

2025

Berrien County Conservation District Annual Reforestation



Trees
Shrubs
Fruit Trees
Berries
Rain Barrels
Dune Grass
+ More

Seedling Catalog & Order Form Orders Due by April 11, 2025

Mail or drop off order forms to
Berrien County Conservation District
3334 Edgewood Road, Berrien Springs, MI 49103
or visit www.berriencd.org to order online



Pickup Dates:

Friday, May 2, 10am–6pm

Saturday, May 3, 9am–1pm

Berrien County Youth Fairgrounds
9122 US Hwy 31
Berrien Springs, MI 49103

Welcome to the Berrien County Conservation District's Reforestation Program!

We supply evergreen and deciduous tree seedlings at low cost to the homeowner, in addition to other items. The annual tree seedling sale helps to support conservation programs and technical assistance in Berrien County as well as encourage tree planting for conservation and beautification of our county.

Here are some of the other services we offer:

- **Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program (MAEAP)**
- **Produce Safety Risk Assessments**
- **Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) Compliance Education**
- **Water Stewardship**
- **Invasive Species Education in partnership with SW x SW Corner CISMA**
- **Critical Dune Vegetation Assurances**
- **Hunting Access Program**
- **Composters, Rain Barrels, Plat Books for sale**
- **Tree & Shrub Seedlings**
- **Equipment Rentals –No till drill, tree seedling transplanter**
- **Native Plant Sale**
- **USDA Farm Bill Programs EQIP, CRP, and Conservation Technical Assistance in partnership with NRCS**

Seedling Information

All seedlings grow slowly for 2-3 years after planting or transplanting and more rapidly after that. Soils, weather, and weed competition will affect growth rates.

Growth Rate:

- Slow-growing: less than 1 ft/yr
- Moderately slow-growing: 1-2 ft/yr
- Moderately fast-growing: 2-3 ft/yr
- Fast-growing: greater than 3 ft/yr

Site Selection and Preparation

Take into consideration these factors when selecting a site to plant your tree or shrub:

- Species of tree or shrub to plant
- Purpose of planting—landscaping to reforestation
- Soil type and pH
- Amount of sunlight the site receives
- Interference from objects, other trees, utility lines, underground buried cables, pipes, septic systems

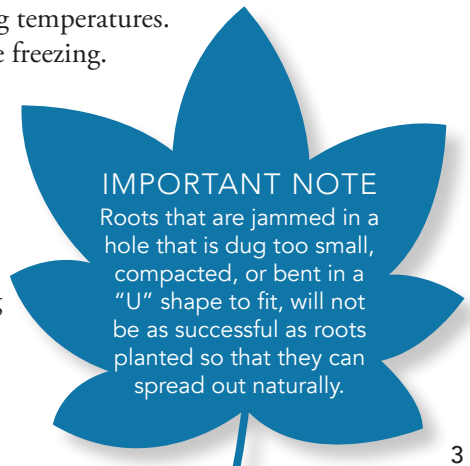
Preparing a site should be done before you pick up your plants, preferably one season prior. The purpose of site preparation is to ensure survivability by reducing competition. Site preparation can be done either mechanically or using a herbicide. These methods may need to be repeated to control vegetation. Mechanical treatment may use such methods as turning the soil with a shovel to plowing and tilling for large plantings. If the vegetation is heavy the sod layer may need to be removed. Use only herbicides labeled for the species of tree being planted and the intended use of the tree. Treat a minimum of three feet around the planting area. Apply before planting to reduce damage to the trees.

Handling Bare Root Trees

Check to make sure roots are moist. If the roots dry out, the seedling will most likely die. Misting the roots with water and wrapping them in moss or paper will help prevent them from drying out. If you cannot plant the seedlings immediately, store them in a cool location where they are protected from sun, wind, and freezing temperatures.

They can be kept in cold storage above freezing.

Do not store it in a bucket of water, however, you may briefly dip the roots in water before planting. Be sure to water seedlings after planting—the amount and frequency will depend on rainfall and soil type. If the trees cannot be planted during this growing season, place the seedlings in a trench deep enough to cover with soil; next season dig it up and plant.



Evergreens

Cedar, Eastern White (American Arborvitae) *Thuja occidentalis*—Native

Height 30-50 ft. Slow growing. Full sun to part shade. Also known as Eastern Arborvitae, Northern or Eastern White Cedar, Swamp Cedar. Member of Cypress family. Pyramidal shaped. Prefers cool, moist, nutrient rich sites; not too wet or too dry. Bark is gray, brown to reddish, fibrous. Thickly leaved fan-like branches. Good for wildlife habitat, birds, deer browse. Used for fencing, posts, lumber. Often planted as a border.

Fir, Concolor *Abies concolor*

Height 60-80 ft. Moderate growth rate. Full to partial sun. Although it can exist on poor, dry sites it grows best in moist, well drained, sandy loam, slightly acidic soils. Does not grow well on heavy clay. A rapid grower after it becomes established. Also known as White Fir. Needles have a pleasant mild citrus smell. Great for ornamental landscaping and Christmas trees.

Fir, Douglas *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

Height 40-60 ft. Moderately fast growing. Short to medium soft blue-green needles. It grows best in moist, well-drained soil. Prefers full sun but will grow in partial shade. It should not be planted next to Blue Spruce. Can be planted for windbreaks, wildlife, and is a popular Christmas tree because of its rounded shape and straight trunk. It is drought resistant but is sensitive to salt.

Fir, Fraser *Abies fraseri*

Height: 30-60 ft. Width: 15-25 ft. Growth Rate: Slow, 6-10 inches per year. Site selection is very important. It requires well-drained soil and will not tolerate wet soil conditions or droughty conditions. It prefers moist well-drained loam or heavier soil and full sun. Will not tolerate high pH, extreme heat, or extreme drought. Fraser Fir has excellent winter hardiness with a tendency to break dormancy late in the spring. Needles are 1/2 to 3/4 inch in length, dark green on the upper surface, and are silver to bluish on the lower surface. It is a good tree for wildlife cover in the winter but is susceptible to windfall. It is often damaged by deer. It is shade intolerant. It is not native to Michigan but is commonly planted for Christmas trees or landscapes.

Connect with us!



Berrien County
Conservation District



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Evergreens *(continued)*

Pine, Red *Pinus resinosa*—Native

Height 50-80 (up to 100) ft. Moderately fast-growing native pine. Flexible 4" to 6" long, dark green needles. Grows in well drained, dry, sandy to sandy loam, acidic soils, tolerates most soils. Full sun. Tolerates dry, windy, and rocky conditions. Resistant to a variety of insects and diseases. Reddish tinge bark. Planted for timber production, reforestation, windbreaks, wildlife and sometimes ornamental. The wood is used for construction, millwork, and pulpwood. Salt sensitive.

Pine, White *Pinus strobus* —Native—Michigan State Tree

Height 80-100 (up to 120) ft. Moderate to fast growing. Soft bluish-green 2" to 5" long soft needles. Moderately shade tolerant. Prefers rich, porous, moist to well-drained sandy soil but will grow in most soils. Most often planted for timber production, borders, and wildlife habitat. The wood is generally used for construction, millwork, and pulpwood. Provides food for deer, rabbits and squirrels. Very salt sensitive.

Spruce, Norway *Picea abies*

Height 60-100+ ft. Moderately fast growing. Sweeping branches with flat, short 1" to 2" dark green needles. Conical or spire-like form with pendulous branches which distinguishes it from other spruces. Shade tolerant. Most often planted for timber, pulpwood, windbreaks, and wildlife, twigs browsed by deer, needles eaten by grouse. Sensitive to salt, heat, and drought.

Spruce, White *Picea glauca*—Native

Height 50-85 ft. Slow growth rate. Also known as Canadian Spruce. Prefers wet to moist soil and tolerates shade. Heat and drought tolerant. Can be grown on a variety of soil conditions. Salt sensitive. Used for windbreaks, wildlife, Christmas trees.



Invasive species alert! Do you have Hemlock trees on your property? Be on the lookout for Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA), an invasive insect that can kill Hemlock trees. HWA is difficult to identify with the naked eye but if you suspect you see it, call us. Our CISMA, Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area, partnership is available to check for this invader.

Decidious

Birch, Paper *Betula papyrifera*—Native

Height 40-80 ft. Fast growing prefers wet to moist soil and needs full sun. Also known as white birch or canoe birch due to the white, peeling bark. Leaves turn yellow in fall. Tree is highly susceptible to the bronze birch borer, an insect pest whose larvae feed in the cambium just beneath the bark. Keeping trees healthy will help prevent borer attacks. Considered one of the most attractive trees in the forest; the ornamental characteristics are enhanced when planted in a close group as a double or multi-trunked tree.

Maple, Red *Acer rubrum*—Native

Height 60-90 ft. Moderate to fast growing. Full sun to part shade. Able to grow on a wide variety of soil types. Leaves turn a brilliant red early in the fall. Used as a landscape tree, for re-vegetation, and is a valuable riparian buffer plant due to its tolerance of wet soils. The wood is not considered good for lumber or veneer. Seeds provide food for squirrels and some birds. Not preferred by deer as a browse source so it is considered deer resistant.

Maple, Sugar *Acer saccharum*—Native

Height 40-80 ft. Slow to medium growth rate. Full sun to part shade. Easily grown in average, well-drained soil; prefers fertile, slightly acidic soil. Beautiful fall color. Very popular tree for ornamental and shade use. Squirrels feed on the seeds, buds, twigs and leaves. Commercially planted for maple syrup and lumber.

Oak, Bur *Quercus macrocarpa*—Native

Height 80-90 ft. medium growth rate. Full sun. Also known as Mossy cup Oak. Branches are crooked, acorns large. In the White Oak family and less susceptible to Oak Wilt disease than red oak. Large canopy needs room to grow. Yellow leaves in fall. Attracts wildlife.

Here are a few great reasons to plant a tree!

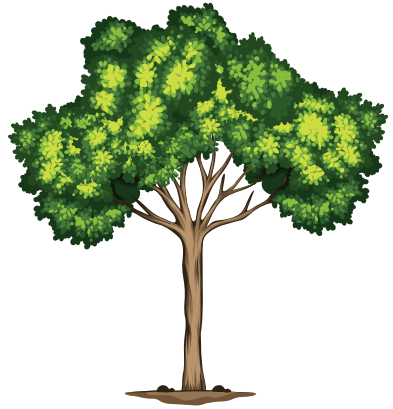
- Renews our air by taking in carbon dioxide and producing oxygen.
- Saves energy and money. Strategically placed trees around homes and buildings can make buildings cooler in summer and reduce winter winds, saving money on heating and cooling costs.
- Roots stabilize soil and help to prevent erosion.
- Provide food and shelter for wildlife.
- Trees are beautiful!

Deciduous *(continued)*

Oak, White *Quercus alba*—Native

Height: 60-100 ft. Width: 60-80 ft. Slow Growing. Somewhat shade tolerant but should be planted in full or partial sun. Prefers well drained, sandy, loam or clay soils. White Oak is native to Michigan. It is a stately tree that retains its leaves into winter. It has a deep taproot, and its acorns provide important winter food for wildlife.

White oak acorns are preferred by wildlife over red oak acorns because they are more palatable. The leaves have a red or brown to maroon color in the fall. White Oak is often planted as a shade tree and is less susceptible to Oak Wilt Disease than Red Oak. It is sensitive to soil compaction.



Pecan, Northern *Carya illinoensis*

Height 70-100 ft is a fast-growing, deciduous nut tree known for producing large, delicious pecans. This majestic tree is perfect for home orchards and provides ample shade with its dense, spreading canopy. The Northern Pecan is a long-living tree that thrives in regions with colder winters, making it an excellent choice for gardeners in USDA Zones 4-9. Its nutritious nuts can be used for snacking, baking, or cooking, and the tree itself adds beauty and practicality to any landscape.

Walnut, Black *Juglans nigra*—Native

Height 60-80 ft. Full sun; very shade intolerant. Moderately fast growing. Valuable hardwood timber tree. Achieves best growth on moist sandy loams. Large tree, producing edible walnuts for human consumption as well as a winter food source for wildlife. Planted for timber and landscaping. The wood is used for furniture, veneer, and gun stocks. While many plants grow well in proximity to Black Walnut, there are certain plant species whose growth is hindered by this tree; Black Walnut trees produce a substance called juglone and sensitive plants may show toxicity symptoms anywhere within the area of root growth.

Want to Volunteer with us? Opportunities to volunteer come up throughout the year, including tree sale preparation! Call us! 269-471-9111 ext. 3

Small Trees and Shrubs

Dogwood, Red-Osier *Cornus stolonifera* native

Height 3-15 ft. Medium to tall shrub. Prefers rich, moist soils; but will grow on most soils. Shade intolerant. Fruits are small white berry in late summer-early fall. White flowers in June, Popular shrub for streambank stabilizations, landscaping, and wildlife plantings. Easily transplanted.

Dogwood, Silky *Cornus amomum*—Native

Height: 6-12 ft. multi-stemmed deciduous shrub. Found in swamp borders, wetlands, and near streams and ponds. Clusters of creamy white flowers bloom May-June followed by blue drupes that ripen late summer. The leaves and twigs have silky hairs. Prefers well-drained medium to wet acidic soils. Grows in full sun, partial shade, and may tolerate mostly shade. The roots need to be kept cool and moist during the summer- recommended that 2 to 4 inches of mulch be added to protect the plant's roots. If the shrub branches touch the ground, they may form roots at the nodes. Thickets may result if the growth of the shrub is not controlled. The berry-like drupes appear in drooping clusters from August to September and attract many birds. A good shrub selection for moist to wet areas of the landscape.

Dogwood, White Flowering *Cornus florida*—Native

Height: 25-30 ft. Spread 25-30 ft. Full sun promotes greatest flowering but tolerates partial shade, prefers a cool, moist, well drained acidic soil. Not tolerant of heat, drought, pollution or road salt. Flowers are showy in spring. Leaves turn red-purple in fall. Glossy red fruits attract winter songbirds. Has four season appeal in flowers, fruits, fall color, bark.

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

This invasive insect can harm fruit orchards, nurseries, and the logging and wine industries by destroying crops. If spotted, please contact the conservation district. They have not yet been found in Berrien County, and we hope they won't.



Adult

Be on the
lookout for
this invader!



Nymphs

Small Trees and Shrubs *(continued)*

Elderberry, American *Sambucus canadensis*—Native

Height up to 12 ft. Full sun. Also known as common elderberry, and black elderberry, it is a deciduous shrub with bright white flowers and small, dark berries. Moderately fast growing. A lovely addition to any landscape with lush green leaves, sprays of flowers, and edible fruits. Fruits can be eaten and cooked with, but only when they are fully ripened. Harvest when berries are dark purple or black, in August or September.

Hazelnut, American *Corylus americana*—Native

Height 6-15 ft. Wildlife shrub which grows best in well-drained, loamy soil. Full sun to partial shade. Large, thicket forming shrub. Best grown informally in naturalized areas where it can be allowed to spread. Long, narrow, showy cluster of male flowers, leaves are copper-red in fall. Needs to be planted in groups to ensure pollination. Attracts wildlife; the nut is eaten by squirrels, blue jays, deer, grouse, turkey, and pheasant.

Lilac, Common *Syringa vulgaris*

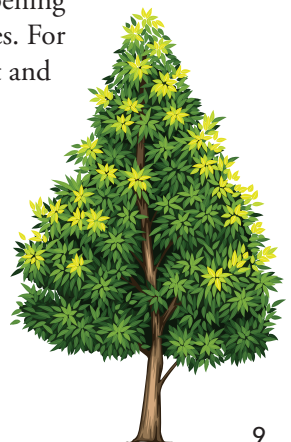
Height 8-15 ft. Moderate growth rate, large shrub. Adaptable to many soil types; prefers well-drained, slightly acidic, sandy to loam soil. Full sun to part shade. Large, spectacular, fragrant showy clusters of white or lavender flowers that bloom in spring. Effective as a specimen or massed, or may be grown as a hedge. Good for shrub borders.

Redbud, Eastern *Cercis canadensis*—Native

Height 15-30 ft. Slow growing, small tree. Full sun to part shade. Will grow in many soil types; prefers moist, well-drained loamy soil. At five years small, clustered, purple-lavender buds in early spring opening to pink-lavender flowers displayed before foliage emerges. For landscaping or in a woodland planting. Sensitive to salt and not tolerant to stress.

Rose, Meadow *Rosa blanda*—Native

Also called Smooth Rose, is a nearly thornless native rose. Spreads to form patches—a good choice for naturalizing in larger areas. Showy pink flowers are 2”–3” across with yellow centers. Berry-like rosehip fruits turn bright red in late summer, attracting birds and a variety of wildlife.



Small Trees and Shrubs *(continued)*

Serviceberry, Alleghany *Amelanchier laevis*—Native

Height 15-25 ft. Some up to 40 ft. Also known as Shadblow or Juneberry. Large shrub or small tree. Full sun to part shade. Moderate growth rate. Adapts to dry conditions but prefers moist, well-drained soils. Showy, white flowers in drooping clusters in April. Small, round, edible berries in June resemble blueberries in size, color and taste and are often used in jams, jellies and pies. Leaves turn red-orange in fall. Attractive understory tree for lawns, borders, woodland margins. Shrub forms can be tall hedges or screens. Attracts many bird varieties.

Spicebush, Northern *Lindera benzoin*—Native

Height: 8–12 ft. Growth Rate: Slow to moderate Habitat: Shade to part sun. Prefers moist well-drained loam to clay soils. Greenish yellow flowers in early spring. Bright red fragrant fruit in fall, stems and leaves have a spicy aroma. Host plant for Spicebush Swallowtail Butterfly Caterpillars. Attracts butterflies and birds. Showy flowers, leaves turn golden yellow in the fall. Used for hedges, borders, shade or woodland gardens, moist areas along streams or ponds, native plant gardens or naturalized plantings.

Viburnum, American Cranberrybush *Viburnum trilobum*—Native to Michigan

Height 3-12 ft. Shrub. Adaptable to many soil types; prefers well drained loamy soils. Moderately shade tolerant. Frequently found throughout Michigan along streams, open swamps, and wet grounds. Produces clusters of white flowers. Bright red fruits persist well into winter, providing wildlife food and cover. Commonly used for hedgerows, landscaping, and wildlife habitat. Fruit is mildly toxic to humans in large amounts.



Viburnum, Arrowwood *Viburnum dentatum*—Native

Height 6-10 ft. May reach 15 ft. Also called arrowwood viburnum, is an upright, rounded, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub. White flowers appear in late spring. Flowers give way to blue-black, berry-like drupes which are quite attractive to birds and wildlife. Toothed, glossy dark green leaves to 4" long. Variable fall color ranges from drab yellow to attractive shades of orange and red.

Small Trees and Shrubs *(continued)*

Viburnum, Maple Leaf *Viburnum acerifolium*—Native to Michigan

Height 4-6 ft. Width 4 ft. It grows best in well-drained, moist soils and is tolerant of acid soils. It requires partial shading for optimum growth and development. Do not plant in full sun. White Flowers May-August; red fruits turning to black July-October. Attracts butterflies and birds. Fall colors of creamy-pink, red, to purple. Use in difficult spots such as under large trees or on shady hillsides.

Viburnum, Nannyberry *Viburnum lentago*—Native

Height 14-16 ft. Slow growth rate. Full sun to part shade. Prefers medium, well-drained soil. Tolerant of both moist and dry soil. Prune after flowering in May-June since flower buds form in summer for the following year. Small, creamy white flowers. Dark blue fruit hangs in clusters, ripen in late summer. Leaves are burgundy color in fall. Used for landscaping, shrub border, hedges, windbreaks. Attracts birds and butterflies.

Witch-hazel, American *Hamamelis virginiana*—Native

Height: 15 to 20 feet. Bloom Time: October to December. Bloom Description: Yellow sometimes tinged with orange or red. Sun: Full sun to part shade. Water: Medium. Flower: Showy, Fragrant. Tolerate: Deer, Erosion, Clay Soil. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Best flowering in full sun. Prefers moist, acidic, organically rich soils. Tolerates heavy clay soils. Promptly remove suckers to prevent colonial spread. Little pruning is required. Prune in early spring if necessary. A fall-blooming, deciduous shrub or small tree that is native to woodlands, forest margins and stream banks. Clusters of fragrant bright yellow flowers, each with four crinkly, ribbon-shaped petals, appear along the branches from October to December, usually after leaf drop but sometimes at the time of fall color. Fertilized flowers will form fruit over a long period extending through winter and into the following growing season. Fruits are greenish seed capsules that become woody with age and mature to light brown. Suggested Uses: Hedge, Naturalization, Rain Garden.

Stay Connected! Join our mailing list to receive updates and newsletters by visiting berrien.cd.org.

Fruit Trees *(for the backyard enthusiast)*

Heights listed for fruit are approximate height at maturity if left un-pruned. Proper pruning annually is recommended for best tree height and fruiting.

Apple, Redfield Braeburn *Malus pumila*

Height 12-16 ft. Full Sun. Produces crisp, sweet-tart, red fruit. Good all-purpose. Average vigor tree growth. Blooms mid-season, very late harvest in late fall. Highly productive. Requires planting with a different apple variety to ensure pollination. Note: Can be planted with Gale Gala (below) to pollinate each other.

Apple, Gale Gala *Malus domestica 'Gala'*

Height range 12-16 ft. Can be pruned shorter. Full sun. Produces crisp, juicy, sweet, red fruit. Good for eating, baking. Highly productive. Very popular all-purpose apple. Requires planting with a different apple variety to ensure pollination. Early bloomer; will pollinate with other early to mid-season blooming apples. Note: Gale Gala and Redfield Braeburn (above) can be planted together to pollinate each other.

Apple, Gibson Golden Delicious *Malus 'Gibson Golden'*

Height 12-16 ft. Fruiting possible in third year. Produces crisp, sweet-tart, yellow-gold fruit. Good all-purpose. Average vigor tree growth, open and spreading. Highly productive, may need to be thinned if heavy crop. Harvest late September to early October. Often planted with other apple varieties as a pollinizer. Plant in full sun.

Cherry, Sweetheart Dark Sweet *Prunus avium 'Sweetheart'*

Height 15-20 ft. Can be pruned to keep shorter. Self-fertile. Full sun. Large, sweet, juicy, crack resistant fruit. Late blooming, mid-season harvest. An excellent pollinizer for other cherries with same bloom time. Winter hardy. Average vigor growth. Good for eating, juice, canning, freezing, cooking, baking, dessert quality.

BEES! Most fruit requires bees to pollinate and set fruit. It is necessary to transfer pollen from the anthers in a bloom to the pistil. On trees requiring another variety for pollination, bees usually do the job when they visit the bloom for nectar or to harvest pollen.

Fruit Trees *(continued)*

Pear, Anjou *Pyrus communis 'D'Anjou'*

Height 10-15 ft. Full sun. Favorite eating pear with large, conical, short-necked fruit that is light green with slightly brown russeting. It has mild, fine-textured white flesh. Trees are large, vigorous, hardy, very productive early bearers that ripen in late September. Fresh eating, canning, baking, juice, cider, dessert. Needs to be planted with another European pear variety for pollination.

Pear, Red Bartlett *Pyrus communis 'Red Bartlett'*

Height: 10-15 ft. The Sensation Red Bartlett is an heirloom selection of Bartlett. Most consider this red selection much sweeter than its namesake. The dark red skin adds to the eye appeal of this early ripening variety. Can be picked when firm and ripe before the dark red color intensifies.

Peach, Canadian Harmony *Prunus persica 'Canadian Harmony'*

Height 10-15 ft. Full sun. Large, freestone, juicy fruit in mid to late August. Excellent all-purpose peach. Open growth, average vigor tree. Highly productive—requires thinning. Self-fertile.

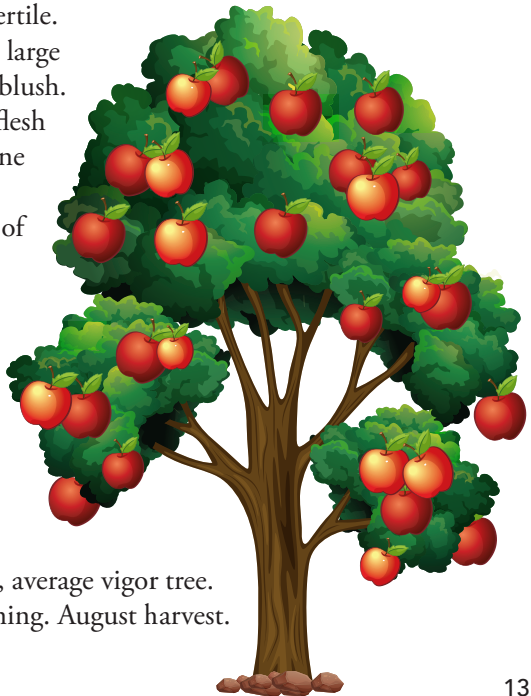
Peach, Loring *Prunus persica 'Loring'*

Height 10-14 ft. Full sun. Self-fertile. Loring peach is a very attractive, large yellow peach with a hint on red blush. It has very firm, melting yellow flesh with excellent flavor. It is freestone and ripens in mid-season. It has gained a good reputation as one of the better eating peaches.

Peach, Red Haven

Prunus persica 'Redhaven'

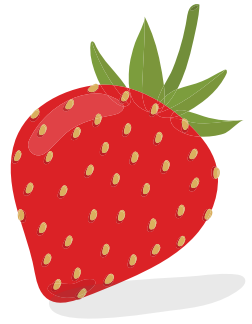
Height 10 ft. in approximately 8 years. Plant in full sun. Self-fertile. Fruiting possible in third year. Produces a reddish-yellow, freestone, juicy fruit. Excellent all-purpose peach. Open growth, average vigor tree. Highly productive—requires thinning. August harvest.



Other (Plants)

Asparagus "Mary Washington" *Asparagus officinalis* 'Mary Washington'

Full sun. Considered a Heirloom Variety. Best all-around variety for garden and commercial use. Disease Resistant. It produces an abundance of tender, flavorful spears.



Strawberry "Jewel" *Fragaria x ananassa* 'Jewel'

Full sun. Produces berries in June. Produces large, firm, wedge shaped fruit of excellent color and quality.

Dune Grass (Beach Grass) *Ammophila breviligulata*—Native

Erosion trouble spots along the lakeshore, soil stabilization.

Other (Farm/Garden Accessories)



Tumbling Composter

Modified, high density polyethylene plastic 55-gallon black barrels formerly used for food product shipping. These used barrels will have some scuff marks and scratches from shipping. Approximately 4 ft. tall, requires a 3 by 4 ft. area to store and compost. Holds 7.3 cubic ft. of material, low maintenance, pest proof, fully enclosed, off the ground. Black only.



Tube Tree Shelter with treated Pine Stakes

Tree Tubes protect deciduous seedlings from animals, wind, and chemical overspray. Provides a mini greenhouse for each plant. Includes zip ties to attach to stakes. Life of 4 to 5 years. Available in 4-foot length. Stakes are top quality 1 inch x 4 ft. treated pine. (Sold in bundles of 5 tubes and 5 stakes). Not to be used with evergreen trees.

Other *(Farm/Garden Accessories—continued)*

Rain Barrel—Plastic

Modified, sanitized high density polyethylene plastic barrel, formerly used for food product shipping. Will have some scuff marks and scratches from shipping. Comes assembled with a spigot, linking fitting near the bottom, overflow fitting near the top, and a screen enclosure to keep out insects. Available in four colors. Approximately 50–55-gallon size.

Rain Barrel Accessories

- **Automatic Diverter:** Installed on downspout to direct water into the rain barrel. Once barrel is full, the rest of the rainwater is diverted back into the downspout so it can drain as it did previously before. In white only. Needed if downspout end is buried.
- **Linking Hose:** Used for attaching multiple rain barrels together. 1/2 in. by 4 ft.
- **Flex Elbow:** Attaches to downspout to direct flow of rain to the barrel. White only. Two sizes 2x3 or 3x4 inches.
- **Pedestal:** Made from 100% recycled lumber, elevates the barrel 12 inches to allow easy access to the spigot with a bucket.



All Berrien County Conservation District programs and services are offered on a non-discriminatory basis without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status or handicap. We work in partnership with NRCS, USDA, MDARD, SOGL & NFWF. USDA is an equal opportunity employer, provider & lender.



Berrien County
Conservation District

3334 Edgewood Road
Berrien Springs, MI 49103

Phone: 269-471-9111 x 3
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*Preserving & Protecting
our Natural Resources*

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