 1st generation Virginia pine. Requires professional pruning, pesticide applications and ornamental care to keep a Christmas tree appearance.

White Pine, 2 & 3 yr old (Pinus strobes)
80-120 feet tall
Distinctive bluish green needles and a full appearance when sheared. A superior seedling for Christmas tree growers. Numerous low branches make a good windbreak and screen. Grows naturally and best in the upper piedmont of SC. Not recommended for midlands or coastal plain SC.

Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum)
100-150 feet tall
A coastal plain species known for quality timber. Found naturally in river bottoms and swampy areas characterized by frequent and prolonged flooding. Can be grown on many upland soils and is a popular choice in cities and urban areas as an ornamental or shade tree.

Eastern Red Cedar, 1 and 2 yr old (Juniperus virginiana) 40-60 feet tall
A hardy, long-lived native tree that is preferred by some as a traditional Christmas tree. Makes an excellent windbreak or screen. Grows slowly to moderately on most sites but prefers full sun and well-drained sites. Not recommended for planting near apple trees or orchards as it is a host for the Apple Cedar Rust disease.
**Pales Weevil Control Treatment** is available for the treatment of the pales weevil on pine seedlings. Pales weevil treatment is only needed for seedlings that will be planted on land where pine trees have been harvested since July 1 of the same year. The weevils come to feed on the limbs and slash after logging and then lay eggs beneath the bark of stumps and roots. Adults feed on the young seedlings. Treatment for pales weevil is not recommended on Longleaf seedlings. The pales weevil emerges in early spring and treatment is effective for 90 days. Therefore seedlings being treated for pales weevil should be picked up for planting after February 1st to be most effective for the longest period of time.

---

**HARDWOODS - BAREROOT SEEDLING Descriptions**

**Ash, Green (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)**  
60-80 feet tall  
A moderately fast-growing tree with excellent wood quality. Grows best along streams and wet bottoms, but can grow on dry sites.

**Crabapple, Southern (Malus augustifolia)**  
20-30 feet tall  
A small, moderately fast-growing tree. Produces small, sour apples popular with a variety of wildlife. Grows in full sun to partial shade on most sites except wet areas. Produces showy flowers in the spring. Does well in urban settings.

**Dogwood, White Flowering (Cornus florida)**  
30 feet tall  
A small tree commonly used as an ornamental and wildlife food species. Small white flowers in March-April produce shiny red seeds that mature in Sept.-Oct. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and is shade tolerant.

**Oak, Live (Quercus virginiana)**  
40-50 feet tall  
Slow growing with a distinctive wide crown and low, large, spreading branches. Tree is often wider than it is tall. Foliage is evergreen. Requires full sunlight and grows well in the coastal plain, producing large quantities of acorns. Tolerates salt spray. Often found growing near the beach. Not recommended for planting in the piedmont; prone to ice damage.

**Oak, Northern Red (Quercus rubra)**  
60-90 feet tall  
A medium to large tree that is moderately fast-growing. Prefers moist, well-drained upland soils. Can tolerate some shade, but prefers full sunlight. An excellent shade tree, more common in the piedmont and mountains of SC. Produces good quality wood and large amounts of acorns.

**Oak, Sawtooth (Quercus acutissima)**  
40-60 feet tall  
Medium-sized, fast-growing tree with wide crown. Produces large acorns in 7-80 years. An excellent tree for wildlife and a good shade tree. Prefers full sunlight on upland soils, but does well on most sites in SC. Not recommended on wet sites.

**Oak, Sawtooth, Gobbler (Quercus acutissima var. gobbler)**  
40-60 feet tall  
A variety of Sawtooth Oak. Produces very small acorns preferred by wild turkeys.

**Oak, Swamp Chesnut (Quercus Michauxii)**  
60-80 feet tall  
A medium to large tree that is slow growing. Prefers moist sites including well drained sandy loam and silty clay flood plains along streams.
Oak, White (Quercus alba) 80-100 feet tall
A large, slow-growing tree with good quality timber. Produces many large acorns and makes an excellent shade tree. Grows throughout SC on many sites, but prefers well-drained soils and uplands. Does not do well in deep sand and swamps.

Oak, Willow (Quercus phellos) 50-80 feet tall
Medium to large tree that has a moderate to rapid growth rate. Often planted in urban settings. Produces good quality wood and the smallest acorns of any of the oaks. Occurs naturally in wet bottom lands, but grows throughout SC. Prefers direct sunlight.

Palmetto, Cabbage (Sabal palmetto) 30-45 feet tall
SC's state tree, the Palmetto is susceptible to winter cold damage and is not found naturally very far from the coast. Slow-growing. Can grow in shade and sun. Seeds are eaten by birds and small mammals. Small seedlings are not recommended for urban settings as they may take 7-10 years to grow out of the bush stage.

Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana) 45-60 feet tall
A small to medium-sized tree. Slow to moderate growth rate. Produces a plum-like fruit popular with wildlife. Grows on a variety of sites and prefers full sunlight.

Plum, Chickasaw (Prunus augustafolia) 12-20 feet tall
A small, multi-stemmed tree found in dense thickets along roadsides and fence rows. Produces a small, edible fruit used to make jellies and jams. Grows on most well-drained sites and prefers full sunlight.

Redbud, Eastern, (Cercis canadensis) 25-40 feet tall
A small, shrubby tree with showy red flowers in the spring. Seeds are eaten by a variety of birds. Does well in shady under-story.

Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua) 60-100 feet tall
Very fast growing tree that reaches a large size. Excellent shade tree with bright fall colors. Wood used for pulpwood and furniture manufacturing. Grows best in moist bottomland and direct sunlight. Not recommended for urban use due to the hard, spiny fruit ball. Seeds are eaten by a variety of birds.

Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis) 80-120 feet tall
Very fast growing tree that reaches a large size. Grows best on river bottoms or low slopes. Good on most sites, except swamps or dry sand hills. Prefers direct sunlight. Has a white, mottled bark that peels off naturally as it matures.

Walnut, Black (Juglans nigra) 90-120 feet tall
A high value timber tree that produces edible nuts. Good weed control and care recommended for the first several years after planting. Rich, well drained soils and stream bottoms are the best sites. Prefers direct sunlight. Slow growing.
Yellow Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera)
80-130 feet tall
A fast growing tree that is exceptionally straight. Wood quality is very good. An excellent shade tree with bright fall color. Grows throughout SC, but prefers a well drained soil. Does not grow well in swamps or deep sands, but likes a good water source. Prefers direct sunlight.

Lespedeza, Attaway (Thunbergii lespedeza)
10-15 feet high
A perennial shrub recommended for quail habitat improvement. Plots provide late winter food when natural food sources cease to exist. Lespedeza plots are also attractive to songbirds and other small animals as food and cover areas. The Attaway variety is more resistant to deer browse than other species of lespedeza. Survives well in sandy soils of the piedmont and coastal plain of SC.
Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*) 80–120 feet tall
Distinctive pine species with a long, clear bole, open crown, long needles and large silvery bud. Produces high quality timber and pine straw. Excellent species for wildlife. Stays in a low “grass stage” until the root collar reaches 1” in diameter, then begins vigorous height growth. Very resistant to fire, insect and disease damage. Best sites are where sand is at least 3 feet deep. Grows well in the sand hills and flat woods of the coastal plain of SC.

Atlantic White Cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) 40-60 feet tall
A native evergreen commonly planted as an ornamental or for wetland mitigation projects. Can be used as a visual screen and hedge. Lumber is very light and durable and has a variety of uses. Grows on a variety of soils, but prefers sunny sites with fertile soils.

Leyland Cypress (rooted cuttings) 40-60 feet tall
A hybrid of Monterey cypress and Alaska cedar, produced by rooted cuttings in shade house operations. Natural conical shape, dark green color, very fast growing. Makes an excellent Christmas tree. Also good for windbreaks and screens. Grows on a variety of sites.

Carolina Sapphire (rooted cuttings) 40-60 feet tall*
A variety of Arizona cypress developed in cooperation with Clemson University for Christmas tree production in SC. Rooted in shade house facilities. Conical shape and bluish-green foliage. Makes an excellent Christmas tree. Also good for windbreaks and screens. Can be planted on a variety of sites in SC.

Clemson Greenspire (rooted cuttings) 40-60 feet tall*
A variety of Arizona cypress developed in cooperation with Clemson University for Christmas tree production in SC. Rooted in shade house facilities. Conical shape and green foliage. Makes an excellent Christmas tree. Also good for windbreaks and screens. Can be planted on a variety of sites in SC.

*NOTE: The difference between Carolina Sapphire and Clemson Greenspire is the color, texture and fragrance of the foliage.*

Wiregrass- Also called pineland threeawn. One of the most common grasses in the southern flat woods and dry sand hills of SC. A common under story in Longleaf pine forest. Provides important cover for many birds (like quail), reptiles and small mammals. Also serves as an important food source for gopher tortoises. Reduces land management cost by improving the effectiveness of prescribed fires. Increases natural pine regeneration while reducing diseases affecting tree growth and survival. A fast growing species, it regenerates quickly after fire. Depends on regular summer burning in order to stimulate flowering and seed production.
### SPECIES GUIDE

#### Symbol Key:
- ✓ Recommended
- ★ One of the Best
- ✗ Tree unlikely to survive these conditions

#### Wet sites | Dry or Sandy sites | Piedmont | Coastal Plains | Soft fruit for wildlife | Seeds/nuts for wildlife | Urban situations | Fast growing timber tree | Slow growing timber tree | Grow in Shade | Christmas trees | Butterflies | Hummingbirds
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Pine, Loblolly, Coastal & Piedmont, all selections | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
Pine, Longleaf | ✓ | ★ | | | | | | | | | | |
Pine, Virginia 1st Generation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
Pine, Virginia Christmas Tree Stock | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ★
Pine, White 1st Generation | ✓ | ★ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
Ash, Green | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
Baldcypress | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | |
Cedar, Atlantic White | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | |
Cedar, Eastern Red | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
Crabapple, Southern | | ★ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
Cypress, Arizona, Clemson Greenspire | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
Cypress, Arizona, Carolina Sapphire | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ★
Cypress, Leyland | ★ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ★
Dogwood, Flowering | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
Lespedeza, Attaway | | |★ | | | | | | | | | |
Oak, Cherrybark | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ★ | | | | |
Oak, “Gobbler” Sawtooth | ★ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
Oak, Live | ✓ | | ★ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
Oak, Northern Red | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
Oak, Sawtooth | ★ | | | | | | | | | | |
Oak, Swamp Chestnut | ★ | | | | | | | | | | |
Oak, White | ★ | | | | | | | | | | |
Oak, Willow | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
Palmetto, Cabbage | ✓ | ✓ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | | |
Persimmon | | |★ | | | | | | | | | |
Plum, Chickasaw | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
Redbud | | |★ | | | | | | | | | |
Sweetgum | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
Sycamore | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
Walnut, Black | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
Yellow Poplar | | | | | | | | | | | | |
### Trees and Shrubs for Wildlife Food and Cover

#### Summer Foods for Wildlife
- Chickasaw Plum

#### Fall Foods for Wildlife
- Flowering Dogwood
- Eastern Red-cedar
- Persimmon
- Crabapple
- Oaks
- Walnuts
- Pines
- Palmetto
- Lespedeza

#### Winter Foods for Wildlife
- Eastern Red-cedar
- Persimmon
- Palmetto

#### Winter Cover for Wildlife
- Eastern Red-cedar
- Pines
- Leyland Cypress
- Atlantic White Cedar
- Carolina Sapphire
- Clemson Greenspire
- Lespedeza

### Large Game Food
- Sawtooth and Gobbler Oak produce nuts about age seven
- Cherrybark and Willow Oak are fast growers
- White Oak and Swamp Chestnut Oak produce large acorn crops
- Live Oak is a good acorn producer in the coastal plain
- Other Oaks also do well
- Crabapple
- Persimmon

### Tree and Shrub Species for Different Regions/Uses in South Carolina

#### Sandhills and Other Poor Soils
- Longleaf Pine (best)
- Wiregrass
- Chickasaw Plum
- Virginia Pine
- Red Cedar

#### Coastlines (resistant to salt spray)
- Live Oak (best)
- Palmetto
- Loblolly Pine

#### Very wet, swampy sites
- Baldcypress (best)
- Atlantic White Cedar
- Sweetgum
**Makes Good Christmas Tree**
(also makes a good Screen)

- Leyland Cypress (best)
- White Pine
- Virginia Pine
- Clemson Greenspire
- Carolina Sapphire

**Good For Planting in the Shade or Under Other Trees**

- Flowering Dogwood
- Redbud

**Good Trees in an Urban Setting, Large**

- Loblolly pine
- White Oak
- Willow Oak
- Cherrybark & Red Oaks
- Baldcypress
- Yellow Poplar
- Sycamore

**Good Trees in an Urban Setting, Small**

- Dogwood
- Redbud
- Crabapple
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seedling Type</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>5th</th>
<th>6th</th>
<th>7th</th>
<th>8th</th>
<th>Seedlings per box for UPS shipping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Generation Coastal Loblolly</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Generation Coastal Loblolly BEST Family</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Generation Piedmont Loblolly</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Generation Piedmont Loblolly BEST Family</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Pine 1st Generation</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Pine Christmas Tree Stock</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine (2yrs old)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine (3yrs old) large</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash, Green</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldcypress</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar, Eastern Red</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar, Eastern Red (2yrs old) large</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabapple, Southern</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lespedeza, Attaway</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Cherrybark</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Gobbler Sawtooth</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Live</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Northern Red</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Sawtooth</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Swamp Chestnut</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, White</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Willow</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Bareroot Seedling Price List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seedling Type</th>
<th>cost per 10</th>
<th>cost per 50</th>
<th>cost per 100</th>
<th>cost per 500</th>
<th>cost per 1M-99M</th>
<th>cost per 100M-499M</th>
<th>cost per 500M</th>
<th>Seedlings per box for UPS shipping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palmetto, Cabbage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmon</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum, Chickasaw</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetgum</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut, Black</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Poplar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTAINERIZED SEEDLING PRICE LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seedlings per Unit</th>
<th>Cost per Unit</th>
<th>Cost per Unit 25 trays or more</th>
<th>Seedlings per box for UPS shipping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine</td>
<td>200/box</td>
<td>$32/box</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic White Cedar</td>
<td>200/box</td>
<td>$40/box</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiregrass</td>
<td>200/box</td>
<td>$30/box</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leyland Cypress</td>
<td>18/tray</td>
<td>$25/tray</td>
<td>$15/tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Sapphire</td>
<td>18/tray</td>
<td>$25/tray</td>
<td>$15/tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson Greenspire</td>
<td>18/tray</td>
<td>$25/tray</td>
<td>$15/tray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UPS SHIPPING

- Boxes of 10 are shipped separately at $15.00 per box anywhere in NC, SC and GA.
- All other boxes are shipped separately at $23.00 per box anywhere in NC, SC and GA.
- Hardwoods vary in size but usually only 25-50 will fit in a 12 x 12 x 48 or 8 x 8 x 43 box.
- Pines are more compact with up to 500 per box.
- The right hand column of the price list shows how many may fit in a box, but vary by species and from year to year.
- All species are packed in separate boxes and shipped UPS Ground. Box size and numbers are subject to change without notice.
- Shipping UPS will usually deliver in SC, NC, and GA, in one day. Other states may take longer. Shipping to other states must be arranged in advance. Shipping large numbers of hardwoods or shipping overnight or two-day out of state can be VERY EXPENSIVE.

ALL REQUESTS FOR REFUNDS MUST BE IN WRITING VIA LETTER OR E-MAIL AND RECEIVED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH.

NO OUT OF STATE SALES UNTIL SURPLUS DECLARED BY SCFC STATE FORESTER. PLEASE CONTACT NURSERY FOR DETAILED INFORMATION.
ALL SEEDLINGS WILL BE PICKED UP AT TAYLOR

Bareroot Pine Seedlings

- Seedlings to be picked up at Taylor Nursery are packed in paper seedling bags
- Longleaf pine 250 per bag
- Virginia pine & white pine, 2 yr., 250 per bag
- Other pines usually 500-1,000 per bag.
- Seedling bags are 35” long x 24” wide with a 12” gusset.
- Seedling bags are folded over and strapped.
- Weights vary from 20 to 60 lbs. each.
- Red Cedar 1 yr. are 500 per bag.
- Red Cedar 2 yr. are 50 per bag.
- White Pine 3 yr. are 100 per bag.

Bareroot Hardwood Seedlings

- Hardwoods and other species are usually packed either 10 or 50 per bag.
- The seedlings are often large and bulky with the tops sticking out of the bag and may be up to 36” or longer.
- Hardwood bags take up a lot more space than the pine bags.

Containerized Seedlings

- Leyland Cypress, Clemson Greenspire and Carolina Sapphire are picked up in trays of 18 that are about 12” x 24” and cannot be stacked. The other species are packed 200 per box.

Distribution will start October 19th 2009, and run through December 11th, 2009. All containerized seedlings should be picked up and planted before December 15th for optimal growth. The South Carolina Forestry Commission will not be responsible for seedling quality after this date.

KEEP SEEDLINGS COOL
AND MOIST UNTIL PLANTED !!!!!!
PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Planting Lespedeza for Quail Habitat Enhancement

Prepare plots for food strips in the fall or early winter. They should be about 20 feet wide and 200-400 feet long. If the area is sloping, they should be placed on the contour. Clear all brush out of the strip and if possible, plow deep enough to turn under all of the remaining vegetation. Immediately before planting, apply 0-12-12 or similar nitrogen-free fertilizer at the rate of 400-600 lbs. per acre and cut in with a disc harrow. Also, add 1-3 tons of lime per acre if the soil is known to contain acid. Locate food strips close to dense escape cover.

If they cannot be planted immediately, hold them in a cooler at 35-40 degrees Fahrenheit or similar cool, dry place. Alternatively, heel them in a moist, shady location. A trench should be dug or plowed deep enough to hold the entire root system of the plants. When the plants are placed in the trench, they should be covered with soil, leaving only the tops above the soil. If the soil is dry, the bed should be watered after heeling in. A sandy, moist location is best and it must be well drained. Heeling in each bag of plants as a group is a great help when they are removed for planting.

Another method is to open furrows with a turning plow, slightly deeper than the root systems of the seedlings. The seedlings are then placed against the straight side of the furrow at 2 foot intervals. Throw a furrow back on the plants covering them deep enough so that when the soil settles it will be several inches above the roots. Pack the row using the tractor wheel. Lespedeza seedlings can also be hand planted using a tree planting dibble.

During the first year, shrub lespedeza should be cultivated enough to keep the weeds down. Cultivate each time an adjacent crop field is cultivated or mulch heavily to eliminate the need for cultivation.

Cutting plants back after the first growing season will cause them to branch out and yield more seed. This should be done just before growth starts in the spring. Use a bushhog or a brush hook if doing the job by hand.

Mature strips are maintained in good condition by fertilizing with nitrogen-free fertilizer, liming and cutting back about every third year. All other trees and shrubs should be kept out of the strip.

It is recommended that 5-7 rows be planted in each strip. Rows should be 3 feet apart, with seedlings spaced 2 feet apart within the row. The best method of planting is with a pine tree planting machine.

Shrub lespedeza must be protected from livestock, and where high deer populations exist. One of the more browse tolerant varieties such as “Attaway” or “Amquail” should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot Size</th>
<th>Spacing</th>
<th># seedlings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20' x 400' on a 2' x 3' spacing</td>
<td>= 1,333 seedlings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20' x 200' on a 2' x 3' spacing</td>
<td>= 666 seedlings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plant 2' in rows and 3' between rows
Planting Instructions for Longleaf Pine

Longleaf pine can be successfully planted using bareroot seedlings if the proper care and techniques are applied. Thousands of acres have been successfully planted in South Carolina in recent years on National forest, state forest, and private lands. Some forest industries have also begun to look at longleaf as a valid option on certain sites. However, special care beyond that required for planting loblolly is necessary for success. These requirements are: a quality seedling, special handling between lifting and planting, well prepared site, favorable weather, proper planting techniques and follow-up measures after planting when needed.

The following steps are considered essential for the successful establishment of bare root longleaf.

Begin with a quality seedling. Order longleaf seedlings as soon after July 1 as possible. Containerized seedlings sell out fast. Containerized seedlings cost more but are more forgiving as to how they are handled and planting and give good survival over a range of conditions. Bareroot longleaf seedlings do well but require careful attention to detail in handling and planting.

The next step is careful handling between the nursery and the field. Bareroot longleaf seedlings should be planted within 5-7 days of lifting from the nursery. For this reason we recommend coordinating directly with the nursery for pick-up. Containerized seedlings can be easily stored at 34 degrees for months and for shorter times at room temperature. Protect the bags from temperature extremes during transit and while planting. Avoid planting during hot dry weather. Bareroot is normally planted December through March and containerized planted in mid October to December.

A well-prepared site is also very critical to longleaf survival. Longleaf is very intolerant to competition in its early stages. Grasses such as native wiregrass and coastal bermuda are very tough competition. Mechanical site preparation is usually the best methods when competition has thick well established root systems. Herbicides can be effective on old field sites with heavy weeds and grasses. Adequate time must be allowed for mechanical site prep such as disking or bedding to settle and absorb adequate moisture before planting.

The planting techniques include proper depth, straight tap root and compaction. Make the hole to fit the seedling; don’t prune the seedling to fit the hole. Machine planting is recommended over hand planting if site is suitable.

The seedling should be planted at a depth so that after soil has settled the bud is at or slightly above the surface. Soil settlement will vary by soil type and degree of site prep. Do not cover the bud.

Good compaction is needed to eliminate air pockets around the roots. Heavy-duty machines do a better job packing than the typical hand planting crew.

Spacing and number per acre to plant will vary with landowner objective. The general recommendation is 6 x 10 which is 726 per acre. Survival of 300 or more well spaced free to grow seedlings is adequate.

Follow up after planting may not be necessary on well-prepared sites. Planted areas should be checked until grass stage is broken for possible brown spot or excessive competition. If either of these occur control measures may be needed.
**Planting Instructions for Leyland Cypress, Clemson Greenspire and Carolina Sapphire**

**Handling:** Protect from wind damage when transporting. Container seedlings can dry out quickly if left in the sun. Keep containers in the shade and water daily until planted.

**Planting:** Hole should be 6-8 inches deep, 4-5 inches wide. Carefully loosen the rootball. Leave a slight depression around base of planted seedling for better water accumulation. Inspect the planting site. If there is no moisture in the soil do not plant. Soil moisture is the most important factor to consider when planting containerized seedlings. The Forestry Commission recommends mid October through December.

**Spacing:** For Christmas trees, space 4-6 feet between trees and rows. For windbreaks, space 10-12 feet between trees and rows. Best results are achieved by at least two staggered rows.

**Watering:** Do not allow newly planted trees to dry out. Use a heavy mulch if water is not available. Drip irrigation is ideal.

**Fertilization:** Fertilize conservatively during early spring and mid-summer. Use a complete fertilizer, such as 10-10-10. Begin by using one tablespoon per seedling per application. Observe plant response and adjust accordingly.

**Hand Planting Instructions for Hardwoods**

Seedlings can be planted using a round-point shovel in a hole wide enough to accommodate the root system (10 in. wide by 10 in. deep) in mineral soil. The seedling should be planted about an inch deeper than grown in the nursery. That is, the root collar shall be planted at ground line to 3 inches below surface of the soil.

The shoot and root should be planted vertically aligned, with no lateral roots exposed. The lateral roots should be spread in a natural manner in the center of the planting hole.

The planting hole should be closed with the planting tool and the soil firmly packed around the seedling’s roots to eliminate air pockets.

Seedlings should not be removed from planting bag until after planting hole is opened and then no more than one seedling at a time should be removed to help prevent roots from drying. Do not plant when surface of soil is frozen. Do not prune the roots to fit the hole. Only remove the occasional very long root.