

ONE GREEN WORLD

PLANT REFERENCE GUIDE

ONLY
\$2.00



Dear Customers and Friends,

We are excited to announce our Portland Oregon retail nursery is now open 6 days a week. Come see our expanding selection of hard to find fruit trees and shrubs, vines, nut trees, berries, and much more. In addition to plants we are selling a select variety of tools, gardening supplies, organic fertilizers, and other local goods to compliment your order. We will always continue to look for new plants and product to sell because it is our goal to become the first choice for all your homesteading needs. We are building a greenhouse! This will allow us to keep more plants year round, offer more varieties and sizes of Citrus, and grow larger plants for pick up. Also, we are planting a demonstration garden at the Nursery and will be hosting more events, fruit tastings, and educational events. Not only will you be able to see mature plants in a garden setting but you can look forward to participating in fun, delicious, and educational events all throughout the year.

Finally, in the spirit of innovation, we are excited to release a new logo and website. We want our website to be the easiest place to shop and a reliable source of news, information, and up to date resource for all things green. Bookmark our page and never worry about missing out on new product, information, and events. It's an exciting time to be part of the One Green World family and we thank you for all your continued support.

- The One Green World Team



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STAY INFORMED!

Sign up for our e-mail newsletter at www.onegreenworld.com. We'll share gardening tips and let you know about plant sales, special events, PlantMobile journeys, and special tastings and classes throughout the year.

CONTACT US

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PLANTS TO THE PEOPLE!

Our unique PlantMobile will be bringing plants to Portland, Albany and Eugene. One Green World hits the road throughout the year to bring our plants to the people! We will set up shop in Eugene, Albany, and Salem a couple time a year to make it easy for our customers down in the valley to pick up plants. Sign up for our newsletter and check out our website for detailed information and updates.



5 TIPS FOR GROWING SUCCESS!

1. Keep the Roots Moist! Keep your plants in a cool, shady location until planting time. Sprinkle the roots of bareroot plants as necessary to keep them moist. Water potted plants as needed.

2. Loosen the Roots! Many potted plants will have a dense, circling root system. Knead the root mass until you can spread some roots out in the planting hole.

3. Plant at the Correct Depth! Plant potted plants so that the level of potting soil in the pot is same as the soil level at the new site. Plant bareroot plants so that the point above the roots where color changes is at the same level as the soil surrounding the planting hole.



4. Put Only Native Soil in the Planting Hole! Adding fertilizer and other materials can burn roots and disturb natural drainage patterns. Apply mulch, compost and other fertilizer on the soil surface after planting.

5. Water Well After Planting! Once the soil is worked around the roots, water deeply to settle the soil and help the roots make contact with it. Once planted, water sparingly until your plants begin growing.



For more information, please see the Planting & Care Guide and Planting Video on our website,
www.onegreenworld.com

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www.OneGreenWorld.com

Current pricing for all plants can be found online or on our pricing sheet.

Or give us a call and we'd be happy to talk to you in person!

APPLES *Malus spp.*

With their delicious and nutritious fruit and attractive form, easy-to-grow Apple trees will be an important part of your orchard or landscape. With our compact, columnar varieties, you can even grow tasty, full-size fruit on a sunny balcony, patio or deck. Kids love Apples! Planting one or two of our easy-to-grow, dwarf trees will give them the opportunity to help grow this classic fruit.

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun and well-drained soil.

POLLINATION: All Apples need another variety nearby for pollination. Gravenstein is not a good pollinator.

HARDINESS: minus 30° F., or below. USDA Zone 4.

BEARING AGE: 2-3 years after planting.

SIZE AT MATURITY:
M-26 Rootstock 8-12 ft. in height
M-7 Rootstock 12-16 Ft. in height.

BLOOM TIME: April

RIPENING TIME: July-October

YIELD PER PLANT: 30-50 lbs.

PESTS & DISEASE: All Apples, except those that are described as disease-resistant, can be affected by Apple Scab, which causes unsightly black spots on fruit and foliage and is especially a problem in regions with wet springs. You can prevent Apple Scab by planting resistant varieties or by spraying with sulfur or other materials. Pests such as codling moth and aphids can also damage fruit or foliage.



CLASSIC VARIETIES

These more recently introduced varieties are among our most popular. They grow well in our region and in other parts of the U.S.

HONEYCRISP Don't wait to enjoy this delicious variety from the University of Minnesota! A large, round, scarlet red fruit with a yellow background, Honeycrisp™ is very crisp, juicy, and flavorful. Honeycrisp™ ripens in early September and can be kept for several months in cool storage.



#0043 M-26 dwarf rootstock
#0143 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



SANSA One of our most reliable varieties, every September Sansa is covered with abundant, large, bright reddish-orange apples. Very crisp, juicy and flavorful, Sansa is one of the best for fresh eating. Good for growers throughout the US, Sansa is also resistant to apple scab and fire blight.

#0058 M-26 dwarf rootstock
#0158 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

DISEASE RESISTANT VARIETIES

These are the easiest to grow of all our Apples. Either immune or resistant to Apple Scab, they will give abundant crops without spraying.

AKANE This unique, early-ripening, Japanese variety is prized for its striking, bright red, crisp, juicy and flavorful fruit. One of the best disease-resistant varieties, Akane is great for fresh eating and can be stored for several months.

#0006 M-26 dwarf rootstock
#0106 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



CHEHALIS Very flavorful and great for fresh eating, this unique Northwest variety produces huge, beautiful yellow fruit with crisp, sweet and juicy flesh. One of the best disease-resistant varieties, Chehalis ripens in mid to late September.

#0032 M-26 dwarf rootstock
#0132 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

APPLE RIPENING ORDER

JULY-AUGUST

Akane
Gravenstein
Lubsk Queen
Pink Pearl
Prima
Scarlet Surprise™
William's Pride
Wynooche Early
Yellow Transparent

SEPTEMBER

CALLAWAY
CHEHALIS
COX'S ORANGE
DOLGO
Firecracker™
Golden Sentinel™
Holstein
Honeycrisp™
Kerr
Liberty
Northpole™

SEPTEMBER (CONT.)

Priscilla
Queen Cox
Rubinette
SANSA
WineCrisp™
Liberty
Northpole™
Priscilla
Queen Cox
Rubinette
SANSA
WineCrisp™

OCTOBER

Arkansas Black
Ashmead's Kernal
Ellison's Orange
Enterprise
GoldRush
Mountain Rose
Scarlet Sentinel™
Spitzenberg



ENTERPRISE (U.S.P.P.#9193) Very disease-resistant and easy to grow, this new patented variety from Purdue U. bears good crops of beautiful, deep red, juicy, flavorful fruit. Enterprise ripens in early October and can be stored for several months. Enterprise is great for fresh eating and baking.



#0037 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0137 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



GOLDRUSH (U.S.P.P.#9392) This patented selection from Purdue U. bears abundant crops of large, golden-yellow, sweet, crisp, and flavorful fruit. Great for fresh eating and baking, GoldRush ripens in October and can be stored until late spring.

#0041 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0141 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

LIBERTY Grow Liberty and enjoy freedom from apple scab and other diseases! Liberty bears large, attractive, bright red fruit with sweet, flavorful, crisp and juicy flesh. One of the best disease-resistant varieties, Liberty is great for eating fresh and baking. Liberty ripens in mid to late September and stores well until January.



#0048 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0148 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

PRIMA Plant this easy to grow variety and enjoy abundant harvests of large, sweet and juicy apples. Bright yellow with a red blush, early ripening Prima fruit is great for fresh eating and can be stored until winter. A great variety for gardeners throughout the US, Prima is resistant to virtually all apple diseases.

#0063 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0163 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

PRISCILLA You can enjoy growing this virtually disease-free variety and feast on its delicious, red-blushed fruit. A product of a Purdue University breeding program, Priscilla features crisp, sweet and flavorful flesh. Great for fresh eating, Priscilla ripens in early September and can be stored for 3 months or more.

#0061 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0161 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

WILLIAM'S PRIDE (U.S.P.P.#6268) A new patented selection from Purdue U., this delicious, early ripening variety is one of our favorites. A midsummer treat, William's Pride ripens in late July and bears good crops of large, dark reddish-purple, very juicy and flavorful fruit. William's Pride is very disease resistant and easy to grow.



#0070 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0170 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



WINECRISP™ (Co-op 31 cv., USPP #20437) This beautiful, deep red, patented variety is receiving rave reviews from all who try it. WineCrisp™ fruit is large, sweet, firm, juicy and full of flavor. The tree is totally free of Apple Scab and resistant to most other Apple diseases. Recently introduced from a long-term university breeding program, this very productive variety ripens in late September and can be stored for several months.

#0071 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0171 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



WYNOOCHE EARLY

Wynooche Early is one of our favorite and most popular varieties. Crisp, juicy, and richly flavorful, Wynooche Early is delicious for fresh eating or cook with it, its thin skin almost disappears when it is baked. Discovered near the Washington coast, Wynooche Early ripens in late July to early August. It is very disease resistant

and an excellent choice for Northwest gardeners.

#0076 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0176 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

HEIRLOOM VARIETIES

These varieties feature unique and delicious fruit and have been prized by apple aficionados for many years. These varieties have been proven to grow well in our region and in many parts of the U.S.

ARKANSAS BLACK One of the most striking and beautiful apples, Arkansas Black fruit ranges from dark purple to almost black when ripe. This delicious and aromatic fruit is prized for fresh eating, cider and baking and keeps its quality for several months in storage.

#0010 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0110 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



ASHMEAD'S KERNAL Considered one of the finest flavored of all Apples, this classic English dessert variety has a unique nut-like flavor with crisp and crunchy flesh. Ashmead's Kernal is good for fresh eating and for making delicious cider. Ashmead's Kernal ripens in October and stores well.

#0012 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0112 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN An award-winning, English dessert apple, Cox's Orange bears delicious, sweet-tart fruit with crisp and aromatic flesh. Great for fresh eating and drying, Cox's Orange also makes tasty sauce and cider. Cox's Orange ripens in September and can be stored until January.

#0036 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0136 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

ELLISON'S ORANGE A beautiful, large, golden yellow fruit with red stripes, Ellison's Orange features delicious flavor, and tender, sweet and aromatic flesh. A unique relative of Cox's Orange Pippin, Ellison's Orange is scab-resistant and easy to grow.

#0035 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0135 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



GRAVENSTEIN Very juicy and flavorful, this classic, early ripening variety makes the best cider and pies. A vigorous tree, Gravenstein is a reliable producer of abundant crops of large, red and green striped fruit.

#0042 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0142 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

HOLSTEIN A great, multi-purpose Apple, this disease-resistant, easy to grow variety is highly regarded by home gardeners throughout the US. Holstein features attractive, blushed red on yellow, large, firm, juicy and very flavorful fruit. Delicious for fresh eating as well as for baking and juice, Holstein ripens in mid to late September and keeps for several months in cool storage.

#0045 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0145 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

LUBSK QUEEN Snow white, porcelain-like skin splashed with red distinguishes this very early-ripening, flavorful variety. Lubsk Queen is delicious eaten fresh and makes tasty cider, pies, and sauce. Lubsk Queen fruit ripens in late July and stores well for an early apple. Disease resistant and easy to grow, it bears good crops every year in our orchard.

#0050 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0150 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



QUEEN COX A strain of the famous and highly regarded Cox's Orange Pippin, Queen Cox is prized for its abundant crops of large, firm, crisp and delicious fruit. Queen Cox ripens in September and is great for fresh eating, sauce and cider.

#0057 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0157 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



SPITZENBERG This attractive, bright red fruit with crisp, aromatic, very flavorful flesh is reputed to have been Thomas Jefferson's favorite apple. Great eaten fresh and in baked goods, Spitzenberg also makes tasty cider. Spitzenberg ripens in early to mid October and stores well until spring.

#0068 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0168 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

YELLOW TRANSPARENT Greeting us in early summer, this classic variety has been grown for many years throughout the US and is the earliest apple we have found. Originally from Russia, Yellow Transparent fruit is very juicy and sweet and is good for fresh eating, sauce and pies. Vigorous and easy to grow, Yellow Transparent is also resistant to apple scab.

#0078 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0178 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

RED FLESH VARIETIES

Enjoy these unique, red-fleshed apples in your yard or landscape. They bear abundant crops of fruit, which make a tasty and attractive addition to salads, are good for baking and make delicious pink applesauce. Fine ornamentals as well, they are prized for their beautiful pink flowers.

FIRECRACKER™ This little apple is a real blast! You will love its intense, sweet-tart flavor and its striking, deep red flesh, resembling a miniature Red Delicious. Firecracker™ is a great apple for salads, desserts and juice. A naturally dwarf tree, Firecracker™ produces abundant crops and should be hardy to minus 40°F.



#0051 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0151 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock



MOUNTAIN ROSE Discovered by our friend Bill Schulz near the town of Airlie in western Oregon, Mountain Rose displays profuse pink blooms in the spring followed by large, greenish yellow apples with crisp, dark red flesh, and delicious sweet-tart flavor. Mountain Rose ripens in early October and can be stored until spring.

#0053 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0153 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

SCARLET SURPRISE™ (Bill's Red Flesh cv.) Enjoy the spring show of bright pink flowers of this unique variety. This beautiful floral display is followed by dark red, tasty fruit with deep red flesh. Even the leaves and bark of Scarlet Surprise have a red cast! Scarlet Surprise ripens in mid to late August.



#0060 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0160 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

CIDER APPLE

Make Your Own Hard Cider!

Cider Apples are grown solely for their juice, which is used primarily for making alcoholic cider. Making cider is similar to making wine, but because apples have less sugar than wine grapes, Apple cider has a much lower alcohol content than wine. In the early days, before refrigeration and freezing, apple juice was commonly made into cider for long-term storage. Amere de Berthcourt is one of the best cider varieties. Juice from this unique variety can also be used to spice up non-alcoholic Apple juice. Easy to grow, Amere de Berthcourt produces abundant crops of greenish-white fruit with a pink blush.



AMERE DE BERTHCOURT

#0007 M-26 dwarf rootstock

#0107 M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock

CRABAPPLES

Naturally dwarf trees, our Crabapples are striking in bloom in the spring, when they are showered with profuse, snow white blossoms, and then again in late summer and early fall, when they are covered with abundant, bright red fruit. A great addition to any yard or landscape, Crabapples bear heavy crops of sweet-tart fruit that can be eaten fresh and make great cider and delicious jelly and baked goods. Crabapples are also quite hardy and are good choices for growers in very cold regions.

CALLAWAY CRAB Enjoy this strikingly beautiful, naturally dwarf variety in your yard or landscape. Cascades of snow-white blossoms in the spring are followed by an abundant harvest of teardrop-shaped, sparkling red, sweet-tart apples, great for eating, pickling, and jelly. Callaway is very productive and disease resistant and should grow to only about 6 ft. in height.



#0118 M-7 rootstock



DOLGO This great crabapple variety was brought from Siberia in the late 1800's. Crimson red, 1-1/2" long fruits follow Dolgo's profuse, large, snow-white flowers. Use richly flavored Dolgo fruit for cider, preserves and canning. Dolgo is hardy to at least minus 40°F. and is very disease resistant and easy to grow.

#0138 M-7 rootstock

KERR This unique cross of Dolgo crabapple and Haralson apple bears large, flavorful, crisp and juicy, dark red fruit. Kerr is very hardy (to minus 50°F), productive and disease resistant. A favorite with kids, attractive Kerr fruit is great for fresh eating and makes tasty jelly.



#0130 M-7 rootstock

COLUMNAR APPLES



A truly remarkable way to grow apples, these unique, disease-resistant varieties can be grown in your yard or on your patio or deck. Easy to keep at 8 ft. tall or less, they form a care-free, compact spire loaded with snow-white blossoms and then large, attractive fruit. Growing naturally in this unique columnar shape, these varieties bear fruit along the main trunk on permanent fruiting spurs. They can also produce short, upright branches, which can be left to produce more fruit or removed. Our columnar varieties are very productive and will often bear several fruit the year after planting.



GOLDEN SENTINEL™ Enjoy the striking pillar of snow-white flowers on this unique variety. Following this spectacular, spring flower display are good crops of large, attractive, golden-yellow fruit. Sweet, firm, and delicious, Golden Sentinel™ is one of our favorites for fresh eating, cider, and baking.

#0090

NORTHPOLE™ (Hawkins cv.) Northpole's™ annual spring show of pure white flowers is followed by heavy crops of large, red, McIntosh-like apples. Crisp, juicy, sweet and aromatic, Northpole™ fruit ripens in late August to early September and is great for fresh eating, cider, and baking.

#0394



SCARLET SENTINEL™ Scarlet Sentinel's™ dense clusters of bright white flowers are followed by abundant, very large, greenish-yellow fruit with an attractive red blush. Very juicy and sweet, Scarlet Sentinel™ ripens in mid to late September. Scarlet Sentinel™ is the most compact of the three varieties we offer.

#0392

APRICOT *Prunus armeniaca*



Delectably sweet and tender, fully ripe Apricots are a unique taste treat. Difficult to ship when ripe, Apricots are best grown at home or purchased from a local farmer. Apricots are also a challenge to grow west of the Cascade Mtns. Our wet winters lead to disease problems and flowers can be hurt by

late frosts. Our, tasty, sweet, late-blooming varieties Puget Gold and Hoyt Montrose are ones that have potential for success in our climate.

Apricots like half to full day sun, well-drained soil and begin bearing in 2 to 3 years. They are hardy to minus 25°F (USDA Zone 4) and grow 10-12 ft. in height. To help prevent disease problems, spray with copper in fall and again in winter and early spring. Apricots are usually not bothered by insect pests in our region.

#2566 Hoyt Montrose

#2570 Puget Gold

ARONIA *Aronia melanocarpa*



This American native has become very popular throughout the world. Prized for its nutritious fruit and ornamental value, Aronia is covered in the spring with large clusters of snowy white flowers followed in September by large, attractive, blue-black berries. The grand finale is the striking, fire engine red fall foliage in October. Very nutritious and high in anthocyanins, Aronia berries are eaten fresh but are more commonly used to make tasty juice and preserves. The very dark blue juice is also a high quality, stable, natural food coloring. Aronia likes full to half day sun, well-drained soil, and is self-fertile. It is hardy to minus 40°F, pest and disease resistant, and usually begins bearing the 2nd year after planting.

DWARF ARONIA Plant this cute, very compact shrub and enjoy its profuse flower display, especially tasty, jet black berries, and striking, crimson red, fall foliage. Dwarf Aronia should grow to only about 3 ft. in height.

#5505

NERO An easy to grow, productive, small shrub, Nero grows 3-4 ft. in height and bears abundant crops of large, jet-black berries, good for juice and wine. A beautiful ornamental, you'll enjoy Nero's abundant clusters of very dark blue fruit and striking, bright red, fall foliage.

#5528

VIKING An attractive, vigorous, and productive small shrub, Viking is a popular commercial variety in Europe. Viking bears abundant crops of tasty, almost black berries, which make tasty juice and wine. Viking's lustrous, dark green foliage turns a beautiful fire-engine red in the fall. Viking grows to about 6 ft. in height.

#5577

AUTUMN OLIVE *Elaeagnus umbellata*



A very valuable and attractive shrub, Autumn Olive bears heavy crops of tasty and nutritious red or orange berries. Recent research has shown Autumn Olive fruit to be extremely high in lycopenes, which appear to help prevent prostate and other cancers. Very hardy and disease and pest resistant, birds also relish the fruit and bees love the profuse, fragrant white flowers.

Autumn Olive likes half day to full sun, well-drained soil and is self-fertile. It is hardy to at least minus 35°F. (USDA Zone 3) and often

begins bearing the 2nd year after planting. Autumn Olive is not related to the true Olive and can be invasive in some regions of the US. We've seen no problems in the Pacific Northwest. Check with your county extension office for more information.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Autumn Olive to CT, MA, NH, TN, WI or WV

AMBER™ A real garden beauty, we brought this unique variety from Japan several years ago. Following the profuse, fragrant, white flowers in May, Amber™ is beautiful in late summer covered with sweet, tasty, nutritious, large yellow fruit. Amber™ fruit is great for fresh eating and for making delicious and nutritious juice.



#6192

GARNET™ A unique selection from our orchard, Garnet™ bears abundant crops of large, reddish-bronze berries. Sweet and flavorful, Garnet™ fruit ripens in mid to late September. An attractive medium to large shrub, Garnet™ also features abundant fragrant flowers and attractive, dark green foliage.

#6194

RUBY™ An outstanding variety, Ruby™ is prized for its heavy crops of very large, brilliant red berries which ripen in September. The flowers and fruit are complemented by the narrow, dark green foliage, which is silvery underneath. The fruit is very tasty, both eaten fresh and made into juice.

#6190

AZAROLE *Crataegus azarolus*



We saw these unique fruit trees for the first time in Italy in 2001. Pest and disease free, Azarole is self-fertile and forms an attractive small tree with white, fragrant flowers and striking, red or yellow fruit, accented by glossy, reddish-green foliage. Great for fresh eating and preserves, the blueberry-size fruit tastes somewhat like a sweet apple.

Azarole grows 10-12 ft. in height, likes half day to full sun and most soils, and is hardy to minus 15°F, USDA Zone 5.

NEW! ANGELO ROSSO A favorite here at our nursery, Red Angel fruit is large, very attractive and uniquely sweet and flavorful.

#3960

GOLD This unique variety features beautiful, large, sweet and flavorful, golden- yellow fruit.

#3964

BARBERRY *Berberis spp.*

Prized for their ornamental value as well as their nutritious and tasty fruit, Barberries are grown in many regions of the world. They are easy to grow and tolerate extremes of climate and soil. With their spiny stems, they make excellent hedges and low screens. Barberry makes nutritious and tasty juice and jam, high in Vitamin C.



Pest and disease free and self-fertile, Barberry likes half day to full sun and most well-drained soils.



DARWIN BARBERRY (*Berberis darwinii*) A very attractive, medium-size shrub, Darwin Barberry features profuse clusters of orange-yellow flowers followed by abundant, dark blue berries. Nutritious and very high in Vitamin C, sweeten the juice from these berries to make a delicious drink. A compact, evergreen shrub growing 8-10 ft. in height, Darwin Barberry is hardy to 5°F, USDA Zone 7.

#6400

NANA BARBERRY (*Berberis buxifolia 'Nana'*) Also known as Magellan Barberry, this attractive, evergreen shrub grows to only 18" in height. Native to Chile and Argentina, Nana Barberry features leathery, dark green foliage, bright orange-yellow flowers, and tart, dark purple berries. When sweetened, the berries make a tasty juice, high in Vitamin C. Nana Barberry is easy to grow and hardy to about 0°F, USDA Zone 7.

#6406

CHERRY *Prunus spp.*



One of our favorite fruits, everyone loves ripe Cherries. Especially sweet and delicious from your own dwarf tree, enjoy Cherries fresh, dried, or frozen, and make

delicious baked goods and juice with our Pie Cherries. We offer the newest and best varieties for the Northwest as well as for other regions of the U.S.

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun and well-drained soil

POLLINATION: Except for Lapins, Governor Wood and Compact Stella, all of our Sweet Cherries require another variety for pollination. Danube™, Jubileum™, Montmorency and Northstar are all self-fertile.

HARDINESS: Most Sweet Cherries are hardy to at least minus 20°F. USDA Zone 5. Kristin, Danube™ and Jubileum™ should be hardy to at least minus 25°F. USDA Zone 4. Pie Cherries are hardy to at least minus 40°F. USDA Zone 3.

BEARING AGE: 2-3 years after planting. Pie Cherries will be smaller.

SIZE AT MATURITY: Sweet Cherries - 12-15 ft. in height. Compact Stella, Hungarian and Pie Cherries will be smaller.

BLOOM TIME: Early April

RIPENING TIME: July-August

YIELD PER PLANT: 50+ lbs.

PESTS & DISEASES: Bacterial canker can damage Cherry trees. Symptoms of bacterial canker are dead branches and bronze colored exudation on branches or trunk. Apply a fall and winter spray of lime-sulfur to help prevent damage from this disease. To repel birds, you can cover your trees with netting or use flash tape to scare them away.

SWEET CHERRIES *Prunus avium*

COMPACT STELLA This unique, self-fertile Cherry should grow to only about 10-12 ft. in height. Compact Stella begins bearing within a year or two after planting and bears large, tasty, almost black fruit. #2105



GOLD One of our most reliable and productive varieties, Gold produces abundant crops of sweet and flavorful, bright yellow fruit. An easy to grow variety and especially nice for Northwest gardeners, Gold is disease-resistant and resists cracking after rain.

#2112

KRISTIN Hardier than most Sweet Cherries, Kristin has withstood temperatures to minus 25°F and below. Kristin produces abundant, large, dark burgundy fruit with flavorful, firm and juicy flesh.

#2120



LAPINS Very large, dark purple, delicious and self-fertile, Lapins is one of the best Cherries available. From the Summerland Research Station in British Columbia, Canada, Lapins is a favorite with commercial growers because of its very large, high quality fruit. Lapins is also an easy to grow and very productive variety for the home gardener.

#2130



RAINIER A very large, beautiful, golden yellow fruit with a red blush, Rainier is one of the most popular cherries in markets and one of the best for the home gardener. Rainier bears abundant crops of sweet, richly flavored, firm and juicy fruit.

#2140

HEIRLOOM CHERRIES *Prunus avium*

Fruit growing is not just about the newest and biggest, it is also a celebration of taste and culture. This unique collection of cherries offers great flavors and honors the pioneers who introduced them to our gardening world.

BLACK REPUBLICAN A parent of Bing Cherry, this large, sweet, dark red fruit is prized for its intense Black Cherry flavor. Well adapted to our Northwest growing conditions, Black Republican bears abundant crops and is still grown commercially.

This special variety was introduced in 1860 by Seth Lewelling, one of two brothers who were largely responsible for founding Oregon's nursery industry. A Quaker and an Abolitionist, Seth Lewelling named this fruit in honor of those called Black Republicans, members of the Republican Party who opposed slavery.

#2102

BLACK TARTARIAN Rated as one of the most flavorful cherries, Black Tartarian bears great crops of very dark red, juicy, sweet fruit. As a testimony to its happiness in our region, a Black Tartarian tree that was planted in Eugene, Oregon, in 1860 is still alive and thriving. It may be the oldest and largest Cherry tree in the US and has been honored as a Heritage Tree.

#2103

COE'S TRANSPARENT One of the highest regarded and earliest ripening cherries, this classic variety bears abundant crops of pale amber to light red fruit. A delectable taste treat, these beautiful cherries are juicy, tender, and very sweet.

#2104

EARLY BURLAT Plant Early Burlat and enjoy sweet and delicious cherries in late June in our region! Brought to the US from Morocco in 1936, Early Burlat has proven itself a reliable producer of large, dark red, very sweet fruit.

#2108

GOVERNOR WOOD This classic variety features beautiful, sweet and juicy, golden yellow fruit with a red blush. Introduced in 1842, Governor Wood is still prized for its early ripening and abundant crops of delicious fruit. Governor Wood is also reportedly self-fertile and disease-resistant.

#2113

NEW! LAMBERT One of our most productive and reliable Cherry varieties, Lambert has been grown in the Pacific Northwest for over 150 years and is still in commercial production. Lambert features large, dark-red, richly flavorful, heart-shaped fruit, which ripens in early to mid-July.

#2125

NEW! SCHNEIDER'S Originally from Germany and grown widely throughout Europe, Schneider's has proven to be a reliable and productive variety in the Pacific Northwest. Vigorous and disease resistant, Schneider produces good crops of very large, dark red, juicy and flavorful fruit, which resists cracking even after heavy rain.

#2142

HUNGARIAN CHERRIES *Prunus cerasus*

Products of a cherry breeding program in Hungary, these unique varieties were brought to the U.S. several years ago by Amy Lezzoni, a cherry breeder and researcher at Michigan State University. Easy to grow, naturally compact trees, they bear abundant crops of uniquely flavorful fruit, combining in flavor the best of sweet cherries and pie cherries.

DANUBE™ (Erdi botermo cv.) This unique, self-fertile variety is one of Hungary's favorites. Danube™ bears abundant crops of large, juicy, glossy dark-red fruit with semi-firm flesh and delicious, sweet-tart flavor. Danube™ ripens in mid to late June.

#2110



JUBILEUM™ (Erdi jubileum cv.) An early-ripening, very popular, high quality variety, Jubileum™ is prized for its large, firm, very dark purple fruit that's great for fresh eating and for making delicious juice and preserves. An attractive small tree, Jubileum™ has demonstrated a high degree of disease resistance in our orchard.

#2115

PIE CHERRIES

Prunus cerasus

Great fruit trees for the home garden, Pie Cherries are smaller trees than sweet cherries. They are covered with abundant flowers in late spring and produce heavy crops of tart and flavorful fruit, great for baking and making juice.



MONTMORENCY The classic Pie Cherry, Montmorency produces abundant crops of firm, bright red, richly tart fruit with clear juice. Montmorency makes the best Cherry Pies! A self-fertile and naturally dwarf tree, Montmorency will grow 10-12 ft. in height and is hardy to minus 40°F, USDA Zone 3.

#2145

NORTHSTAR Try this unique and tasty pie cherry from Minnesota! This self-fertile, naturally dwarf tree bears heavy crops of large, tasty, bright red fruit with red flesh and red juice. Northstar grows 6-8 ft. in height and is hardy to minus 40°F, USDA Zone 3.

#2165

CHINESE HAW *Crataegus pinatifida*



Very popular in northern parts of China, this unique species of Hawthorne bears heavy crops of large, round, dark red or golden yellow fruit. Ripening in September, this flavorful fruit is eaten fresh, dried, stewed and made into candy. A striking sight when covered with fruit, Chinese

Haw also features reddish-colored, fall foliage. Hardy to minus 10°F. or below, Chinese Haw is pest and disease resistant, likes full to 1/2" day sun, and grows to 8-10 ft. in height at maturity. It is also self-fertile and often begins bearing 2 years after planting.

NEW! AUTUMN GOLDEN STAR

A very attractive, small tree, this unique variety is prized for its abundant crops of large, bright red, tasty fruit.

#3953



RED SUN™ (Da Mian Qui cv.) One of the most widely grown Chinese varieties, Red Sun™ produces abundant 1 1/2" diameter, bright red fruit.

#3955

"I have ordered from other nurseries to be very disappointed in what I got in the mail. I would like to personally thank One Green World for the outstanding service I have experienced. The staff at the store is great and the plants are top notch. Every plant I have received has performed outstanding. I will never order from any other nursery.

M.B.
Beaverton, OR

CITRUS *Citrus spp.*

Now you can grow your own Lemons, Oranges, and other delicious Citrus fruit throughout the US! Harvest full-size, delicious Oranges and other citrus fruit on our dwarf trees that grow to less than 6 ft. in height. Our attractive, compact trees often begin bearing the year they are planted. Easily grown in a container on your patio, deck, or sunny balcony, bring these attractive, evergreen, small trees into a sunny room in the winter and enjoy their wonderful fragrance as they bloom. Flying Dragon and Yuzu Ichandrin are hardy Citrus relatives that can be grown outdoors throughout the year west of the Cascade Mountains and in other regions with mild winters.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Citrus to AZ, CA, FL or TX

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun in the spring, summer and fall and in a well lit room in the winter. Potting soil should be coarse, acidic and well-drained.

POLLINATION: Self-fertile. You can help them set fruit by taking a small brush and moving pollen from flower to flower.

HARDINESS: It is recommended to bring all citrus plants to a sunny and protected location in late fall, before hard frosts threaten.

BEARING AGE: 1-2 years.

SIZE AT MATURITY: 3-5 ft.

BLOOM TIME: Year-round.

RIPENING TIME: Year-round.

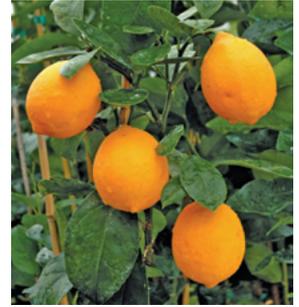
YIELD PER PLANT: 40+ fruit.

PESTS & DISEASES: While outside, Citrus plants will likely not be bothered by insect pests. Be on the lookout for slugs. Indoors, Citrus can have mites and/or aphids. Watch carefully for any problems and treat with an insecticidal soap, horticultural oil or wash them off. We have not seen any disease problems on our Citrus varieties.

LEMON

IMPROVED MEYER LEMON (*Citrus meyeri*) One of the easiest Citrus to grow, this superior variety can bloom and produce fruit year-round. Following the fragrant white flowers, you will enjoy the large, aromatic, orange-yellow lemons. Improved Meyer Lemon is very juicy and a little less acidic than regular Lemons.

#2655



NEW! VARIEGATED PINK LEMON (*Citrus limon*)

A striking new introduction to the citrus world, this unique variety combines attractive foliage, unique fruit and deliciously fragrant flowers. The tasty lemons are streaked with green and creamy yellow while the light green foliage features white and yellow margins.

#2656

LIME



BEARSS LIME (*Citrus latifolia*) Almost as big as a lemon, Bearss Lime produces abundant, greenish-yellow, seedless, and very juicy fruit. Mix the delicious juice with lemon juice for a refreshing drink. Bearss Lime ripens in late winter into spring, and it can also produce some fruit year-around.

#2650

KAFFIR LIME (*Citrus hystrix*)

This valuable variety is prized for its unique, very spicy leaves that are used to flavor curries and other dishes. Kaffir Lime also bears good crops of small, intensely fragrant, bumpy fruit that is used in Southeast Asian cooking.

#2615



NEW! PALESTINE SWEET LIME

(*Citrus limettioides*) A unique, yellow lime from the Middle East, Palestine Sweet Lime features beautiful, large, bright yellow fruit with very low acid juice, which has a more subtle flavor than regular lime varieties. Popular in Asian and Middle Eastern dishes, it also makes a refreshing drink and the peel is grated and used for seasoning.

#2659



THORNLESS KEY LIME

(*Citrus aurantifolia*) This unique variety is prized for its very aromatic, flavorful and juicy, greenish-yellow fruit. Wonderful for juice, flavorings and the famous Key Lime pie, this easy to grow and harvest variety will produce fruit year-around.

#2653



Citrus continued on page 12

GRAPEFRUIT

COCKTAIL GRAPEFRUIT (*Citrus hybrid*) A unique cross of Pummello and Mandarin Orange, this vigorous, attractive tree bears good crops of exceptionally juicy fruit. The bright yellow fruit varies in size from a large orange to grapefruit with orange-yellow flesh and delicious, sweet-tart flavor.

#2692

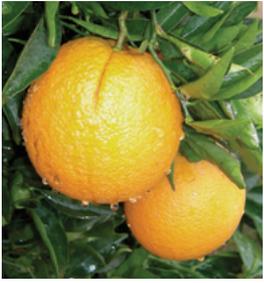


MORE CITRUS VARIETIES

Additional unique varieties are available on our website

www.onegreenworld.com

ORANGE



CARA CARA NAVEL ORANGE (*Citrus sinensis*) A natural mutation of Navel Orange, Cara Cara was found in an Orange orchard in Venezuela. Similar to Washington Navel in growth habit, Cara Cara fruit is unique for its sweet, reddish pink flesh and occasionally variegated foliage.

#2672

KISHU MANDARIN

(*Citrus kinokuni mukakukishu*)

This is a great example of good things coming in small packages. About the size of a golfball, this outstanding new fruit features thin, easy to peel skin, no seeds, and delectable, complex, sweet-tart, juicy flesh. You'll also enjoy its winter beauty, covered with many of these bright orange delights.

#2669



NEW! TAROCCO BLOOD ORANGE

(*Citrus sinensis*) The largest of the Blood Oranges, Tarocco fruit is deep orange, juicy, and delicious. Sweet, with a hint of tartness, the flesh turns a striking deep red when ripe.

#2677



WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE

(*Citrus sinensis*) Enjoy these large, sweet and delicious Oranges on your compact tree. Seedless and very juicy, Washington Navels are a wonderful mid-winter treat.

#2670

SOUR ORANGE

NEW! BERGAMOT (*Citrus bergamia*) Best known as the flavoring in Earl Grey Tea, Bergamot fruit resembles an orange in shape, but is yellow like a lemon. Sweeter than a lemon, it is prized for its fragrant and delicious juice, which also makes highly regarded marmalade.

#2607

CHINOTTO (*Citrus myrtifolia*) A particularly attractive small tree, Chinotto is prized for its dense foliage, profuse fragrant flowers, and bright orange fruit. Chinotto fruit is delicious candied, made into marmalade or for juice.

#2633



SEVILLE

(*Citrus aurantium*) Make delicious marmalade from this popular variety. Widely grown in southern Europe, Seville is also a valuable ornamental and is prized for its fragrant flowers, large, bright orange fruit, and its dark green, lush foliage.

#2638

UNIQUE CITRUS

AUSTRALIAN FINGER LIME

(*Microcitrus australasica*) One of the most fascinating discoveries in our fruit world, this unusual variety is sometimes called Citrus Caviar. Contained in the dark purple, 3" long fruit are a multitude of juicy capsules, bursting with intense, sweet-tart, lemon-lime flavor. Found in the wild in Australia, Finger Limes have been cultivated for less than 10 years in the US.

#2606



BUDDHA'S HAND CITRON

(*Citrus medica var. sarcodactylis*)

This unique variety bears fruit with "fingers". The thick, intensely flavorful rind of this bright orange fruit is candied like orange peel or used as a delicious seasoning.

#2610

FLYING DRAGON

(*Poncirus trifoliata monstrosa*) A unique and exotic Citrus relative, Flying Dragon is a deciduous, very dwarf tree with attractively contorted branches and equally attractive, hook-shaped thorns. Flying Dragon bears yellow, 2" diameter

fruits that yield juice that can be used as a lemon-like seasoning. In China we have seen Flying Dragon used as a compact, impenetrable hedge. Flying Dragon should be hardy to at least 0°F, USDA Zone 7, and can be grown outside in many areas of the Pacific Northwest and other regions of the U.S. with mild winters.

#2602



KIYOMI TANGOR

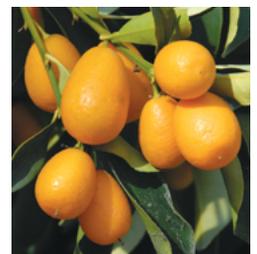
(*Citrus reticulata*) A unique hybrid of Mandarin and Sweet Orange, Kiyomi Tangor bears good crops of large, bright orange fruit with pebbly-textured skin. Rich and spicy in flavor, it is good for fresh eating and for juice.

#2635

NORDMANN'S SEEDLESS NAGAMI KUMQUAT

(*Fortunella margarita*) Unlike most other citrus, Kumquats are valued for their sweet and tasty peel. This naturally dwarf and unique variety produces bumper crops of petite, bright orange, elongated fruit that can be eaten whole.

#2645



PEARL TANGELO (*Citrus x tangelo*) This unique Tangelo variety is a cross of Grapefruit and Mandarin Orange. Pearl Tangelo features particularly attractive, willow-like foliage and delectable, sweet, grapefruit-like flavor.

#2626

NEW! SUDACHI HYBRID YUZU

(*Citrus sudachi*) Prized in Japan for its very flavorful juice, Sudachi is a cross of Mandarin Orange and Yuzu. The unique, spicy juice from golf ball size Sudachi fruit is used to flavor soups, fish dishes and even ice cream and other desserts. Higher in Vitamin C than Lemons, Sudachi fruit is often picked green, when its flavor is most pronounced.

#2619

**NEW! VARIEGATED CALAMONDIN** (*Citrus madurensis*)

One of the hardiest and most attractive of the sweet Citrus varieties, Calamondin is prized for its abundant crops of 1" diameter fruit which are used like a lemon or lime and makes delicious juice and marmalade. In addition to its compact form and fragrant flowers, Variegated Calamondin features attractive, creamy-white and green, variegated fruit and foliage.

#2613



YUZU ICHANDRIN (*Citrus junos*) Prized in Japan for flavoring and juice, this very hardy variety bears abundant, easy-to-peel, 3" diameter fruit with tasty, lemon-lime flavor. Yuzu Ichandrin is reportedly hardy to 0°F.

#2618

CORNELIAN CHERRY *Cornus mas*

A unique and attractive form of Dogwood, **Cornelian Cherry** is native to Ukraine and other regions around the Black Sea. Growing as a shrub or small tree, it is valued for its tasty fruit and for its ornamental value. Our unique Ukrainian varieties produce unusually large, sweet, and flavorful fruit. As an ornamental, Cornelian Cherry is prized for its very early, delicate yellow flowers appearing in early March before the leaves, its yellow and red fall color, and its bright, yellow or red fruit, which tastes like a Cherry or a wild Plum. Cornelian Cherry fruit is very high in Vitamin C and is good for fresh eating, preserves, juice, and wine.

Cornelian Cherry grows to be an attractive 8-10 ft. tall shrub and likes half to full day sun and well-drained soil. It begins bearing in 2-3 years after planting and each plant can produce 30-40 lbs. of fruit. For best fruit production, plant at least two varieties. Cornelian Cherry is not bothered by insect pests in our region. During wet springs, some leaves may be discolored by Dogwood Anthracnose. Once rain stops, new foliage is not affected. If desired, a copper spray in mid spring will help control this disease. Raking and removal of old foliage in the fall will also help.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Cornelian Cherry to FL



CORAL BLAZE™ (Koralovii Marka cv.) Featuring large, sweet, flavorful fruit, this new Ukrainian selection is very productive and disease-resistant. The striking, bright red fruit is good for fresh eating and makes delicious preserves and ice cream.

#3809

ELEGANT™ (Elegantnii cv.) This popular and attractive variety bears heavy crops of striking, dark red, pear-shaped fruit. Sweet and delicious, Elegant™ fruit is particularly nice for fresh eating.

#3814



PIONEER™ (Lukyanovskii cv.) Pioneer™ bears abundant crops of strikingly large, pear-shaped fruit. Up to 1-1/2" long, the dark red, early ripening fruit is juicy, sweet, and aromatic.

#3849

RED DAWN™ (Siretski cv.) This valuable Ukrainian variety bears abundant crops of sweet-tart, delicious, large, cylindrical, bright-red fruit. Red Dawn™ is particularly easy to grow and disease resistant.

#3863



RED STAR™ (Vidubetskii cv.) Red Star™ bears good crops of large, 1-1/4" long, oval fruit. A later ripening variety, Red Star™ holds its fruit well into September. The glossy, dark red fruit has an appealing sweet-tart flavor and is very juicy and aromatic.

#3856

SUNRISE™ (Marina cv.) This unique variety bears good crops of attractive fruit, which resembles a small Japanese plum. Featuring red stripes on pinkish-red skin, sweet and flavorful Sunrise™ fruit is over 1" long and ripens in early September.

#3840

YELLOW™ (Yantarnii cv.) A very unique variety, Yellow™ bears large crops of attractive, lemon yellow, tasty, sweet-tart fruit. The 1" long fruit is good for fresh eating and it makes particularly good jam, juice and compote.

#3884



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My high compliments to your company. I have received my order, and the quality is very good. Thanks for being a great company to order from!

L.E.
Idaho

FIG *Ficus carica*

A true gourmet delight, you should not live your life without feasting on this sweet, delectable fruit. One of the easiest fruits to grow, Figs are happy outdoors in the Maritime Northwest and, with winter protection, in pots or in the ground in colder climates. To fully enjoy fresh Figs you must grow your own. When fully ripe and at their tender best, shipping them long distances is virtually impossible. While many Fig varieties are not suitable for the Northwest, our varieties have been chosen for their ability to ripen in our climate. Another plus for Figs - deer don't like them!

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun and most well-drained soils.

POLLINATION: Our varieties are self-fertile.

HARDINESS: 5°F. or below. USDA Zone 7.

BEARING AGE: Often the year after planting.

SIZE AT MATURITY:

Depending on variety, Figs can grow 8-10 ft. in height or more. They are easy to keep small with pruning.

BLOOM TIME: Flowers are not noticeable as they are inside the fruit.

RIPENING TIME: Figs can bear two crops, the first in July and the second in September.

YIELD PER PLANT: 10-15 lbs. or more.

PESTS & DISEASES: Figs are not bothered by pests or diseases in our region. Cover plants with netting if birds are a problem.

ATREANO A productive and reliable variety for the Northwest and other regions of the US, Atreano bears good crops of light green figs with sweet and flavorful, strawberry colored flesh. A naturally dwarf tree, Atreano is good for container growing.

#3101



BLACK SPANISH Grown for many years in Oregon, this reliable and productive variety bears abundant crops of dark mahogany colored fruit. The very sweet, juicy, and firm fruit is great for fresh eating, preserves, and drying. A naturally dwarf tree, Black Spanish is well suited for container culture and can bear two crops a year.

#3110

DESERT KING One of the best varieties for the Northwest, Desert King is very productive and reliable, producing abundant, yellowish-green figs with sweet and richly flavorful, strawberry colored flesh. Because it ripens in mid-summer, Desert King is a great variety for gardeners in coastal, high elevation, and other cool regions. Desert King also withstands fruit damaging, late spring frosts better than any other variety we grow.

#3100



LATTARULLA Also known as Italian Honey Fig, this reliable and hardy variety has been producing delicious figs for many years in the Pacific Northwest. Lattarulla bears good crops of large, greenish yellow fruit with sweet, light amber flesh. Lattarulla can bear two crops in one season, the first ripening in late July and the second in mid-September.

#3116



NEGRONNE A naturally small tree, Negronne bears striking, almost black fruit with tasty, sweet, dark red flesh. Negronne is well suited for container culture or confined spaces.

#3128



PETER'S HONEY Brought from his native Sicily by the late Peter Danna of Portland, Peter's Honey is one of the best figs we have eaten. Peter's Honey bears good crops of light yellowish-green fruit with delectably tender and sweet, dark amber flesh. In the Northwest, Peter's Honey ripens well in warm city climates. In the country or in cooler areas, an ideal location is on the sunny side of a wall or fence.

#3136



STELLA™ (Cordi cv.) Following a friend's advice, we found this wonderful fig in a Southeast Portland neighborhood. Stella™ was brought here many years ago by an Italian sailor and is now cultivated and prized by his wife. Stella™ caught our attention with its large size, sweet, striking, purplish-red flesh, and its ability to ripen in our cooler climate.

#3105

VERN'S BROWN TURKEY To distinguish this variety from less reliable varieties also called Brown Turkey, we named it for our friend and garden writer Vern Nelson. Vern's Brown Turkey has proven itself a reliable and productive variety in the Northwest. It bears large, sweet and flavorful dark brown figs with light amber flesh, often producing two crops a year.

#3144



GOUMI *Elaeagnus multiflora*

Native to the Russian Far East, China and Japan, Goumi is a very popular fruit in these regions and is now widely planted in many European and American gardens.

Goumi forms a medium-size shrub growing to 6 ft. in height with attractive, silvery green foliage. Its white flowers bloom in the middle to the end of May and are very fragrant and loved by bees. The juicy, scarlet-red fruit is speckled with silver and ripens in July. Aromatic with a flavor reminiscent of pie cherries, it is very good eaten fresh and also makes tasty preserves.



Goumi likes full to half day sun, well-drained soil and usually begins bearing the 2nd year after planting. It is hardy to minus 25°F, USDA Zone 4, and is pest and disease resistant. While Goumi is partially self-fertile, planting two varieties will

RED GEM™ Originally from the Russian Far East, Red Gem™ was brought to the Main Botanic Garden in Kiev, Ukraine. It is valued for its productivity and high quality, very flavorful fruit.

#6150

SWEET SCARLET™ Selected at the Main Botanic Garden in Kiev, Ukraine, Sweet Scarlet™ is prized for its large, sweet, and tasty fruit.

#6158

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY



Viburnum opulus

This valuable and attractive shrub is prized for its medicinal properties, fruit, and ornamental value. Highbush Cranberry features large clusters of snow-white flowers in the spring followed in September by bright red berries and striking reddish-orange foliage. After frost removes their bitterness, the berries are used for preserves, candy and baked goods. The flowers, fruit and seeds are used in herbal medicine as a fever reducer, to lower blood pressure and treat heart disease.

Highbush Cranberry likes full to half day sun and grows 8 ft. or more in height. Pest and disease resistant, it is self-fertile and hardy to minus 30°F. (USDA Zone 3). We offer two unique varieties, Ukraine and Kalinka™. Ukraine was selected for its abundant crops of high quality fruit. Kalinka™ is prized for its unique berries, which are sweeter than other varieties.

#5805 Kalinka™ (Oleg cv.)

#5810 Ukraine™

JAPANESE FLOWERING PLUM *Prunus mume*

Also known as Ume, this attractive and easy to grow small tree is very popular in Japanese gardens. Our variety, Kanko Bai, has profuse, wonderfully fragrant, fuchsia-red flowers that bloom as early as February 1 in our region! The orange-red, tart and flavorful, apricot-size fruit ripens in August and is eaten fresh, candied, or pickled in salt.

Japanese Flowering Plum is very disease resistant and easy to grow. Japanese Flowering Plum likes full to half day sun, well-drained soil, and can grow 8-10 ft. in height at maturity. It is self-fertile and hardy to minus 10°F. or below. When mature, you can expect 20-30 lbs. of fruit from one tree.

NEW! BUNGO This famous and revered variety is found in gardens throughout Japan. Spectacular in bloom, it is covered with profuse, light pink, fragrant flowers. This flower display is followed by abundant, apricot-size, light green fruit.

#1582

KANKO BAI A very popular and easy to grow variety, Kanko Bai features profuse, deliciously fragrant, fuchsia-red flowers and orange-red, tart and flavorful fruit.

#1584



“

I have ordered trees and berry bushes from 6 nurseries on the web. Yours are by far the best I have received. Thank you for the plants. The rest of my orders will come from you.

Fred R.
Scaly Mtn., North Carolina

JUJUBE *Ziziphus jujuba*



A striking ornamental as well as fruiting plant, this rare and unique small tree displays attractive contorted branches, fine lacy foliage, and abundant small, fragrant, white flowers which bloom in mid-summer. Also known as Chinese Date, Jujube's unique and tasty fruit becomes reddish brown when ripe, with a sweet apple-like flavor and crisp texture. Easy

to grow, Jujube can stand some drought and grows well in the Northwest as well as in other regions of the US.

Jujube likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. While most varieties are considered self-fertile, plant two varieties for heavier crops. Jujube is hardy to minus 20°F or below, USDA Zone 5, and grows 8-10 ft. in height. Jujube blooms in mid-summer and the fruit ripens in October. It is not bothered by pests or diseases.

BLACK SEA™ A popular selection from the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Black Sea™ bears abundant crops of long, pointed fruit. Especially sweet and flavorful, they turn a beautiful chocolate brown when ripe.

#3198



COCO™ We brought this unique variety from the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine. It is prized for its abundant crops of golden-brown fruit with a unique coconut flavor.

#3152



LANG Prized for its attractive form and striking, large, pear-shaped, golden brown fruit, Lang is one of our most popular varieties. Lang's crisp and flavorful fruit is delicious eaten fresh, dried, or candied.

#3170



LI This popular variety produces abundant, attractive, very large, mahogany brown fruit. Sweet, crisp, and flavorful, Li's fruit is the size and shape of a small egg with a very small, almost imperceptible seed.

#3180

MASSANDRA™ From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Ukraine, this unique, early-ripening variety bears abundant crops of large, sweet and flavorful, dark brown fruit. An attractive and compact tree, Massandra™ is a fine addition to any landscape.

#3182



SO This unique and very attractive variety is prized for its contorted branches, compact growth habit and large, round, sweet and flavorful fruit. So is particularly nice for container culture on a deck or patio.

#3195

KOREAN BUSH CHERRY

Prunus japonica



Known as Angdoo in Korea, this popular, unique, and very attractive, small shrub is prized for its profuse, white, fragrant flowers and its small, sweet and flavorful, scarlet-red Cherries. Korean Bush Cherry blooms in March and ripens its fruit in mid-summer. Self-fertile and disease-resistant, Korean Bush Cherry grows 7-8 ft. in height and is hardy to minus 30°F.

#7470

LOQUAT

Eriobotrya japonica



A strikingly beautiful, small to medium size, evergreen tree, Loquat features long, dark green, deeply toothed foliage and tasty, light orange, apricot-like fruit. Loquat is very happy in the Maritime Northwest, although its pesky habit of blooming in the winter makes it difficult to produce fruit in our region. Loquat's ornamental value makes it well worth growing and, depending on the winter weather, you should occasionally receive a crop of this unusual and delicious fruit.

Loquat likes full to half day sun, well-drained soil and grows 12-15 ft. or more in height at maturity. Hardy to 0°F., USDA Zone 7, it is self-fertile and usually begins bearing 3-5 years after planting.

#3400

MAYHAW

Crataegus opaca

An attractive, pest and disease resistant, shrub or small tree, Mayhaw is prized for its profuse, fragrant, white flowers and large clusters of brilliantly colored fruit. Mayhaw fruit can be bright red or yellow and is about the size of a cranberry with the taste and texture of crabapple. Mayhaw fruit ripens in early summer and is eaten fresh and used to make delicious preserves, condiments and wine.

Mayhaw likes full to half day sun, well-drained soil and can grow to 10 ft. in height at maturity. It blooms in March and is partially self-fertile. Planting two varieties will likely produce heavier crops, up to 50 lbs. of fruit per tree. Mayhaw often begins bearing the 2nd year after planting and is hardy to minus 25°F.

BIG RED This vigorous and very attractive variety bears abundant crops of large, 1" dia., bright red fruit with tasty red flesh.

#3970

HEAVY One of the most productive Mayhaw varieties, Heavy produces exceptional crops of bright red fruit with white flesh.

#3972

SUPERSPUR One of the best overall, Superspur bears heavy crops of large, bright red fruit which makes delicious syrup and jelly.

#3976

TEXAS STAR Texas Star is prized for its particularly large clusters of bright red fruit and attractive, orange-red fall color.

#3978

MEDLAR *Mespilus germanica*



Unique and very uncommon in North America, Medlar has been popular in

Europe since the Middle Ages. Forming an attractive, small tree, growing 8-10 ft. in height, Medlar's long, dark green, tropical looking foliage is accented by large white flowers and striking, chestnut brown fruit. The fruit ripens in mid to late October when it turns very dark brown and becomes soft. It is then ready to eat and has the taste and texture of spiced applesauce.

Medlar likes full to half day sun and most well-drained soils. It is self-fertile and often begins bearing the 2nd year after planting. Hardy to minus 25°F, USDA Zone 4, Medlar is pest and disease resistant and can bear 20 lbs. or more of fruit.

BREDA GIANT A classic and productive variety from Holland, Breda Giant bears abundant crops of large 1-1/2" to 1-3/4" diameter fruit. Sweet and fine textured, the spicy fruit is great for snacks and preserves.

#3000



MARRON™ (*Corvallis No. 3 cv.*) One of our favorite varieties, we have grown this attractive, naturally compact tree for many years. We enjoy its abundant, annual crops of large, particularly tasty, chestnut colored fruit.

#3008

ROYAL A very productive and attractive variety, Royal bears heavy crops of 1-1/2" diameter, pleasantly sweet-tart, smooth textured fruits. When ripe, the large fruits develop an attractive, dark, nut brown color.

#3015

MOUNTAIN ASH *Sorbus aucuparia*

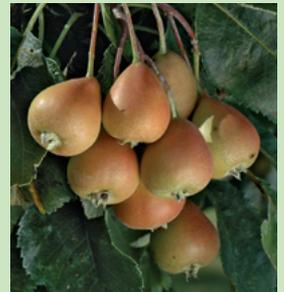
While Mountain Ash is widely grown for its ornamental value, we are pleased to offer several unique and attractive Eastern European and Russian varieties which were selected for their fruit. Mountain Ash fruit is high in Vitamins A and C, niacin, pectin and trace elements. Fruit of our varieties is eaten fresh and used in preserves, jam, pastry, and wine.

Many of our varieties are hybrids of Mountain Ash and other species and vary in form as noted in the following descriptions.

Mountain Ash likes full to half day sun, well-drained soil, and can grow 10-15 ft. in height, depending on the variety. Our varieties usually begin bearing the 2nd or 3rd year after planting and produce 30 lbs. or more of fruit at maturity. Mountain Ash blooms in late spring and fruit ripens in early fall. Our varieties are pest and disease resistant and hardy to minus 40°F, USDA Zone 3.

BABY SHIPOVA (*Sorbopyrus auricularis*) This newly rediscovered variety features fruit similar to Shipova, but on a much smaller tree. This attractive variety is very early bearing and produces good crops of delectable, yellow-orange fruit.

#2930



DWARF SHIPOVA We grafted Shipova onto Aronia to make this attractive, early bearing, dwarf tree. Dwarf Shipova should grow only 6-8 ft. in height, but will produce good crops of full size fruit.

#2926

RABINA Rabina was selected in Russia for its non-bitter, sweet-tart, tasty and nutritious fruit. Rabina's abundant and attractive, bright orange berries can be eaten fresh and make tasty juice and preserves. Rabina forms an upright-growing, small to medium-size tree which can easily be kept at 12 ft. in height or less with pruning.

#2969



Mountain Ash continued on page 18

ROSINA A very pretty and popular selection of Mountain Ash from former East Germany, Rosina's attractive, dark green, delicate, pinnate foliage accents the bright, reddish-orange, aromatic fruit. Rosina's fruit sweetens after frost and is eaten fresh, canned, and makes a tasty juice, high in vitamin C.



#2973



SHIPOVA (*Sorbus x Pyrus*) A unique hybrid of Mountain Ash and Pear, Shipova bears round, yellow-orange fruit, about the size of a large Apricot. Quite delicious, the sweet, seedless fruit has a delicate, rose-like aroma. Shipova forms a pyramidal shaped tree with attractive, grayish-green foliage.

#2925

RUSSIAN HYBRIDS

These hardy and unique plants have impressed us with their beauty and productivity. Bred by Ivan Michurin, one of Russia's most famous plant breeders, they are unique for their profuse clusters of white flowers tinged with pink, their beautiful dark green foliage, and their attractive spreading form. As fruiting plants, they offer fruit that is much larger than typical Mountain Ash, high in Vitamin C and without bitterness.



IVAN'S BEAUTY™ (Likornaya cv.) (*Sorbus aucuparia x aronia*) A hybrid of Aronia and Mt. Ash, Ivan's Beauty™ produces striking, profuse clusters of pink tinted flowers followed by 1/2" diameter, dark-purple fruit. The fruit can be eaten fresh and makes nutritious and tasty, dark-purple juice. A small tree growing to 10 ft. in height, Ivan's Beauty™ has attractive, dark glossy-green foliage, larger than that of typical Mountain Ash.

#2929

IVAN'S BELLE™ (Granatnaya cv.) (*Sorbus aucuparia x crataegus*) Ivan Michurin crossed Mountain Ash with Hawthorne to create this unique variety. Ivan's Belle™ forms a hardy small tree with large and very attractive, dark-green foliage. The wine red, tasty, sweet-tart fruit is the size of a pie cherry and is eaten fresh and used to make delicious wine and preserves.

#2933



MULBERRY *Morus spp.*

Exotic, sweet, and delicious, Mulberries are very popular in Central Asia and the Middle East. Now we can grow and enjoy this juicy and nutritious fruit! Mulberry fruit resembles a Blackberry and is delicious eaten fresh and can be dried for tasty winter snacks. Mulberries are pest and disease resistant and form an attractive, small tree with dark green, tropical-like foliage. Along the ancient Silk Road in Central Asia, Mulberries are widely grown for their foliage, which is used to feed silkworms.



Mulberry likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. They often begin bearing 2-3 years after planting and are self-fertile. Mulberry is not bothered by pests or diseases and is hardy to minus 25°F. USDA Zone 4.

CONTORTED MULBERRY This very rare and unique Mulberry grows only 6-8 ft. tall with gnarled and twisted branches. Enjoy this beautiful and unusual effect especially after leaves fall. An added benefit is the small, tasty, sweet black fruit.

#3612

ILLINOIS EVERBEARING One of the best varieties for the Northwest and other regions of the US., Illinois Everbearing is prized for its tasty, 1-1/2" long fruit and its long ripening season, late June until fall. Illinois Everbearing is a very hardy and attractive small to medium size tree growing slowly to 15 ft. or more in height.

#3620

WEeping A beautiful accent plant for your yard or in a pot on your deck or patio, this exotic ornamental and fruiting plant will grow to only 6-8 ft. in height. Weeping Mulberry bears small, sweet and tasty, jet black fruit.

#3640

OLIVE

Olea europaea

Grow this surprisingly hardy, small, evergreen tree and enjoy your own, home-grown Olives! Olives grow slowly and will beautify your yard or landscape. You can even grow Olives in a container on your deck or patio for year-round enjoyment. Olives begin ripening in October and can easily be processed to make the tasty fruit we all love. Processing tips will be sent with your order.

Olives like half day to full sun and well drained soil. They are wind-pollinated and pollination can be assisted by moving pollen from flower to flower with a small brush. Our Olive varieties are hardy to 10°F or below, USDA Zone 8. They begin bearing in 1-2 years and the fruit ripens in October in our region. Olives are not bothered by pests or diseases and deer do not seem to like them!



ARBEQUINA This valuable Spanish variety is a very attractive, naturally compact tree. Self-fertile and early ripening, Arbequina often begins bearing the year after planting and makes gourmet quality olives and oil.



#4040



LECCINO This hardy, unique and classic Italian variety is prized for its attractive, semi-weeping form and its early ripening, large and tasty fruit. Plant Leccino with Arbequina for cross pollination.

#4046

NEW! CRIMEAN OLIVES

These special varieties are from the Nikita Botanic Garden, which is located on the Black Sea coast of the Crimean Peninsula. We have been evaluating these promising new selections and so far they appear to be hardy and well adapted to our Pacific Northwest climate. While some or all may be self fertile, we are still testing them and, at this point, recommend planting at least two varieties for cross pollination (Arbequina and Leccino can be included). We invite you to be among the first to try these varieties and we'd love to hear how they grow and perform at your location.

NEW! BLACK PEARL™ (Chernaya rannaya cv.) This promising variety features large, attractive, early ripening, tasty fruit.

#4052



NEW! SEASCAPE™ (Nikitskaya cv.) Productive and early ripening, greenish-yellow Seascape™ fruit is large and richly flavored.

#4049

NEW! UNIVERSAL™ (Universalnaya cv.) Good for both its fruit and for oil production, Universal™ produces abundant, large, green fruit.

#4058

“ I recently received an order from you and love the healthy peach trees I received. I just wanted to tell you I wrote about it in my blog and included a link to One Green World with photos of the trees. Look forward to more orders.

Tom C.
Vashon, Washington

PAWPAW *Asimina triloba*



Grow this hardy, native American fruit and bring a taste of the tropics to your table. Pawpaw fruit combines delectable, fruity, banana-like flavor with creamy, custard-like flesh. Nutritious as well as delicious, the greenish yellow, 3"- 6" long fruit is unusually high in protein and is a good source of vitamins and minerals. A slow growing, small tree,

Pawpaw is naturally disease and pest resistant and features long, tropical-looking foliage that turns a striking bright yellow in the fall. The largest native American fruit, Pawpaw was a significant part of the Native American diet and, with our superior large-fruited varieties, is enjoying new popularity. To ensure success with transplanting, our Pawpaw plants are supplied in approx. 4" sq. x 9" deep containers.

Celebrate the Pawpaw!

Pawpaw Tastings! Come by the store in Fall for Pawpaw tastings and limited time offerings of homemade Pawpaw ice-cream. Sign up for our newsletter or check out website for details.

For more information: www.ohiopawpawfest.com

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun and well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY: 12-15 ft. in height.

POLLINATION: Plant two varieties or a combination of seedlings and varieties for cross-pollination.

BLOOM TIME: April

HARDINESS: Minus 20°F or below, USDA Zone 5.

RIPENING TIME: September-October

BEARING AGE: Grafted varieties: 2-3 years after planting.

YIELD PER PLANT: 30+ lbs.

Seedlings: 5-6 years after planting.

PESTS & DISEASES: Pawpaw is not bothered by pests or diseases.

KSU-ATWOOD™ The first variety released from a breeding program at Kentucky State University, KSU-Atwood™ ripens in mid-season and is prized for its incredibly heavy crops, 150 or more fruit per tree, and rich and delicious flavor.

#2710



DAVIS Named for the late Corwin Davis who found it growing in Illinois, this reliable and productive variety bears abundant amounts of large, high quality, sweet and flavorful fruit.

#2708

Pawpaw continued on page 20



MANGO The most vigorous Pawpaw we grow, Mango quickly becomes a small tree and bears large, tasty fruit with attractive, orange-yellow flesh.

#2712

NC-1 This early ripening variety from Canada produces abundant amounts of large and flavorful fruit.

#2720



OVERLEESE A very large, oval fruit with delicious, creamy, yellow-orange flesh, Overleese was selected by Pawpaw researcher Corwin Davis from a wild stand in Michigan.

#2724

PAWPAW SEEDLING These Pawpaw seedlings should give good quality fruit and can also serve as pollinators for grafted varieties. Plant at least two, or one with a grafted variety, for cross-pollination.

#2732

PENNSYLVANIA GOLDEN One of the very earliest varieties to ripen, Pennsylvania Golden bears good crops of large, sweet, flavorful fruit. This is a good variety for cooler regions.

#2740



PROLIFIC This unique variety often begins bearing within two years after planting. Prolific is early ripening and produces abundant crops of medium to large, sweet and tasty fruit.

#2748

REBECCA'S GOLD Found growing wild in Michigan, Rebecca's Gold is prized for its good crops of very sweet and richly flavored fruit. Rebecca's Gold fruit can reportedly exceed 1 lb. in weight.

#2756



SUNFLOWER One of our most popular and reliable varieties, Sunflower bears good crops of very large, sweet and delicious fruit. Sunflower won first prize at the 2010 Ohio Pawpaw Festival.

#2764

TAYLOR This productive and early ripening variety produces abundant crops of medium to large, very sweet and delicious fruit. Very reliable, Taylor often bears striking clusters of up to 7 fruit.

#2780



TAYTWO Discovered in Michigan, Taytwo bears good crops of large, sweet and flavorful fruit. Some compare Taytwo's flavorful, light yellow flesh to vanilla custard.

#2785

PETERSON PAWPAWS

It's our great pleasure to be able to offer these special varieties. Neal Peterson's vision and work to improve this valuable native fruit resulted in these unique selections. They are prized for their large size, exceptional sweetness and rich flavor.



ALLEGHENY™ Very productive and flavorful, Allegheny™ features large fruit (up to 1/2 lb.) and delicious, creamy-yellow flesh. Allegheny™ appears to be the earliest ripening of the Peterson Pawpaw varieties.

#2703

POTOMAC™ One of the largest Pawpaw varieties, Potomac™ features delicious, sweet and richly flavored fruit that often weighs 3/4 lb. or more. Potomac has an attractive, upright growth habit.

#2746



RAPPAHANNOCK™ Selected for its abundant crops of medium to large fruit, Rappahannock™ is prized for its sweet and refreshing flavor, firm flesh and low seed content. Rappahannock™ ripens early and its attractive fruit is easy to see and harvest because of the unusual, almost horizontal foliage.

#2750

SHENANDOAH™ (Wansewan cv.) This patented variety is one of the largest and most flavorful Pawpaws. Weighing up to 1 lb., Shenandoah™ fruit ripens in mid-season and is sweet and flavorful with creamy-yellow, custard-like flesh. (Plant Patent #14,452)

#2701





SUSQUEHANNA® (Lefviv cv.) The largest and latest ripening of all the Peterson Pawpaw™ selections, Susquehanna® fruit is very sweet and richly flavorful with few seeds. Individual fruits can weigh over 1 lb. (Plant Patent #15900) **#2702**

WABASH™ This superior variety is prized for its abundant crops of large, sweet, high quality fruit which often weighs over 1/2 lb.

#2790



PEACH & NECTARINE

Prunus persica

One of our favorite fruits, tree ripened Peaches and Nectarines are irresistibly delicious. Easier to grow than ever, you can harvest good crops of these delectable fruits in the Northwest and other regions of the US. Our leaf-curl resistant varieties are especially important for Northwest gardeners who do not want to spray their trees. Please note that our leaf curl resistant varieties are not immune to the disease



SITE & SOIL: Full to 1/2 day sun and well-drained soil.

POLLINATION: Self-fertile.

HARDINESS: Minus 20°F. or below, USDA Zone 5.

BEARING AGE: 2nd or 3rd year after planting.

SIZE AT MATURITY: 10-12 ft.

BLOOM TIME: Early April

RIPENING TIME: Mid-Late August

YIELD PER PLANT: 50+ lbs.

PESTS & DISEASES: Peach Leaf Curl can damage the foliage. Plant resistant varieties or spray with copper or lime-sulfur 2 to 3 times during the winter. Clear, copper colored exudations on the trunk and branches are symptoms of bacterial canker. Copper or lime-sulfur sprays will help protect your tree from this disease.



AUTUMN ROSE This New Zealand variety is great for Northwest gardeners and gardeners everywhere. A harvest-time treat, this unique, dark-red, free-stone fruit has very attractive and tasty, burgundy-red and white flesh. Autumn Rose is sweet and flavorful with a hint of tartness.

Autumn Rose is also very resistant to Peach Leaf Curl.

#1605

CHARLOTTE One of our favorite disease-resistant varieties, Charlotte bears good crops of deliciously sweet, orange-red, semi-freestone fruit. Charlotte also appears to be particularly resistant to bacterial canker, a bark disease that can be a problem in our wet climate.

#1610



LANDT Discovered by our friend Rick Landt, this unique variety is prized for its disease resistance and large, delicious fruit. Growing and producing fruit for many years in Ashland, Oregon, Landt bears good crops of attractive, orange-yellow peaches with sweet and flavorful, deep-orange flesh.

#1622

NANAIMO™ Originally from Canada, this leaf-curl resistant variety is proving itself a reliable producer in our climate. Fruit turns a beautiful red when ripe and is freestone with sweet and tasty orange flesh.

#1628

OREGON CURL FREE An excellent variety for the Northwest, Oregon Curl Free is resistant to Peach Leaf Curl and produces good crops of large, tasty, sweet and juicy, orange-yellow peaches. These delicious, semi-freestone peaches ripen in mid-August and are excellent for fresh eating, baking, and preserving.

#1630



Q 1-8 A unique white-flesh variety discovered in Washington State, Q1-8's showy pink blossoms are followed by large, reddish-orange, juicy, and flavorful peaches. An excellent variety for Northwest gardeners, Q1-8 is very resistant to Peach Leaf Curl.

#1635

PEENTO PEACHES

Grown for centuries in China, American gardeners can now enjoy this unique, white-fleshed, delicious, donut-shaped fruit. A spectacular ornamental as well, Peento Peaches are covered in March with profuse, sparkling white flowers.



GALAXY A very attractive tree with delectable fruit, creamy-orange Galaxy Peaches are prized for their deliciously sweet, tender white flesh. Some have called it the "bagel peach" because of its size and shape.

#1612

SATURN This unique variety features sweet and juicy, white, melting flesh. When in bloom Saturn is covered by masses of bright pink flowers and is as striking as flowering ornamental plums and cherries. Saturn appears to be exceptionally resistant to bark diseases.

#1640

NECTARINES



KREIBICH NECTARINE This unique white-flesh Nectarine was discovered by Roland Kreibich in Western Washington. A reliable producer of bright red, sweet and delicious, smooth-skin fruit.

#1620

PACIFIC PRIDE™ (Kreibich #1 cv.) A selected seedling of Kreibich Nectarine, this new variety bears abundant crops of aromatic, delectably sweet and juicy, flavorful, white flesh Nectarines. Pacific Pride™ ripens about two weeks later than Kreibich, and holds up well in cold storage. Like Kreibich, it appears to be very resistant to Peach Leaf Curl.

#1633



PEARS

One of the world's most popular and delicious fruit, Pears grace us with their delicious flavor, sweet, juicy flesh, and attractive form. While European Pears are more familiar to North American gardeners, Asian Pears, with their crisp and uniquely flavorful flesh are becoming increasingly popular.

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun and well-drained soil.

POLLINATION: All Pears need another variety for pollination. It is best to pair Asian and European Pears with another of the same type. Early blooming European Pears like UBILEEN or RESCUE can be used to pollinate most Asian Pears.

HARDINESS: Most Pears are hardy to minus 25°F, USDA Zone 4.

BEARING AGE: Asian Pears can begin bearing the year after

planting. European Pears usually begin bearing 2 years after planting.

SIZE AT MATURITY: 10-12 ft. in height.

BLOOM TIME: March-April

RIPENING TIME: Late August – October

YIELD PER PLANT: 50+ lbs.

PESTS & DISEASES: Pears are generally free of pest and disease problems in our region. Codling Moth occasionally damages fruit. Scab can discolor the fruit and foliage of susceptible

ASIAN PEARS *Pyrus pyrifolia*

Prized for their crisp, juicy and delicious flesh, Asian Pears must be locally grown and tree ripened to fully appreciate their sweetness and flavor. Abundant showy flowers in March and large, dark-green foliage add ornamental value to these easy to grow fruit trees.



CHOJURO We all love the rich, sweet flavor of this golden brown Japanese variety. Reliable and very productive, you will enjoy an abundant harvest of large and beautiful pears, which ripen in early to mid-September.

#0705

DAISUI LI™ From a California breeding program, Daisui Li™ combines the crunchiness of Asian Pears with the flavor of European varieties. Daisui Li™ bears abundant crops of very large, juicy and sweet, yellowish-green pears, which ripen in mid-September. These exceptional Pears can weigh over 1 lb. each.

#0615



LARGE KOREAN Also known as Korean Giant or Olympic, this high quality Korean variety grows as large as a Grapefruit. These sweet, crisp and juicy, light brown pears can weigh more than a pound! Large Korean bears abundant crops of delicious and attractive fruit, which ripen in early October.

#0635

NIJISEIKI One of the most popular Asian Pears, Nijiseiki is a large, crisp, juicy and flavorful yellowish-green variety. The fruit often found in markets in mesh bags, Nijiseiki ripens in late August into September.

#0740



RAJA If you like flavorful fruit, you will love this new variety. This attractive, golden-brown Asian Pear is very sweet, richly flavored and quite delicious. Very productive, disease-resistant, and hardy, Raja is a must-have variety for gardeners throughout the U.S.

#0643

SEURI Crisp, sweet and aromatic, this Chinese variety is one of the most flavorful of Asian Pears. Seuri reliably produces abundant crops of golden-brown fruit, which ripen in mid to late September.

#0745



SHIN LI™ One of two superior varieties created by an extensive California breeding program, Shin Li™ is a very large, greenish-yellow, russeted fruit with sweet, aromatic, crisp, and juicy flesh. Shin Li™ fruit has a wonderful spicy flavor and is one of the most flavorful Asian Pears we have grown. Shin Li™ bears abundant crops, which are ready for harvest in mid to late September.

#0650

SHINKO This popular, large, golden brown and delicious fruit won a Sunset Magazine taste test several years ago. Very juicy and sweet, Shinko ripens in late September.

#0655

SHINSEIKI A beautiful, yellow, early ripening Japanese variety, Shinseiki is sweet, flavorful and refreshingly juicy. Chilled, it's better than a soda pop on a hot summer day. One of our most productive and reliable varieties, Shinseiki ripens in late August.

#0765



EUROPEAN PEARS *Pyrus communis*

Who hasn't enjoyed a European Pear? Eaten fresh, sliced on cereal, relished in cakes and sauce, every gardener needs at least one Pear tree. Typically picked firm from the tree, European Pears ripen to a delectable tenderness and sweetness.



BARTLETT Beautiful golden yellow Bartlett pears are what we think of when we think Pear. Sweet, juicy, and delicious, there's nothing better in late summer. Eat Bartletts fresh, can them, dry them, or bake with them. Bartlett is easy to grow, very productive, and ripens in late August.

#0900

BOSC Unique and very attractive, Bosc is one of our favorite fall Pears. Bosc bears abundant crops of golden brown fruit with a distinctive long neck. Sweet, juicy, and very flavorful, Bosc is great for fresh eating, baking, and drying.

#0905



COMICE One of the most delicious Pears we can grow, Comice is prized for its richly flavored, juicy, firm, delectably sweet, greenish-yellow fruit. Best when picked firm in late September and stored for a month or more.

#0908



CONFERENCE One of the most popular Pears in Europe, Conference bears abundant crops of large, greenish-yellow fruit with very juicy, sweet, melting flesh. Harvest Conference in early October and let it soften at room temperature. Or you can store Conference until January in a cool room or under refrigeration.

#0910

HONEYSWEET This unique, fire-blight resistant variety bears bumper crops of sweet, delicious pears with firm and buttery flesh. Similar to the classic Seckel variety but larger, Honeysweet is great for fresh eating and preserving.

#0913

ORCAS Discovered on Orcas Island, Washington, Orcas is a very large and attractive yellow pear with carmine blush and smooth buttery flesh. Excellent for fresh eating, canning and drying, Orcas is very reliable and productive and ripens in early to mid-September. These beautiful and tasty pears can weigh over 1 lb. each!

#0915



RESCUE This very large, attractive, yellow fruit with reddish-orange blush will grab your attention. Sweet, juicy and flavorful, Rescue is great for fresh eating and drying. Well adapted to our Pacific Northwest growing conditions, Rescue is a vigorous, productive, and reliable variety.

#0920

SUMMER BLOODBIRNE A unique yellow pear with reddish flesh, Summer Bloodbirne is good for fresh eating and drying. Particularly attractive in summer salads, Summer Bloodbirne ripens in early August.

#0940

UBILEEN A shining star in our Pear universe, UBILEEN produces baskets full of large, very early ripening, delicious and juicy fruit. This unique variety from former Yugoslavia is very disease resistant and ripens in late July, fully one month before most other European Pear varieties.

#0950



HEIRLOOM PEARS

Modern fruit breeding often emphasizes fruit size, color, transportability and storage life. While important for commercial production, these qualities do not necessarily produce the best fruit. The following heirloom varieties were chosen for their delicious taste and fruit quality. Part of our fruit growing heritage, you will enjoy having these special Pears in your garden or home orchard.

BLAKE'S PRIDE Plant this easy to grow, fire-blight resistant variety and enjoy abundant harvests of large, golden-yellow, delectably sweet and juicy fruit. Blake's Pride ripens in mid-September and is good for fresh eating and preserving.

#0903

Heirloom Pears continued on page 24

PETIT BLANQUETTE Treat your kids and yourselves to this lovely, bright yellow, French variety. Easy to grow and one of the earliest to ripen, Petite Blanquette is prized for its tender, juicy and very sweet fruit.

#0916

SECKEL Also known as Sugar Pear, this delightful and productive variety is prized by Pear lovers everywhere. Extremely sweet and and juicy, Seckel fruit features buttery smooth, aromatic, flavorful flesh.

#0936

WILDER EARLY A prized, early-ripening, heirloom variety discovered in New York, Wilder Early has proven to be a good producer in the Northwest. Wilder Early produces abundant crops of large, sweet, and juicy fruit with buttery flesh. Greenish-yellow with a red blush, Wilder Early is very attractive both on the tree and on the table.

#0962

EURO-ASIAN PEARS

Try these new hybrids from New Zealand and enjoy their delightful, crisp and juicy flesh and delicious, European Pear flavor.



CRISPIE™ This unique, very productive variety features abundant crops of attractive, pear-shaped, lemon-yellow fruit. Crisp, sweet and juicy, Crispie™ ripens in early September and is a delightful taste treat.

#0712

MAXIE™ Striking in appearance, this red and yellow hybrid is aromatic and flavorful. Crisp, sweet and juicy, Maxie™ ripens in mid-September and is great for fresh eating.

#0738



PERRY PEARS (CIDER PEARS)

Perry Pears are a form of European Pear used to make Pear cider. Preferred by many to Apple cider, Perry is a delicious, fermented drink made from these special Pear varieties. You can also add this sharp flavored juice to regular Pear juice for a refreshing, non-alcoholic drink.



BARLAND One of the most popular Perry Pears, Barland has been grown in England since the 17th century. Besides being used for cider, its juice is reputed to be useful for the treatment of kidney disorders.

#0970

BRANDY Brandy is prized for its attractive, russeted, red blushed fruit. Use it alone to make a medium-acid cider or blend it with Barland for sharper flavored juice.

#0972



HENDRE HUFFCAP A favorite of cider makers in England, Hendre Huffcap is known for its high quality juice. Hendre Huffcap has a perfect balance of tannin and acidity and makes a delicious cider by itself or blended with other varieties.

#0975

AMERICAN PERSIMMON

Diospyros virginiana



One of our best native American fruits and hardy to minus 25°F, American Persimmon can be grown in all but the coldest regions of the U.S. Our hard-to-find, grafted varieties produce bountiful crops of delicious, light-orange fruit. American Persimmon fruit is ready to eat

when it is soft like a tomato and is great for fresh eating and for making delectable cookies, cakes, and other treats. American Persimmon trees are easy to keep 10-12 ft. in height with pruning.

They like full to half day sun and can grow on most soils. Our varieties are partially to fully self-fertile but all will bear heavier crops with a Male tree for pollination. Naturally pest and disease resistant, our American Persimmon varieties can produce 30 lbs. or more of fruit and often begin bearing the 2nd or 3rd year after planting.

Please Note: We cannot ship Persimmons to CA

Sign up for our newsletter to be first in line during One Green World's many fruit tastings. In addition to persimmons we will be tasting all sorts of fruits and nuts throughout the years!

EARLY GOLDEN One of the best American Persimmon varieties, Early Golden's 1-1/2" diameter fruit becomes very sweet and deep orange when ripe, with a delicious taste not unlike dates.

#1400

GARRETSON Descended from the classic variety, Early Golden, Garretson bears good crops of high quality, sweet and delicious, large, deep orange fruit. Garretson is an easy to grow, attractive tree for the yard or landscape.

#1412

JOHN RICK This excellent Early Golden relative is prized for its large, very sweet, attractive, bright orange fruit. John Rick also features striking, yellow-orange, fall color.

#1424

MALE PERSIMMON Valuable as a pollinator for our American Persimmon varieties, our Male variety is also a very attractive tree in its own right. Male Persimmons do not bear fruit.

#1430

MEADER Selected by the late Professor Elwyn Meader in New Hampshire, this outstanding, self-fertile variety produces delicious, sweet, deep orange fruit. A fine ornamental as well, Meader's large, dark green foliage turns a beautiful red and yellow in the fall.

#1436

CLAYPOOL PERSIMMONS



We are proud to introduce these new and very special varieties to American gardeners. From the invaluable work of the late Jim Claypool, an amateur breeder and American Persimmon enthusiast, the following varieties are delicious examples of the best of this native American fruit.

PRAIRIE STAR™ (Claypool H-118 cv.) One of the earliest American Persimmon varieties to ripen, this unique variety is prized for its unusually large, very sweet, firm and flavorful fruit. Apparently self-fertile, Prairie Star™ is also seedless in our orchard.

#1455

PRAIRIE SUN™ (Claypool A-33 cv.) This beautiful, orange-yellow fruit is not only early ripening, it is also delectably sweet, firm, and delicious. Apparently self-fertile, Prairie Sun™ bears abundant crops of large, seedless fruit in our orchard.

#1457



ASIAN PERSIMMON



Diospyros kaki

Probably the most widely planted fruit tree in the world, Persimmons are found throughout Asia in almost every yard and orchard. Large, bright orange, Asian Persimmon fruit is very sweet and is relished eaten fresh or

dried for winter desserts and special occasions. Spectacular in autumn, Asian Persimmon features yellow, orange and scarlet fall color and their striking fruits remain on the tree long after leaf fall.

Hardy to 0°F, Asian Persimmons are easy to grow in the Northwest and other regions of the U.S. with mild winters. Naturally compact trees, Asian Persimmons rarely exceed 12 ft. in height.

Asian Persimmon is not bothered by pests or diseases and likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. Our varieties are self-fertile and hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7. They begin bearing 2-3 years after planting and the fruit ripens in

Please Note: We cannot ship Persimmons to CA



EARLY FUYU (Matsumoto Wase Fuyu cv.) This early-ripening, non-astringent variety has proven itself in our climate. Every year we harvest good crops of beautiful, orange fruit from our compact, attractive trees. Early Fuyu fruit is sweet and flavorful and can be eaten when firm or allowed to soften and become even sweeter.

#1364

EARLY JIRO (Maekawa Jiro cv.) An early-ripening form of Jiro, we selected this variety for its delicious flavor and attractive form. Early Jiro bears abundant crops of bright orange fruit that can be eaten while firm, like an apple, or allowed to soften to a tomato-like texture when it is even sweeter.

#1356

NIKITA'S GIFT™ (Nikitskaya Bordovaya cv.) From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, this unique hybrid of Asian and American Persimmon bears bountiful crops of sweet and flavorful, reddish-orange fruit followed by strikingly beautiful, orange-yellow fall foliage. Nikita's Gift™ grows 10-12 ft. in height, is self-fertile and hardy to minus 10°F, USDA Zone 6. It is ready to eat when soft and tender like a tomato.

#1438

SAIJO A classic and very popular Japanese variety, Saijo is also one of our favorites. An attractive, compact tree, Saijo bears abundant crops of conical-shaped, orange-red, very sweet and juicy fruit. Early ripening Saijo fruit is ready to eat when soft and tender like a tomato.

#1390

SWEET FUYU This early ripening variety is prized for its beautiful fall color and its abundant crops of striking, bright orange, sweet and flavorful fruit. Sweet Fuyu is delicious eaten fresh and is also good for drying. It is ready to eat while it is firm like an apple.

#1368

FIRE CRYSTAL™ (Lintong Huo Jing cv.) Very popular in the Xian region of central China, Fire Crystal™ is prized for its attractive, compact growth habit and abundant crops of delicious, very sweet, bright orange fruit, which are ready to eat when soft like a tomato.

#1310

HAO RIVER™ (Jian Shi cv.) This early ripening, popular Chinese variety produces abundant crops of large, sugar-sweet, bright orange fruit. Hao River™ is ready to eat when soft and tender like a tomato.

#1318

MISS KIM An attractive, naturally compact tree, Miss Kim is prized for its weeping habit and long, tropical-looking foliage that turns a beautiful, deep red in the fall. This valuable, early ripening variety bears good crops of large, round, sweet and flavorful fruit. Miss Kim's fruit is ready to eat when soft and tender like a ripe tomato.

#1382

“ Thank you again for your help and courteousness, not to mention a wonderful Asian Pear tree. ”

B.T.
Dyersville, IA

PINEAPPLE GUAVA

Feijoa sellowiana

You deserve to have this hardy, exotic and beautiful evergreen shrub on your patio or in your yard.

Pineapple Guava features dark, glossy green foliage with a whitish-silver cast underneath and striking flowers, crimson red in the center with sweet and tasty pink petals. Some compare the flavor to cotton candy. Following the flowers are dark green, apricot size or larger fruit with the flavors of mint and pineapple. Naturally compact, Pineapple Guava is also one of the most drought resistant plants we know of.



Pineapple Guava likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. Some varieties are self-fertile while others need another variety or seedling for cross-pollination. Pineapple Guava is hardy to 5°F or below (USDA Zone 7) and grows to 6 ft. in height at maturity. It blooms in July and the fruit ripens in November. Pineapple Guava is not bothered by pests or diseases.



COOLIDGE One of the best varieties for Northwest gardeners, this early-ripening, self-fertile variety bears good crops of very large, dark green, tasty fruit.

#5950

MAMMOTH As its name implies, this is a very large fruit, in fact the largest of all our varieties. Sweet and flavorful, Mammoth is also early ripening. Plant with another variety or seedling for cross-pollination.

#5965

NIKITA™ (Rannaya cv.) We found this attractive variety at the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine. Among the earliest to ripen, it is prized for its tasty fruit and its compact growth habit. Plant with another variety or seedling for cross-pollination.

#5968



PINEAPPLE GUAVA SEEDLING A beautiful plant with spectacular flowers and tasty fruit, you can plant several of these to make an attractive, evergreen hedge. To ensure fruit set, plant at least two for cross-pollination.

#5975

ROBERT From New Zealand, this self-fertile variety is prized for its profuse flowers, large, flavorful fruit, and compact growth habit.

#5970

PLUM *Prunus spp.*

Delicious summer treats, Plums bear abundant crops in our region and throughout the U.S. All of our Plum varieties are great for fresh eating and the Italian, Brooks, and other European varieties can be dried for delicious and nutritious winter snacks.

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun and well-drained soil.

POLLINATION: Most Japanese Plums need to be pollinated by another Japanese variety. There is conflicting information about European Plum pollination requirements. Most are considered at least partially self-fertile. All will likely bear heavier crops with another variety in the vicinity.

HARDINESS: Minus 30°F, USDA Zone 4.

BEARING AGE: 2nd or 3rd year after planting.

SIZE AT MATURITY: 10-12 ft. in height.

BLOOM TIME: March

RIPENING TIME: August - September

YIELD PER PLANT: 50+ lbs.

PESTS & DISEASES: Our Plums are not bothered by pests in our region. Bacterial Canker can damage the bark and branches, especially during wet winters and springs. A copper spray in late fall and again during a dry spell in winter will help protect your trees.

BAVAY'S GAGE Extend your enjoyment of Plums with this exceptional European variety. This very productive and self-fertile Gage Plum bears good crops of yellowish-green Plums with candy-sweet, golden flesh. Bavay's Gage ripens in late September and hangs on the tree for several weeks.

#1502

BROOKS This very large and sweet, dark purple Plum is great for fresh eating, preserves, canning and drying, Brooks was the main variety in Oregon's dried Plum industry and makes superior, very large dried prunes, great for baking and nutritious mid-winter snacks.

#1525



EARLY LAXTON Prized for its ornamental value as well as its fruit, this classic European variety bears abundant crops of juicy and sweet, reddish-orange fruit. One of the most productive varieties, Early Laxton is easy to grow and is the earliest to ripen of the European Plums we offer.

#1514

GOLDEN TRANSPARENT An outstanding member of the Gage family of Plums, Golden Transparent is prized for its large, round, golden-yellow fruit with red dots. Very sweet and richly flavored, it is a delectable taste treat. Golden Transparent ripens in mid to late September.

#1521

" I wanted to write and give you all a special thanks. I just got my order this last Saturday and got everything in the ground yesterday. Thanks again! You guys are fantastic and I love all my new trees and bushes!

D.B.
Boise, Idaho

GREEN GAGE The standard for Plum quality since the 17th century, Green Gage is one of a group of classic and highly prized European Plum varieties. Green Gage bears large crops of yellowish-green, juicy, firm and tender, oval fruit. Very sweet and richly flavorful, Green Gage is great for fresh eating, baking, preserves, and canning.

#1528



IMPERIAL EPINEUSE Very sweet and richly flavorful, Imperial Epineuse is simply one of the most delicious European Plums we can grow. An attractive, large, reddish-purple fruit with firm yellow flesh, this famous French variety is great for fresh eating and a good variety for drying.

#1506

ITALIAN A sweet, dark-purple, freestone Plum with firm amber flesh, Italian is great for fresh eating and excellent for drying. Widely planted in the Northwest, this European variety is productive, reliable and easy to grow. Italian ripens in late August.

#1530



MIRABELLE Highly regarded in Europe, this exceptional variety features round, yellow fruit with firm, tender, sweet and delectable, yellow flesh. Mirabelle is great for fresh eating and canning and makes delicious jam and baked goods.

#1531

NICHOLS If you like Plums, you will love this variety. A beautiful tree with deep red foliage, Nichols bears large, delicious, dark red plums with red flesh. We found this outstanding and productive European variety at Nichols Nursery in Albany, Oregon.

#1532



OULLINS One of the largest and most attractive of the Gage Plum family, Oullins is a reliable and productive variety and a delicious, late summer treat. Oullins' delectable fruit has firm, sweet and tender, greenish-yellow flesh with pale gold skin.

#1538

NEW! PETITE D'AGEN This unique and very popular French variety was brought to the US over 100 years ago. Petite's dark purple fruit is one of the best plums for drying and making prunes. Very sweet and delicious, it is also great for fresh eating.

#1519

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON

A unique and delightful European variety, Shropshire Damson is prized for its abundant crops of richly flavorful, attractive, juicy, blue-black fruit. Shropshire Damson fruit is great for fresh eating, preserves and canning.

#1545



JAPANESE PLUMS

HOLLYWOOD A beautiful ornamental and valuable fruit tree, Hollywood is prized for its profuse, showy pink blossoms, dark purple foliage, and abundant crops of large, dark red Plums with juicy, richly flavored, deep-red flesh. Plant with another Japanese variety for pollination.

#1504



HOWARD MIRACLE A unique and outstanding taste delight, Howard Miracle bears good crops of large, crimson and yellow, sweet and juicy fruit. This delectable fruit tastes like sweet Grapefruit or Pineapple. A vigorous spreading tree, Howard Miracle needs

another Japanese plum for pollination.

#1505

SANTA ROSA One of the most popular Japanese Plums, this superior variety bears bumper crops of very large, round, purplish-red fruit. Very sweet and flavorful, Santa Rosa is great for fresh eating and canning. Santa Rosa is considered to be self-fertile and is also a good pollinator for other Japanese varieties.

#1547



SATSUMA One of the best Japanese Plums, Satsuma features delicious, large, round, dark red fruit. Great for fresh eating and preserves, Satsuma fruit is firm, juicy and red to the core. Pollinate with Shiro, Hollywood, Santa Rosa or other Japanese variety.

#1535

SHIRO Reliable, hardy, and very productive, this compact, attractive Japanese variety bears good crops of round, bright- yellow fruit. Mild and sweet, it is great for fresh eating and canning. Pollinate Shiro with another Japanese variety.

#1540



POMEGRANATE *Punica granatum*

Beautiful fruit bearing shrubs, Pomegranates are widely grown in Central Asia, the Middle East and in California and the South. Pomegranates produce beautiful, bright-red flowers throughout the summer, followed by flavorful and healthful, orange-red fruit. We have profuse flowers on our Pomegranates, but all of them, except Sochi Dwarf, are reluctant to set fruit for us. We are still investigating this problem, although we have reports of successful fruiting from others in the Northwest.



Pomegranates like full to half day sun and can grow in most soils. They are pest and disease resistant, self-fertile and hardy to 12°F. or below (USDA Zone 8). Our varieties often begin blooming the 1st or 2nd year after planting and they grow 3-8 ft. in height, depending on the variety.

CRIMSON SKY™ (Nikitskii Ranii cv.) A spectacular, hardy new variety from the Nikita Botanic Garden in Ukraine, Crimson Sky™ is early ripening and features reliable and abundant crops of large, bright red, tasty fruit.

#6008

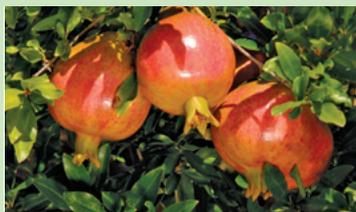
FAVORITE™ (Lubimi cv.) We brought this variety from southern Russia in 1991. A very attractive, medium-size shrub, Favorite™ is the hardiest Pomegranate we have grown and has survived temperatures below 10°F. The pretty, bright orange-red blooms appear in early to mid-summer and continue until fall.

#6050



HAKU-BOTAN From Japan, this unique small shrub adds striking, white double flowers to your landscape throughout the summer. Very sweet and juicy, Haku-botan's low acid, creamy white fruit ripens in late fall.

#6024



SOCHI DWARF

From southern Russia, this very pretty small shrub grows to only about 3 ft. in height. Sochi Dwarf is covered from summer to fall with abundant, bright orange-red flowers, followed by striking, golf-ball

size fruit which is not edible. Sochi Dwarf makes a nice container plant on the deck or patio and is happy outdoors in a sunny, protected location. In colder climates, grow it in a container and bring it to a protected location in the winter.

#6065

WONDERFUL The striking, large red fruit found in markets in the fall, Wonderful is also prized for its delicious flavor and its abundant, large, bright orange-red flowers. A unique ornamental, Wonderful can grow to 8 ft. or more in height, but is easily kept smaller.

#6080

FLOWERING QUINCE

Chaenomeles spp.

GROW YOUR OWN "LEMON" JUICE!



Prized for their fruit and for their ornamental value, our unique Flowering Quince varieties are an attractive complement to your yard or garden. Very hardy shrubs growing 4-6 ft. in height or less, they are early blooming and offer the first taste of spring to our northern landscapes. For

a striking bouquet, bring Flowering Quince branches indoors in winter and force them into bloom. Flowering Quince fruit makes a vitamin-rich, delicious, lemon-lime flavored syrup.

Flowering Quince likes half day to full sun, well drained soil, and is self fertile. It is hardy to minus 30°F. and begins bearing 2-3 years after planting. Flowering Quince can produce 10-20 lbs. of fruit and is not bothered by pests or diseases.

CONTORTED An especially attractive selection, Contorted is prized for its compact growth habit, its white and pink flowers, and its unusual contorted branch structure. Contorted grows to only about 3 ft. in height and bears abundant crops of tasty fruit.

#5420



TANECHKA™ This Ukrainian variety produces striking, reddish orange flowers that bloom from early spring well into summer. Following the profuse blooms are abundant, medium size, yellowish green fruit. Tanechka™ forms a broad spreading, small shrub growing 3-4 ft. in height.

#5440

TOYO-NISHIKI This unique Japanese variety produces a spectacular display of red, white, and pink flowers. After the floral display, you can harvest the fruit and make delicious syrup and jam.

#5460



VICTORY™ Prized for both its beauty and for its fruit, Victory's™ abundant, scarlet-red flowers bloom in early March and often continue throughout the summer and fall. The large and attractive yellow fruits make

flavorful and delicious syrup and remain on the plant until late October.

#5445

FRUITING QUINCE

Cydonia oblonga



Once very popular and now hard to find, Quince deserves to be more widely planted in our gardens and landscapes. An attractive, spreading, small tree, Quince is adorned with large, cup-shaped, pink and white flowers in the spring followed by abundant crops of large, bright yellow, sweetly aromatic fruit in late fall. High in Vitamin C and pectin, Quince makes delicious and nutritious preserves and baked goods.

Quince likes half day to full sun and grows well in most soils.

It grows 10-12 ft. in height at maturity and is hardy to at least minus 25°F. Quince trees can bear 100 lbs or more of fruit, which ripen from late September into October. Quince is generally pest and disease free. Fire Blight, a disease not common in our region,

ORANGE This classic variety is prized for its good crops of very large, bright-yellow fruit. Weighing a pound or more, this aromatic and flavorful fruit has light-orange flesh and makes delicious and attractive preserves and baked goods.

#2806



SMYRNA An attractive, vigorous and easy to grow tree, Smyrna bears large, lemon-yellow, very aromatic fruit. Smyrna makes tasty preserves and baked goods and can be stored until early spring in a cool room or under refrigeration.

#2815



VAN DEMAN Selected by Luther Burbank, America's most famous plant breeder, Van Deman bears good crops of large and delicious, bright-yellow fruit. This spicy-flavored Quince makes tasty preserves and baked goods.

#2821

“ Thank you for your great service. You’ve been a huge help by answering my endless questions. We’re very lucky to have OGW near Portland as both a source of great plants and an excellent resource.

Andrew L.
Portland, Oregon

RUSSIAN QUINCE

Exotic and very ornamental, these unique varieties let you experience the wonderful Quince dishes and preserves relished by inhabitants of Central Asia and the warm and romantic areas around the Black Sea. Prized for their striking, bright-yellow fruit, which is good enough to eat fresh, these unique varieties promise to help revive Quince culture in the U.S.



AROMATNAYA This unique and valuable Russian variety bears abundant crops of very large, bright-yellow, aromatic fruit with a delicious, lemony flavor. Aromatnaya fruit can be eaten fresh or used in many dishes and to make particularly delicious and attractive preserves.

#2800

CRIMEA™ (Krimskaya cv.) Large, round and bright yellow, Crimea™ fruit is a striking sight covering this attractive small tree. You'll enjoy this crisp, juicy and tender fruit with its delicious Pineapple-like flavor and citrus-like fragrance.

#2824

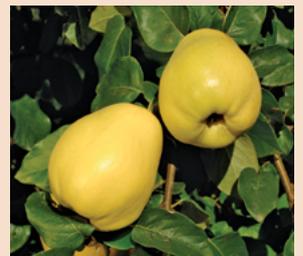


KAUNCHING A popular variety in orchards throughout Central Asia, Kaunching produces abundant crops of lemon-yellow, Grapefruit-size fruit, sweet enough to be eaten fresh and good for making attractive and delicious preserves and baked goods.

#2803

KUGANSKAYA From the southern Caucasus, north of Turkey and Armenia, this exceptional variety bears bountiful crops of large, round, bright-yellow fruit. Kuganskaya is sweet and mild, good for fresh eating and for making delicious preserves and baked goods.

#2805



MELLOW™ (Myakoplodnaya cv.) This unique Ukrainian variety bears abundant, bright yellow, crisp and juicy fruit. Mellow™ fruit is very tender with a pleasant lemony flavor and fragrance. A more dwarfing tree than most Quince, it should grow to only 8-10 ft. in height.

#2828

FRUITING ROSES

APPLE ROSE *Rosa villosa*



This valuable species is prized for its large, fragrant pink flowers and abundant red fruit, which cover the plant in the fall. The flowers bloom over an extended period in the summer and the fruit ripens in late September. Apple Rose fruit is very high in vitamin C and makes tasty preserves and syrup. Apple Rose

forms an attractive, 4-6 ft. tall and wide shrub and likes full to half day sun. It is hardy to minus 20°F. and is pest and disease resistant.

#6640

RUGOSA ROSE *Rosa rugosa*



Beautiful, tough, and adaptable to almost any site, Rugosa Rose is one of the heroes of our plant world. Striking, large, purplish-red flowers are accented by beautiful, glossy, deep green foliage and followed by very large, bright red fruit (Rose hips) which make tasty and vitamin-rich

jam and jelly. Hardy to minus 40°F. and disease and pest free, you can grow Rugosa Rose on wet or dry sites, near the ocean, or in the mountains. Rugosa Rose likes half day to full sun and grows 4-5 ft. in height.

JUBILEE™ We brought this new and spectacular introduction from Russia several years ago. Jubilee™ is prized for its large, striking red fruit which is very high in Vitamin C.

#6650

SERVICE TREE *Sorbus domestica*

This unique and attractive, medium size tree is a popular European species of Mountain Ash. Service Tree features soft, finely cut foliage and unusual, Pear or Apple shaped, reddish-yellow fruit. The unique fruit has the taste and texture of spiced Pear or Apple and ripens in mid to late September. Pest and disease resistant, Service Tree can grow to 20 ft. or more in height when mature and likes half day to full sun. It is self fertile and hardy to minus 30°F.

Apple Form
#2900



Pear Form
#2910

SILVERBERRY *Elaeagnus spp.*



Imagine delicious, vanilla-like fragrance in your garden in October! These unique and very attractive relatives of Goumi, Autumn Olive and Trebizond Date, are prized for their ever-green foliage, fragrant white flowers, and silvery red, tasty fruit. This unique shrub flowers in the fall and the fruit ripens in the spring. Fruit production is

dependent on having mild winter temperatures. Naturally disease and pest resistant, Silverberry can grow to 6 ft. in height and likes half day to full sun. It often begins bearing the year after planting and is self-fertile and hardy to minus 10°F. or below.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Silverberry to TN

GOLDEN SILVERBERRY

(*Elaeagnus pungens Aureo-maculata*) This very ornamental variety features beautiful, yellow and green, variegated foliage, silvery beneath and covered with golden-brown spots. Its attractive and tasty red fruit is covered with silver specks.

#6166



HYBRID SILVERBERRY

(*Elaeagnus x ebbingei*) A unique cross of two Silverberry species, Hybrid Silverberry features large, silvery leaves that become green on top as they age. It is prized for its profuse, fragrant, silvery-white flowers, and its attractive, tasty, red fruit.

#6182

SPICEBUSH *Lindera benzoin*

Native to the eastern U.S., this attractive, deciduous shrub is prized for its early blooming, greenish-yellow flowers and its very aromatic foliage, which turns a beautiful bright yellow in the fall. The foliage and bright red berries can be used as a substitute for allspice. Berries are born on female plants so they may not appear on the seedling plants we offer.

Spicebush likes well-drained soil, half to full day sun and can grow to 6 ft. or more in height. It is pest and disease resistant, hardy to at least minus 20°F., and usually begins blooming 2 years after planting.

#4070

NUT TREES

ALMOND

Prunus dulcis

One of the most delicious and nutritious nuts, Almonds are related to Peach, Apricot, Plum and other stone fruits.

Almonds are attractive, medium size trees that are also prized for their profuse, pinkish-white, fragrant flowers. We are pleased to be licensed by the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, to grow and offer these late-blooming and productive varieties to gardeners in the Northwest and other regions of the US. Our Almond varieties are remarkably disease-resistant and easy to grow.

Almonds like full to half day sun, well-drained soil and can grow 10-12 ft. in height when mature. While partially self-fertile, planting two varieties will produce heavier crops. Our Ukrainian varieties bloom in March, ripen in mid to late September, and can bear 20 lbs. or more of nuts.

BOUNTY™ (Dessertniy cv.) A hardy, very late blooming and early ripening variety, Bounty™ bears abundant crops of sweet, soft-shelled nuts.

#2510

NIKITA'S PRIDE™ (Nikitskiy 2240 cv.) This hardy, very late blooming variety bears good crops of large, high-quality, soft-shell nuts.

#2518

ORACLE™ (Foros cv.) Very late blooming and early ripening, Oracle™ bears good crops of large, sweet, semi-hardshell nuts.

#2512

PRIMA™ (Alenia cv.) Productive and reliable, this hardy, very late blooming variety is the earliest ripening of our varieties and bears good crops of sweet, soft-shelled nuts.

#2505

SEASIDE™ (Primorskiy cv.) A very productive and reliable variety, Seaside™ is very late blooming, early ripening, and bears good crops of sweet, semi-softshell nuts.

#2520

CHESTNUT

Castanea spp.

Beautiful, large spreading nut trees, Chestnuts feature long, tropical looking, glossy green foliage and showy cascades of fragrant, yellow male catkins in mid-summer. In the fall you can harvest abundant crops of sweet and nutritious nuts encased in unique, spiny, golden brown balls.



Unique among nuts, Chestnuts are high in starch and are delicious roasted or boiled. If you do not eat your nuts shortly after harvest, it is best to refrigerate them in plastic bags to keep them from drying out.

Chestnuts like well-drained soil, full to half day sun and can grow to 25 ft. or more in height at maturity. They are hardy to minus 25°F (USDA Zone 4) and usually begin bearing 2-4 years after planting. Plant two or more plants for cross-pollination.

COLOSSAL SEEDLING This hybrid of Japanese and European Chestnut is disease resistant and bears abundant crops of large, sweet nuts.

#3280 1 year old, 18"-24" trees

#3270 3 year old, 4-5 ft. trees

FILBERT

Corylus avellana

These compact and attractive nut trees are ideal for your yard and landscape. Actively growing virtually all year, Filberts feature striking, long, yellow, male catkins that form in late fall and delicious and nutritious nuts that are ready to harvest in September. We love roasted filberts as a topping for ice cream, in cereal, and for baking.

All of our varieties (except Contorted) are immune to Eastern Filbert Blight, a serious fungal disease that has damaged older varieties in Northwest orchards. Filberts can grow 10-12 ft. in height and like half-day to full sun and well-drained soil. While Filbert trees are hardy to minus 25°F, the flowers will be damaged by temperatures below minus 15°F. Be sure to plant to compatible varieties for pollination. Filberts begin bearing 2-3 years after planting and one tree can produce over 10 lbs. nuts.

ETA - POLLENATOR One of the newest disease-resistant introductions from Oregon State University, Eta produces abundant, tasty, medium size nuts. Plant with Jefferson or Eta for cross-pollination.

#3202

JEFFERSON -MAIN TREE - BEARS MOST FRUIT

One of the latest selections from Oregon State University, this new, disease-resistant variety bears abundant crops of very large, delicious nuts. It's high productivity is making Jefferson very popular with commercial growers. Plant with Eta for cross-pollination.

#3203

THETA - POLLENATOR This recent Oregon State University introduction features very flavorful, medium-size nuts and immunity to Filbert Blight. Plant Theta with Jefferson or Eta for cross-pollination.

#3217



MONKEY PUZZLE



This rare and unusual South American evergreen tree is unique for its tiers of stiff, pendulous branches that are covered with dark green, short, sharp pointed leaves. A striking ornamental and valuable nut tree, Monkey Puzzle grows slowly to a mature height of 30 feet or more. Nuts are borne on female trees that take up to 10 years to begin bearing. Sweet and starchy like Chestnuts, they are prized in Chile and

Argentina where Monkey Puzzle is native. We offer seedlings that can become either male or female trees.

Monkey Puzzle likes full to half day sun, well-drained soil, and is pest and disease resistant and hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7.

#4250

PISTACHIO

Pistacia vera

We brought these unique seedlings from Uzbekistan, where Pistachio grows wild on rocky hillsides and in river valleys. Easy to grow as an attractive small tree or large shrub, Pistachio features grayish-green foliage and abundant, reddish husks, inside of which you will find the delicious nuts. Surprisingly hardy, our plants should withstand temperatures to minus 10°F. or below (USDA Zone 6).

Pistachio trees like 1/2 day to full sun, well-drained soil and can bear 10-20 lbs. of nuts per plant. Pistachio trees require a male and female to bear nuts. It will be several years before you will know the sex of these seedlings.

#3220



STONE PINE

Pinus spp.

Beautiful, stately, evergreen trees, our Stone Pines make great ornamentals and bear abundant crops of richly flavorful and very nutritious nuts. These nuts are gathered and prized in Russia, Asia, Europe and other regions of the world. These species are self-fertile and all like half day to full sun and well-drained soil.



ITALIAN STONE PINE (*Pinus pinea*) This attractive species is round and bushy when young and develops into a flat-topped umbrella shaped tree when mature. Its glossy, chestnut-brown cones contain abundant, richly flavorful nuts. Hardy to 0°F. USDA Zone 7.

#4308



KOREAN STONE PINE (*Pinus koraiensis*) A beautiful tree with whorls of dark-green needles, this very hardy Pine is an attractive and stately specimen tree planted singly or in groups. Its large and tasty nuts are gathered in Korea and Russia and are greatly prized for their rich flavor and nutritional value. Hardy to minus 40°F, USDA Zone 3.

#4310

SIBERIAN STONE PINE (*Pinus cembra ssp. sibirica*) A beautiful and stately tree, Siberian Stone Pine is one of the hardiest Pines on our planet. An attractive ornamental tree, Siberian Stone Pine has attractive dark-green foliage and a densely pyramidal shape when young. Its extremely slow growth rate makes it a good plant for small gardens. Hardy to minus 50°F, USDA Zone 2.

#4320



WALNUT *Juglans sp.*

A large group of nut-bearing trees, Walnuts are very attractive and valuable shade trees as well as producing abundant crops of nutritious and tasty nuts.

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun and well-drained soil.

POLLINATION: Plant two varieties or seedlings for best crops.

HARDINESS: Black Walnut, Buartnut, Heartnut, and Manregion: Minus 30°F, USDA Zone 4. Chambers and Franquette: 0°F, USDA Zone 7

BEARING AGE: 4-5 years after planting.

SIZE AT MATURITY:

Buartnut, Heartnut, and English Walnut: 25-30 ft. Black Walnut: 50-60 ft. in height.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Walnuts (*Juglans*) to AR, IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, OK, PA, TN, VA, WI or WV

BLOOM TIME: Spring.

RIPENING TIME: September.

YIELD PER PLANT: 100+ lbs.

PESTS & DISEASES: Walnut husk fly can be a problem with English Walnut. Treat with non-toxic Kaolin dust. Walnuts are not bothered by significant disease problems in our region.

BUARTNUT (*Juglans x bixbyi*)

A cross of Butternut and Heartnut, this handsome, medium-size shade tree produces abundant crops of tasty nuts. Buartnuts combine the hardiness and delicious flavor of Butternut with the high yields and easy to crack shell of the Heartnut. Plant two trees or one Buartnut with a Heartnut for cross-pollination.

#3330 3 year old, 4 - 5 ft. trees

BLACK WALNUT *Juglans nigra*

A stately ornamental and one of the most valuable timber trees, Black Walnut grows very well in the Northwest as well as in other regions of the U.S. Capable of growing to 60 ft. or more in height, Black Walnut's broad spreading form is awe inspiring. For timber production, trees should be planted close together to encourage upright growth and straight trunks. Plant young trees 10 ft. apart and later thin them twice, to eventually leave trees at a 40 ft. spacing. Black Walnut nuts are rich and flavorful, great for fresh eating and in baked goods.

#3310 1 year old, 18" - 24" trees

#3300 3 year old, 4 - 5 ft. trees

ENGLISH WALNUT *Juglans regia*

Very flavorful and nutritious, English Walnuts are great for eating fresh and especially nice in baked goods. This popular nut is still a valuable commercial crop in our Willamette Valley and many people consider our Oregon grown walnuts to be the most



flavorful. English Walnuts become stately and attractive, large trees, growing to 40 ft. or more in height and producing over a hundred pounds of nuts. Plant two varieties for cross-pollination.

FRANQUETTE The most widely planted English Walnut in our region, Franquette is valued for its large, flavorful nuts and its late-blooming, which allows it to escape damaging, late spring frosts. While somewhat self-fertile, it will produce larger crops when planted with Manregion for pollination.

#3355

MANREGION Originally from China, our Manregion trees were selected in northern Washington for their hardiness and late blooming. Nuts are light in color, easy to crack and richly flavored. Plant with Franquette for cross-pollination.

#3357

HEARTNUT *Juglans ailantifolia cordiformis*



An attractive and valuable nut tree, Heartnut features long, tropical-looking foliage and tasty, heart-shaped nuts. Some compare easy-to-crack and mild flavored Heartnuts to Cashews. Heartnut trees will grow slowly to 30 ft. in height and can begin bearing nuts when only 4-5 years old. Seedling Heartnuts can bear nuts of various shapes. Plant two trees or one Heartnut with a Buartnut for cross-pollination.

#3340 1 year old, 18" - 24" trees

#3345 3 year old, 4 - 5 ft. trees

YELLOWHORN *Xanthocercus sorbifolia*

This attractive yet uncommon shrub deserves wider use in American gardens. Yellowhorn's delicate, dark-green leaflets cover the plant and accent the lovely, 1" diameter, yellow flowers that turn red as they mature.

Yellowhorn produces 2 in. long pods full of pea size seeds, which are quite sweet and, to some, taste like Macadamia nuts.

Yellowhorn likes half day to full sun, begins bearing in 2-3 years after planting and is self-fertile. Hardy to minus 10°F. or below, USDA Zone 6, it can grow to 8 ft. or more in height when mature and is disease and pest resistant.

#4390



“ *The best time to plant an orchard was 10 years ago. The second best time is now!* ”

A wise person

BERRIES

ARCTIC RASPBERRIES

Rubus arcticus L. subsp. x stellarcticus

We are pleased to introduce you to one of the hardiest of fruiting plants. Also known as Nagoonberry, this thornless, low growing species of Raspberry makes a beautiful, fruiting groundcover. Its 1" diameter, pink flowers bloom in late spring and are followed by sweet-tart, deliciously aromatic, small red berries in July.

We offer new and superior varieties from a Swedish breeding program. These varieties feature heavier crops, fragrant flowers, and beautiful fall color. Arctic Raspberries are pest and disease resistant, like half day to full sun and grow to about 6" in height. They are extremely hardy, to minus 50°F. USDA Zone 2 and begin bearing the year after planting. Plant two varieties for cross-pollination.

#8052 Anna

#8056 Sophia

#8054 Beta

#8058 Valentina

BLACKBERRIES *Rubus spp.*

Bursting with flavor, we take great pride in our delicious Oregon Blackberries. These superb, delectable berries ripen to perfection in the Willamette Valley and in other regions where temperatures do not fall below minus 10°F. Even in colder areas, you can protect your plants by covering them with soil, straw or other insulating material. Uncover in the spring, tie to a trellis, and enjoy berries in mid-summer!

Blackberries like half day to full sun and well-drained soil. They are self-fertile and hardy to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6. They can bear the year after planting and should be trained to a fence or trellis up to 6 ft. in height. Our Blackberry varieties are generally free of pest and disease problems.

THORNLESS BLACKBERRIES

These unique varieties are very vigorous, productive and disease-resistant. The lack of thorns makes them easy to harvest and care for.

BLACK DIAMOND

This new, disease-resistant, thornless variety bears abundant crops of large, firm and juicy berries. Sweet and delicious, Black Diamond berries give you the delectable taste of Marionberry without the thorns.

#7912



BLACK SATIN If you like Blackberries, this variety is for you. These huge, 2" long berries are great for fresh eating, pies, jam and freezing. An easy-to-grow, vigorous, thornless variety, Black Satin is disease resistant and very productive.

#7913



BOYSENBERRY One of the mainstays of Oregon's Blackberry industry, Boysenberry is a very large, sweet and flavorful, dark-maroon fruit that is great for fresh eating and makes wonderful jam, syrup, pie and cobbler.

#7915

CHESTER You'll love the flavor and the ease of harvest of this thornless and delicious variety. Chester produces abundant crops of large, high quality berries, that ripen from late August until frost. These glossy, jet black berries are great for fresh eating and make tasty pies and smoothies.

#7920



LOGANBERRY One of the most popular commercial varieties, Loganberry is prized for its rich and delicious flavor. A thornless cross between a Red Raspberry and Blackberry, this very large, maroon berry makes delicious syrup, preserves and pie.

#7925



MARIONBERRY The standard by which we judge blackberries, this very popular commercial variety is named for Oregon's Marion County where it was developed as a cross between Boysenberry and wild Blackberry. Marionberry has the beautiful color and large size of Boysenberry, plus the delectable taste of wild Blackberry. Marionberry ripens in July and makes THE BEST jam and pies.

#7927

OBSIDIAN This superior, new, trailing variety is very early ripening and produces exceptionally heavy crops of large, delectable berries. Obsidian fruit is great for eating fresh and for making delicious preserves.

#7935



PRIME-ARK® 45 (PPAF) This revolutionary new primocane variety bears abundant crops on current season wood. No pruning required, just cut plants to the ground in the fall. From an Arkansas breeding program, Prime-Ark® 45 fruit ripens in early to mid-September and is large and sweet, with classic Blackberry flavor.

#7937

SILVAN Developed in Australia, this newly introduced variety has become very popular in our region. Silvan's sweet, beautiful, jet black berries have the delectable taste of Marionberry and ripen two weeks earlier.

#7952

TAYBERRY This delicious cross of Loganberry and Black Raspberry was developed in Scotland. A vigorous, easy to grow variety, Tayberry bears abundant crops of very large, reddish-black berries, great for preserves and for topping ice cream and yogurt.

#7955



TRIPLE CROWN Remarkably disease-resistant and easy to grow, this outstanding variety can produce over 30 pounds of large, juicy, flavorful fruit. Good for fresh eating, it also makes delicious pies, sauce and jam.

#7960



WILD TREASURE Discover this jewel in your own garden! Created at the USDA Research Station in Corvallis, Oregon, this new, thornless variety is a cross of wild Dewberry and thornless Blackberry. Prized for its abundant crops of sweet and exceptionally flavorful fruit, Wild Treasure is easy to grow and disease resistant.

#7962

BLUEBERRY *Vaccinium spp.*



Blueberries bring delicious fruit as well as striking ornamental beauty to your garden and landscape. We offer varieties with outstanding flavor, beautiful spring flowers, brilliant fall color, and a range of sizes and ripening dates. Blueberries are easy to grow, require little care and are seldom bothered by pests. Everyone knows that Blueberries are simply delicious fresh and great for freezing too.

Recent research has also shown that Blueberries are very rich in anthocyanins and antioxidants, which are reported to help prevent cancer and improve eyesight.

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun and well-drained, acidic soil. Working in a liberal amount of Peat Moss or other acidic soil amendment will ensure good crops.

POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Plant two varieties for greater fruit production.

HARDINESS: 0°F to minus 45°F, depending on the variety.

BEARING AGE: 1st or 2nd year after planting.

Blueberry continued on page 36

SIZE AT MATURITY: 1-6 ft. in height, depending on the variety.

BLOOM TIME: April

RIPENING TIME: July-Sept.

YIELD PER PLANT: 3-20 lbs. depending on the variety.

PESTS & DISEASES: Blueberries are not usually bothered by pests or diseases. Scare birds away with Mylar Flash Tape or deter them by covering the plants with netting.



FEELING BLUE?

Check out our Blueberry growing guide on p. 64

HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRIES

Vaccinium corymbosum

These bushes produce the large, delectable berries found in farmers markets and in the produce section of your super-market. Most varieties will grow 4-5 ft. in height and are hardy to minus 30°F., USDA Zone 4.



BLUECROP One of the best all-around varieties, Bluecrop's large, sweet, flavorful, powder-blue berries grow in large clusters and ripen over the course of a month in mid-summer. Bluecrop is also prized for its beautiful, crimson-red, fall foliage.

#5750

BRIGITTA Extend your harvest season with this new variety from Australia. Brigitta's large, light-blue berries begin ripening in August and will keep a month or more in the refrigerator. These tasty berries are firm, crisp and sweet, with a hint of tartness.

#5755



CHANDLER Perhaps the world's largest Blueberry, this outstanding selection from New Jersey bears spectacular, cherry-size, delicious fruit. Chandler begins ripening in mid-summer and harvest extends over several weeks.

#5758

DARROW As big as a quarter, you'll love the delectable, sweet-tart flavor of these huge, dark-blue berries. Try them with ice cream or yogurt-delicious!

#5765



DUKE One of the earliest Blueberries to ripen and one of our favorites, Duke bears good crops of sweet, firm, and tasty fruit. We like them so much they often disappear before we can get them home. Reliable and very productive, one Duke plant can produce over 20 lbs. of berries. These powder-blue berries begin ripening in early July.

#5767

LIBERTY This new, late-ripening, patented variety is prized for its large, sweet, and flavorful, sky-blue berries. Liberty is especially easy to harvest and forms an attractive, upright growing small bush.

#5776



RUBEL Found in the wild in New Jersey, Rubel was one of the first Blueberries to be brought into commercial production. These berries are packed with flavor and are significantly higher in antioxidants than other Highbush Blueberry varieties. You'll love them fresh and, with their intense flavor, they're great in muffins and other baked goodies.

#5788

SPARTAN Plant this early-ripening variety and feast on its delicious, tangy-sweet berries, as big as a quarter. In the fall, you will enjoy Spartan's beautiful, orange and yellow foliage.

#5790



TORO Feast your eyes on Toro's spectacular clusters of huge, sweet and delectable, sky-blue berries. A great addition to your garden or yard, Toro is a beautiful compact shrub with bronze-colored spring foliage, and hot pink flowers and fiery, bright-red fall foliage.

#5770

SOUTHERN Highbush BLUEBERRIES

These valuable varieties of Blueberries are crosses of the Southern native Rabbiteye with Northern Highbush varieties. They will withstand lower winter temperatures than the Rabbiteye and higher summer heat than the Northern Highbush. Southern Highbush varieties have a lower chilling requirement than Northern Highbush varieties and grow well in California and the deep south as well as in the Pacific Northwest.

EMERALD A new patented variety from Florida, Emerald bears extremely heavy crops of large, sweet and flavorful, medium-blue berries. Great for growers in the Northwest, it is also a superior variety for California and other regions with warm winters.

#5769

LEGACY Decorate your landscape with this attractive shrub and enjoy delicious fruit as well. This unique, upright bush keeps its attractive golden colored leaves throughout the winter! In August, Legacy produces abundant crops of large, light-blue, sweet and flavorful berries. Legacy is hardy to minus 20°F., USDA Zone 5.

#5775



MISTY (*Vaccinium ashei*) Beautify your landscape with this attractive, semi-evergreen shrub. Enjoy its striking, bright-pink flowers in the spring, followed in July by sky blue, firm and flavorful berries. Misty is hardy to about 0°F., USDA Zone 7.

#5780

PINK LEMONADE Spice up your garden and kitchen table with this new, spectacular variety. Enjoy profuse, bell-shaped, pinkish-white, spring flowers followed by striking, deep pink fruit in late summer. These unique, large berries are firm and flavorful, great for fresh eating, fruit salads, and toppings. Pink Lemonade also features attractive, yellowish-orange fall color and grows to about 4 ft. in height. Pink Lemonade is hardy to about minus 20°F, USDA Zone 4.

#5789



#5792

SUNSHINE BLUE A gardener's delight, Sunshine Blue features showy, hot pink flowers followed by dime-sized, sweet berries with a delicious tangy flavor. Sunshine Blue fruit begins ripening in mid-summer and continues over a period of about two months. A compact, evergreen, 3 ft. tall shrub, it is great for container growing as well as in the ground. Sunshine Blue is hardy to about 0°F, USDA Zone 7.

#5795



STAR As its name implies, this new, patented selection from Florida is one of the best. Star is prized for its very large, sweet, and flavorful berries and its very early ripening. A great variety for the Northwest, as well as for California and other regions with warm winters. Star is hardy to about 0°F, USDA Zone 7.

DWARF BLUEBERRIES

Vaccinium corymbosum x V. angustifolium

Hybrids of Northern Highbush Blueberries and Lowbush selections from the wild, these exceptionally cold hardy varieties are prized for their delicious berries; sweet-tart with the "wild flavor" of their parents.

CHIPPEWA Bred at the University of Minnesota, this 4 ft. tall, compact bush produces abundant, very light-blue, sweet and tasty berries. Ripening in July, they are a delicious summer snack and topping for ice cream. Chippewa is hardy to minus 40°F, USDA Zone 3, and is a fine ornamental shrub with beautiful red, fall foliage.

#5760



ornamental and features brilliant red
#5785

TOPHAT You'll love this cute, very dwarf Blueberry in your yard or on your patio or deck. In the spring, TopHat is covered with snowy-white, bell-shaped flowers followed by large, firm and flavorful, powder-blue berries. In the fall you'll enjoy the fiery, crimson-red foliage. TopHat grows to only 2 ft. in height, perfect for container growing. It is hardy to minus 25°F, USDA Zone 4.

#5798



LOWBUSH BLUEBERRIES

Vaccinium angustifolium

Native to the Northeast U.S., these delightful plants form a beautiful groundcover covered with small white flowers in the spring. The flowers are followed in mid-summer by pea size, sky-blue berries with the distinctively delicious, wild Blueberry flavor. Lowbush Blueberries grow to only about 1 ft. in height with a spread of about 3 ft. Space Lowbush Blueberries 2-3 ft. apart for an attractive, edible groundcover. Lowbush Blueberries are, self-fertile and hardy to at least minus 30°F., USDA Zone 4.

BRUNSWICK From Nova Scotia, Canada, this attractive, compact shrub bears abundant crops of flavorful, sweet, sky-blue berries. These delicious berries are accented by a backdrop of glossy, dark green foliage.

#5756

BURGUNDY An outstanding selection from Maine, Burgundy is prized for its abundant crops of sweet and tasty, light-blue berries. A fine ornamental shrub as well, its gray-green foliage is accented by burgundy colored new growth.

#5757

CHERNIKA

Vaccinium arctostaphylos

From the Caucasus Mountains in southern Russia, Chernika is a very attractive, small shrub which bears abundant, small, dark blue berries. The nutritious, slightly acid berries are very high in anthocyanins and are good for fresh eating and make delicious preserves. Chernika displays beautiful, carmine fall foliage and grows to about 3 ft. in height. It likes full to half day sun, moist, acidic, well-drained soil, and is self-fertile and hardy to at least minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6.

#5712



CHILEAN GUAVA *Ugni molinae*



A very attractive and unique, small evergreen shrub, Chilean Guava produces profuse, fragrant, small white flowers followed by pretty red berries. Sweet with a sprightly, Guava-like flavor and fragrance, Chilean Guava fruit are delicious for fresh eating and for jam and jelly. Chilean Guava makes a nice container plant and can be brought inside when severe cold threatens.

Chilean Guava likes half day to full sun (partial shade in hot climates) and well-drained, acidic soil. Self-fertile and hardy to about 10°F., USDA Zone 8, Chilean Guava is pest and disease resistant and ripens in October.

#5900

CHILEAN WINTERGREEN

Pernettya mucronata

A very pretty, small evergreen shrub, Chilean Wintergreen bears striking, snow white, red or pink, sweet and tasty berries. Growing only 2-3 ft. in height, its finely textured, glossy green foliage adds to its garden appeal.

Chilean Wintergreen likes half day to full sun (partial shade in hot climates) and well-drained acidic soil. It is pest and disease resistant, hardy to minus 5°F., USDA Zone 6, and is self-fertile. Chilean Wintergreen is naturally pest and disease resistant and begins bearing the 1st or 2nd year after planting.

INDIAN LAKE A very attractive small shrub, Indian Lake is prized for its abundant crops of bright-red, sweet and tasty berries. This striking fruit display is accented by the continuous bloom of pretty, bell shaped, white flowers and dark-green foliage.

#7415



PINK SNOWDROP™ You will enjoy the striking sight of this pretty small shrub covered with soft pink berries. Pink Snowdrop's™ sweet and tasty berries are accented by glossy, dark green foliage.

#7410

SNOWDROP™ A spectacular sight in late summer, Snowdrop™ is covered with abundant, striking, snow-white berries. Tasty, sweet, and tender, these sparkling berries are a nice contrast to the dark, glossy-green foliage.

#7400



CRANBERRY *Vaccinium macrocarpon*

Cranberry Sauce! Dried Cranberries! Cranberry Juice! These are just some of the uses for this versatile, nutritious, and very flavorful berry. Growing only about 6" in height, with dainty evergreen foliage and bright-red fruit, Cranberry makes an attractive ornamental and fruiting groundcover.

Cranberry plants begin bearing the 1st or 2nd year after planting and like half day to full sun and acidic soil with plenty of moisture. They are self-fertile, hardy to minus 30°F., USDA Zone 4, and pest and disease resistant.

PILGRIM This superior variety is prized for its abundant crops of large, tasty, red berries.

#5725

CURRANTS *Ribes spp.*

Ask your European and Russian friends about Currants. A favorite fruit for many people around the world, most of us Americans have not had the opportunity to taste these delicious berries. Beautiful additions to your yard or landscape, these upright growing shrubs are attractive in bloom and a striking sight in fruit, with large clusters of pink, red, white or black berries cascading down the heavily laden branches. Currants are rich in antioxidants and have a much higher Vitamin C content than oranges.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Currants to DE, MA, ME, NC, NH, RI, & WV. We cannot ship Black Currants to MI, OH & VA.

SITE & SOIL: Currants like full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil.

POLLINATION: Currants are self-fertile.

HARDINESS: Minus 40°F., USDA Zone 3.

BEARING AGE: 1st or 2nd year after planting.

SIZE AT MATURITY: 3-5 ft. in height.

BLOOM TIME: March-April

RIPENING TIME: July

YIELD PER PLANT: 10-20 lbs.

PESTS & DISEASES:

White Pine Blister Rust can be a problem for Black Currants in certain eastern and Midwestern states. Other Currant species are not bothered by this disease. Check with your extension service for details.

BLACK CURRANTS *Ribes nigrum*

Black Currants are one of the most tasty and nutritious fruits you can grow. Uniquely flavorful, they are delicious for fresh eating and make the best preserves. Black Currants are also extremely high in Vitamin C and antioxidants, which reportedly can help fight cancer.



BLACK SEPTEMBER A superior Black Currant variety, Black September bears good crops of firm, large, sweet and juicy berries. Aromatic and flavorful, Black September fruit ripens in late July.

#4860

BLACKDOWN This popular English variety forms an attractive, upright, small shrub and is prized for its abundant crops of sweet, juicy, jet-black berries. With delectable taste and aroma, Blackdown is one of our favorites and is great for a tasty snack and for delicious juice and jam.

#4855



RED CURRANTS

CHERRY RED

A very pretty small shrub, Cherry Red bears heavy crops of beautiful, juicy, flavorful red berries. Great for fresh eating, Cherry Red Currants also make attractive and tasty jams and jellies.

#4950



CRANDALL (*Ribes odoratum*) Sometimes called "Clove Currant" because of its deliciously fragrant flowers, Crandall is an easy-to-grow ornamental and fruiting shrub. The early spring clusters of yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers are followed in August by abundant, very large, jet black berries, sweet and flavorful with a hint of spice.

#4870

JOSTABERRY A unique cross of Gooseberry and Black Currant, Jostaberry is the most vigorous of all our Currant varieties. A very disease resistant and easy to grow small shrub, Jostaberry produces very large, jet black, sweet-tart fruit, high in Vitamin C and good for fresh eating and excellent for jams and jellies.

#5050



RED JADE™ (NY 68 cv.) Impress your friends and neighbors with Red Jade's™ spectacular long clusters of bright-red, translucent fruit. Very flavorful with a hint of tartness, Red Jade™ berries are great for fresh eating and make tasty preserves.

#4975

ROVADA A very productive variety from the Netherlands, Rovada bears abundant, long and striking racemes of very large, beautiful, translucent red berries. Rovada fruit is sweet and flavorful with some tartness, good for fresh eating and for making excellent jams and jellies.

#4980



SLITSA From Holland, this superior variety is the earliest to ripen of all our selections. Vigorous and easy-to-grow, we appreciate its abundant crops of large, sweet and flavorful, jet black berries.

#4882

SWEDISH BLACK This attractive, upright small shrub is a prolific producer of of large, juicy, jet black berries. Swedish Black fruit is sweeter and less acidic than other varieties while still possessing has the delicious flavor and aroma of Black Currant.

#4885

RED, WHITE & PINK CURRANTS

Ribes rubrum

Red, White and Pink Currants are basically different forms of the same species. Our easy-to-grow, disease-resistant varieties are prized for their striking racemes of attractive and very colorful, translucent berries. The flavorful berries are very nutritious and make a sweet-tart snack or delicious and beautiful preserves. They ripen in late July and can become even sweeter and remain in good condition on the bush well into September.



PINK CURRANT

GLOIRE DES SABLONS This compact and attractive shrub bears abundant crops of striking, sweet and delicious pink berries.

#4930

WHITE CURRANTS

BLANKA Add this outstanding Slovakian variety to your garden! Blanka bears spectacular clusters of very large, juicy, sweet and flavorful, translucent berries.

#4900

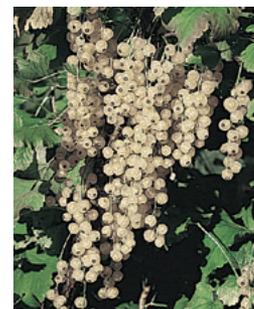


SWEDISH WHITE Brought to America several years ago, European gardeners appreciate Swedish White's very attractive, flavorful, sweet, and translucent berries. Covering this small shrub, the striking berries hang in long clusters and ripen in mid-July.

#4925

WHITE PEARL Plant this classic White Currant from Holland and enjoy its attractive upright form and its sweet and flavorful berries. European gardeners have grown and appreciated White Pearl's translucent, beautiful, large and tasty fruit for many years.

#4910



ELDERBERRY

Sambucus spp.

These easy to grow, small to medium-size shrubs are prized for their beautiful, large, white or pink flower heads, which are followed by large quantities of blue-black, tasty and nutritious berries in late summer. Our ornamental varieties offer exceptionally attractive foliage in addition to fruit. Prepare delicious "Elderberry Fritters" from clusters of Elderberry flowers and make jelly, syrup or wine from the berries!



See our native Elderberries on page 46.

SITE & SOIL: 1/2 day to full sun and most well-drained soils.

POLLINATION: European Elderberries are partially self-fertile. Plant two varieties for more abundant crops. Plant York with Nova for cross-pollination.

HARDINESS:

American Elderberries: minus 30°F, USDA Zone 4.
European Elderberries: minus 25°F, USDA Zone 4.

BEARING AGE: 2-3 years after planting.

SIZE AT MATURITY: 6-8 ft. in height.

BLOOM TIME: June

RIPENING TIME: September

YIELD PER PLANT: 20+ lbs.

PESTS & DISEASES:

Elderberries are not bothered by pests or diseases.

AMERICAN ELDERBERRIES

Sambucus canadensis

This American native features huge clusters of white flowers accented by exotic, tropical-looking foliage. Use this tasty fruit for pies, jelly, and wine. Hardy to minus 30°F, USDA Zone 4, and easy-to-grow, these plants will make a striking addition to your garden or landscape. Plant Nova and York together for cross-pollination.

Nova #6125

York #6140

EUROPEAN ELDERBERRIES

Sambucus nigra

With abundant large clusters of white or pink flowers followed by jet black berries on red stems, these attractive and easy-to-grow large shrubs are very popular in European gardens and the fruit is used to make juice, wine and preserves. We offer selected fruiting varieties of this valuable species as well as many ornamental varieties, which also bear edible fruit. European Elderberries are hardy to minus 25°F, USDA Zone 4, and self-fertile.

ALLESSO This popular and very productive variety is being planted in many countries for fruit production. With dark green foliage and large clusters of creamy white flowers, Alesso is also a fine ornamental shrub.

#6103

EMERALD LACE™ (*Laciniata* cv.) Also known as Fern-leaf Elder, this attractive variety will be one of the pleasures of your summer garden. If you grow it in partial shade, its elegant and finely cut foliage will be even larger and more striking. The spectacular large flower heads of Emerald Lace™ are followed by abundant and tasty, shiny black berries.

#6120

GOLDBEERE This very unique variety bears abundant, large clusters of striking, golden berries. Goldbeere's unique and tasty berries are accented by its light green, lush foliage.

#6108



GUINCHO PURPLE A beautiful ornamental and fruiting shrub, this unique, purple-leafed form of Elderberry bears good crops of tasty, shiny black berries. Guincho Purple is prized for its wine-purple foliage, which contrasts beautifully with its large clusters of pink-tinted flowers.

#6110

HASCHBERG One of the leading fruiting varieties in Germany and Austria, Haschberg bears abundant clusters of large, juicy and flavorful, bluish-black berries.

#6112

KORSOR One of the best fruiting varieties, Korsor also makes a fine ornamental shrub. Korsor grows to about 8 ft. in height and produces abundant crops of large, dark blue, flavorful and juicy berries.

#6115



SUTHERLAND GOLD

(Sambucus racemosa)

Light up your landscape with this graceful shrub. Sutherland Gold is prized for its clouds of finely cut, bright yellow foliage. Grow this 5-6 ft. tall shrub in partial shade for best effect. Sutherland Gold fruit must be cooked before eating.

#6130

THUNDERCLOUD A vigorous, upright growing shrub, Thundercloud is prized for its profuse, reddish-pink flower clusters and lush, deep-red to purple foliage. In the fall you will enjoy a good crop of tasty, bluish-black berries.

#6132

VARIEGATED Striking creamy-white and green foliage and large clusters of fragrant white flowers distinguish this beautiful, medium-size shrub. This ornamental variety also bears good crops of tasty, bluish-black berries.

#6135



GAULNETTYA *Gaulnettya wisleyensis*

An attractive, small, evergreen shrub, Gaulnettya features large clusters of purple-red, tasty berries in autumn and winter. This interesting hybrid grows to about 3 ft. in height and is particularly nice planted in borders or as an edible small hedge.

Gaulnettya likes partial shade and moist, well-drained, acidic soil. It is self-fertile, hardy to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6, and is not bothered by pests or diseases.

We offer the variety Wisley Pearl.

#7440

GOJI *Lycium barbarum*

Also known as Wolfberry, this attractive, vining shrub produces light-purple, bell-shaped flowers that bloom in May and continue through the summer. Following the flowers are abundant, bright red berries that ripen from mid-summer to late fall. In China the pleasantly sweet and flavorful fruit is eaten fresh and used in many dishes. A valuable medicinal plant, Goji berries are very high in anti-oxidants, have more carotene than carrots, and contain all essential amino acids and many minerals.



Goji is self-fertile and likes full to half day sun and well-drained soil. It is hardy to minus 15°F., USDA Zone 5, or below. Naturally pest and disease resistant, it begins bearing 1-2 years after planting. One plant can yield a quart or more of berries.

CRIMSON STAR™ (Ningxia #1 cv.) We are pleased to offer this popular Chinese variety. Grown commercially in Northern China, Crimson Star™ often begins bearing the year after planting and produces good crops of tasty, large, bright-red fruit.

#9206

GOOSEBERRY *Ribes uva-crispa*

These attractive, compact shrubs are widely grown and prized by gardeners in many countries. Tasty jewels of our fruit world, the newer varieties we offer are large, sweet and very good for fresh eating, preserves and pies. Our Gooseberry varieties are also easy to grow and disease-resistant.

Gooseberries like half day to full sun and well-drained soil. They are self-fertile, hardy to minus 40°F., USDA Zone 3, and grow 2-3 ft. in height. Our varieties are resistant to powdery mildew, the most common disease of Gooseberries. Currant worm feeds on the foliage and is the same color. Control it with Rotenone or remove by hand.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Gooseberries to DE, MA, ME, NC, NH, RI, or WV

FRIEND™ (Grigory #1 cv.) A unique, thornless, Ukrainian variety, Friend™ bears good crops of medium to large, sweet, reddish-pink berries.

#5125



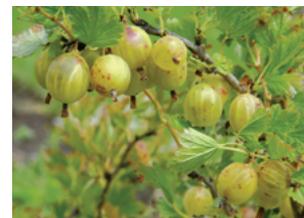
HINNOMAKI RED Plant this attractive new variety from Finland and enjoy its abundant, dark-red, sweet, large, and delicious berries.

#5137

HINNOMAKI YELLOW

This valuable Finnish variety bears good crops of large, yellowish-green berries. These unique berries are sweet and aromatic with a hint of Apricot.

#5138



INVICTA This unique and very popular English variety bears abundant crops of huge, sweet and flavorful, greenish yellow berries. These attractive berries are great for fresh eating, pies and preserves.

#5140



JAHN'S PRAIRIE Found in Alberta, Canada, this high-yielding variety bears abundant annual harvests of large, sweet and flavorful reddish-pink fruit.

#5150

JEWEL™ (Stanislav #1 cv.) One of our favorites, this superior Polish variety is prized for its heavy crops of large, peach-colored berries. Sweet and very flavorful, they are excellent for fresh eating, pies and preserves.

#5163



RED GEORGE™ (Grigory #2 cv.) A valuable Ukrainian variety, Red George™ features abundant crops of striking, very dark-red, sweet and delicious fruit.

#5160

“ I received your plant package this afternoon. I just wanted to take a moment and let you know that all the plants arrived in wonderful condition, and I was extremely impressed at how carefully all the plants were secured inside the package. Your nursery has a wonderful reputation, which is why I placed my plant order, and I will definitely make sure to recommend your nursery to all of my gardening friends.

Katy C.
Round Rock, Texas

HONEYBERRY

Lonicera caerulea var. edulis



A very hardy and unique small shrub, Honeyberry is a species of Honeysuckle with sweet and tasty fruit. Native to Eastern Siberia, the Russian Far East, and Northern Japan, Honeyberry is valued for its tasty, blueberry-like fruit, its extremely early ripening, often two

weeks before strawberries, and its exceptional hardiness, to minus 40°F, or below. Great for fresh eating, Honeyberry also makes delicious juice and preserves.

SITE & SOIL: Honeyberry likes 1/2 day to full sun in cooler areas, partial shade in hot regions and well-drained soil.

POLLINATION: Plant at least two varieties with similar bloom time for cross-pollination.

HARDINESS: Minus 40°F, USDA Zone 3.

BEARING AGE: 1-2 years after planting.

SIZE AT MATURITY: 3-8 ft. in height, depending on variety.

BLOOM TIME: February-March

RIPENING TIME: May-June

YIELD PER PLANT: 10-15 lbs.

PESTS & DISEASES: Honeyberry is not bothered

LATE BLOOMING HONEYBERRY VARIETIES

These varieties bloom up to 2 months later in our region than the early blooming varieties. Later blooming means that more bees and other insects are available for pollination and fruit set is significantly better. These varieties are also good for east of the Cascade Mtns. and other colder regions of the US.

BLUE FOREST™ (Magadan cv.) Large, deep-green foliage, spreading form, and large, dark-blue, tasty fruit distinguish this attractive, 3 ft. tall variety.

#6230

BLUE HOKKAIDO™ (Chitose #6 cv.) A very popular variety with Japanese growers, this unique variety features an upright growth habit and very large, sweet-tart, crisp and flavorful, dark blue berries.

#6217

BLUE MIST™ (6-2 cv.) We selected this valuable, new variety from a group of Japanese seedlings. Blue Mist™ produces abundant crops of very tasty, sweet-tart, large berries. An attractive shrub, it features a spreading form and dark green, soft foliage.

#6233



BLUE MOON™ (Sergei cv.) A very attractive, compact and spreading shrub, Blue Moon™ features soft, dark green, velvety foliage and bears good crops of large, tasty, dark blue fruit.

#6264

BLUE PACIFIC™ (F-1-9-58 cv.) From the Russian Far East, this special variety has an attractive spreading form, light-green foliage, and bears good crops of large, dark-blue, tasty berries. Blue Pacific™ grows to about 3 ft. in height.

#6286



BLUE PAGODA™ (Chitose #11 cv.) Widely grown in northern Japan, this valuable variety is prized for its abundant crops of large, flavorful, sweet, crisp fruit. Blue Pagoda becomes an upright shrub growing 4-5 ft. in height.

#6255

BLUE SEA™ (6.5-2009-06 cv.) This unique and productive variety comes from a group of Japanese seedlings. We selected Blue Sea™ for its good crops of crisp, very large, sweet and flavorful fruit. With its spreading form and soft, dark green foliage, it is also a fine ornamental for your yard or landscape.

#6265

BLUE VELVET™ (Kiev no. 8 cv.) Blue Velvet™ is distinguished by its compact, spreading form, attractive, grayish-green, velvety foliage, and its very large, sweet-tart and flavorful, medium-blue berries. Blue Velvet™ grows 3-4 ft. in height and 4 ft. wide.

#6208



KAMCHATKA™ (Kamchatskaya cv.) An attractive, semi-upright, small shrub from eastern Russia, Kamchatka™ bears abundant, large, dark-blue, sweet and tasty fruit.

#6222

EARLY BLOOMING HONEYBERRY VARIETIES

From Eastern Russia and Siberia, these varieties are well adapted to colder regions and tend to be more upright growing. While blooming at the right time for the Mid-West, East Coast and other colder regions, they often bloom too early for good pollination in the Maritime Northwest, California and the South.

BERRY BLUE™ (Czech no. 17 cv.) A vigorous and productive plant with an upright growth habit, Berry Blue™ grows to be the largest of the varieties we offer. Reaching up to 8 ft. in height, Berry Blue™ produces abundant, large, sweet and tasty berries.

#6200

BLUE BELLE™ (Tomichka cv.) A moderately vigorous bush with a more spreading habit, Blue Belle™ grows 4-5 ft. in height with equivalent spread. Blue Belle™ bears good crops of large, roundish, deep-blue and tasty berries.

#6202

BLUE BIRD™ (Sinyaya Pititsa cv.) Blue Bird™ is a medium vigor, upright growing bush that will reach 5-6 ft. in height. Blue Bird™ bears many large, long, dark-blue, sweet and tasty berries. **#6204**

BLUE LIGHTNING™ (Zarnitsa cv.) From the Russian Far East, Blue Lightning™ grows to about 5 ft. in height and bears good crops of sweet-tart, dark-blue, flavorful berries. **#6295**



BLUE NOVA™ (Novinka cv.) This attractive compact shrub grows to about 4 ft. in height and bears abundant crops of medium-blue, flavorful berries. **#6253**

BLUE SKY™ (Valery no. 2 cv.) This unique variety is from the work of an amateur breeder in Siberia. Producing abundant, sweet, and very flavorful fruit, Blue Sky™ is also an attractive, compact shrub growing 3-4 ft. in height. **#6274**

SMOKEY BLUE™ (Dimka cv.) Named for its powder-blue berries, this attractive and vigorous small shrub bears abundant crops of tasty fruit and grows 3-4 ft. in height with an attractive, spreading form. **#6210**

LINGONBERRY *Vaccinium vitis-idea*

Gardeners everywhere can grow this super-hardy, dwarf evergreen shrub and enjoy these bright-red, vitamin-rich, and flavorful berries! Very popular in Scandinavia and



Northern Europe, Lingonberry grows 12"-14" tall and forms a pretty groundcover as it spreads through underground rhizomes. Tart and tasty Lingonberries can be eaten fresh and really excel in preserves, jams, jellies, syrup and wine. They are also used medicinally to lower cholesterol.

Lingonberry likes half day to full sun (filtered shade in hot regions) and moist, acidic, well-drained soil. It is self-fer-

tile, hardy to minus 50°F, USDA Zone 2, and not bothered by pests or diseases.

RASPBERRIES *Rubus idaeus*



Along with Blackberries, our Northwest Raspberries and some of the most delicious fruit you can grow in our region. Plant June-bearing varieties like Canby Thornless and Meeker for an abundant summer crop. Amity, Fall Gold and other everbearing varieties will provide delicious berries in the summer and fall. And, for

a special treat, add Purple and Black Raspberries to complete your Raspberry collection.

Grow Raspberries on a trellis or fence and, for June-bearing types, prune off old shoots in the fall. Allowing new shoots to bear fruit the next season. Everbearing varieties can be treated the same way or you can mow the plants to the ground in the fall and harvest berries again in late summer. Black and Purple Raspberries should be treated the grown as June-bearing varieties.

JUNE-BEARING RASPBERRIES

CANBY THORNLESS A June bearing variety, Canby Thornless is renowned for its heavy crops of large, flavorful, and juicy berries. Easy to harvest, these luscious, bright red berries are great for fresh eating, preserves and freezing. **#8007**

MEEKER An outstanding, June bearing variety for the home garden, Meeker bears abundant crops of sweet, richly flavored, thimble-shaped berries. These delicious, red Raspberries are great for fresh eating, freezing and preserves. **#8017**

WILLAMETTE Very popular with both home gardeners and commercial growers, this June-bearing variety produces abundant crops of extremely large, dark-red berries. Firm and juicy, with a hint of tartness, they are delicious eaten fresh and great for freezing. **#8030**

EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES

AMITY Plant this everbearing variety and enjoy a delicious harvest of large, dark red berries in June and again in late August until frost. Or for an incredibly easy-to-grow crop, mow the plants every fall and enjoy berries the following fall, no staking required! Amity is a very reliable and productive variety. **#8005**

FALL GOLD This outstanding, everbearing variety features very sweet and flavorful, large, golden-yellow berries, great for fresh eating, preserves and freezing. Fall Gold can be mowed after harvest in the fall and will bear good crops the following summer without staking. **#8015**



Raspberries continued on page 44

HERITAGE Plant Heritage and savor these delicious, bright red berries in the summer and fall. One of the best tasting raspberries, Heritage is an everbearing variety and can be mowed in the fall and will produce abundant berries in late summer the following year without staking.

#8010

PURPLE & BLACK RASPBERRIES

BRANDYWINE A delicious cross between Red and Black Raspberry, Brandywine features very large, firm, reddish-purple fruit. Great for fresh eating and preserves, these flavorful, sweet-tart berries are very aromatic. Brandywine is exceptionally hardy, to minus 20°F. or below (USDA Zone 4).

#8070



JEWEL BLACK RASPBERRY

This close relative of Red and Yellow Raspberries bears good crops of large, flavorful, shiny-black fruit. These tasty Black Raspberries ripen in mid summer and are delicious for fresh eating, preserves and baked goods.

#8080

SEA BERRY *Hippophae rhamnoides* Grow Your Own "Orange Juice"



Very popular in Eastern Europe, Russia and China, Sea Berry is a new and very valuable plant for North American gardeners. Also known as Sea Buckthorn, Sea Berry is prized for its exceptional ornamental value, tasty and healthful fruit, and the ability

to grow in and improve poor soils. In late summer and fall, large clusters of bright orange-yellow berries cover the branches and, on some varieties, can persist well into winter.

Sea Berry fruit is very high in Vitamin C (about 7 times more than lemons), Vitamin A, and E, and has a pleasant acidic flavor which, when sweetened, makes delicious juice. During the Cold War, East Germany used Sea Berry as a healthful substitute for orange juice. The fruit is also unique for its oil content, which is used as a treatment for burns and skin diseases as well as for ulcers and other illnesses.

We harvest our fruit by hand or by cutting off the fruit laden branches and freezing them. The frozen berries can easily be shaken off and, after thawing, make great juice and preserves. Like Cranberry juice, Sea Berry juice is usually diluted with up to 70% water.

GERMAN VARIETIES

These valuable varieties are from a breeding program headed by Hans-Joachim Albrecht in Berlin. They are well adapted to continental and coastal climates and have been producing good crops for us for many years.

ASKOLA™ This unique German variety was selected for its exceptionally high content of Vitamins C and E. The abundant, deep- orange berries ripen in late August and make delicious juice. A vigorous and attractive, upright growing shrub, Askola™ can reach 10-12 ft. in height.

#5209

FRUGANA A vigorous and productive, upright growing shrub, Frugana bears abundant crops of early ripening, large, flavorful, bright orange-red berries.

#5236



GOLDEN SWEET™ (Byantes cv.) This attractive, medium size shrub is prized for its large and very sweet fruit.

#5218

HERGO Attractive and easy to grow, Hergo is the most widely planted variety in German orchards. Hergo's light-orange, richly flavored, juicy berries ripen in late August to early September.

#5239



LEIKORA Valued for both its fruit and its ornamental value, Leikora bears abundant crops of large, juicy, intensely flavored, bright-orange berries.

Leikora's long-lasting fruit ripens in early to mid-September and can make a nice addition to floral displays.

#5245

ORANGE ENERGY® (Habego cv.) We are very excited to offer this very new and exceptional variety from the work of our friend H.J. Albrecht in Berlin, this patented variety is prized for its incredible crops of large, bright orange, flavorful and vitamin-rich berries. Crops are so heavy that in September the plant essentially turns orange.

#5273



SIROLA™ This new hybrid of Siberian and German parents is a great variety for the home garden. Early ripening and attractive, Sirola™ bears abundant crops of bright, reddish-orange, large and unusually sweet fruit. Sirola™ is good for fresh eating and makes a tasty juice, especially when mixed with Leikora, Orange Energy® or another more acidic variety.

#5292

RUSSIAN VARIETIES

More work has been done with Sea Berry in the former Soviet Union than in any other country. Breeding goals were to create easy to harvest varieties with large and nutritious fruit. The following varieties are selections from a breeding program at Moscow State University and have grown and produced well for us.

BOTANICA™ (Botanicheskaya cv.) One of several superior varieties from a Soviet breeding program in Moscow, Botanica™ is prized for its abundant crops of very large and richly flavored, bright-orange fruit.

#5215

GARDEN'S GIFT™ (Podarok Sada cv.)

A product of a breeding program at Moscow State University, this valuable variety produces abundant crops of large, dark orange, aromatic fruit, great for juice and preserves. A very pretty shrub, Garden's Gift™ is striking in the fall with long pendulous branches covered with bright orange berries.

#5275



RUSSIAN ORANGE™ (Otradnaya cv.) An attractive, vigorous, and productive, medium-size shrub, Russian Orange™ bears abundant crops of very large, flavorful, deep orange berries.

#5305

TITAN™ (Trofimovskaya cv.) One of our favorites, Titan™ bears abundant crops of very large, bright-orange berries. Very flavorful and aromatic, they make delicious juice and preserves.

#5332



SIBERIAN VARIETIES



Currently, the most active Russian breeding program is being carried out in the Altai Region of Siberia, near Novosibirsk. These varieties are among the best of their selections and grow and produce good crops in dry, cold climates like those east of the Cascade Mountains.

ORANGE DELIGHT™ (Orangevaya cv.) This valuable variety bears abundant crops of flavorful, reddish-orange fruit which contains more than two times the vitamin C of most other varieties and also contains high amounts of vitamins E and A.

#5272

RADIANT™ (Vitaminaya cv.) Radiant™ is prized for its large, juicy fruit which is particularly high in Vitamin C. Radiant™ forms a compact, attractive shrub growing to about 8 ft. in height.

#5344

STAR OF ALTAI™ (Chuskaya cv.) An attractive, upright growing variety from southern Siberia, Star of Altai™ bears abundant crops of unusually sweet, large, and tasty, reddish-orange berries.

#5224

SUNNY™ (Solnechnaya cv.) This Siberian variety is prized for its unusually sweet, high quality fruit. Sunny's™ bright-orange berries are easy to harvest and are delicious eaten fresh as well as used to make juice and preserves.

#5323

BURYATIAN VARIETIES

These superior varieties are from a research station in the Russian Republic of Buryatia, which is located on the east side of Lake Baikal in central Siberia. Selected for their sweet, high quality fruit and compact growth habit, they are happiest and produce best in dry, cold climates similar to those east of the Cascade Mountains.

AMBER DAWN™ (Zaraya Dabat cv.) Amber Dawn™ bears abundant crops of large, sweet, bright orange berries, which make exceptionally high quality juice and preserves. A particularly attractive variety, Amber Dawn™ grows to be a broad spreading shrub, 5-6 ft. in height.

#5350

BAIKAL™ (Ayaganga cv.) Baikal™ is prized for its compact shape and its nutritious and unusually sweet fruit. Good for both fresh eating and juice, Baikal™ fruit is bright orange and very high in Vitamins C, A, and E.

#5211

KLIM'S PRIZE™ (Malish cv.) Selected by our friend and breeder Klim Arbakov, Klim's Prize™ is a compact, upright growing shrub and bears abundant crops of large, bright orange berries. This unique, sweet, high quality fruit is good for fresh eating as well as for juice.

#5253



MALE SEA BERRY A good pollinator for the many varieties we offer, our Male variety is also a fine ornamental with large, dark golden-brown, flower buds. One Male plant can pollinate up to 8 female plants.

#5248

“ The two Willamette Raspberry plants and two Marionberry plants I recently purchased from you are in their planter boxes and thriving beautifully. The Jubileum Cherry is transplanted and ready to go in this fall. I browse your catalog daily and am looking forward to more orders soon. Your assortment is fabulous! It was wonderful finding you! ”

E.S.

Tacoma, Washington

STRAWBERRY *Fragaria spp.*

Sweet and flavorful Strawberries are the most popular small fruit in home gardens. Grow Strawberries in small places like flower borders or even in attractive containers on your patio, deck or balcony. We offer three types of Strawberries: June-bearing varieties set a large crop over a 2-3 week period in June, best for preserving and also great for fresh eating. Day Neutral varieties produce a crop from June until fall frost, best for continuous fresh eating throughout the summer. Alpine Strawberries offer intensely flavored, small berries from mid-summer to fall. Plant all three types for months of eating pleasure.

Strawberries like half day to full sun and rich, well-drained soil. Plants are hardy from 0°F. to minus 25°F., depending on variety. Strawberries are self-fertile and often begin bearing the year they are planted. They are not bothered by pests or diseases. Use a straw mulch to keep berries off of soil and deter slugs.

DAY NEUTRAL STRAWBERRIES

Feast on delicious Strawberries from June until frost!



SEASCAPE Receiving rave reviews by all who try it, this new day-neutral variety should be in everyone's garden. Seascape will excite you with its wonderful flavor, large size, heavy crops, and disease resistance. Seascape is hardy to about 0°F., USDA Zone 7.

#7815-25 - Bundle of 25 bare root plants

TRISTAR Our most popular variety and one of the best varieties for Northwest gardeners, this hardy, disease-resistant, day-neutral variety is easy to grow and very productive. These large and attractive berries are great for fresh eating, preserves, and freezing. Tristar grows well throughout the US and is hardy to about minus 25°F., USDA Zone 4.

#7820-25 - Bundle of 25 bare root plants

ALBION The Albion strawberry plant is known for its very large fruit. Fruit is mostly conical, very firm and red in color. Its flavor is very good for a day-neutral and is sweet and pleasant. It is a high yielding cultivar with robust runners and stalks. Resists verticillium wilt, phytophthora crown rot and some resistance to anthracnose crown rot.

#7830-25 - Bundle of 25 bare root plants

JUNE BEARING STRAWBERRIES

Eat all you want and fill your freezer too!

HOOD One the most popular Northwest varieties, Hood bears heavy crops of large, delectable, deep-red berries. Sweet, firm, and delicious, Hood berries are great for fresh eating, preserves and freezing for mid-winter treats. Hood is hardy to about minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6.

#7831-25 - Bundle of 25 bare root plants

SHUKUSAN Winter hardy variety with an excellent fruit flavor. Shuksan have large, glossy bright red fruit with slightly indented yellowish red seeds. Fruit has medium-firm flesh.. It is good for fresh eating and excellent for freezing and preserves. The plant is large, very vigorous, and produces runners freely. It is virus and Botrytis tolerant and red stele resistant. Shuksan does not demand perfect drainage.

#7832-25 - Bundle of 25 bare root plants

NORTHWEST NATIVES

The Northwest is a paradise for lovers of wild fruit. You can take a walk in the woods in early August and feast on an abundance of delicious berries. Native Americans know these plants well. Salal, Huckleberry, Thimbleberry, and Elderberry were an important part of their diet and their enjoyment of life. Attractive ornamentals as well as fruiting plants, our Northwest natives can enhance the beauty of your garden and yard while providing you a harvest of delicious and nutritious fruit. Typically pest and disease free, they also provide food for birds and other wildlife. Wintergreen, an East Coast native and a close relative of Salal, is included in this category.

OSTRICH FERN (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*) With its deep green, 3-4 ft. tall fronds, this beautiful Northwest native will complement any landscape. In the spring you can stir-fry the delicious fiddleheads that taste somewhat like Asparagus. Ostrich Fern is hardy to minus 30°F. or below, USDA Zone 4, and likes partial shade and cool, moist soil.

#7552

EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY (*Vaccinium ovatum*)

Growing throughout our Northwest coastal forests, this very attractive, upright growing shrub is prized for its deep green, evergreen foliage and flavorful, juicy, dark-blue fruit, which is great for fresh eating and makes delicious preserves and Huckleberry pies. Evergreen Huckleberry likes shade or sun and moist, well-drained acidic soil. It will grow to 8 ft. in height in the shade and 3-4 ft. in the sun. Space 3-4 ft. apart to make a beautiful, edible, evergreen hedge. Evergreen Huckleberry is hardy to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6.

#5722

RED HUCKLEBERRY (*Vaccinium parvifolium*) A graceful and very attractive deciduous shrub, Red Huckleberry bears abundant crops of small, red, sweet-tart berries. Very popular with the Native Americans of the Northwest coast, they were eaten fresh and dried. Red Huckleberry likes full sun to partial shade and is hardy to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6.

#5724

INDIAN PLUM (*Oemleria cerasiformis*) One of the first plants to bloom in the spring, Indian Plum produces racemes of attractive, almond scented, white flowers which are followed by clusters of small, sweet, raisin-size fruit. Indian Plum grows 8-12 ft. in height and is hardy to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6.

#4700



“ Just wanted to thank you for expediting this order. It arrived early, as promised. The plants are very healthy with strong, well developed root systems. Thanks again for the great plants and service! ”

R.W., Burr Ridge, IL

BLUE ELDERBERRY (*Sambucus caerulea*) This attractive, upright growing, ornamental and fruiting shrub will decorate your yard with its very large clusters of creamy white, edible flowers followed by abundant crops of tasty, powder blue berries. Use the flowers to make Elderberry fritters and the fruit to make delicious jam or wine. Blue Elderberry grows 10-12 ft. tall and is hardy to approx. minus 20°F. (USDA Zone 5).



#6107



RED ELDERBERRY (*Sambucus racemosa* ssp. *pubens*) A striking ornamental as well as fruiting plant, Red Elderberry displays showy spikes of bright white flowers in late spring followed by clusters of brilliant red berries in mid-summer. Use these berries to make a tasty sauce or tangy jelly. They must be

cooked before eating. Red Elderberry grows 8-12 ft. in height and is hardy to minus 20°F, USDA Zone 5.

#6127

OREGON GRAPE (*Mahonia aquifolium*) Oregon's State Flower, Oregon Grape is an attractive, drought-resistant, evergreen shrub that grows to about 6 ft. in height and spread. Oregon Grape displays abundant, small yellow flowers in early spring accented by glossy green foliage, which often turns purple-red or bronze in the winter. Following the flowers are heavy crops of dark blue berries, which make excellent jelly. Oregon Grape is hardy to minus 20°F, USDA Zone 5, and likes full sun or partial shade and well-drained soil.



#6450



SALAL (*Gaultheria shallon*) This attractive, evergreen, small shrub displays profuse, delicate, white and pink, bell-shaped flowers accented by glossy, dark green foliage. The abundant, dark purple, blueberry-size berries ripen in late summer and are juicy, sweet and tasty. Good for fresh eating and drying, they also makes tasty jam and preserves.

Salal grows in full sun or partial shade on the coast and in partial shade in interior regions. It prefers acidic, rich and moist, well-drained soil and is hardy to minus 10°F, USDA Zone 6.

#7375

SALMONBERRY (*Rubus spectabilis*) A very popular plant with our Northwest Native Americans, Salmonberry forms an attractive, upright shrub growing to about 6 ft. in height. Salmonberry features large, pink to red flowers and golden-yellow to reddish fruit that resembles a large raspberry. The berries are variable in quality but are always liked by birds. The young shoots are also peeled and eaten fresh or boiled as a vegetable. Salmonberry is hardy to minus 30°F, USDA Zone 3, and likes full sun or partial shade and moist soil.

#8110



THIMBLEBERRY (*Rubus parviflorus*) Thimbleberry bears clusters of large, white flowers followed by Raspberry-like, delectably sweet, red berries. Native Americans ate the fruit fresh and also dried it and mixed it with other berries. This attractive small shrub has very large and soft, maple-leaf shaped foliage and is hardy to minus 30°F, USDA Zone 3.

#8105

WINTERGREEN (*Gaultheria procumbens*) A beautiful evergreen groundcover, this east coast native produces profuse, small white flowers followed by sweet and flavorful, bright red berries, which taste just like Wintergreen candy. Growing to about 6 in. tall, it will spread slowly to a foot or more in diameter. Wintergreen is hardy to minus 25°F, USDA Zone 4, and likes moist, well-drained soil.

#7380



VINES

AKEBIA *Akebia* spp.



Use this unique, beautiful, semi-evergreen vine to cover a fence or wall, or on an arbor or trellis. Cascading deep green foliage accents the profuse, wonderfully fragrant flowers, which range in color from very dark purple to white. Native to Japan and China, Akebia can bear unique and unusual, light blue, 4"-6" long, edible fruits. When ripe, it splits open to reveal a row of black seeds in clear sweet pulp.

Akebia likes full to half day sun and well-drained soil. It is hardy to minus 25°F, USDA Zone 4, and is naturally pest and disease-resistant. If fruit is desired, be sure to plant two varieties for cross-pollination. Akebia begins blooming in April and fruit ripens in late September.

Akebia continued on page 48

DEEP PURPLE™

(*Akebia trifoliata*)

A rare three leaf species not often seen in American gardens, Deep Purple™ forms a very attractive, semi-compact vine. It is unique for its larger, deep green foliage and abundant, almost black, fragrant flowers.

#9300



PURPLE HAZE™ (Murasaki cv.) (*Akebia trifoliata*) This new Japanese variety features attractive purple flowers and deep green foliage. Vigorous and trouble free, Purple Haze™ is prized for its large, tasty fruit.

#9305

PURPLE INCENSE™ (Akebia Hybrid #1 cv.) (*Akebia x pentaphylla*) This unique hybrid of the five leaf and three leaf Akebias features very dark purple, deliciously fragrant flowers and exceptionally large fruit.

#9315

PURPLE KIMONO™ (Shikin cv.) (*Akebia trifoliata*) A unique and popular Japanese variety, Purple Kimono™ is prized for its beautiful, reddish-purple fragrant flowers, cascading dark-green foliage, and large, tasty fruit.

#9325



PURPLE ROSE™ (*Akebia*

quinata) A very attractive and vigorous vine, Purple Rose™ produces profuse amounts of fragrant, reddish-purple flowers. This striking flower display contrasts nicely with the finely cut, five-leafed, medium-green foliage.

#9320

SHIRO BANA

(*Akebia quinata*) This unique garden beauty from Japan features cascades of pure white, fragrant blossoms accented by attractive, deep green foliage.

#9330



SILVER BELLS™ (*Akebia quinata*)

The most vigorous of our varieties, Silver Bells™ can quickly cover a fence, wall, or arbor. Silver Bells™ produces profuse amounts of attractive, light pink, fragrant flowers and abundant, silver-blue fruit.

#9340



CHINA BLUE VINE *Holboellia coriacea*

A strikingly beautiful, ever-green vine from China, China Blue Vine features long, dark green, glossy foliage and profuse, small, creamy white, highly fragrant flowers. Very attractive on a fence, porch, patio, or wall, China Blue Vine can also produce small, tasty, dark blue fruit.



China Blue Vine likes half day to full sun and most well-drained soils. It is self-fertile, hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7, and naturally pest and disease resistant. China Blue Vine usually begins blooming in the 2nd or 3rd year after planting and can grow 10-15 ft. wide.

#9455 Purple Flowers

#9450 White Flowers

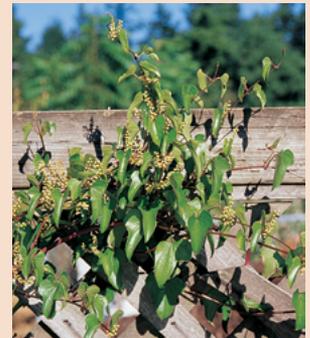
CLIMBING YAMS

Native to China and Japan, these unique vines are prized for their ornamental value and tubers. Cinnamon Vine tubers are eaten boiled, steamed or mashed like potatoes. Japanese Yam tubers are valuable for their medicinal properties. Hardy perennial vines, they die back in the winter and re-grow in the spring. Both species like half to full day sun and well-drained soil.

CINNAMON VINE

Dioscorea batatas

This pretty perennial vine is also known as Chinese Yam and grows to about 8-10 ft. in height. Use it to cover a garden fence, trellis or wall and dig the large tubers in the fall. Cinnamon Vine is hardy to minus 25°F, USDA Zone 4 and is pest and disease resistant. One plant can produce 5-10 lbs. of tubers.



DR. YAO™ (Wang Qu Sanyao cv.) Prized in China for its exceptionally large and tasty tubers, this popular variety is widely used in Chinese cooking.

#9777

VARIEGATED CINNAMON VINE This attractive selection features wide, creamy-white and green, variegated foliage.

#9778

JAPANESE YAM (*Dioscorea nipponica Makino*)

This unique and very attractive, perennial vine is prized for its deep green foliage, fall flowers and medicinally valuable tubers, which are formed both underground and on aerial branches. The tubers are reported to have anti-cancer and anti-obesity properties. Cultural requirements are similar to those for Cinnamon Vine.

#9779

CROSS VINE

Bignonia capreolata

This very pretty evergreen vine features profuse, 2" diameter, trumpet-shaped, orange-red flowers and can continue blooming throughout the summer. Cross Vine can spread to 12 ft. or more and likes 1/2 day to full sun, well-drained soil and is hardy to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6. We offer the variety Tangerine Beauty.

#9650



GRAPES *Vitis spp.*

One of the world's most popular and oldest cultivated fruits, Grapes have been grown for over 5000 years. Grapevines bring lush beauty to your landscape and are easy to grow on an arbor, fence or trellis. We offer seedless, sweet and delicious, disease-resistant table grapes and superior varieties of wine grapes, plus varieties prized for their ornamental value.

Grapes like half day to full sun and well-drained soil. They are self-fertile, drought resistant, and are usually not bothered by pests or diseases. Grapes often begin bearing 2 years after planting.

INTERLAKEN An early ripening and hardy variety from New York, Interlaken produces abundant crops of yellowish-green, crisp and sweet Grapes. Interlaken ripens in mid to late September.

#8840



MARQUIS (U.S.P.P. 11012) This outstanding variety from Cornell University produces abundant crops of large, pale yellow, very sweet and flavorful grapes. Marquis ripens in mid-September.

#8846

NEPTUNE (U.S.P.P. 12,302) Introduced by the University of Arkansas, this hardy, seedless variety is prized for firm, sweet and flavorful, greenish-yellow fruit. Borne in large, showy clusters, Neptune grapes are sweet and fruity in flavor and ripen in mid to late season. Neptune is hardy to minus 10°F. (USDA Zone 6).

#8851

NEW YORK 47616 One of our favorites and a winner of taste tests at One Green World, this unique, dark blue variety from Cornell University is prized for its foxy flavor, very early ripening, compact growth habit, and disease resistance.

#8850

NEW! RELIANCE Reliable and productive, Reliance produces abundant clusters of large, incredibly sweet, seedless grapes. Delicious, aromatic, pinkish-red Reliance fruit is great for fresh eating and juice.

#8868



SEEDLESS BLUE MUSCAT (NY 65.483.2)

A delicious taste treat, this unique variety bears large, tight clusters of very sweet, juicy and intensely flavorful, dark blue fruit. Seedless and with delectable, muscat flavor, Seedless Blue Muscat is disease resistant and hardy to minus 10°F. (USDA Zone 6).

#8845

SUFFOLK RED Enjoy abundant clusters of firm, juicy, bright red Grapes on your trellis or arbor. Great for fresh eating, these seedless, sweet Grapes have a delectable spicy flavor. Suffolk Red ripens in mid to late September.

#8870



SWEET SEDUCTION Introduced to us by Bill Schulz, this unique variety produces abundant crops of very sweet, seedless fruit with deliciously rich, muscat flavor. Sweet Seduction ripens in late September.

#8872



TABLE GRAPES

Our delicious, disease resistant varieties make Grape growing easy and fun. These seedless varieties are hardy to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6.

CANADICE This superb, seedless, red desert Grape is sweet and delicious, with a hint of spice. Attractive and productive, Canadice ripens early and holds well on the vine.

#8808



EINSET (U.S.P.P. 6160) One of the most delicious table grapes, Einset is prized for its dark red, early ripening, sweet and flavorful fruit. With their unique, strawberry-like flavor, these firm, seedless grapes are great for late summer snacks and salads. A Cornell University introduction, Einset is hardy to minus 15°F. (USDA Zone 5).

#8816



GLENORA This easy to grow variety produces strikingly huge clusters of large, intensely dark blue, sweet and delicious grapes.

#8832

HIMROD This productive variety produces large clusters of golden yellow, sweet and juicy grapes. Himrod ripens in early to mid-September.

#8838



Grapes continued on page 50

ORNAMENTAL GRAPES

Plant these beautiful vines for their unique foliage and striking summer and fall color. Use them to quickly cover a fence, wall, or arbor.



AMUR GRAPE (*Vitis amurensis*) Native throughout the forests of the far eastern parts of Russia and China, this is one of the hardiest species of grape and can be grown and enjoyed by gardeners in even the coldest parts of the U.S. Amur Grape is prized for its large, deeply lobed foliage that turns a beautiful, deep crimson and purple in the fall. Amur Grape bears tart, dark-blue grapes that make tasty juice and is hardy to minus 40°F, USDA Zone 2.

#8802

CLARET VINE

(*Vitis vinifera* 'Purpurea')

From spring, when young leaves appear white and downy, to fall, when they become a striking, rich, dark purple, you will enjoy Claret Vine's spectacular foliage show. Grow this variety with green-leaved grapes or other vines to add beauty and contrast to your trellis or arbor. Claret Vine bears abundant crops of tart grapes that make tasty juice.

Claret Vine is hardy to minus 10°F, USDA Zone 6.

#8860



CRIMSON GLORY VINE (*Vitis coignetiae*) Brighten your landscape with this vigorous, hardy, and spectacular climber. Crimson Glory Vine features very large, up to 1 ft. across, dark green foliage that turns fiery red to deep scarlet in the fall. Among this striking foliage you will find small, blue-black, tart grapes which make tasty juice. Crimson Glory Vine is hardy to minus 30°F, USDA Zone 4.

#8842

NESBITTIANA (*Vitis nesbittiana*)

A beautiful and compact ornamental vine, this rare Mexican species is prized for its fragrant, lime-green flowers and shiny bronze juvenile foliage. Nesbittiana is hardy to 10°F or below.

#8852



SWEET LACE™

(*Vitis vinifera* 'Chasselas Ciotat')

Plant this rare and unique variety and enjoy its unusual and beautiful, finely cut foliage. A French variety grown for both a table Grape and for wine production, you can enjoy this beautiful vine all summer and then treat yourself to a harvest of sweet white Grapes with small seeds. Sweet Lace™ is hardy to minus 10°F, USDA Zone 6.

#8812

WINE GRAPES

Vitis vinifera

We are pleased to offer home winemakers the chance to grow superior selections of their favorite wine grape varieties.

These Pinot fin (small-berried) varieties are eagerly sought after by award-winning winemakers throughout the world. The greater skin to flesh ratio is important as the skin contains the highest concentrations of color, aroma, and flavor. As these varieties will prove, great wine is indeed made in the vineyard! Wine Grapes are hardy to minus 10°F, USDA Zone 6.

CHARDONNAY DIJON 76 This easy to grow variety produces abundant crops of fruit with above average sugar and moderate acidity. This Burgundian selection performs especially well in cool regions and produces distinctive white wines possessing a rich depth of flavors.

#8810



PINOT GRIS 05 Of French origin, this cousin of Pinot noir grows best in the Willamette Valley and other cool regions where it reliably ripens before the rainy season begins in late fall. Similar to Pinot Gris 152, this variety bears good crops of very sweet, maroon colored grapes, good for making delicious white wine.

#8857

PINOT GRIS 152 This maroon-skinned cousin of Pinot noir grows best in cool regions, including our Willamette Valley. This variety produces a rich, crisply acid, white wine that possesses a remarkable affinity for seafood - the ultimate white wine to complement your dinner of salmon or oysters!

#8858

PINOT NOIR DIJON 115 This early ripening, Pinot fin type produces moderate yields of small berries with high sugar content and intense flavors. Growing best in cool climates, the berries reliably develop excellent color. Like the Wadenswil Selection, this variety is capable of producing lush red wines of great elegance and finesse.

#8859



PINOT NOIR WADENSWIL (FPMS 2A)

Originating in Switzerland, this high yielding, early ripening, Pinot fin type produces abundant crops of dark blue grapes with high sugar content, rich flavors and good color. This selection makes delicious red wine of the highest quality.

#8861

“ Thank you so much for the very well-rooted thornless black diamond blackberry plants. I was very happy with the root structures in each plant and the foliage. You've gone to the top of the list for plants. ”

B.C.

Portland, Oregon

HONEYSUCKLE *Lonicera spp.*

Beautiful additions to any garden, Honeysuckles are prized for their colorful, exotic and deliciously fragrant flowers. These ornamental Honeysuckles are vigorous, vining shrubs that will quickly cover a fence or arbor. Some species are very hardy so even gardeners in the far north can enjoy growing these attractive plants.

Our ornamental Honeysuckles like full to half day sun, well-drained soil, and can grow 6-10 ft. in width. Depending on the species, they are hardy from 10°F. to minus 30°F., and are rarely bothered by pests or diseases.

BELGICA (*Lonicera periclymenum*) This attractive selection features profuse, heavenly fragrant flowers that begin white with a purple blush and later turn lemon yellow. Adding to its garden appeal are the abundant, large clusters of bright red fruit. Belgica grows 8-10 ft. wide and tall at maturity and is hardy to about minus 25°F., USDA Zone 4.

#9352



GRAHAM THOMAS (*Lonicera periclymenum*) Graham Thomas is a very hardy, beautiful, vining Honeysuckle displaying whorls of 2 in. long, intensely fragrant, yellowish-white flowers. A moderately vigorous vine, Graham Thomas can grow 10 ft. or more in height and spread and is hardy to about minus 25°F., USDA Zone 4.

#9365

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera fragrantissima*) In late winter when your garden is mostly bare branches, you can enjoy the wonderful flowers and rich fragrance of this attractive shrub. Very early blooming, Winter Honeysuckle is covered in late February with profuse, white, 3/4" long flowers, followed by red berries. Winter Honeysuckle can reach 8 ft. in height and width when mature and is hardy to minus 30° F., USDA Zone 4.

#9360

HOPS *Humulus lupulus*

Hops are beautiful, fast-growing, perennial vines best known for their profuse, light green, fragrant flowers that are used for making beer. With their large and attractive flowers and dark green foliage, Hop plants also make attractive ornamentals and quickly cover a fence or wall. As with all perennial vines, Hops die back in the winter and come back in the spring.



There are two types of hops used for brewing. Aroma hops are lower in alpha-acids and are used for conditioning and finishing. Bittering hops are higher in alpha-acids and are used to add bitterness.

Hops like half day to full sun and well-drained soil. They usually begin blooming 2 years after planting and can reach 12 ft. in height and width. One plant can bear 1 1/2 - 2 lbs. of dried flowers. Our varieties are disease-resistant and can be grown where temperatures fall to minus 20°F., USDA Zone 5.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Hops to ID & WA

NEW! BIANCA This vigorous, disease resistant hop features beautiful, lemon-yellow foliage and brownish-red stems. While grown primarily for its ornamental value, Bianca is an Aroma type Hop and can be used to give brews a Saazer-type flavor profile.

#9510

CASCADE A popular Aroma type hop, Cascade is known for its high yields and large, elongated flowers.

#9512

MT. HOOD One of the major commercial varieties, Mt. Hood is an Aroma type Hop and is prized for its high yield of flowers.

#9513

NUGGET A high alpha-acid (Bittering) type Hop, Nugget is a popular commercial variety and is valued for its abundant crops, and vigorous growth.

#9514

WILLAMETTE A popular commercial variety, this Aroma type Hop was selected for its disease resistance, vigor, and yield of high quality flowers.

#9518

JAPANESE HYDRANGEA VINE *Schizophragma hydrangeoides*

A close relative of Hydrangea, Japanese Hydrangea Vine displays profuse, 8"-10" wide clusters of long lasting, creamy white or pink flowers. Quite happy on a trellis, fence, wall or even growing in a tree, Japanese Hydrangea Vine can grow to 20 ft. or more in height when mature.

Japanese Hydrangea Vine likes partial shade and well-drained soil. It is naturally pest and disease resistant and hardy to minus 20°F., USDA Zone 5.



MOONLIGHT Enjoy Moonlight's profuse, 8"-10" wide clusters of long lasting, creamy white flowers. These lovely blooms are accented by unique and attractive, silver-gray foliage.

#9600

ROSEUM Prized for its profuse, 8"-10" wide clusters of long lasting, pink flowers and attractive, deep green foliage, this is a lovely vine for shaded walls or tall fences.

#9605

JASMINES

Exotic and attractive ornamentals, Jasmines are valued for their beautiful and deliciously fragrant flowers. Our hardy species can be grown outdoors in our maritime Northwest climate and other mild winter areas. A south facing wall or fence or other warm site is an ideal place for them to climb about.

Our Jasmines like half day to full sun, well-drained soil, and can grow 12-15 ft. in height and width. Depending on the species, they are hardy from 0°F. to 15°F. and are naturally pest and disease resistant. We recommend mulching Chilean and Rose Jasmine when temperatures drop below 20°F.

CHILEAN JASMINE (*Mandevilla laxa*) A beautiful, deciduous, climbing vine, Chilean Jasmine's clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, white flowers fill the air in mid-summer to fall with a rich, gardenia-like fragrance. Chilean Jasmine also features attractive, long, lance-shaped foliage and is hardy to about 15°F, USDA Zone 8.



#9407



PINK JASMINE (*Jasminum stephanense*) An attractive and vigorous twining vine, Pink Jasmine's small, soft green leaves complement the deliciously fragrant, pink flowers. Pink Jasmine often blooms for two months or more and is hardy to 5°F, or below, USDA Zone 7.

#9414

POET'S JASMINE (*Jasminum officinale*) A compact, vining shrub, we enjoy it's large, deep green foliage and profuse, white and very fragrant flowers, which bloom in early summer and continue into fall. Poet's Jasmine is hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7.

#9440



ROSE JASMINE (*Jasminum polyanthum*) This very attractive, lacy vine is prized for its large clusters of rose colored buds and richly fragrant, white flowers. Give this exotic and beautiful vine a warm spot in your landscape and enjoy the fragrant rewards. Rose Jasmine is hardy to 15°F. or below, USDA Zone 8, and can also be grown indoors.

#9421

STAR JASMINE (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*) An evergreen, vining shrub with large, glossy, dark green foliage, Star Jasmine's profuse, star-shaped, white flowers fill the air from summer to fall with their lovely fragrance. Grow Star Jasmine as a vine trained to a trellis, fence or wall or grow it as an attractive shrub or hedge. Star Jasmine is hardy to 10°F. or below, USDA Zone 7.

#9428



VARIEGATED STAR JASMINE (*Trachelospermum jasminoides 'Tricolor'*) This unique variation of Star Jasmine features creamy white and green foliage. Grow this compact variety as a small shrub or groundcover and enjoy its profuse, very fragrant, white flowers. Variegated Star Jasmine is hardy to at least 10°F, USDA Zone 7.

#9435



WINTER JASMINE (*Jasminum nudiflorum*) Brighten up your January landscape with the beautiful yellow flowers of this attractive and hardy, vining shrub. Winter Jasmine can grow 10-15 ft. in height and spread and is hardy to 0°F. or below, USDA Zone 7.

#9442

KIWIS *Actinidia* spp.

A large family of vines native to Asia and Eastern Russia, Kiwis make beautiful ornamentals and provide delicious and nutritious fruit. In addition to the familiar fuzzy brown Kiwi, there are other species of Kiwi which are not so well known to American gardeners and consumers. All Kiwis are great plants for the home gardener - attractive, productive, and easy to grow vines, free of pests



Male Kiwi Flower



Female Kiwi Flower

FUZZY KIWI *Actinidia deliciosa*

Prized for its beauty as well as for its fruit, Fuzzy Kiwi will delight you with striking red, fuzzy new shoots, lush, large, round, fuzzy foliage, and abundant crops of fuzzy brown fruit. Fuzzy Kiwi makes a striking cover over your patio or on an arbor in your garden. Able to grow 12 ft. or more in width, it can quickly cover a wall or scamper over a fence. Fuzzy Kiwi plants are capable of bearing over 100 lbs. of fruit, which you can store for several months in a cool shed or room and even longer under refrigeration.

Fuzzy Kiwi likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. A male plant is required for cross-pollination and one male can pollinate up to 8 female plants. Fuzzy Kiwi is hardy to about 0°F, USDA Zone 7, usually begins bearing 3-4 years after planting, and ripens in late October. Well suited for organic growing, Fuzzy Kiwi is not bothered by pests or diseases.



HAYWARD Selected in New Zealand, Hayward has become the most popular variety for commercial production. Prized for its large size, attractive shape, delicious flavor and productivity, it is also the most widely grown variety in home gardens.

#8220

MALE FUZZY KIWI Chosen for its long bloom period, our male variety will pollinate up to 8 female plants and also makes a spectacular, ornamental vine. Male plants do not bear fruit.

#8230

SAANICHTON This superior Canadian variety has proven itself a heavy producer of large, sweet and flavorful fruit. A good choice for cooler areas, it ripens earlier and is a little harder than Hayward.

#8270



HARDY KIWI *Actinidia arguta*

If you like Fuzzy Kiwis, you'll love this new and delectable fruit. Sparkling like green or red jewels, each very sweet fruit is packed with flavor. While smaller than Fuzzy Kiwi, you can eat fuzzless Hardy Kiwi fruit like grapes, tender skin and all. Hardy to minus 25°F. or below and free of pest and disease problems, you can harvest 100 lbs. or more of fruit from one Hardy Kiwi plant.

Hardy Kiwi likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. A male plant is required for pollination and one male plant can pollinate up to 8 female plants. Hardy Kiwi ripens in mid to late September. The plants need a strong trellis and can spread 10-12 ft. when mature. They usually begin bearing 3-4 years after planting.

74/49 This superior variety bears good crops of large, green, sweet and delicious fruit. One of our favorites, 74-49 ripens earlier than most Hardy Kiwi varieties.

#8410



ANNA One of the most popular varieties for gardeners and commercial growers alike, Anna's attractive, very sweet and flavorful fruit can weigh up to 1/2 oz.

#8420

DUMBARTON OAKS This unique variety produces light green, flattish and ribbed fruit, which look somewhat like miniature pumpkins. These Kiwis are prized for their sweet and delicious flavor.

#8412

EARLY CORDIFOLIA (*Actinidia cordifolia*) This species of Hardy Kiwi bears good crops of very sweet and flavorful, large, dark green fruit.

#8416

FLOWERCLOUD MALE This new male selection offers early blooming and profuse flowers. This should be a perfect mate for Issai as it also can begin blooming the year after planting. We do not have enough experience with Flowercloud to determine its hardiness, but it should be as hardy as Issai, to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6.

#8432

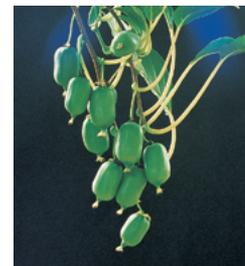


HARDY RED (*Actinidia purpurea*) This unique species of Hardy Kiwi bears good crops of striking, cranberry-red fruit with red flesh and delicious, sweet-tart flavor.

#8500

ISSAI This unique Japanese variety is prized for its heavy crops of large, sweet and delicious fruit. Less vigorous than other varieties, Issai can be grown on a fence or wall and it often begins bearing the year after planting. Issai is hardy to about minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6.

#8435



KEN'S RED (*Actinidia purpurea x melanandra*) Named for its creator, the late New Zealand horticulturist Ken Nobbs, Ken's Red bears good crops of very large, sweet, and tasty fruit with reddish purple skin and flesh.

#8510

MALE HARDY KIWI Covered with fragrant, bright white flowers in May, this vigorous, and easy-to-grow variety can pollinate all female Hardy Kiwi varieties. One male plant can pollinate up to 8 female plants and does not bear fruit.

#8460

MICHIGAN STATE This valuable, very productive variety is prized for its exceptionally large fruit and delicious flavor. Michigan State's lime green fruit can weigh up to 1 oz.

#8471



ROSSANA A superior variety from Italy, Rossana bears abundant crops of sweet, very flavorful fruit weighing up to 1/2 oz.

#8480

Kiwi continued on page 54



ARCTIC BEAUTY KIWI

Actinidia kolomikta

Native to the forests of eastern Russia where it is called Kishmish, Arctic Beauty is the hardiest of all the Kiwi species. A beautiful vine, Arctic Beauty's unique, light and airy foliage is splashed in the spring with green, white, and pink variegation. Male plants are especially colorful and are often planted alone for their ornamental value. Less vigorous than the Hardy or Fuzzy Kiwi and happier

with some shade, you can use Arctic Beauty to cover the north side of a fence, arbor, or trellis. Enjoy fuzzless Arctic Beauty fruit skin and all like grapes.



Arctic Beauty Kiwi likes partial shade and grows 10-12 ft. wide or tall. The fruit ripens in August and the plant begins bearing 1-2 years after planting. Arctic Beauty Kiwi is hardy to minus 40°F., and is not bothered by pests or diseases. A male plant is required for fruit production.

EMERALD™ (Krupnoplodnaya cv.) Prized for its unusually large, sweet and flavorful, lime-green fruit, Emerald is also makes a very attractive, ornamental vine.

#8618

FROST™ (Matovaya cv.) Frost™ bears good crops of medium to large, bright green fruit, very high in vitamin C and very sweet. An attractive and productive vine, Frost™ ripens earlier than most varieties, in early to mid-August in our region.

#8630

HERO™ (Dostoyrnaya cv.) Discovered in the Russian Far East, Hero™ is prized for its abundant crops of large, very sweet, light green berries. This attractive vine is hardy and easy to grow on a fence or arbor.

#8612

PASHA™ This beautiful male selection has strikingly colorful variegation and can be grown by itself as an ornamental or used as a pollinator for our female varieties. One male plant can pollinate up to 8 female plants and does not bear fruit.

#8624

SEPTEMBER SUN™ (Sentyabrskaya cv.) September Sun™ has the most colorful foliage of all the female varieties we offer. It bears good crops of large, sweet and flavorful fruit.

#8666

VIKTOR™ Named for our friend and nursery owner who found it in the wild, this very unique and special variety bears sweet and tasty fruit, up to twice as large as any other Arctic Beauty variety.

#8674

Russian Hardy Kiwi Varieties

Hardy to minus 35° F., USDA Zone 3!

ANDREY™ (Extra Hardy Male - VIR cv.) Along with Natasha™ and Tatyana™, we found this very hardy male variety in Vladivostok, Russia. Andrey™ is especially well suited to pollinate these Russian female varieties.

#8411

NATASHA™ (Natasha VIR cv.) From Vladivostok, Russia, this exceptionally hardy variety bears abundant crops of sweet and delicious, large, round fruit.

#8478

TATYANA™ (Giraldi Vladivostok cv.) This exceptionally hardy female variety bears abundant crops of tasty, sweet, large lime-green fruit.

#8428

SILVER VINE KIWI

Actinidia polygama



From the Russian Far East, this attractive vine shares the hardwood forests of that region with Arctic Beauty and Hardy Kiwi, Amur Grape, and Magnolia Vine. Silver Vine is prized for its large, white, fragrant flowers, greenish-silver foliage, and abundant crops of unique, sweet, light orange fruit. Great for covering a fence, wall, or arbor, Silver Vine likes partial shade and is hardy to minus 35°F., USDA Zone 3.

HOT PEPPER™ (233-13 cv.) From the Vavilov Institute in Vladivostok, this unique variety bears good crops of orange-yellow fruit with sweet and spicy flavor, somewhat like a mild chili pepper.

#8705

PAVEL™ A beautiful ornamental vine, this male selection features large, fragrant white flowers and silvery-white foliage. It is a good pollinator for our female varieties and does not bear fruit.

#8710

VERA'S PRIDE™ (220 cv.) This very attractive selection bears large, sweet and tasty, light orange fruit.

#8720

*“ My plants arrived yesterday in great shape.
I am impressed by their size and condition.
Thank you!*

Nancy H.
South Bend, Washington

PASSIONFLOWER *Passiflora spp.*

One of nature's wonders, these attractive, vigorous vines produce breathtakingly complex and beautiful flowers. Beginning blooming in July and continuing until frost, these spectacular flowers will brighten your yard and garden. Our varieties are surprisingly hardy and happy in our region. Maypop can be grown in much colder regions than the Pacific Northwest.

Passionflowers like half day to full sun and well-drained soil. They can spread 8 ft. or more and will quickly cover a fence or arbor. Passionflowers are not bothered by pests or diseases and vary in hardiness by species.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Passionflowers to HI

 **ADDITIONAL PASSIONFLOWERS**
 Additional Passionflower varieties are available online. Check our website onegreenworld.com for varieties and prices.

BLUE CROWN (*Passiflora caerulea*) A beautiful, fast growing, and hardy vine, Blue Crown produces spectacular, bluish-white flowers which begin blooming in July and continue until hard frost. Blue Crown is evergreen to about 15°F. Mulching during severe cold will help protect the roots.
#9262



MAYPOP (*Passiflora incarnata*) An attractive and very hardy perennial vine native to the Eastern U.S., Maypop produces abundant, showy, pinkish purple flowers from July until frost. Maypop fruits are greenish yellow with the delicious and sprightly taste of tropical Passionfruit. Maypop dies to the ground in late fall and comes back in

late spring. Maypop can be grown where temperatures fall to minus 25°F.

#9277



WHITE CROWN Identical to Blue Crown except for bright white flowers.
#9253



SCHISANDRA VINES

Schisandra spp.

Native to China and Russia, these beautiful vines are valued for their attractive flowers, foliage and fruit. One plant can bear up to 20 lbs. of fruit, which makes tasty and nutritious juice. Very popular in Chinese medicine, all parts of the plants are used medicinally.



Schisandra Vines like some shade and well-drained soil with plenty of moisture. They can grow 8 ft. or more in width and begin blooming 2-3 years after planting. Flowers appear in April, the fruit ripens in September, and the plants are not bothered by pests or diseases.

MAGNOLIA VINE *Schisandra chinensis*

Native to the forests of Northern China and the Russian Far East, this beautiful, hardy vine bears clusters of lightly fragrant, magnolia-like flowers. The snow-white flowers are followed by striking, crimson berries which have a tart and very distinctive taste and aroma. The fruit makes tasty, vitamin-rich juice and preserves, and the dried leaves, shoots, and roots are used to make a refreshing and stimulating tea.



EASTERN PRINCE™ A selection of Magnolia Vine from the the Vavilov Institute at Vladivostok, Eastern Prince™ bears good crops of large, tasty fruit. Eastern Prince™ is hardy to minus 35°F, USDA Zone 3.

#9150

STRAWBERRY VINE

Schisandra grandiflora

Spectacular in bloom, these rare and unique vines will lift the spirits of even the most jaded gardener. The striking, bright red or orange flowers open in May. Close relatives of Magnolia Vine, Strawberry Vines are also valued for their medicinal properties and are hardy to 5°F, or below, USDA Zone 7.

APRICOT BLUSH™

A beautiful vine with striking orange flowers, this relative of Magnolia Vine bears abundant crops of bright red, lemon-flavored berries.

#9160



VALENTINE™ (*Schisandra grandiflora* var. *rubriflora*) This attractive male selection is a beautiful ornamental vine and can be used to pollinate Apricot Blush™. The striking, bright red, strawberry-like flowers open in May.

#9175

TASMANIA VINE *Billardiera longiflora*



This unique, evergreen, compact vine grows to about 6 ft. in height and features small, narrow, dark green foliage on twining stems and dainty, tubular, yellow-green flowers. Following the flowers are abundant, porcelain-white, purplish-blue, or pink sweet berries. Tasmania Vine is self-fertile, pest and disease free, likes half day to full sun, and is hardy to about 10°F., USDA Zone 8.

BLUE Purplish-blue berries.
#9502

TRUMPET VINE *Campsis radicans*

Vigorous and easy to grow, Trumpet Vine bears abundant, 3 inch long, bright scarlet-orange or yellow flowers from late summer to fall. Use this beautiful vine to quickly cover a fence, wall, or arbor. Trumpet Vine likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. It is hardy to minus 20°F., USDA Zone 5, and is not bothered by pests or diseases.



CRIMSON DELIGHT Profuse, bright orange-red flowers.
#9660

JUDY Beautiful yellow flowers.
#9656



VEGGIES, ORNAMENTALS & MORE

ARTICHOKE *Cynara scolymus*



A spectacular Mediterranean native, Artichoke features large, deeply toothed, silver-green, spiny foliage topped with striking, large flower buds - the Artichoke you can harvest and eat. If you don't remove the Artichokes, they will open to showy, 6" diameter, purple flowers.

Artichokes are grown as a perennial in the maritime Northwest, and can reach 4 ft. or more in height. They like half day to full sun, well-drained soil, and regular watering. In cold regions, cut Artichokes to the ground in the fall and mulch heavily for winter protection. Artichokes are hardy to minus 10°F. when mulched and are not bothered by pests

GREEN GLOBE This popular and strikingly attractive variety produces abundant, tender and delicious Artichokes.
#7760

PURPLE ITALIAN GLOBE Prized for its tasty, violet Artichokes at the tip of large flower spikes, this unique variety is also a fine ornamental for your edible landscape.
#7765

ASPARAGUS *Asparagus officinalis*

One of our favorite vegetables, Asparagus is delightful in stir-fries, eaten fresh in salads, and in many other dishes. 'Purple Passion' is a very large and attractive variety with abundant, purple, flavorful spears that are green inside. Asparagus is a perennial and dies back in the winter. Our potted plants will establish quickly and be ready for harvest within two years. Asparagus likes half day to full sun and rich, well drained soil. It can be grown in most regions of the US, even where temperatures fall to minus 40°F., USDA Zone 2. In very cold areas, a thick mulch will help protect the roots.

#7744 **PURPLE PASSION**

“I just wanted to let you know how wonderful the trees are you sent us! The Chestnuts are growing great and the orange had blossoms when it arrived and now has fruit growing! The Pomegranate also has a blossom. They were packed with great care and arrived perfect! Thank you so much.

M.P.
Pleasant View, Tennessee

ONE
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MEXICOLA AVOCADO

(*Persea americana* var. *drymifolia*)



Rich, creamy and flavorful, Avocados are great for sandwiches, guacamole and salads. Our Mexicola Avocado seedlings are prized for their hardiness, early ripening and fruit quality. Evergreen, attractive and naturally compact, they can be grown in a container and brought inside to protect them from damaging freezes and to

allow the fruit to ripen. While partially self-fertile, planting two trees should increase fruit yields. Mexicola Avocado likes a sunny location and is hardy to about 15°F. (USDA Zone 8).

#4015

BAMBOO

Used throughout Asia for construction and to manufacture paper, several Bamboo species are also prized for their sweet, tasty shoots. A perfect edible screen, hedge or windbreak, you can let some shoots grow to maturity while eating the immature shoots that grow up alongside them. You can also thin out older canes and use them for garden stakes or making flutes.

Most of our Bamboo varieties have been selected for their particularly nice shoots. Harvesting shoots is easy; simply cut off new shoots just below the soil line shortly after they emerge in the spring. They are delicious sliced and sautéed in stir fry's and other dishes.

We offer both spreading and clumping Bamboo species. Spreading types typically have larger and taller canes than the spreading varieties. Spreading Bamboos can move quickly into other areas and cutting and eating the shoots is a good way to restrain them. Another way is to surround them with a barrier of thick plastic or sheet metal. Clumping Bamboo spreads slowly and does not usually need to be contained.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Bamboo to HI

SITE & SOIL: Spreading Bamboo likes 1/2 day to full sun and most soils. Clumping Bamboo likes some afternoon shade.

HARDINESS: 0°F. to minus 20°F. depending on the species.

SIZE AT MATURITY: 8-60 ft. in height depending upon the species.

PESTS & DISEASES: Bamboo is generally not bothered by pests or diseases.



CLUMPING BAMBOO

IVORY COLUMN (*Fargesia robusta*) A hard-to-find, very attractive form of clumping Bamboo, Ivory Column features glossy, bright green foliage, strong canes that can reach 20 ft. in height, and white culm sheaths that contrast nicely with the dark green canes. Ivory Column produces tasty shoots and the canes are used for weaving and walking sticks in China. Ivory Column is hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7.

#4517

SPREADING BAMBOO

GIANT TIMBER (*Phyllostachys vivax*) A striking sight, the canes of this rare and unique species can reach 7" in diameter and 60 ft. in height when mature. The long, bright green foliage of Giant Timber adds to its garden appeal. Giant Timber produces tasty shoots and is hardy to about minus 10°F, USDA Zone 6.

#4520

GREEN (*Phyllostachys nuda*) Enjoy the graceful, fine foliage of this attractive species as it shimmers in the slightest breeze. One of the hardiest species, Green Bamboo can survive temperatures as low as minus 20°F, USDA Zone 5. Green Bamboo canes can grow to 2" in diameter and 15-20 ft. in height.

#4540

RED MARGIN (*Phyllostachys rubromarginata*) This graceful and attractive variety features luxurious, supple, dark green foliage and culm sheaths with an attractive red margin. This valuable and ornamental species produces tasty shoots, strong canes, and is reportedly tolerant of alkaline soils and high winds. It grows 15-20 ft. in height and is hardy to minus 5°F, USDA Zone 6.

#4560

SWEET SHOOT (*Phyllostachys dulcis*) Very popular in China where it is called Vegetable Bamboo, Sweet Shoot's tasty culms are used in salads, soups, stews and stir-frys. Sweet Shoot is also quite attractive, with creamy-white young foliage that stands out on the dark green culms. Sweet Shoot grows 20-25 ft. in height and is hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7.

#4564

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BAY TREE *Laurus nobilis*



This attractive, evergreen small tree produces the true Bay Leaf used in gourmet soups and other Mediterranean dishes. Its upright growth habit and very dark green foliage add beauty to any garden or landscape. Bay Tree is hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7 and likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. It is slow growing to 12 ft. in height and is not bothered by pests or diseases. Bay Tree can be brought inside as a house plant in the winter.

#4020

AUREA This unique variety features bright golden-yellow, aromatic foliage.

#4022

WILLOW LEAF BAY Similar to regular Bay Tree but with attractive, finely cut, willow-like foliage.

#4025

BEAUTYBERRY

Callicarpa spp.

Attractive, graceful, small shrubs, Beautyberries feature arching branches, small light purple flowers and striking clusters of round, purple berries which persist well into the winter. Beautyberries like 1/2 day to full sun, well-drained soil and are not bothered by pests or diseases.



EARLY AMETHYST (*Callicarpa dichotoma*) This unique variety of Beautyberry is prized for its abundant, bright purple berries. Early Amethyst grows 3-4 ft. in height with slender, arching branches that sweep the ground. Early Amethyst is hardy to minus 20°F, USDA Zone 5.

#6840

ISSAI (*Callicarpa dichotoma*) This spectacular Japanese selection produces a striking display of abundant, bright violet berries. Issai grows to 3-4 ft. in height with attractive, slender, arching branches and is hardy to minus 20°F, USDA Zone 5.

#6846



PROFUSION (*Callicarpa bodinieri*) Profusion's abundant, tiny, mauve flowers are accented by the deep green foliage, which turns a beautiful yellow in the fall. In autumn you'll enjoy the striking display of bunches of pale mauve or violet berries, which persist long after leaf fall. Profusion can grow 6-7 ft. in height and is hardy to minus 10°F, USDA Zone 6.

#6850

SPINELESS CAPER

Capparis spinosa var. inermis

This hard-to-find species produces the tasty, green flower buds (Capers) that enliven salads, sauces and pasta dishes. Flower buds are harvested just before they open and are salted or pickled before use. If let to open, they form large, attractive, pinkish-white flowers. Spineless Caper is unique for its lack of thorns and forms an attractive, 2-3 ft. tall shrub, which likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. It is salt-tolerant and can be grown near the ocean.

#9540

SAFFRON CROCUS *Crocus sativus*



Enjoy growing your own Saffron, the most expensive and highly prized spice in the world. This delicious and colorful seasoning is essential to Indian Curries and many other dishes.

Attractive lilac and mauve Saffron flowers appear and bloom in early fall and last for just a short time. The yellow, thread-like stigmas in the center of the flower are the Saffron spice and are gathered in mid-morning when dry but

before the flower wilts. Saffron is easy to grow and well-adapted to our Northwest climate and other regions where temperatures do not fall below minus 10°F. In colder regions, Saffron can be grown in pots or dig the bulbs in the fall and replant in the spring. 10 Saffron Crocus bulbs will make enough Saffron for several dishes and will multiply every year.

Saffron grows 12"-18" in height and likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. It is important to protect the bulbs from gophers and mice and you can prevent root rot by keeping the soil dry in the summer.

#7500-5 - Bundle of 5 growing, potted bulbs

EDIBLE LILIES

We discovered these beautiful and useful Lilies while traveling in China. Very popular delicacies in the Xian region, they are used in a wide variety of dishes. Besides having either edible bulbs or flowers, they are also very attractive perennials and will complement any garden.

These Lilies like half day to full sun and well drained soil. Lanzho likes filtered shade in hot regions. They are not bothered by pests or diseases.



CITRON DAYLILY (*Hemerocallis citrina*) This very hardy and attractive Daylily features deliciously fragrant, lemon colored flowers. The unopened buds of these large flowers are a real delicacy in stir-frys, soups, and stews. A beautiful addition to flower beds and borders, Citron Daylily grows 2-3 ft. in height and is hardy to minus 35°F, USDA Zone 4.

#753

LANZHO LILY (*Lilium davidii* var. *unicolor*) This very attractive lily is prized for its bright red flowers and large, delicious bulbs. Crunchy and sweet, you can use them like water chestnuts in stir-frys and soups. Lanzho Lily grows 12-18" in height and is hardy to minus 20°F, USDA Zone 5.



#7510

FUKI *Petasites japonicus*



A spectacular giant perennial, Fuki features huge round leaves that can grow to 2-1/2 ft. across. This amazing foliage is supported by 3 ft. long stalks that are a prized vegetable in Japan. In the spring you will also be rewarded with numerous spikes of white, daisy-like, fragrant flowers

that are used in Japanese cooking. Fuki likes half day to full sun and does well in moist soil with frequent watering or near a pond or stream. Fuki grows 3-4 ft. in height and can be grown where temperatures fall to minus 20°F. It can spread rapidly so locate it with care.

GREEN FUKI This form of Fuki is distinguished by very large, deep green foliage.

#7710

VARIEGATED FUKI (*Petasites japonicus* var. 'Variegatus')

This form of Fuki features creamy-white and green, variegated foliage.

#7715

HORSERADISH

Armoracia rusticana 'Big Top'

This unique perennial produces the tangy horseradish that livens up mustard, dressings and other condiments. As with all perennials, Horseradish dies back in the fall and comes back in late spring. Dig roots year round for fresh horseradish. Horseradish likes half day to full sun and is not bothered by pests or diseases. It grows 3-4 ft. in height and can be grown where temperatures fall to minus 20°F, USDA Zone 5.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Horseradish to HI

#7732 Big Top

LEMONGRASS *Cymbopogon citratus*

Very popular in South East Asian cuisine, this wonderful perennial grass features strongly lemon-scented, 1" wide leaves that grow to 3-4 ft. in height. Lemongrass likes well-drained soil, half day to full sun and is not hardy outdoors except in areas with very mild winters. Pest and disease free, it is easy to keep indoors in the winter.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Lemongrass to HI

#7770



OCA *Oxalis tuberosa*

An attractive, succulent perennial with unique, clover-like foliage, Oca is easy to grow and produces abundant, thin-skinned, potato-like, light-red tubers. Native to the highlands of South America, Oca was a favorite food of the Incas. Oca tubers are ready for harvest in early fall and, if you take only the large ones, the small ones will grow the next season. Oca grows to about 12" in height, likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil, and is hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7. Our potted plants are available year-around.

#7520

OREGON MYRTLE

Umbellularia californica

Native to Oregon, this beautiful evergreen tree is prized for its dense, dark green, aromatic foliage, which is used as a substitute for Bay Leaves in cooking, and its light brown wood, which is used to make the famed Myrtlewood crafts found in shops on the Oregon coast. Oregon Myrtle is covered with small yellow flowers in the spring and grows slowly to 20-25 ft. in height with an attractive round shape. It likes half day to full sun and most soils and is pest-free and hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7.

#4030



HARDY PERENNIAL LEEK

Allium ampeloprasum

Plant this hardy Leek and enjoy its tasty, nutritious young greens all winter and sweet, mature shoots in the spring. Perennial Leek dies back in the summer and re-sprouts in the fall. You can expand your planting by spreading out the numerous small bulbs in late spring or early fall. Perennial Leek likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil. It is winter hardy in the Pacific Northwest and reportedly in colder regions where temperatures fall to minus 20°F or below. In very cold areas, mulching with straw or other insulating material is advised.

#7795

NEW! PITIONA

(Lippia alba)

This Mexican native forms an attractive small shrub growing to about 5 ft. in height. Pitonia is prized for its beautiful white, pink and lavender flowers and its aromatic foliage which is very popular for flavoring Mexican food such as mole and other sauces. Pitonia likes half-day to full sun and is very drought resistant. In the Northwest and other northern regions Pitonia should be grown in containers and protected from frost.

#4010



SANSHO

Zanthoxylum piperitum

Also known as Japanese Pepper, Sansho is an attractive shrub or small tree growing 10-12 ft. in height. Highly prized in Japanese cuisine, Sansho bears abundant, aromatic, small red fruits accented by handsome, dark green, 3-6" long foliage. The dried fruit hulls, small black seeds and peppery-tasting leaves are used as a spice for flavoring rice and other dishes.

Sansho likes half day to full sun, well-drained soil and is pest and disease resistant. It is hardy to minus 15°F., USDA Zone 5.

#4090

SECHUAN PEPPER

Zanthoxylum simulans

This attractive, small shrub grows to about 6 ft. in height and produces the spicy foliage and peppercorns known to fans of Chinese cuisine. Pest and disease free, Szechuan Pepper likes half day to full sun and well-drained soil and is hardy to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6. While our plants may be self-fertile, we recommend planting two for good cross-pollination.

#4092



STEVIA

Stevia rebaudiana

Grow your own non-calorie, natural sweetener! A unique South American native, Stevia is a small shrub with intensely sweet leaves. Dried and powdered, Stevia is a very popular sweetener in Japan, China and South America where it is used in soft drinks and candy. Easy-to-grow indoors or out, it can stay outside year round in Zone 10. In other areas, grow Stevia outdoors as an annual, or, if grown in a container, bring it indoors in the winter. Pinching back the new shoots in the summer prevents it from flowering and creates a bushier plant.

Plant Stevia in well-drained soil in half to full day sun when temperatures are above 60°F. Stevia grows 2-3 ft. in height and is not bothered by pests or diseases. To use Stevia, dry the leaves and stems and make them into a coarse or fine powder. They are more than 10 times sweeter than sugar.

#7750

STRAWBERRY TREE

Arbutus unedo



This unique, southern European, evergreen shrub is a great addition to the garden and landscape. Slow growing to 8 ft. in height, it is prized for its profuse, urn-shaped, white flowers, its glossy, dark green, dense foliage, and its red, strawberry-like, edible fruit. Strawberry Tree is hardy to about 0°F. and likes half day to full sun and well drained soil.

#4080

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TEA *Camellia sinensis*



An attractive and surprisingly hardy evergreen shrub, Tea can be easily grown in our region and other parts of the country with mild winters. Tea produces abundant, 1-1/2" wide, fragrant, fall-blooming,

white flowers accented by leathery, dark green foliage. Tea leaves are harvested throughout the summer and are cured and used to make both green and black tea. Pest and disease free, Tea grows 4-5 ft. in height and is hardy to about 0°F. It likes half

day to full sun and well-drained, acidic soil.

SOCHI TEA From the Sochi region of Russia, near the Black Sea, these tough and hardy plants are from the most northern tea growing region in the world

#6940

NEW! KOREAN TEA Hardy and productive, our Korean Tea plants come from the mountains of the Boseong region. Boseong also features an annual Green Tea Festival in September.

#6908

YERBA MATE *Ilex paraguariensis*

Grow this unique, South American Holly and enjoy making your own delicious, stimulating tea. An attractive, evergreen shrub, Yerba Mate is hardy to about 25° F., USDA Zone 9. In northern climates, it is grown in a container like Citrus and brought indoors in the winter. Yerba Mate tea is made from the dried leaves and is very high in anti-oxidants. It is a popular coffee substitute in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and many other Latin American countries.

#6990



TEA LEAF PROCESSING

How to make delicious tea at home from your Tea plant:

GREEN TEA

1. Pluck the very youngest leaves and leaf buds.
2. Blot the leaves dry and let them dry in the shade for a few hours.
3. Steam the leaves (like you would vegetables) on your stove for about a minute.
4. For a different flavor, try roasting them in a skillet for 2 minutes instead of steaming.
5. Spread the leaves on a baking sheet and dry in the oven at 250°F for 20 minutes.
6. Store the dried leaves in an air-tight container.

OOLONG TEA

1. Pluck the very youngest leaves and leaf buds.
2. Spread them out on a towel under the sun and let them wilt for about 45 minutes.
3. Bring your leaves inside and let them sit at room temperature for a few hours.
4. Make sure to stir the leaves up every hour.
5. The edges of the leaves will start to turn red as they begin to dry.
6. Spread the leaves on a baking sheet and dry in the oven at 250°F for 20 minutes.
7. Store the dried leaves in an air-tight container.

ARCTIC BEAUTY

1. Pluck the very youngest leaves and leaf buds.
2. Roll the leaves between your hands and crush them until the leaves start to darken and turn red.
3. Spread them out on a tray and leave them in a cool location for 2 to 3 days.
4. Spread the leaves on a baking sheet and dry in the oven at 250°F for 20 minutes.
5. Store the dried leaves in an air-tight container. s a more compact vine that also produces smaller, but very flavorful fruit with smooth skin.

Typically, the young leaves on the new shoots are preferred for making tea. So long as the Tea plant is in good health and is growing well, you can harvest these new leaves as they appear.



USE THIS GUIDE TO ENSURE SUCCESS WITH YOUR NEW PLANTS! Even if you are an experienced gardener, reviewing these guidelines can help your plants thrive.

Thank you for purchasing plants from One Green World. Many of our fruiting plants have an interesting history and play important roles in the culinary traditions of many diverse cultures around our Green World. Giving your plants a good home and regular care will reward you with years of beauty and abundant harvests.

WELCOMING YOUR NEW PLANTS - OPEN THE BOX:

If you have received your plants by mail, open the package as soon as possible and check all your plants.

ALL BARE-ROOT PLANTS: Open the bag surrounding the roots and check to see that they feel moist. If they seem dry, sprinkle some water in the bag and keep the plants in a cool place, out of the sun. As long as roots are moist and weather is cool, you can delay planting by a week or two. If weather is warm, immediate planting is best.

ALL CONTAINER PLANTS: Remove any wrapping material from the pot. Check the potting soil to make sure it is moist. If the pot seems light and the soil seems dry, water the plant well. You can delay planting for a month or more if you make sure your plant does not dry out. If the weather is cool or if your plant is dormant and without foliage it will not take much water to keep the soil moist.

Over-watering is the most common cause of death of containerized plants.

PLANTING:

Planting your One Green World plants is easy. Following these basic guidelines will ensure long-term vigorous growth and abundant harvests.

1. SELECT A SITE Most fruiting plants like full to 1/2 day sun and well-drained soil. There are exceptions, like Arctic Beauty Kiwi, which likes to be out of the direct sun. If you are planting a vine, it will need support. If your soil is very wet, you can make a mound of soil several inches above the soil surface. This will allow water to drain away from the roots.

Clay soil is not a problem! Contrary to popular opinion, clay soils can be very good for plants. They hold moisture and nutrients better than other soils and, if not waterlogged, make a good environment for your plant's roots.

2. PREPARE YOUR PLANT If you are planting a bare-root plant, inspect the roots and cut off any broken or overly long ones. If you are planting a container plant, remove the pot and loosen the root system. If it is very dense, you may have to lay the plant on the ground and press hard on the root ball with the palm of your hand. Pull some roots out of the root ball and, if they are very long, trim them back.

3. PREPARE THE PLANTING HOLE If your planting site is covered by grass, start by removing a thin layer of sod in a circle about 3 ft. in diameter. Removing the sod is important, as grass will compete with your new plants for water and nutrients. In this newly cleared area, dig a hole wide and deep enough for the roots. After digging the hole, rough up the sides with your shovel so that your plants roots can easily spread.

4. PLANT YOUR PLANT For bare-root plants, locate the soil line on the trunk. This is indicated by a change in color, often from a dark green to yellow or black. Be sure that this point is no lower than the soil level surrounding your planting hole.



There may be paint lines on your bare-root plant. Ignore them. They are for production purposes and are not related to how you should plant. For container plants, it is very important that the soil line of the plant in the pot is the no lower than the soil line surrounding the planting hole. For Kiwis and some other plants, planting too deep can kill the plant. Place the plant in the hole and make sure it is deep enough so that the soil line, or soil surface if a potted plant, can be at the soil level in its new location. Make

sure the roots are spread out in the hole and fill the hole with the soil you took from the hole. Work the soil around the roots and when the hole is full, tamp down the soil and water your plant in well. Your new plant is now ready to grow. with your shovel so that your plants roots can easily spread.

Please note: We advised you to fill the planting hole with the soil that came from it. We do not recommend adding other materials to this soil. To be strong and vigorous, the roots of your plant will need to grow far and wide into the surrounding soil. Changing the texture of the soil in the planting hole will encourage the roots to remain in that location which will weaken the plant and can also change the drainage pattern of the soil, creating a water basin that can hurt or even kill the roots. The only exceptions to this rule are Blueberries, Tea, and other acid loving plants. For these you may need to add peat moss or other acidic materials. Once your new plant is in the ground, you can spread compost, organic fertilizer and other materials on the soil surface to feed the plant naturally.

AFTER PLANTING - FLOWERING & FRUITING

Some plants will want to bloom and fruit the first year. While this is fine for containerized plants, for bare-root plants it is best to remove the flowers and fruit the first year. This will allow the plant to direct its energy to rebuilding the root system.



PRUNING:

Because bare-root plants have been dug from the nursery, their root systems have been reduced in size. To balance the top with the roots, we recommend pruning back the top of the plant to achieve a balance between it and the remaining root system. Potted plants do not usually need to be pruned.

FRUIT TREES Once you have your new tree in the ground check for any broken or damaged branches and cut them back to below the damaged area. The goal for a young tree is to have 3-4 side branches in the area between 2-4 ft. above the ground. Remove any small or weak branches and prune back all remaining branches, if any, and the top to about 2/3 of their length or height. For trees without branches, pruning the top back to about 3 ft. above the ground will force new

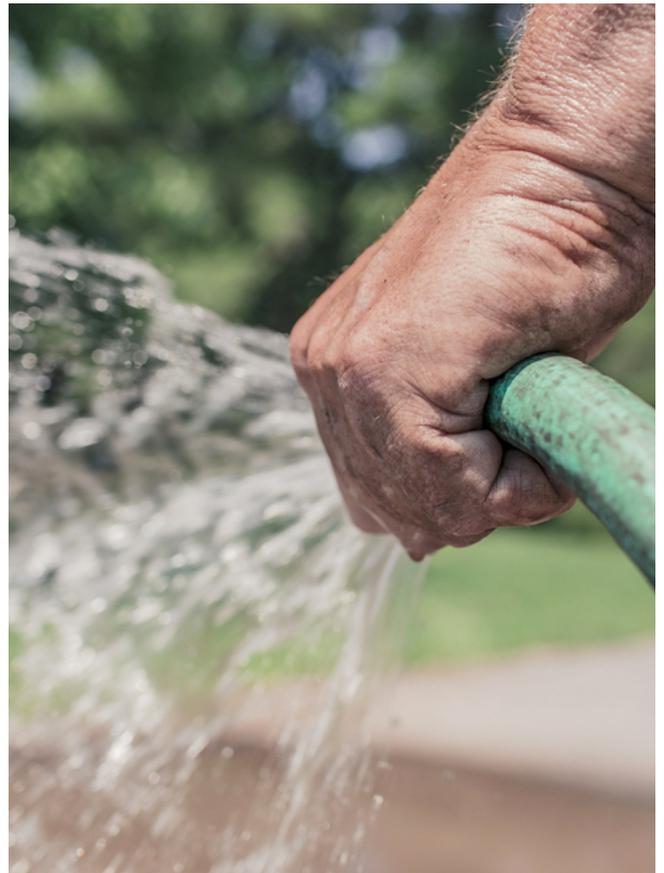


branches to form at the proper height. Branches should have wide-angle crotches, which are stronger than upright branches and encourage early formation of fruiting buds. You can force a branch to form a wide-angle crotch by pushing it away from the trunk with a clothespin or branch spreader or by holding it down with a stake or weight. Because Columnar Apples are much less vigorous than other fruit trees, it is usually not necessary to prune them back. We like to prune Figs and Peaches to a vase shape, removing the central leader all the way back to the topmost branch. When pruning branches, be sure to cut about 1/4" above an outward facing bud.

VINES & SHRUBS Most vines and shrubs do not need pruning the first year. Removing any broken or crowded branches is likely all that will be necessary. For Kiwis, if your plant has several stems, you can remove all but the strongest. For Grapes, you can prune them back to 4 or 5 buds to encourage vigorous growth the first year.

MULCHING:

We highly recommend applying an organic mulch around your new plant (and older ones as well). A thick layer of straw, compost, rotted manure, sawdust or other material will reduce weed growth and conserve water. As it decays, mulch will also supply nutrients to your plants. Mulch should be kept at least an inch or two away from the base of your plants to allow the bark to dry out and to deter rodents who might like to eat the bark.



WATERING:

If you planted a bare-root plant, it will be some time before it needs additional water. It will take several weeks before its roots begin growing and it leafs out. Until then you just need to be sure the soil does not become dry, an unlikely prospect. If you planted a container plant and it is already growing, it may need water after a few days, especially in the area right around the plant where the original potting mix can dry out much more quickly than the surrounding soil.

For all plants, periodic deep watering is far superior to frequent light waterings. Deep watering encourages deep root growth, which makes your plant stronger and much less susceptible to drought stress. In our experience, far more plants are damaged or die from overwatering than under watering.



GROWING BLUEBERRIES

One of our favorite fruits, Blueberries are easy to grow and will produce abundant crops of delectable and flavorful berries. In addition to nutritious and delicious fruit, these attractive shrubs will add beauty to your yard, garden or patio. Following these guidelines will help you succeed in growing this tasty berry.

SITE SELECTION Blueberries like well-drained, acidic soil and ½ day to full sun. On wetter sites, where water drains slowly, Blueberries will like growing in 2-3 ft. wide, 8-12" high, raised beds. Planting your Blueberries near your home makes frequent harvest easy.

SITE PREPARATION Providing a good environment for your plants in the beginning will give you delicious rewards in the future. Planting in acid soil is one of the most important factors in success with Blueberries. If you are planting your Blueberries in the ground, adding abundant amounts of pre-moistened peat moss to your soil will increase acidity and make a nice environment for your plants. For each plant, prepare an about 2ft. in diameter and 1 ft. deep. Work in about a cubic ft. of peat moss (usually about ¼ of a bale). Well-rotted fir or pine sawdust can be used as a substitute for peat moss. Do not use cedar sawdust as it can be toxic to the root system.

If you are growing your plants in containers, use a coarse, well-drained potting soil that is designed for acid-loving plants like Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

PLANTING Highbush Blueberries can be planted as close as 3 ft. apart to form a hedge and 6 ft. or more apart to be grown as individual specimens. Lowbush and Dwarf Blueberries can be spaced as close as 2 ft. apart.

PLANTING (*continued*) Remove your plant from the container and lightly loosen and spread out the roots. Remove any excessively long roots and then dig your planting hole large enough to comfortably accommodate the root system. Place the plant in the hole so that the top surface of the potting soil is at the same level or a little above the level of the soil surrounding the planting hole. Firm the soil around your plant and water well.

After planting, it is a good idea to mulch your plant with 3-4 inches of fir, hemlock or pine sawdust. This will conserve moisture, suppress weeds and contribute to soil acidity.

WATERING & FERTILIZING Once planted and watered in well, your new plant should not need supplemental water for some time. If planting during warm, dry weather pay attention to the original potting soil and do not let it dry out. It takes several weeks for the roots to fully establish contact with the new soil. Summer watering should be done deeply and infrequently. A mulched plant should not require watering more often than once a week.

Blueberries like acidic fertilizers, like those used for Rhododendrons and Azaleas. Blood meal, fishmeal, cottonseed meal and feather meal are good, organic, acidic fertilizers for your Blueberries. Your plant will not need much if any fertilizer the first year. The year after planting, pull back the mulch in March and spread approx. 1/2 lb. of any of these fertilizers on the soil around the plant. Apply fertilizer annually for best results.

GROWING CITRUS IN CONTAINERS



You can grow delicious Oranges, Lemons, Limes and more almost anywhere. By growing them in pots, you can enjoy their evergreen beauty and fragrant flowers even during the coldest winter months. Our very dwarf varieties make it easy to keep the plants small and harvest good crops of full size fruit. While most Citrus are not hardy, growing them in containers allows you to bring your citrus plants indoors during the winter, protecting them from damaging cold temperatures.

Growing a Citrus plant in a container is not difficult. For good growth and ultimate success, it is important to consider the following:

CONTAINER & SOIL Choose a container large enough to support your plant for several years. The larger the pot, the longer it can grow without repotting. A 5 gal. pot is the minimum to consider for planting a one gal. size plant. It should be adequate for 3-4 years. A 7 or 10 gal. pot will allow more years of growth. A 15 gal. pot or ½ whiskey barrel will likely allow 8-10 years of growth. Consider placing a wheeled dolly under the pot to make it easy to move it indoors and out.

Once you have the container, choose a coarse, well-drained potting soil. Propagation mix holds too much water and is not suitable. Check the label on the bag to see if any fertilizer has been added. If not, it is a good idea to incorporate some slow release fertilizer, either chemical or organic. Citrus plants like acidic soil so choose a fertilizer that works for Blueberries, Azaleas or other acid loving plants.

PLANTING & SITE Partially fill your new container with potting soil, making a mound in the center high enough so the original soil surface of the plant will be a couple of inches below the rim of the pot. Remove your plant from its existing pot and inspect the roots. Usually it will be necessary to loosen them a bit to stop them from circling and get them growing away from the rootball. Loosen and pull out some roots from the edge of the existing rootball and drape them evenly over the mound of soil in the new pot. If roots are not long enough to drape them down the sides of the mound, simply rest the original rootball on top of the mound and fill the remainder of the pot, work soil around the roots and water well.

Citrus like an outdoor environment during the growing season. You can leave your plant outdoors in late spring, summer and early fall, when there is no danger of frost. This will keep your plant healthier and reduce the potential of pest damage. Choose a site with at least ½ day sun. This can be a deck, patio, or any similar place. It should be close enough to your house or greenhouse so it is easy to move indoors in the fall.

In the fall, move your plant indoors to a location with significant light. A south wall with windows will work. Even better is a solarium. If you do not have a suitable location, you can use a grow light, turned on about 16 hours a day. Try to keep your plant cool during the winter. Do not put it in front of a heater vent or close to other such heat source. The transition from indoor to outdoor growing conditions and vice versa should be done over a period of several days. An abrupt change of environment can cause leaf and fruit drop.

WATERING & FERTILIZING When you grow a plant in a pot, you are responsible for its environment. It is important to check soil moisture often. While your plant does not want to dry out, the biggest danger is overwatering. During the growing season, a deep watering once a week is often enough. In the winter, when the plant is growing slowly, if at all, a deep watering every two weeks or even less frequently should be enough. Check the top 2-3 inches of soil to determine water needs. When dry, it is time to water. You can also check water by tipping the plant slightly. You will notice the difference in weight between a fully watered plant and a dry one. Be careful when watering dry plants as water may run off the side of the soil mass, giving the appearance of adequate water but actually leaving the root ball quite dry. An odd but effective way to water a pot is to use ice cubes. They will melt slowly and the water will be absorbed into the soil without runoff.

Fertilizing can be done with liquid or dry fertilizer. Dry fertilizer can be applied monthly during the growing season, while liquid fertilizer can be applied during weekly waterings. Micro-nutrients are important, including iron, zinc and manganese. Leaf yellowing between the veins is a sign of micronutrient deficiency. Be sure to follow label instructions with any fertilizer you use.

POLLINATION Most Citrus varieties are self-fertile so only one plant is needed for fruit production. Since Citrus typically bloom in the winter, you may want to play bee and help move pollen from flower to flower. You can do this with a small brush, with the appropriate buzzing sounds. Citrus fruit usually ripens the winter after flowering.



PESTS Outdoors, Citrus plants are usually not bothered by pests. Indoors, the most common pests are aphids, spider mites, and scale. Thankfully, dwarf Citrus are small plants and pests can be easily controlled. Dealing with pests begins with prevention. Before moving your plants indoors, spray them well with water to remove any unwanted guests. When they are indoors, inspect your plants every time you water them. Scale is dark grey or brown and looks like a little bump on stems and trunk. Control scale by removing them with rubbing alcohol or spraying with horticultural oil at the summer rate. Spider mites live on the undersides of leaves, and make some fine webs. Use Safer's Soap or a similar spray to discourage them. Safer's Soap and oil also work on aphids.

GROWING KIWIS

There are three types of Kiwis we can grow for fruit in the US:

FUZZY KIWI (*Actinidia deliciosa*) is the species that produces the brown fuzzy Kiwi we commonly find in stores. It is a very vigorous vine that is hardy to about 0°F.

HARDY KIWI (*Actinidia arguta*) Produces smaller, very sweet and flavorful fruit that has a smooth skin and can be eaten just like grapes. It is also a very vigorous vine and, depending on the variety, is hardy to minus 25°F or below. Both Fuzzy and Hardy Kiwi like a site with at least 1/2 day sun.

ARCTIC BEAUTY (*Actinidia kolomikta*) is a more compact vine that also produces smaller, but very flavorful fruit with smooth skin.

SITE SELECTION All Kiwis like well-drained soil, from clayey to sandy. Fuzzy and Hardy Kiwi like 1/2 day to full sun. Arctic Beauty Kiwi likes a site with some shade and is very happy on a partially shaded arbor or on the north side of a wall or fence.

If your soil is very wet, you can make a mound of soil several inches above the soil surface. This will allow water to drain away from the roots.

SUPPORT All kiwis are twining vines. Because of their vigor and heavy crops, Fuzzy and Hardy Kiwi need a strong arbor, trellis or other support. A typical arbor for these species would be 12 feet long, 6 feet wide and 6 feet tall. Use 4x6 or larger, pressure treated posts and 4x4, 2x6 or larger cross arms for your arbor. Hi-tensile, New Zealand style fence works well spaced 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart across the cross arms. Arctic Beauty Kiwi is less vigorous and bears less fruit so it can be grown on a fence, wall, garden trellis, or other such support.



PLANTING YOUR KIWIS

1. PREPARE YOUR PLANT If you are planting a bare-root plant, inspect the roots and cut off any broken or overly long ones. If you are planting a container plant, remove the pot and loosen the root system. If it is very dense, you may have to lay the plant on the ground and press hard on the root ball with the palm of your hand. Pull some roots out of the root ball and, if they are very long, trim them back.

2. PREPARE THE SITE If your planting site is covered by grass, start by removing a thin layer of sod in a circle about 3 ft. in diameter. Removing it is important as grass will compete with your new plants for water and nutrients. In this newly cleared area, dig a hole wide and deep enough for the roots. After digging the hole, rough up the sides with your shovel so that your plants roots can easily spread.

3. PLANT YOUR PLANT For bare-root plants, locate the soil line on the trunk. This is indicated by a change in color, often from a dark green to yellow or black. Be sure that this point is no lower than the soil level surrounding your planting hole. For container plants, it is very important that the soil line of the plant in the pot is the no lower than the soil line surrounding the planting hole. Planting too deep can kill Kiwis.

Make sure the roots are spread out in the planting hole and fill the hole with the soil you took from it. Work the soil around the roots and when the hole is full, tamp down the soil and water your plant in well.

PLEASE NOTE We advise you to fill the planting hole with the soil that came from it. We do not recommend adding amendments or other materials to this soil. To be strong and vigorous, the roots of your Kiwi will need to grow far and wide into the surrounding soil. Once your new plant is in the ground, you can spread compost, organic fertilizer and other materials on the soil surface to feed the plant naturally.

FROST PROTECTION While Kiwis vary in hardiness from 0°F to minus 40°F, their young shoots and leaves can be injured by light frost. During the first spring, protection from late frost is important and is helpful for best crops in future years. A small plant can be covered when frost threatens. You can protect larger plants from frost down to 27°F by sprinkling them with water during the night. The plants will be covered with ice in the morning but the foliage temperature will not fall below freezing.

FERTILIZING AND IRRIGATION Because of their vigor and rapid growth rate, Fuzzy and Hardy Kiwis can use abundant amounts of nitrogen. After the first year, applying 1/2 lb. of nitrogen annually in early spring will ensure good growth throughout the summer. We recommend using organic sources of nitrogen. For example, if an organic fertilizer contains 5% nitrogen, apply 10 lbs. per plant. After 4-5 years, increase the nitrogen to 1 lb. annually. Arctic Beauty Kiwis also benefit from annual fertilizer applications, but because of their lower vigor, they should need no more than 1/2 as much as the Fuzzy and Hardy Kiwis.

All Kiwis have a shallow, spreading root system and need adequate water during the growing season. A 4-6" deep mulch in a 2-3 ft. circle around the plants will conserve moisture and deter weeds. Hay, straw or compost are good materials for mulching. During warm weather, a deep watering once a week should be sufficient. **Be sure to check the soil and be careful not to overwater your plants.** Reduce watering frequency in early fall to harden off your plant for winter weather.

PRUNING AND TRAINING After planting, tie your plant



loosely to a stake or other support to hold it up. Once roots are established and growth begins, your Kiwi will likely produce one or more vigorous shoots from near the base of the plant. After these shoots grow approximately 2 feet, tie the strongest to a stake and allow it to grow to the top of your trellis. Tip back the other shoots at this time so they won't compete with one you have chosen. After the main shoot reaches the top of your trellis or support you can remove the other less vigorous shoots, leaving the one you have chosen to become the main trunk of your Kiwi vine.

After the main shoot grows past the top of your trellis, cut back the tip and allow two upper buds to grow. Train these new shoots to grow along the wires or structure of your arbor or trellis and tie them loosely. These new shoots will form the lateral cordons and become the permanent structure of your Kiwi.

By the end of the second season, you should have a good framework established for your Kiwis. During the second winter, prune back the new cordons (side shoots) to 10-12 buds. The lateral shoots from these basal buds will produce shoots, which can bear your first flowers and fruit. Train one of these shoots along the trellis or arbor to add length to the cordon and repeat the pruning process the following winter. Continue this process until the cordons reach the limit of your support.

Kiwis flower and bear fruit on shoots that have grown from the previous season's growth. Annual pruning during the dormant season is important for good fruit production. Pruning is best carried out in December or January and consists of heading back the previous year's new shoots to 10-12 buds and removing older wood, if any, that has already fruited. In addition, twisted, tangled and broken shoots should be removed as well as those crossing from one side of the plant to the other. Any shoots hanging to the ground should be

removed or tied to the support. As you prune and observe your Kiwis, you will get a sense of what should stay and what should be removed.

Male plants are grown and pruned in the same way as female plants, but, since they are grown only for their flowers they need only about 1/4 of the trellis space and can be pruned more severely.

Please note that it may take 3-4 years or more before Fuzzy and Hardy Kiwis begin flowering and fruiting.

SPRING FROST PROTECTION Depending on the species, Kiwis can withstand temperatures from 0°F to minus 40°F. While the plants are hardy to these temperatures, the new shoots and flowers of all Kiwis can be damaged by temperatures below approx. 31°F. If plants have begun growth and frost threatens, a simple way to prevent damage is to turn on a sprinkler in the evening and cover the plant with water. While ice will form on the plant, the temperature of foliage will not fall below 32°F. If the plant is small, you can simply cover it with plastic or fabric.

SPRING FROST PROTECTION While the Fuzzy Kiwi is hardy to 0°F, sunny weather while nighttime temperatures fall below 20°F can cause sap to flow which can freeze and damage the trunk. In severe cases, this may result in girdling of the trunk and death of the top. While shoots may come from the base, the top of the plant is lost. The best way to prevent this damage is to wrap the lower 2 to 3 ft. of the trunk with some kind of insulating or reflective material. Painting the trunk with a 50/50 mix of water and white, interior latex paint can also help prevent this damage. In addition, mulching the base of the plant with straw or other material will also help protect your Fuzzy Kiwi during severe winter weather.

LYE-TREATED GREEN OLIVES

This recipe courtesy U.C. Davis publication

A. LYE TREATMENT Lye can be purchased at hardware stores.

Don't use an aluminum pot or it will leach out the zinc.

1. Soak 12 hours in lye solution - 4 tablespoons lye in 1 gallon cold water. (Solution should not be over 64° to 70°F before adding olives.) stir occasionally.
2. Drain, and soak 12 more hours in fresh lye solution. Cut into a large olive - lye will change the flesh to a yellow-green, penetrating to the pit.
3. If the lye has not penetrated to the pit, soak an additional 12 hours in a fresh lye solution.

B. RINSE Lye can be purchased at hardware stores.

Don't use an aluminum pot or it will leach out the zinc.

1. Rinse in cold water.
2. Soak 6 hours in fresh, cold water.
3. Change the water and soak 6 hours in fresh cold water, repeating four times a day for 4- 8 days, until there is no lye taste.

C. PRESERVATION

To keep up to 2 weeks:

(Brine cure I):

1. Cover with salt brine - 6 tablespoons salt per gallon of water. Let stand 2 days.
2. Refrigerate and use within 2 weeks.

To keep longer than 2 weeks:

(Brine cure II):

1. Cover with salt brine - 13 tablespoons salt per gallon of water. Store 1 week.
2. Cover with fresh salt brine - 1 pound or 1 2/3 cups salt per gallon of water.
3. Store in a cool place, preferably a refrigerator. Use within 2-4 months.
4. Before eating, soak olives overnight to remove excess salt. Use with 3 days after soaking.

(Pickling):

1. Prepare a vinegar-water solution - equal parts vinegar and water.
2. Add salt to the vinegar-water solution: 1/2 to 1-cup salt per gallon - do not omit salt as it prevents bacterial growth.
3. Add garlic and spices if desired.
4. Cover tightly and store at room temperature. Good for 4-5 months at room temperature or 10-12 months in the refrigerator.



GREEN OLIVES *(and half-ripe ones)*

(Any variety) Collect olives by hand in a clean plastic bucket to prevent bruising.

DAY 1: Wash in running water. Add boiling hot water and allow to soak for 24 hours.

DAY 2: Pour off cold water add more boiling water.

DAY 3: Pour off cold water add more boiling water.

DAY 4: Pour off cold water. Place the olives into clean jars. Add a mixture of brine and white vinegar (or any other type) in the proportions of 3 to 1 by volume.

Brine = 10% w/v salt in water that is 100grams/litre of final solution Fill jars well and add a layer of olive oil.

OIL-CURED GREEK STYLE OLIVES

This is one of several recipes from U.C. Davis publication 2758

It is usually best to prepare Greek-style olives from mature olives that are dark-red to black. Mission olives are commonly used, but any variety will do. Use smaller olives because larger ones get soft. The olives will become shriveled since they are salt cured. These olives are salty and slightly bitter, and you may have to acquire a taste for them.

HOW TO PREPARE

Step 1 - Cover the bottom of a wooden box with burlap. Weigh out 1 pound of salt for each 2 pounds of olives. Mix the salt and olives well in the box to prevent mold from developing. Pour a layer of salt over the olives to a depth of 1 inch. CAUTION: Place the box outdoors so that the brine formed will not ruin the floor.

Step 2 - After 1 week, pour olives and salt into another box, then back into the first box to mix them. Repeat this mixing process once every 3 days until the olives are cured and edible. This usually takes about 30 to 35 days.

Step 3 - Sift out most of the salt through a screen. Dip the olives momentarily in boiling water. Drain. Let them dry overnight.

Step 4 - Add 1 pound of salt to each 10 pounds of olives. Mix and put the olives in a cool place. Use within 1 month, or store in a refrigerator or home freezer until used. Just before using, coat the olives with olive oil. Do not use oil if you plan to use the olives for cooking. To coat with oil, put them in a large pan or box and sprinkle a little olive oil over them. Work the olives with your hands to coat them with oil. This type of olive is useful for flavoring stews, tamale pie, spaghetti, and as a relish eaten out-of-hand.



BLACK OLIVES

DAY 1: Wash in running water. Place in flat trays (large surface area) or plastic ice cream containers. Add boiling hot water and allow to soak for 24 hours.

DAY 2: Remove cold water and add dry salt.

DAY 3: (and onwards) Mix well and keep adding dry salt.

We eat the olives by both methods after one week. When the olives are at their tastiest they have all gone!





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