

2026-2027

Seedling Order Form

GEORGE O. WHITE STATE FOREST NURSERY

The fall
colors of bald
cypress.



Serving nature and you

SERVING
MISSOURI
CITIZENS *for*

**OVER
90 YEARS**

with SEEDLING
PRODUCTION

Plan Ahead and Order Early!

We accept mail-in orders from Sept. 1, 2026, to April 15, 2027, and online orders from Sept. 1, 2026, to April 30, 2027. We always sell out of some species quickly. To get the plants you want, please send your order as soon as possible, or better yet, go online. Some species are in short supply and will only be made available online. Check out our online catalog at mdc.mo.gov/seedlings for all available seedlings.

You can place your order online starting sometime after midnight on Sept. 1, 2026.

Contact Information

George O. White State Forest Nursery
Missouri Department of Conservation
14027 Shafer Road
PO Box 119
Licking, MO 65542
573-674-3229
Fax: 573-674-4047

Three Ways to Order

Submit orders by internet, mail, or fax.

We do not accept phone orders. If you order by mail or fax, **do not send payment with your order.**

New This Year and Things To Know

The last increase in seedling costs was three years ago. As you know, the cost of running a nursery with the many supplies, chemicals and services, keeps increasing. Unfortunately for this reason, we are forced to make another increase this year. This year's increase is 10 percent across the board. Also, some species take two years to grow, this means that we spend twice the funds to apply two years' worth of fertilizer and weed control. In the past we charged the same amount as the species that take one year to grow. So new this year, we will be charging double the price for the following 2-year-old species: Eastern white pine, hickories, pawpaw, buckeyes, deciduous holly, American beautyberry, and white fringetree.

Due to the species not germinating, we will not be able to offer the following species: Flowering dogwood, mulberry, tulip poplar, and black chokeberry. Due to poor germination or short seed supply, the following species will only be available online while supply lasts: Pecan, red buckeye, and white fringetree.

Due to these not being native to Missouri and budget reductions, we will not be able to offer the following: Norway spruce, loblolly pine, and pitch x loblolly pine.



Cost

Prices range from \$0.44 to \$2.57 per seedling. See pricing chart below. Sales tax will be added to all orders unless you provide a tax-exemption certificate. A \$9 handling charge is added to each order, no matter the number of seedlings. In-state shipping cost is \$15 per 100 seedlings with a \$15 minimum charge. Out-of-state shipping is \$30 per 100 seedlings with a \$30 minimum charge.

Price per Seedling			
Species	Available in 10 only	Available in increments of 25	
		25-75	100+
Shortleaf pine	\$0.90	\$0.48	\$0.44
Hardwood trees, Bald cypress, E. red cedar, and 1-year-old shrubs	\$1.29	\$0.77	\$0.64
2-year-old seedlings: Eastern white pine	\$1.80	\$0.97	\$0.88
2-year-old seedlings: Hickories, Pawpaw, Buckeyes, Deciduous holly, American beautyberry, White fringetree	\$2.57	\$1.54	\$1.28
<i>Orders of multiple species of 10s or 25s cannot be combined for volume discount.</i>			

Billing Card

After we process your order, we'll send you a billing card by mail or email, depending on which notification type you selected when you placed your order. You should receive it within two weeks of submitting your order. If you do not receive a billing card, call 573-674-3229. Check your billing card when you get it. It will show the species available for pick up or delivery, the price per each bundle, and the total amount charged for your order. **If a species is sold out when we receive your order, we will not bill you for that species.** If the sold-out seedlings become available later, we will try to notify you if time allows.

Reallocation Letter

If you receive a reallocation letter by mail or email, please call as soon as you get it if you want to add the seedlings to your order. We reallocate on a first come, first served basis as long as the seedlings last. We do not automatically add them to your order. You must call the nursery and tell us you still want them, 573-674-3229.

Payment

The billing card will have a due date, as well as information on how to pay for your seedlings. We accept check, money order, Visa, MasterCard, and Discover. (A convenience fee for any credit/debit card transaction is collected by a third-party vendor, not the Missouri Department of Conservation.) Please write your order number on your check. **All orders must be paid in full before they can be shipped or picked up.** If payment is not received within 30 days of the date the order was placed, the order will be canceled.

If you submit an order by mail, fax, or via the internet, you should receive a billing card from us within about two weeks. If you **DO NOT** receive a billing card from us, call the nursery at 573-674-3229 to inquire about the status of your order.

Permit Card/Conservation ID Discount

The Conservation Permit Card replaces the old Heritage Card and is used as a single source for hunter education verification, permits purchased, and permit verification. If you lose your Hunter Education card, you can purchase the Permit Card to replace it if your hunter education certification can be verified through department records. The Heritage Card will remain valid, but in order for it to be carried in lieu of paper or electronic permits, the Permit Card must be possessed. With your Permit Card or Conservation ID number, you can receive a 15 percent discount, up to \$20, off your seedling order. The Permit Card costs \$5 and does not expire.

You can purchase a Permit Card online at mdc.mo.gov/buypermits, at a conservation service center, from a retail permit vendor, or by calling (573) 522-4115 ext 3989. The card will be mailed to the address on file. It should arrive within four to six weeks of purchase.

Order Changes and Refunds

To request an order change, contact the nursery, or if you have created a user profile online, please login and make appropriate changes. Changes need to be made no later than three weeks before your ship/pick up date. Adjustments or refunds will be made only at the discretion of the nursery. However, once the tags are printed, which is three weeks before the week you chose for your ship/pickup date, we cannot adjust or refund the order. No refunds on orders canceled after April 1, 2027. No refund of \$2.50 or less will be made. Please notify us promptly of any address change and include your order number. Once shipped, seedlings are nonrefundable.

Delivery

You can have your trees shipped, or you can pick them up at the nursery. Allow a minimum of 3 weeks notice if you need to change your shipping date and/or address. Please select the delivery month and the week you want your trees delivered. We will ship orders mid-February through early May. Most orders arrive within 48 hours after they leave the nursery, but this cannot be guaranteed. If any or all of your order has not arrived within seven days of your selected delivery date, please contact the nursery. Some states have quarantines on incoming plants. It is the customers' responsibility to check for any type of quarantine that may be in place. We will not offer a refund for any trees destroyed or undeliverable due to quarantine laws for your state.

If an address is sent in or entered incorrectly by the customer and the seedlings have to be re-shipped, the customer must pay for the second shipping.

Seedlings

We provide mainly 1-year-old bare-root seedlings. A few species are 2-years-old, and they are noted as such in the pricing chart. The size of the seedlings varies greatly depending on the species, but mainly range from 6 to 22 inches. Seedlings are provided in a minimum quantity of 10 or any increment of 25 trees per species.

Spacing of Seedlings

When planting seedlings, consider their primary purpose and the height and spread to which they will eventually grow. As a general rule, seedlings should be spaced as shown below:

Purpose	Spacing
Erosion control	3–6 feet
Reforestation	8–12 feet
Wildlife shrubs	3–6 feet
Windbreaks	5–12 feet

Quantity of Seedlings per Acre	
Spacing in feet	Seedlings per acre
3x3	4,840
4x4	2,722
5x5	1,742
6x6	1,210
7x7	889
8x8	681
9x9	538
10x10	436
12x12	302
15x15	194

Conifer Species



Bald cypress



Shortleaf pine



Eastern white pine



Eastern red cedar

Hardwood Species



Black cherry



Black gum



Black oak



Black walnut



Bur oak



Cherrybark oak



Chinkapin oak



Concordia oak



Cottonwood

Courtesy Missouri Botanical Garden PlantFinder

Price per Seedling			
Species	Available in 10 only	Available in increments of 25	
		25–75	100+
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Hardwood trees, Bald cypress, E. red cedar, and 1-year-old shrubs	\$1.29	\$0.77	\$0.64
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Orders of multiple species of 10s or 25s cannot be combined for volume discount.			

Species	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits				Other Important Facts
	Wind Break	Erosion Control	Reforestation	Wetland Restoration	Food	Cover	Pollinator	Mature Height in Feet	
Conifer Species									
Bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓				90–100	Large trees that may live more than 1,000 years. Commonly associated with southeastern swamps, but adapt easily to a wide range of sites. Young trees grow rapidly on good sites and may reach 20 feet in height in 10 years. Extremely durable wood.
Eastern red cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	✓			✓	✓	✓		60	Eastern red cedar’s aromatic wood is valuable for closet lining and novelties. Excellent for wildlife and windbreak plantings.
Eastern white pine* 2-0 (<i>Pinus strobus</i>) (Average size 8–10 inches)	✓		✓			✓		80–100	A tall, stately tree with an attractive conical shape and branches nearly to the ground in open stands. Makes an excellent windbreak throughout the state. Adapts to a variety of sites, but prefers moderately moist, sandy loam soils. *White pine may have difficulty surviving with Missouri’s dry climate and clay soils.
Shortleaf pine (<i>Pinus echinata</i>)			✓			✓		80–100	Only pine native to Missouri. Grows to 2–3 feet in diameter. Does very well on dry, upland sites in the Ozarks. Probably should not be planted north of the Missouri River. As these pine grow, they naturally shed their lower branches.”
Hardwood Species									
Black cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	60	Found statewide on a variety of sites including moist, fertile bottoms and dry, gravelly upland soils. The lumber is second only to walnut in demand as a fine hardwood. The flowers are white clusters 2 to 4 inches long. The red-to-black fruits ripen in August and are abundant nearly every year. Numerous wildlife species eat the fruit. Leaves turn yellow to red in the fall.
Black gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	65	Medium-sized tree found in southern Missouri, but can be planted successfully statewide. Grows on deep, moist soils and along streams. An attractive tree with shiny dark-green leaves, blue-black fruits, and brilliant red fall color. Older, larger trees often contain hollows that are used by cavity-nesting wildlife.
Black oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>)			✓		✓	✓	✓	85	Found statewide, but most common in the Ozarks. Will grow on dry, poor upland sites, but grows best on well-drained soil. Good acorn producer.
Black walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)			✓	✓	✓			80–90	The “black gold” of Missouri. Valued for its lumber and nuts, it is extensively cultivated statewide. Grows rapidly on deep, rich, alluvial soils. Growth rates decline rapidly in poor soils.
Bur oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>)		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	80	Large acorns with fringed caps are characteristic of this oak. Grows statewide on a variety of sites including dry uplands and moist lowlands. Reaches 3–4 feet in diameter.
Cherrybark oak (<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodifolia</i>)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100	Southeastern lowland oak that should be planted in Missouri Bootheel area. Prefers rich, well-drained bottomland soils. Large, fast growing, well-formed, and commercially important.
Chinkapin oak (<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>)			✓		✓	✓	✓	70	Found throughout Missouri mostly on dry upland woods, along bluffs, and in glades. It tolerates very dry, rocky soil, but will grow on a wide variety of sites. This tree is in the white oak group, has silver-gray bark, and long, thin leaves. The acorns are nearly black, about ¾ to 1 inch long and are a favorite food source for turkey and deer.
Concordia oak (<i>Quercus x introgressa</i>)			✓		✓	✓	✓	40-50	A naturally occurring three-way hybrid of the chinkapin oak, dwarf chinkapin oak and swamp white oak. They grow very quickly. Concordia oaks have been observed producing acorns within five years. They have a big, bushy span that creates a lot of shade. They produce a sweet acorn deer like to eat. Grown from seed collected from Concordia, Missouri.
Cottonwood (cuttings) (<i>Populus deltoides</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		100	One of the largest and fastest-growing trees in the eastern United States. Grows best in deep, well-drained bottomland soils. Can reach diameters of 3–4 feet. Instructions for planting cuttings are on page 14.



Hackberry



Kentucky coffee tree



Northern red oak



Mixed hickory



Nuttall's oak



Ohio buckeye



Osage orange



Overcup oak



Pin oak



River birch



Sandbar willow



Persimmon



Shellbark hickory



Shumard oak

Price per Seedling			
Species	Available in 10 only	Available in increments of 25	
		25–75	100+
Hardwood trees, Bald cypress, E. red cedar, and 1-year-old shrubs	\$1.29	\$0.77	\$0.64
2-year-old seedlings: Eastern white pine	\$1.80	\$0.97	\$0.88
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Species	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits				Other Important Facts
	Wind Break	Erosion Control	Reforestation	Wetland Restoration	Food	Cover	Pollinator	Mature Height in Feet	
Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	90	Common bottomland species found statewide. Does very well in prairie regions. Birds eat the fruit.
Kentucky coffee tree (<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>)	✓	✓	✓				✓	70–90	Medium to large tree preferring good soil. Found statewide, but most common in western Missouri. Large, persistent seedpods and short, heavy twigs make this legume distinctive in winter.
Mixed hickory 2-0 (<i>Carya spp.</i>)			✓		✓		✓	70	This mix is dominated by shagbark, but also includes bitternut, pignut, black, and shellbark hickories. Good selection for wildlife and reforestation projects where a variety of nut sizes and tree forms is desired.
Northern red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	90	One of the most widespread and commercially important of the oaks. Found on a wide variety of sites statewide. Grows best in fertile, sandy loam soils.
Nuttall's oak (<i>Quercus texana</i>)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	90–100	Relatively fast-growing oak that is found in the Southeastern lowlands. Does well on heavy, poorly drained clay soils. General appearance somewhat resembles pin oak. Probably should not be planted outside the Bootheel.
Ohio buckeye 2-0 (<i>Aesculus glabra</i>)				✓			✓	50	Found statewide, it is among the first trees to leaf out and flower in spring and lose its leaves in the fall. Large greenish-yellow flowers are attractive to hummingbirds. The seeds, which are large, shiny, and dark brown, are sometimes carried for good luck and to prevent rheumatism. Tolerates lots of shade.
Osage orange (<i>Maclura pomifera</i>)	✓		✓		✓	✓		40–50	The familiar hedge or hedgeapple tree of Missouri's prairie regions. Hard, durable wood is used for fence posts. Has thorns.
Overcup oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70	Occurs naturally in southeastern Missouri and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. Grows on wet, poorly drained sites and is one of the most flood-tolerant species. This slow-growing tree produces acorns that are almost enclosed in the cap.
Pin oak (<i>Quercus palustris</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70–80	This fast-growing oak grows naturally on poorly drained, heavy bottomland sites statewide. It is often used for landscaping as it will grow well on a wide variety of sites, from wet to dry. The small acorns are eaten by many mammals and birds, and they are an important winter food for migrating waterfowl.
Persimmon (<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			60–70	A small- to medium-sized tree whose fruit is valuable to people and wildlife. Among the hardest of North American woods. Male and female flowers are borne on separate plants, so plant several trees near each other.
River birch (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	✓	✓		✓		✓		60	A small- to medium-sized streambank tree useful for bank stabilization. Peeling, flaking bark gives the tree an attractive appearance in winter. Grows statewide.
Sandbar willow (cuttings) (<i>Salix interior</i>)		✓		✓		✓		30	Shrub-like, thicket-forming willow found statewide. Occurs on sand bars and muddy stream banks. Good soil binder and bank stabilizer that prevents erosion. Leaves and twigs are browsed by deer. Instructions for planting cuttings are on page 14.
Shellbark hickory 2-0 (<i>Carya laciniosa</i>)			✓	✓	✓			90	A large scaly bark hickory that grows best on rich bottomland soils. It produces the largest nut of any hickory. Not found naturally in the Ozarks, but will grow statewide.
Shumard oak (<i>Quercus shumardii</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80–100	A large, commercially valuable oak found naturally in all but the northern third of Missouri. Frequently grows in association with northern red oak and white oak. Can be planted on a wide variety of sites.



Silver maple



Swamp chestnut oak



Swamp white oak



Sweet gum



Sycamore



White oak



Willow oak



American beautyberry



Aromatic sumac



Blackberry



Buttonbush

Price per Seedling			
Species	Available in 10 only	Available in increments of 25	
		25–75	100+
Hardwood trees, Bald cypress, E. red cedar, and 1-year-old shrubs	\$1.29	\$0.77	\$0.64
2-year-old seedlings: Eastern white pine	\$1.80	\$0.97	\$0.88
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Species	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits				Other Important Facts
	Wind Break	Erosion Control	Reforestation	Wetland Restoration	Food	Cover	Pollinator	Mature Height in Feet	
Silver maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	90	A large bottomland “soft” hardwood. Grown commercially for wood. Perhaps overused as a fast-growing shade tree. Because of the wood’s brittleness, breakage in ice and wind is a problem.
Swamp chestnut oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)			✓		✓	✓	✓	85	Also called cow oak and basket oak. A large well-formed tree, which grows in well drained soils above the floodplain in southeastern Missouri. Able to withstand flooding for short periods during the dormant season.
Swamp white oak (<i>Quercus bicolor</i>)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70	A fairly fast-growing, medium-sized tree that may reach a diameter of 3 feet. Grows naturally in the northern two-thirds of the state along low hills and stream bottoms, but is adaptable to a wide variety of sites. Despite its name, this species does not naturally grow in swamps. The acorns are one of the favored fall foods for deer, turkey, and many other wildlife species.
Sweet gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	80–100	Native to the lowlands and foothills of southern Missouri. Planted extensively statewide. Does best in deep, moist soils. Yellow, orange, and red fall color. Valuable timber tree that can grow 3–4 feet in diameter.
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	80–100	A large bottomland, streambank tree. Can be used as a bank stabilizer along with other bottomland species. Shows a great deal of resistance to beaver damage and wet soil conditions.
White oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)			✓		✓	✓	✓	85	Found statewide. This important hardwood lumber tree is often an excellent acorn producer. Does best on deep well-drained soils, but does well on dry, poor upland sites. Slow growth rate, but may live for hundreds of years.
Willow oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70	This tree gets its name from the long, slender, willow-like leaves. Native to southeastern Missouri, but will grow statewide. Does best on poorly drained soils, but can be planted on a variety of sites. Fast-growing oak with small acorns.
Wildlife Shrubs									
American beautyberry 2-0 (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>)		✓			✓	✓	✓	10	This rapidly growing, rounded shrub has a 4- to 8-foot spread. Tops will sometimes die back in cold winters, but flowering is on new growth, so dieback or drastic pruning will not affect flowering. Flowers are white to pale pink. The large, palegreen leaves turn yellow in the fall. Showy, purple-blue fruits are attractive to birds and persist on the shrubs into late fall. Grows well in partial shade and on a wide variety of soil types.
Aromatic sumac (<i>Rhus aromatica</i>)	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	8	A shrub found over much of the state, usually in thickets. Bright-red fruit ripens in late spring or early summer and is eaten by many birds. Also called fragrant sumac.
Blackberry (<i>Rubus spp.</i>)					✓	✓	✓	5	Found throughout the state in woods, open fields, and glades. Provides habitat for many wildlife species. Edible fruit ripens in July. Stems have thorns.
Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	18	Found throughout the state in low, wet woods, swamps, and along borders of streams and ponds. The flowers are fragrant, white, round clusters about 1 to 1½ inches across and are a favorite nectar source for bees. Many birds eat the nutlets and nest in the branches. Does best on moist sites.



Deciduous holly



Elderberry



False indigo



Gray dogwood



Hazelnut



Ninebark



Pawpaw



Rough-leaved dogwood



Redbud



Rose mallow



Serviceberry



Silky dogwood

Courtesy USDA NRCS Wetland Science Institute

Price per Seedling			
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		25-75	100+
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Deciduous holly 2-0 (<i>Ilex decidua</i>)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	25	Also called possumhaw, this small- to medium-sized tree produces regular crops of brilliant red fruit on the female plant. The male and female flowers are borne on separate plants, so several trees should be planted near each other. After the leaves fall, the fruit is visible for long distances and helps feed birds in winter and early spring when other foods are depleted.
Elderberry (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	10	Found throughout the state in open woods, fencerows, roadsides, and along borders of streams and ponds. The flowers are large, showy, flat-topped white clusters that appear in late May to June. The dark-purple berries are edible and make an excellent jelly. Many species of birds and mammals eat the fruit, and deer browse the leaves and branches. Will tolerate both wet and dry sites.
False indigo (<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	12	Found statewide in moist ground along streams, rocky banks, and low, wet woods. The flowers are 2 to 6 inches long with dense clusters of purple tube-shaped flowers. This shrub is in the legume family, and the seeds are eaten by quail and other wildlife. Bees and butterflies are attracted to the flowers.
Gray dogwood (<i>Cornus racemosa</i>)	✓				✓	✓	✓	10	Similar in appearance to rough-leaved dogwood, this tree is smaller and has smooth leaves. Found widely scattered statewide on both moist and rocky sites. Forms thickets by root suckers. Provides excellent wildlife food and cover.
Hazelnut (<i>Corylus americana</i>)	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	10	Also called American filbert, this thicket-forming shrub is found throughout the state on a wide range of soils and sites. The nut is consumed by people and wildlife.
Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>)	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	8	A streamside shrub found over much of the state. Forms a massive root system quickly after planting, making it useful to control erosion on streambanks. It is also used as an ornamental. Its name is taken from the way the mature bark curls away from the stem resembling the number 9.
Pawpaw 2-0 (<i>Asimina triloba</i>)					✓	✓		25	This small tree has large, drooping, pear-shaped leaves that are slightly aromatic. Inconspicuous flowers are green upon opening but turn maroon as they develop. Edible yellow-green fruits are 3 to 6 inches long and ripen in September. Leaves turn bright yellow in fall.
Redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>)	✓				✓	✓	✓	30	A small-to-medium understory tree with showy pink flowers in early spring. This legume is an attractive addition to wildlife or windbreak plantings.
Rose mallow (<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>)				✓	✓	✓	✓	8	This tall perennial is found in the south half of the state along sloughs, ponds, and streams. Excellent for wetland plantings, pond edges, and other wet sites. Plants die back to the root collar each winter. Large, showy white or sometimes pink flowers bloom from July through September. The seeds are eaten by ducks, quail, and many other birds.
Rough-leaved dogwood (<i>Cornus drummondii</i>)	✓				✓	✓	✓	20	This thicket-forming shrub found statewide on a wide variety of soils survives poor sites better than other dogwoods. Leaves are rough textured. It does not have large white flowers like flowering dogwoods, but small white flowers appear in May. The shrub has white berries and purple-to-red fall color.
Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>)					✓	✓	✓	25	The showy white flowers of this large shrub/small tree are the first to appear in Missouri woodlands each spring. Reddish sweet-tasting fruits are edible but quickly consumed by wildlife. Fall color varies from yellow to orange to red. Found statewide, grows best in partial shade along woodland edges.
Silky dogwood (<i>Cornus amomum</i>)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	9	This species, also called swamp or pale dogwood, is found statewide except in the lowlands of the Bootheel. Grows in moist ground along streams, rocky banks, spring branches, swamps, wet prairies, and low, wet woods. The flowers are similar to rough-leaved and gray dogwood. The blue fruit is eaten by many wildlife species. Leaves are longer and narrower than other dogwoods.



Smooth sumac



Witch-hazel



Spicebush



Wild plum

Price per Seedling			
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2-year-old seedlings: Eastern white pine	\$1.80	\$0.97	\$0.88
2-year-old seedlings: Hickories, Pawpaw, Buckeyes, Deciduous holly, American beautyberry, White fringetree	\$2.57	\$1.54	\$1.28
Orders of multiple species of 10s or 25s cannot be combined for volume discount.			

Species	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits			Mature Height in Feet	Other Important Facts
	Wind Break	Erosion Control	Reforestation	Wetland Restoration	Food	Cover	Pollinator		
Smooth sumac (<i>Rhus glabra</i>)					✓	✓	✓	20	Thicket-forming shrub or small tree is found statewide in old fields, prairies, woods borders, and road rights of way. Was widely used by Native Americans and early settlers for medicinal uses. Provides excellent wildlife food and cover. Dark-green summer foliage is followed by scarlet fall color and red berries.
Spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>)		✓			✓	✓	✓	12	Found naturally in the south half of the state in low or moist ground along streams, ravine bottoms, and low, wet woods. The flowers are small, yellow, and fragrant. Leaves are aromatic when crushed. Seed is bright red and is eaten by many birds and mammals. Will tolerate partial shade to full sun. This shrub will often grow as wide as it is tall.
Witch-hazel (<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i>)	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	10	Large shrub found in and along dry, rocky streambeds. Leaves are collected for medicinal uses. Shrub is valuable for wildlife food and cover, and for controlling erosion along streams.
Wild plum (<i>Prunus spp.</i>)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	25	A small thicket-forming tree. One of the first trees to bloom in the spring. Produces a bright-red edible fruit. Provides excellent food and cover for wildlife.



Sustainable approach results in thriving forest passed on to generations

BY BRIAN SCHWEISS | PHOTOS COURTESY OF MARK BASLER

Pine Tree Jim was born in a forest clearing in 1882, a beginning he considered his greatest heritage. It's fitting, then, that he spent his life as a woodsman. Jim Horton — known throughout Ste. Genevieve County as Pine Tree Jim — lived and farmed the family land near Weingarten and the Miller Switch Store.

At a time when most landowners were clearing forests for agriculture, Horton took a different path. He saw value in managing his pine and oak woods rather than removing them. He watched his trees closely, harvesting only when they matured or showed signs of decline. By removing dying or poor-quality trees, he created space and sunlight for healthy pines and oaks to grow. His thoughtful approach drew the attention of foresters, including David Bauch of the U.S. Forest Service, who wrote in 1946 that Horton's "wise use" had not only maintained the original value and volume of timber but increased it.

Horton harvested wood annually to meet local and regional demand for pine lumber, posts, and farm equipment. It is said he tripled the volume of timber on his land during his lifetime.

"My system consists of cutting trees that only need to be cut — not trees I might like to cut — and no more than grows each year," Horton explained.

His philosophy reflected an early understanding of sustainable forestry long before the term became common.

Recognizing the importance of replanting, Horton established pine stands on close spacing. Young trees removed during thinning were hauled to Ste. Genevieve and eventually shipped to St. Louis by steamboat to be sold as Christmas trees. Between 1942 and 1946, he purchased thousands of seedlings — shortleaf, jack, and Virginia pine — from the George O. White State Forest Nursery. According to a 1948 article in the weekly *Kansas City Star*, he planted 2,600 trees during this period and planned to plant more.

"If I knew I had only a year to live," he said, "I would put in the time planting trees, knowing somebody, sometime, would benefit."

His grandson, Mark Basler, recalls helping with planting projects until around 1965.

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, pine across the Missouri Ozarks



was heavily harvested by large timber companies. By 1910, many had closed or downsized due to depleted forests. Yet Pine Tree Jim, with his selective-harvest approach, continued producing timber well into the 1950s and beyond.

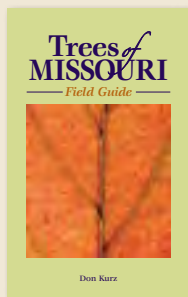
The Horton family even conducted a harvest in 2009 with assistance from the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC).

Pine Tree Jim's legacy of stewardship continued through the family. His land eventually passed to his brother McKinnley "Mack" Horton, then to Mack's son William and his wife, Antje. In 2010, their 640 acres were donated to MDC to become Horton Farm Conservation Area.

Today, pines planted by Pine Tree Jim stand 80 years old and 80-feet tall, surrounded by native oaks and hickories. His legacy endures in a thriving forest managed for all to enjoy.

Brian Schweiss is a sustainable forestry specialist with MU Extension.

Before undertaking any extensive planting project, consult the MDC regional office in your area. The following books can be purchased at most nature centers, online at www.mdcnatureshop.com, or call toll-free 1-877-521-8632. Prices do not include shipping, handling, and tax.



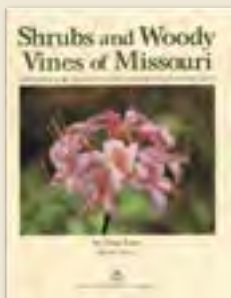
**Trees of Missouri
Field Guide**
soft cover \$8



**A Key to Missouri
Trees in Winter**
soft cover \$5



**Shrubs and
Woody Vines
of Missouri
Field Guide**
soft cover \$8



**Shrubs and
Woody Vines
of Missouri**
soft cover \$16.50



**Tried & True Missouri Native
Plants For Your Yard**
soft cover \$7



Trees Work: Test Your Knowledge

Which tree holds the title of the official state tree of Missouri?

- A. Bur Oak
- B. Flowering Dogwood
- C. Eastern Redbud
- D. Sycamore

True or false: Black walnut trees produce a compound that can inhibit the growth of other plants around them.

If Bob Ross painted a Missouri landscape with some "happy little trees," which of these native trees would he paint along a stream bank?

- A. River Birch
- B. Bald Cypress
- C. Willow Oak
- D. All of the above

True or False: Kids are better able to concentrate, complete tasks, and follow directions after playing around trees and in natural settings.

The McBaine Bur Oak, a famous landmark near Columbia, is estimated to be how old?

- A. 50 years
- B. 100 years
- C. 300 to 400 years
- D. Over 1,000 years

When it comes to the health of your backyard trees, which of the following is a common cause of damage?

- A. Piling up mulch against the tree trunk
- B. Repeatedly hitting tree trunks with mowers and string trimmers
- C. Severing large roots during patio, sidewalk, or foundation construction
- D. Drought
- E. All of the above

Which Missouri-native tree is known for its round, orange fruit that ripens in the fall and is a favorite snack for wildlife?

- A. Pawpaw
- B. Persimmon
- C. Red Mulberry
- D. Honey Locust

True or False: Being able to see trees while recovering from surgery decreases a patient's pain, requiring fewer pain relievers and shortening recovery time.

B, True; D, True; C, E, B, and True

How to Plant Cottonwood and Willow Cuttings

Cottonwood and willow have the ability to sprout roots and leaves from a stick-like cutting. The cottonwood cutting is typically 18 inches long, and the willow 12 inches. Most of the cutting needs to be in the soil, so only leave 2 to 4 inches (about 2 buds) out of the ground. Also, the cutting must be planted with the buds pointed upward. All of the cuttings in a bundle point the same way, so you will only have to look carefully at one cutting per bundle.

2026-2027 LING ORDER FORM

Order Online! Visit mdc.mo.gov/seedlings

Phone orders are not accepted, but if you have questions about seedlings ordered on this form, or would like to make changes to an existing order, contact the George O. White Nursery at 573-674-3229.

April 15, 2027, last order date

Date _____

Name _____

Shaded areas are examples only ►

Address

City and State

ZIP

Telephone _____

SHIPPING ADDRESS (if different from above)
No PO boxes.

Name _____

Address _____

City and State

ZIP

Telephone _____

Select delivery method below

☐ **Ship my order** from the nursery during
February, March, April, or May.
(Circle one number below)

	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Week #
Week of		1			1
Week of		8	5	3	2
Week of	16	15	12	10	3
Week of	22	22	19		4
Week of		29	26		5

☐ **I will pick up** my order at the George O. White Nursery near Licking, Missouri. **Note:** We will be closed on Feb. 15 and May 7. Pick up hours are Monday through Friday only, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed 12:00–12:30 for lunch. Call a week in advance to schedule a day to pick up your order.

February, March, April, or May.
(Circle one number below)

	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Week #
Week of		1			1
Week of		8	5	3	2
Week of	16	15	12	10	3
Week of	22	22	19		4
Week of		29	26		5

[illegible]

**Do not send payment
with your order.
You will be billed the
correct amount.**

A convenience fee for any credit/debit card transaction is collected by a third party vendor, Collector Solutions, Inc., not the Missouri Department of Conservation.

Order Total

Sales Tax

Handling Charge

In MO Shipping
\$15 per 100 seedlings
with a \$15 minimum

Out of State Shipping
\$30 per 100 seedlings
with a \$30 minimum

Total Due

Preferred method of receiving seedling invoice

☐ Email (Provide address) _____

☐ Mail _____

My trees will be planted in _____ County.

Permit Card or Conservation ID Holders –
Get a 15% discount, up to \$20 off your order!

Permit Card or Conservation ID Number (Forgot your number? Call (573) 522-4115 ext 3989.)



TREES
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