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One Green World

CATALOGUE
2025

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PRICING

Prices are subject to change at anytime. Our most accurate pricing for all plants can be found online at www.OneGreenWorld.com

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Layout by Jenna Buescher-Hill



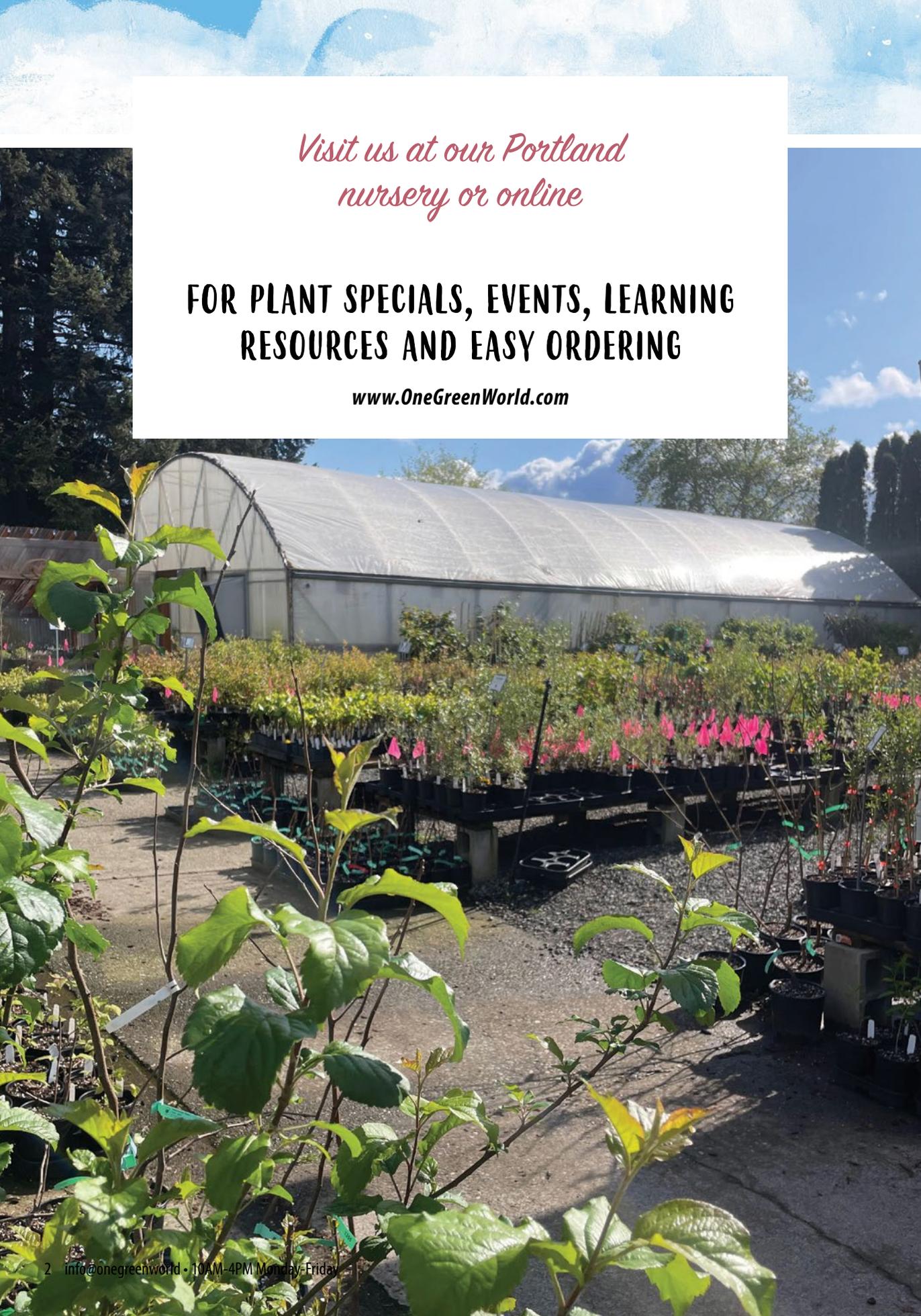
One Green World is a family owned nursery and garden center located in Portland, Oregon. We provide a huge selection of fruiting trees, shrubs, berries, vines, unique citrus, nut trees, vegetables and much more to people all over the United States. In addition to the plants we sell, the experts at OGW are available for questions and advice on plants, plant care and gardening techniques.

We specialize in all things edible and are continuously adventuring to discover new and unique plant varieties. **Our vision is to create a One Green World where everyone has access to homegrown delicious and nutritious fruits and veggies.**



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Chinotto sour orange flowers, pg.7

CITRUS Citrus spp. • 1 gallon, \$39.95+, 12" tree pot: \$49.95+

Now you can grow your own lemons, oranges, and other delicious citrus throughout the US! Harvest full-sized, delicious lemons, limes and more on our dwarf trees that mature to less than eight feet 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 small, attractive, evergreen trees into a sunny room in the winter and enjoy their wonderful fragrance as they bloom. Flying Dragon, Sudachi Ichandrin Citrumelo, Yuzu Ichandrin and others are hardy and 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, GA, FL or TX**

SITE & SOIL ½ 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 5' - 8'

BLOOM TIME varies

RIPENING TIME varies

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, scale 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.

NEW NASNARAN

A tough and cold hardy citrus relative that has long been valued in Southeast Asia, the Nasnaran Mandarin has proven

fully cold hardy for us here in the Portland area. Fruits ripen to a yellowish orange and taste like a sour mandarin, with a slight lime flavor. Not the greatest fruit for fresh eating, but is valuable as an added ingredient in many different dishes. **#NASN**

NEW OROBLANCO

This strikingly large fruit is a cross between a Pummelo and Grapefruit. Oroblanco Citrus features deliciously sweet flesh without the typical bitter aftertaste of Grapefruit. Eat this flavorful fruit like a Grapefruit or peeled into segments like an Orange. **#CIT1014**

NEW TROYER

A unique hybrid between Washington Navel Orange and Poncirus, Troyer citrus is much more cold hardy than a Washington Navel Orange but not quite as sweet. Flavor is tart like a lemon with enough sugar in it to make it edible for the cold hardy citrus die hards. Has proven hardy to at least 5° F. and possibly lower once established. An excellent citrus hybrid to add to the list of those that can be grown outdoors here. **#CIT0712**

NEW DUNSTAN

A useful Poncirus and grapefruit hybrid that has frequently been utilized as rootstock but also makes an excellent cold hardy citrus shrub in our climate. Fruits are larger than typical Poncirus fruits, and maybe a bit sweeter, but are best used for juices, marmalades, baked goods, or cock-

tails! Reliably hardy to at least 10 degrees Fahrenheit, and likely a good bit lower once established. **#DUNST**

NEW AMBERSWEET

An interesting hybrid orange with both clementine and tangelo in its parentage, Ambersweet Orange is very early ripening for a sweet orange, making it an excellent variety for northern gardeners growing citrus in pots. Moderately cold hardy but still not recommended below zone 9. **#CIT0701**

NEW BUDDHA'S HAND CITRON

This unique variety, Buddha's Hand Citron bears striking 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**

GRAPEFRUIT**NEW CITRUMELO HARDY GRAPEFRUIT**

Citrumelo Hardy Grapefruit will grow to around 6 ft. and is very hardy for citrus, surviving temperature into the low teens or below. The fruit taste like a cross between a lemon and a grapefruit, is smooth skinned, and as large as 4 inches across. **#2620**

COCKTAIL *Citrus x paradisi*

A unique cross of pummelo and mandarin orange, this vigorous, attractive tree bears great crops of exceptionally juicy grapefruit. The bright yellow fruit varies in size from a large orange to grapefruit with orange-yellow flesh and delicious, sweet-tart flavor. **#2692**

SANBOKAN *Citrus sulcata*

A rare and especially unique citrus from Japan, Sanbokan is a difficult one to classify. It peels like a mandarin, has skin like a grapefruit but with a pronounced nipple, and the flavor is certainly sour and bitter but also richly sweet. **#CIT0713**

NEW MELOGOLD GRAPEFRUIT

Melogold Grapefruit is a unique, attractive, and vigorous cross of Pummello and Grapefruit. Deliciously combining the qualities of its parents, Melogold bears good crops of large seedless fruit with mild, sweet, pale yellow flesh. **#3694**

KUMQUAT *Citrus japonica***CENTENNIAL VARIEGATED**

A very unique variety discovered as a spontaneous variegated genetic mutation from an unknown breeding project. It is thought to be a cross between a Nagami Kumquat and a mandarin given how incredibly sweet it is. Centennial rivals Meiwa in the sweetness of its fruit. This upright growing citrus tree is a very dense shrub with gorgeous variegated foliage and striped immature fruits. The ornamental foliage and delicious fruit make it one of our favorite citrus trees to grow at home. Experimental growers in USDA Zone 8 can add Centennial to the list of cold hardy citrus varieties to experiment with. **#2642**

FUKUSHU

The largest of any of the kumquat fruits we currently grow, Fukushu is one of our favorite winter snacks! Oblong golden-orange fruits with a stubby neck have an exceptionally thick and sweet skin. The flesh brings the acidic balance to the sweet skin and usually has few seeds. One of our favorites for fresh eating! This variety is said to be hardy down to 25°F, so it could be worth trying outdoors in mild climates. **#2641**

MEIWA

Also known as the “sweet kumquat”, Meiwa is much sweeter than the commercially grown Nordmann Kumquat. Meiwa has larger fruits than Nordmann and can be eaten whole, skin and all—the skin is actually the sweetest part! The flesh adds a wonderful tart and spicy balance to the fruit. **#2644**

NORDMANN SEEDLESS NAGAMI

Unlike most other citrus, Nordmann Seedless Nagami Kumquats are valued for their sweet and tasty peel. This naturally dwarf tree produces bumper crops of petite, bright orange, elongated fruit. An absolutely beautiful tree which is hard to find. **#2645**

LEMON

Citrus spp.

NEW ICHANG LEMON

One of the most reliably cold hardy citrus species, the Ichang lemon has survived many an arctic blast here in Portland and is hardy down to 10°F, possibly lower once established. Fruits ripen reliably even in cooler climates and the juice makes an excellent lemonade or lemon substitute, though slightly more sour with a hint of bitterness. A beautiful ornamental evergreen as well as a useful addition to the hardy citrus catalog. **#1CHNG**

IMPROVED MEYER LEMON

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**

VARIEGATED PINK LEMON

A striking new introduction to the citrus world, this unique variety combines attractive variegated foliage, unique striped fruit with pink flesh, 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

Citrus



BEARSS

Almost as big as a lemon, Bearss Lime produces abundant, greenish-yellow, seedless, very juicy fruit. Mix the delicious juice with lemons or oranges for a refreshing drink. Bearss Lime ripens in late winter into spring, and it can also produce some fruit year-round. **#2650**

BORNEO RANGPUR

Known also as Rangpur Lime or Mandarin Lime, this unique and attractive variety features year-round crops of bright orange, mandarin-size fruit. Very juicy and easy-to-peel, its tart lemon-lime flavor is great used like lime juice in beverages, salads, and Asian dishes. **#2683**

MAKRUT THAI

This valuable variety is prized for its unique, very fragrant leaves that are used to flavor curries and other dishes. It also bears crops of small, intensely fragrant, bumpy fruit used in Southeast Asian cooking. Cold hardy to 32°F. **#2615**

MEXICAN KEY LIME

A unique lime species that is perhaps most famous for its use in key lime pies, but is very versatile and can be used in cocktails, juices and all sorts of different dishes. The fruits are less juicy than some

limes but are quite flavorful, aromatic and slightly bitter, adding a complex flavor to whatever they are used in. **12" Tree Pot #KEYL \$49.95**

PALESTINE SWEET

A unique, yellow lime from the Middle East, Palestine Sweet Lime features beautiful, large, bright yellow, very sweet, low acid fruit; it has a more subtle flavor than regular lime varieties. Popular in Asian and Middle Eastern dishes, it makes a refreshing drink, and the peels can be ground into seasoning. Cold hardy to 32°F. **#2659**

THORNLESS KEY LIME

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. Easy-to-grow and harvest fruit year-round. **#2653**

MANDARIN

NEW CHANGSHA

Likely the most cold hardy of any mandarin, Changsha is a very old Chinese cultivar that has been widely tested for its cold hardiness in various zone 8 climates and is typically hardy to at least 10 F. Fruits are very tasty but need to be picked just as they ripen. If left to hang on the tree for a long time they become pretty flavorless and watery. Changsha has been used to hybridize many new cold hardy citrus and the possibilities for new citrus with Changsha in their parentage is very promising and exciting. **#CHNG \$39.95** *Citrus reticulata*

NEW MICHAL

A very attractive and flavorful form of Mandarin Orange, Michal Mandarin Orange produces abundant crops of striking, bright orange fruit with sweet, deep orange flesh. Great for fresh eating, Michal is also one of the easiest to peel Mandarins. **#CIT1012**

SUPER NOVA

Citrus unshiu

An early ripening and extremely delicious mandarin that has the ability to ripen even in more northern climates. Super Nova mandarin is a cross between Lee and Nova mandarins and is widely regarded as one of the best citrus for fresh eating. Fruits are easy peeling, seedless, super juicy and larger than most mandarins. Hardiness is yet untested here in the Pacific Northwest, but we're trialing a few outdoors here as many mandarins have some degree of cold hardiness. **12" tree pot #SNOVA \$49.95**

CHINA SATSUMA

Introduced from China in the nineteen hundreds, this unique selection bears great crops of round, bright orange, sweet, very flavorful, easy-to-peel fruit. **#2660**

OWARI SATSUMA

This early ripening variety bears deep-orange, sweet, delicious fruit,

with loose, easy-to-peel, skin. Satsuma Mandarin ripens before Christmas and is one of the hardiest citrus varieties, surviving to about 15°F. **#2665**

NEW SHIROKOLISTVENNYI SATSUMA

A satsuma bred by the Soviet Union but only recently available through the California Clean Citrus Protection Program, (from the CCCP to the CCCPP), it is one that we're very excited about trialing for its cold hardiness here. So far it has not had a real test in our recent winters but should be reliably hardy to about 15 F., depending on wind chill and length of freeze. Fruits are surprisingly tasty and seedless and also ripen early enough for us here in Portland. **#SHIR**



KISHU SEEDLESS

This outstanding, golf ball sized, seedless fruit features very easy-to-peel skin. Complex, sweet-tart, with a juicy flesh. You'll enjoy this winter beauty with its bright orange jewels. **#2669**

KUNO WASE

One of the earliest ripening mandarin oranges, Kuno Wase produces abundant crops of attractive, bright orange fruit. Great for fresh-eating, it's sweet, flavorful, and easy-to-peel. Reportedly, Kuno Wase is cold hardy to 20°F. **#2663**

MIHO WASE

An exceptionally hardy variety of Mandarin Orange, older trees can withstand temperatures into the high teens without damage. Miho Wase is also one of the earliest to ripen and produces abundant crops of sweet, thin-skinned fruit. These easy-to-peel, bright orange fruit are great for fresh eating. **#2681**

OKITSU WASE

There aren't many citrus that we could eat more of than the Okitsu Wase Mandarin. Their snackable size, delicious sweetness with balanced acidity and easy peeling make this a very popular variety and the most widely planted citrus in Japan where it originated. Incredibly early ripening, (Wase means early in Japanese, so anytime you see that you can be sure it's a good fit for short growing seasons.) Okitsu Wase is one of the easiest to grow fresh eating citrus for northern growers. **#2662**

ORANGE



AKCAY SEKERI CRESCENT ORANGE

Akcay Sekeri Crescent Orange, also known as Crescent Orange, is a unique, early ripening variety originated in Turkey. Akcay Sekeri is prized for its good crops of deep orange, sweet and flavorful fruit. Ripening earlier than most other oranges, it is great for fresh eating and juice. #CIT1001



BOUKHOBZA BLOOD ORANGE

Boukhobza is not quite as dark as other blood oranges but what it lacks in anthocyanin content it makes up for in being perhaps the sweetest blood orange around. This one was a favorite of ours at the UC Riverside citrus tastings and we are proud to now be offering it to home growers. #2678

CARA CARA NAVEL ORANGE

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

CHINOTTO SOUR ORANGE

A particularly attractive small tree, Chinotto is prized for its compact foliage, profusely fragrant flowers, and bright orange fruit. Chinotto fruit is delicious candied, made into marmalade, or for juice. #2633

DELFINO BLOOD ORANGE

A member of the Blood Orange family, Delfino is prized for its abundant crops of medium size fruit, delicious sweet-tart juice and attractive, compact growth habit. Delfino juice is valued for its high amount of anthocyanins and Vitamin C, significantly greater than that of regular oranges. #3275

FUKUMOTO NAVEL ORANGE

Introduced from Japan in the 1980s, Fukumoto Navel Orange is prized for its very early ripening (3-4 weeks ahead of Washington Navel) and its attractive, reddish orange skin. Very sweet, juicy, and flavorful, this variety is somewhat less vigorous than other orange varieties, making it especially well-suited to container growing. Winter Benjamin, (our nursery gnome) gives Fukumoto two thumbs up as the sweetest orange he's ever tried. #2674

ies, making it especially well-suited to container growing. Winter Benjamin, (our nursery gnome) gives Fukumoto two thumbs up as the sweetest orange he's ever tried. #2674

SEVILLE SOUR ORANGE

Make delicious marmalade and juice with the tart fruit of 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

TAROCCO #7 BLOOD ORANGE

The largest of the blood oranges. Deep orange, juicy, and delicious. Sweet, with a hint of tartness, the flesh turns a striking deep-red when ripe. #2677

NEW WEeping WASHINGTON NAVEL

Enjoy the fruits of the sweet and delicious Washington Navel Orange citrus on this beautiful weeping tree. Makes a great potted specimen with its weeping form and can be pruned into beautiful forms. #WEPO

WASHINGTON NAVEL

Enjoy large, sweet, and delicious oranges on a compact tree. Seedless and very juicy, Washington Navels are a wonderful mid-winter treat. #2670

TANGELO



PEARL TANGELO

This unique Tangelo variety is a cross between grapefruit and mandarin orange. Pearl Tangelo features particularly attractive, willow-like foliage and delectable, sweet, grapefruit-like fruit. #2626

WEKIWA TANGELO

A unique variety of Tangelo, Wekiwa produces abundant crops of delicious, large fruit. Sweet with a hint of tartness, this very flavorful fruit is bright yellow with a pink blush when ripe. Wekiwa fruit is great for fresh eating and juice. #2680

TANGOR

KIYOMI

A unique hybrid of mandarin and sweet orange, Kiyomi Tangor bears great 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

SUE LINDA TEMPLE

An improved tangor, descended from the original Temple Tangor that has been grown in Florida for many years, Sue Linda Temple has the same amazing sweet and acidic flavor as Temple Tangor, but slightly smoother and sweeter. #2636

TEMPLE

A unique cross of tangerine and sweet orange, Temple Tangor features sweet, richly flavored flesh with a hint of acid. This easy-to-peel, very attractive fruit is great for fresh eating. #2637

YUZU

SUDACHI ICHANDRIN

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 desserts. Higher in vitamin C than lemons, Sudachi fruit is often picked green, when its flavor is most pronounced. Hardy to 0°F. #2619

YUZU ICHANDRIN

Prized in Japan for flavoring, juice and preserves, this hardy variety bears abundant, easy-to-peel, three inch diameter fruit with tasty, lemon-lime flavor. Yuzu is reportedly hardy to 0°F. #2618

UNIQUE CITRUS



AUSTRALIAN BLOOD LIME

Microcitrus australasica var. *sanguinea* x *Citrus* hybrid One of our favorites from down under, the Australian Blood Lime is a beautiful gem of a fruit resulting from the open pollination of an Australian Red Finger Lime and either a Rangpur Lime or an Ellendale Mandarin. The fruit has qualities of both parents and has elongated fruit and red pigments of the red finger lime, but with a more spherical shape than finger limes typically take. The flesh is not quite the citrus caviar of the finger limes but is certainly more heavily segmented than a typical lime and when fully ripe it does break apart like a finger lime. The unique flavor and spicy zing of the finger lime is combined with the aromatic oils of either Rangpur Lime or the Ellendale Mandarin to create a citrus unlike any other. The plants themselves look much like a finger lime tree with slightly rounder foliage and a more upright habit. Enjoy! #2604

AUSTRALIAN FINGER LIME

Microcitrus australasica

Australian Finger Lime is one of the most fascinating discoveries in the fruit world! Also known as Citrus Caviar, the dark purple, three inch long fruit hold a multitude of tiny, round, juicy capsules that burst with intense, sweet-tart, lemon-lime flavor. Finger Limes are fairly new to the U.S. but are gaining popularity. Compared to other citrus, Finger Limes are more resistant to diseases and pests. #2606 12" pot \$59.95, 1g, \$49.95

RED FINGER LIME

We've seen them from growers in Australia and lusted after them for years and now we finally have the red pulped Australian Finger Lime! The plant itself is essentially identical to the finger lime we've grown for years but the fruits have a reddish-green skin and when you crack them open the citrus caviar inside is a bright pink to red color with a slightly more fruity flavor than the typical finger lime. #2605

BERGAMOT

Best known as the flavoring in Earl Grey Tea, Bergamot fruit resembles an orange in shape, but is yellow in color. Sweeter than a lemon, fragrant, makes delicious juice and highly regarded marmalade. #2607

EUSTIS LIMEQUAT

A cross between Mexican Key Lime and kumquat, Eustis Limequat is sure to wow your friends at the next party! Having the best characteristics of both parents, Eustis Limequat has a strong and fragrant tart-lime flavor as well as an edible skin! Everbearing and highly productive. #2658

FLYING DRAGON HARDY CITRUS

An exotic citrus relative, Flying Dragon, is a deciduous, fully dwarf tree with contorted branches and equally attractive, hook-shaped thorns! Flying Dragon bears two inch very aromatic yellow fruit that can be used for seasonings or juice. We have seen Flying Dragon used as a compact, impenetrable hedge in China. It's reportedly hardy to at least -10°F. and can be grown outside in many areas of the Pacific as well as areas with mild winters; potentially Zone 5. #2602

NEW SNOW DRAGON VARIEGATED FLYING DRAGON

A stunning variegated form of the

beautiful and hardy Flying Dragon citrus. The variegated foliage looks particularly striking against the contorted branches and the curved thorns and branches often have an excellent striped variegation to them. Flying Dragon is notoriously a slow grower and the Snow Dragon is no exception. Snow Dragon is also seemingly just as cold hardy, to at least 0° F, making this a stunning ornamental all the way down to zone 6. #SNWD

NIPPON ORANGEQUAT

Oh how grateful we are for the Citrus genus's ability to freely hybridize between different species! The possibilities are seemingly endless and the Nippon Orangequat is proof of that. We first got a taste of this one when a friend brought some fruits up from Central California and it was love at first taste. We adore the tart flavor on this one and the fact that we can eat the entire fruit, skin and all. Given that both parents of

this hybrid are rather cold hardy we're assuming hardiness to at least 20°, though we are just beginning to test them outdoors here in Portland. #2673



VARIEGATED CALAMONDIN

Variegated Calamondin is prized for abundant crops of one inch diameter striped fruit used similarly to a lemon or lime. A compact form with fragrant flowers and a sweet edible peel make this variety a treasure to grow. Variegated Calamondin have creamy-white and green variegated foliage. #2613

Don't forget your fertilizer!

CITRUS MIX 6-3-3

1 lb. #17863
5 lbs. #05863
25 lbs. #01363



CITRUS GROWING GUIDE

Growing a Citrus plant in a container is easy!

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.

For good growth and ultimate success, it's 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.

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 watering. 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.



Winter Flesta Wintergreen, pg. 47



Almond, pg. 92

Going Green at One Green World

In addition to our catalog printed on recyclable paper, we are also working hard to reduce use of pesticides and sprays in our nursery. Our trees are not certified organic, but we use all organic fertilizers and sprays once the trees get to our nursery, and never source anything from suppliers that use persistent herbicides or neonicotinoids.



Elderberry, pg. 23

ARONIA *Aronia melanocarpa* • 1 gallon, \$19.95 - \$24.95

This North American native has become very popular throughout the world. Prized for its nutritious fruit and ornamental value in the spring, Aronia is covered 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 foliage in the fall. Very nutritious and high in antioxidants and anthocyanins, Aronia berries are eaten fresh, but more commonly used to make tasty juice and preserves. The dark blue juice is also a high quality, stable, natural food coloring.

BEARING AGE Usually begins bearing the 2nd year after planting.

BLOOM TIME April

HARDINESS -40°F.,

PESTS & DISEASES Aronia are pest and disease-resistant.

POLLINATION Self-fertile

RIPENING TIME September

SITE & SOIL Aronia like half to full-day sun, well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY 3' – 6' in height

YIELD PER PLANT 10 lbs. +



AUTUMN MAGIC

Autumn Magic Aronia combines the large fruit of selected aronia varieties with incredible ornamental appeal. Beginning in spring the plant is covered in profusions of tiny white hawthorn-like flowers which soon give way to glossy green leaves. In late summer the large clusters of deep purple berries begin to ripen and hang like ornaments from the multi-stemmed bush. #5585

DWARF

Plant this petite, compact shrub and enjoy its spring flower display, especially tasty, jet black berries, and striking, crimson red, fall foliage. Dwarf tops out at just three feet in height. #5505

NERO

An easy-to-grow, productive / small shrub, Nero reaches three-to-six feet and bears abundant crops of large, jet-black berries, great for juice and wine. A beautiful ornamental, you'll enjoy Nero's spring flowers, abundant clusters of very dark blue fruit, and striking, bright red, fall foliage. #5528

VIKING

An attractive, vigorous, and productive shrub reaching six feet, Viking is a popular commercial variety in Europe. Its abundant crops of tasty, near-black berries, make tasty juice or wine. Viking's lustrous, dark green foliage turns a beautiful fire-engine-red in the fall. #5577

AUTUMN OLIVE *Elaeagnus umbellata* • 1 gallon, \$24.95

An elegant and attractive shrub, Autumn Olive bears heavy crops of tasty, nutritious red or yellow berries and silvery leaves. Research has shown Autumn Olive to be extremely high in lycopene. Birds relish the fruit and bees love the fragrant, white flowers. It's not related to the true Olive and can be invasive in some regions of the US. It doesn't appear to be a problem in the PNW. Check with your county extension office for more information. **PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Autumn Olive to CT, MA, NH, TN, WI or WV**

BEARING AGE Often begins fruiting the 2nd year after planting.

BLOOM TIME Early May

HARDINESS At least -35°F., USDA Zone 3.

PESTS & DISEASES Disease and pest resistant.

POLLINATION Self-fertile

RIPENING TIME September

SITE & SOIL Autumn Olive like half-day to full sun, well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY 8' - 12' in height

YIELD PER PLANT 50 lbs. +

AMBER™

A real garden beauty, this unique and sweet variety from Japan features fragrant white flowers in May. Amber is beautiful in late summer, covered with especially large, sweet, nutritious, light yellow fruit. Amber is great for fresh eating and for making delicious and nutritious juice or jam. #6192

NEW CHARLIE'S GOLDEN

A golden fruited selection by the remarkable Hector Black who lived an extraordinary life and made many great horticultural selections for his Hidden Springs Nursery. Charlie's Golden Autumn Olive is extremely productive and the golden

fruits have a sweeter flavor than many of the red fruited selections. #6193

GARNET™

A unique selection from our PNW orchard, Garnet bears abundant crops of large, reddish bronze berries. Sweet and flavorful, Garnet ripens in mid-to late-September. A medium-to large-sized shrub, Garnet also features abundant fragrant flowers and attractive, dark green foliage. #6194

RUBY™

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 fresh and made into juice. #6190

BARBERRY

Berberis spp. • 1 gallon, \$24.95+

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

CALAFATE SEEDLING

Berberis microphylla

One of the most symbolic plants of southern Patagonia, the Calafate Barberry has long been prized in South America for its delicious and nutritious dark blue fruits. The antioxidant rich berries are a sweet tart treat and far superior to the fruit of most barberry species. #6408

DARWIN

Berberis darwinii

A very attractive, medium-size, evergreen 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. #6400

BLACKBERRY

Rubus spp. • \$9.95 - \$22.95+

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 insulation. Uncover in the spring, tie to a trellis, and enjoy berries in mid-summer!

BLOOM TIME April

HARDINESS Blackberries are hardy to minus 10°F., USDA Zone 6.

PESTS & DISEASES

Blackberries do not suffer from significant pest or disease problems.

POLLINATION Self-fertile

RIPENING TIME July - August

SITE & SOIL Blackberries like ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY

6' in height on trellis.

YIELD PER PLANT 10-15 lbs.

BOYSENBERRY

A national favorite, this complex cross between raspberry, blackberry, and American dewberry has large, sweet, flavorful, dark-maroon fruit that is great for fresh eating as well as jams, syrup, pies and cobblers. Reminiscent of wild blackberry in flavor, but the seeds are smaller and the canes are much less thorny. #7915

MARIONBERRY

The standard by which we judge blackberries, this very popular variety is named for Oregon's Marion County where it was developed by legendary plant breeder George F. Waldo from both wild and domesticated stock. Marionberry has the beautiful color and large size of boysenberry, plus the delectable taste of wild blackberry. #7927

OBSIDIAN

This is a superior, very disease-resistant and early ripening variety. Obsidian produces exceptionally heavy crops of large, delectable berries great for eating fresh, or for making preserves. #7935

OLALLIE

Olallie has large, sweet fruit perfect for fresh-eating or preserves, etc. Its trailing canes are robust, steadfast producers. #7936

PRIME-ARK® 45

This revolutionary Prime-Ark 45 bears abundant crops of berries on current season canes. No pruning required, just cut plants to the ground in the fall. From an Arkansas breeding program, Prime-Ark ripens early-to mid-September with large, classic sweet, blackberry-flavored fruit (PPAF). #7937

SNOWBANK WHITE

Another one of Luther Burbank's many wonderful introductions to horticulture, Snowbank produces large crops of "black" berries that are fully white when they ripen! They still have that delicious blackberry flavor and make a great conversation piece in the garden or exciting addition to fruit salads. Has been around since 1916 and is still a winner! #7971

TAYBERRY

This delicious cross between Aurora blackberry and 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 ice cream toppings. #7955

THORNLESS BLACKBERRY

NEW APACHE

The newest introduction from the University of Arkansas, Apache is similar to Arapahoe but with even larger and later ripening fruit! Selected for its huge fruits, great flavor and high yields, Apache is sure to become a popular and favorite thornless blackberry. #7975

BLACK DIAMOND

A fantastic blackberry for the home gardener, Black Diamond is an easy to grow thornless trailing blackberry. Flavor is similar to a Marionberry and

plants are quite vigorous and high yielding. Disease resistant and more cold hardy than Marionberry. #7912

BLACK SATIN

Black Satin's huge two inch long berries are great for fresh eating, pies, jams or freezing. An easy-to-grow, vigorous, thornless variety, Black Satin is disease-resistant and very productive. #7913

CHESTER

You'll love the flavor and the easy harvest of the Chester thornless blackberry. It 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

COLUMBIA GIANT

The Columbia Giant is easily the largest blackberry we've ever seen! And it tastes amazing too. Columbia Giant is a result of the hard work of Dr. Chad Finn in Corvallis, Oregon. Columbia Giant produces thornless and vigorous trailing vines with fruits that are firm and easy

to harvest with a conical shape and a pleasantly sweet flavor and just enough tartness to make it a very well balanced fruit. #7940

COLUMBIA STAR

Columbia Star is another exciting new addition to the blackberry world courtesy of the USDA and Oregon State University. Columbia Star has the beloved Marionberry in its lineage and the flavor of these large berries has been rated even better than the Marionberry! Vines are vigorous and trailing and fruits ripen in mid July here in the Willamette Valley. Another added bonus for the Columbia Star is that it is reportedly even more cold hardy than the Marionberry. Fruit is easy to pick by hand or by machine harvesting, making it a winner for home gardeners as well as commercial growers. #7941

COLUMBIA SUNRISE

The earliest ripening of any blackberry and thornless too! Another brilliant creation by Chadd Finn at the USDA and Oregon State University, Columbia Sunrise ripens a full 2 weeks before any other cultivar, extending the U-Pick season and giving an early start to your blackberry season. #7943

HALL'S BEAUTY

Hall's Beauty is a tasty early season blackberry that produces very high yields of medium, firm berries with outstanding flavor. Canes are thornless trailing floricanes and produce an abundance of multi-petaled flowers with pink buds that make this a very ornamental blackberry as well. A great addition to your backyard berry patch. #7946

NEW LOCH NESS

Loch Ness Blackberry is a thornless bush producing firm moderately sweet berries in abundance up to 8 lbs per plant. It is quick to put down roots and effortless to grow. #7922

LOGANBERRY

One of the most popular commercial varieties, Loganberry is prized for its rich and delicious flavor. A cross between a red raspberry and blackberry, this very large, maroon berry makes great syrup, preserves and pie. #7925

NAVAHO

Navaho is a completely thornless upright growing blackberry! When mature, Navaho Blackberry plants can produce 15 pounds of berries up to 1" in length. Extremely productive and disease-free. #7930

PRIME ARK TRAVELER

Prime-Ark® Traveler is particularly well suited to shorter growing seasons as it reliably ripens its primocane crop earlier in the season. They are also particularly easy to manage for those of you who don't want to build a trellis for your Blackberries as they can be cut back completely in fall and will fruit on the current wood next season, though you will not get the floricanes crop if you do this. #7938

TRIPLE CROWN

Triple Crown is an easy-to-grow, upright thornless, and remarkably disease resistant blackberry. This outstanding variety produces over 30 lbs. of large, juicy, flavorful fruit. Excellent for fresh eating, making delicious pies, sauces, and jams. #7960



BLUEBERRY *Vaccinium spp.* 1 gallon, \$16.95 - \$19.95 • 3½" pot, \$12.95

Arguably the most popular native North American fruit, blueberries are delicious and the bushes add striking ornamental beauty to your garden landscape. We offer varieties with outstanding flavor, beautiful spring flowers, and brilliant fall colors in a range of sizes and ripening dates. Blueberries are easy-to-grow, require little care, and are seldom bothered by pests or diseases. They are simply wonderful eaten fresh and are perfect for freezing. Research has shown that blueberries are very rich in anthocyanins and antioxidants.

BEARING AGE 1st or 2nd year after planting. **BLOOM TIME** April. **HARDINESS** 0°F. to -45°F., depending on the variety.

PESTS & DISEASES Blueberries are not usually bothered by pests or diseases. Scare birds away with Mylar Flash: cover the plants with netting. **POLLINATION** Partially self-fertile. Plant two varieties for greater fruit production. **RIPENING TIME** July-Sept.

SIZE AT MATURITY 1-6 feet in height, depending on the variety. **SITE & SOIL** ½ day to full sun and well-drained, acidic soil.

Peat Moss or other acidic soil will ensure good crops. **YIELD PER PLANT** 3-20 lbs.

DWARF BLUEBERRY

MIDNIGHT CASCADE

The first ever cascading blueberry! Now your hanging baskets can be filled with blueberries that gracefully weep down for easy picking deliciousness. Can also be used effectively as a low growing ground cover as it only gets about 18 inches high before taking on its weeping form. Berries are very delicious and aromatic and the foliage takes on a beautiful fiery red in fall. #5742

CHIPPEWA

From the University of MN, Chippewa is a three-to-four foot tall compact bush that produces abundant, light blue, sweet berries. Ripening in July, they are a delicious summer snack. Chippewa is also a fine ornamental shrub with beautiful, red fall foliage. #5760

MINI BLUES

Celebrated for its huge yields of delectable fruits as well as its excellent flavor and vigorous growth, this new blueberry will leave you speechless! Mini Blues produces prolific crops of fresh, tasty berries bursting with flavor. The berries are small, firm, and vibrant in color, making them just as appealing to view on the bush as they are to eat. The foliage is smooth, dense and mildly twiggy. Due to the size of the fruit this shrub is an excellent choice for machine harvesting. #5777

NORTHCOUNTRY

Northcountry Half-High Blueberry produces a medium-sized berry with a pleasant aroma and sweet flavor. This hardy blueberry is capable of withstanding harsh conditions and is a reliable producer for commercial production. #5784

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 only reaches two feet in height, perfect for container growing. #5798

LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY

BURGUNDY

An outstanding selection from Maine, Burgundy bears abundant crops of sweet and tasty, light blue berries. A fine ornamental shrub, its gray/green foliage is accented by burgundy colored new growth. #5757

NORTHSKY

Northsky is the hardiest variety that we offer and can withstand temperatures down to -45°F! This dense, two feet tall by three feet wide bush produces delicious, wild-flavored berries which ripen in mid-season and are great for

fresh eating and baking. Northsky is also an attractive ornamental and features brilliant red fall color. #5785

NORTHERN Highbush BLUEBERRY

AURORA

Aurora is the latest ripening Highbush, offering northern growers an opportunity to extend the fresh fruit season. Our observations in the PNW find Aurora to have extremely high yields. #5749

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 during midsummer. Bluecrop is also prized for its beautiful, crimson-red fall foliage. Very similar to Baby Blues. #5750

BABY BLUES

Developed by Chad Finn of USDA-ARS, Corvallis, Oregon, in collaboration with Oregon State University, Baby Blues Highbush Blueberry is great for processing and for fresh eating. Abundant crops of very small (0.8 gram), firm, light blue berries ripen mid-season. It is very similar to Bluecrop. They have a small scar, gourmet flavor, and are firm enough to remain intact during baking. #5748

Blueberry cont...

BLUERAY

Blueray is a deliciously sweet and crack resistant berry. In the fall the foliage turns from dark green to vibrant shades of red. #5752

BLUEJAY

Bluejay has a delicately sweet flavor and incredible ability to retain quality while hanging on the bush for extended periods of time. After harvest the branches turn bright yellow and the leaves change from light green to shades of yellow and orange. #5751

CHANDLER

Perhaps the world's largest blueberry! Chandler blueberry bushes are an outstanding selection from New Jersey that bear spectacular, cherry-sized, fruit. They begin ripening in midsummer and harvest extends over several weeks. #5758



CABERNET SPLASH

A fantastic new introduction in the "delicious yet ornamental" category, Cabernet Splash produces a deep wine red foliage in spring that eventually settles to a mottled green in summer and then alights in color again in fall turning fiery red. The berries are large, early ripening and similar tasting to Toro. After seeing the gorgeous red foliage for the first time we wanted more than just a

splash! We drank the whole bottle of this spectacular blueberry bush! #5778

DARROW

Darrow frequently produces fruit as big as a quarter! You'll love the delectable, sweet-tart flavor of these huge, dark blue berries in the middle of summer. #5765



DRAPER

Draper was developed at Michigan State University. Renowned for its hardiness, Draper is an ideal blueberry plant for edible landscaping. It's a standout variety in mid and high chill climates throughout the West. It has a compact habit, ripens early to mid-season, is highly productive as a young plant, and has outstanding quality fruit. Draper has exceptionally firm berries and concentrates its ripening. After only three years in the market, Draper has become a leading choice for fresh eating and storage. #5766

DUKE

A classic. One of the earliest blueberries to ripen and one of our favorites, Duke bears great crops of sweet, firm, 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

EARLIBLUE

One of the earliest to ripen, Earliblue is a perfect choice to satisfy your blueberry cravings. Medium-sized, sweet, light

blue berries cover this upright shrub in June. Pair with Bluecrop to increase your yield. #5768

ELLIOTT

The latest ripening of any northern highbush blueberry, Elliott blueberry is an excellent choice for extending the harvest into September! Berries are quite large, up to 1/2" diameter, and very firm making them an excellent choice for fresh markets as well as for preserves. Very disease resistant and productive. #5771

LIBERTY

This late-ripening patented variety is prized for large, sweet, flavorful, sky-blue berries. Liberty blueberries are especially easy to harvest from its attractive, small, upright-growing, bush. #5776

NORTHLAND

Developed by Michigan State University and often touted as one of the most cold hardy of any northern highbush blueberry, Northland has a compact, rounded habit and grows to only 4 feet tall. Produces abundant crops of medium sized berries that are very sweet but with the complex flavor of a huckleberry or wild Vaccinium. 1g #5774 \$17.95

PATRIOT

Patriot is a perfect option for planting in your garden or pot. Its short, but wide growth habit is attractive and allows for easy harvest. In the winter, its leaves turn shades of red and purple, providing visual appeal no matter the season. #5799

RAZZ

Razz looks like a blueberry but tastes a bit like a raspberry! Robust and hardy, Razz produces great yields of medium to large berries that ripen midseason. Its plump, powdery blue fruits, with unique raspberry undertones in their flavor, are excellent for eating fresh and culinary use. #5786

RUBEL

Found in the wild in New Jersey, Rubel was one of the first blueberries to be brought into commercial production. Packed with flavor, these are significantly higher in antioxidants than other highbush varieties. You'll love them fresh and they're great in muffins and other baked goodies. #5788

NEW SAPPHIRE CASCADE BLUEBERRY

Sapphire Cascade Blueberry is a unique blueberry selection that grows as a cascading or weeping bush making it a great choice for edible hanging baskets or as a groundcover in a sunny location. Berries are large, juicy, sweet and the harvest is easy. Foliage takes on a brilliant red in the winter and leaves hold on through most of the year. #SAPPH

SPARTAN

Plant this early ripening variety, and feast on its delicious, tangy-sweet large berries, sometimes as big as a quarter. In the fall you will enjoy Spartan's beautiful, orange and yellow foliage. #5790

SUPERIOR

Superior is a late ripening blueberry with a balanced flavor and firm fruit. After harvest the foliage will take on dramatic shades of red, yellow, orange, and maroon. #5796

SWEETHEART

Sweetheart has beautiful white blossoms and sweet large blueberries. In temperate climates they can produce two bountiful crops in a season. #5797

TORO

Feast your eyes on Toro's spectacular clusters of huge, sweet and delectable, skyblue-colored berries. Toro is a great addition to your garden or yard. This beautiful compact shrub has hot pink flowers and foilage that turns blue to purple to red. #5770

SOUTHERN Highbush BLUEBERRY

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 mild winters. #5769

FLORIDA ROSE

A relatively new introduction from the Southeast, Florida Rose is a spectacular selection of the Rabbiteye blueberry with bright pink to rosy colored fruits that are larger than Pink Lemonade and ripen in a wide range of colors. #FLROS

JEWEL

Jewel produces the largest fruits of any southern highbush blueberry we've seen! Being partially evergreen it also makes a great landscape plant and is an excellent choice for growers in mild winter climates who might not always receive enough chill hours to grow northern highbush blueberries. #5772

JUBILEE

A tough and resilient southern highbush blueberry, Jubilee was selected in Mississippi where it thrives in heavy soils, summer heat and sudden early frosts. Performs very well in the southeast but has also proven itself a winner along the West Coast so long as they receive at least 500 chill hours. Large clusters ripen mid season. #5773

LEGACY

This unique, upright bush retains its attractive, golden colored leaves throughout the winter! In August, Legacy produces abundant crops of large, light blue, sweet and flavorful berries. #5775

MISTY

Misty is the perfect bush to add to your landscape. An attractive, semi-evergreen blueberry bush with striking, bright pink flowers in the spring, fol-

lowed by sky-blue, firm, and flavorful berries in July. #5780

NOCTURNE

The Nocturne Blueberry from the USDA features delicious dark black fruit on a very ornamental 5-6' tall bush. Nocturne is a complex hybrid of three different blueberry species, including the Southern Rabbiteye. Unlike many of the Southern Highbush Blueberries, Nocturne is incredibly cold hardy, due in part to the *Vaccinium constablaei* in its parentage. This plant breaks dormancy in spring later than any other southern highbush blueberry and is less susceptible to late spring frosts, making Nocturne the best Southern Highbush type blueberry for northern growers. High levels of anthocyanins in the fruits make Nocturne especially nutritious. #5782

NORMAN

A very recent release from the University of Arkansas's blueberry breeding program and one of the best for southern and West Coast growers. Norman produces crops as abundant as Bluecrop or Duke, making it viable for commercial production in warmer areas of the country. Berries are firm, very tasty and ship well. Not recommended for areas with late spring frosts. #5781

OCHLOCKONEE RABBITEYE

Ochlockonee is one of the most useful cultivars to come out of the southeast for Pacific Northwest growers. Fruits are large, late ripening, high quality and very delicious and also hold up well in transit and storage. Plants are upright, very vigorous and easy-to-grow. University of Georgia U.S. Plant Patent No. PP17,300 Unlicensed Propagation. #5745

O'NEAL

Perhaps the earliest ripening of any southern highbush blueberry and often touted as the tastiest too! The berries are large, firm and incredibly juicy and sweet. Plants are upright, vigorous and have a gorgeous grey tint to the foliage. Very heat tolerant and somewhat drought tolerant, though all blueberries in our dry summers will need supplemental water. Only hardy to about 5°F

Blueberries cont...

so should not be planted outside USDA Zone 7. #5741

PINK LEMONADE

A one of a kind pink blueberry with a unique flavor! Enjoy profuse, bell-shaped, pinkish-white flowers followed by striking, deep pink fruit in late summer. These berries are flavorful, great for fresh eating, fruit salads or toppings. Features attractive, yellowish-orange fall color. #5789

STAR

One of the best patented selections from Florida, Star is prized for its very early ripening and large, sweet, flavorful berries. A great variety for the Northwest and other regions with mild winters. #5792

SUNSHINE BLUE

A gardener's delight, Sunshine Blue is a compact, evergreen, three-foot tall shrub. It features showy, hot pink flowers followed by dime-sized, sweet berries with a delicious tangy flavor. Sunshine Blue begins ripening in mid-summer and continues over a period of about two months, some ripening very late in the season. Great for container growing and just as good in the ground. #5795

CHILEAN CRANBERRY MYRTLE

Myrteola nummularia



A supremely cute ground cover from Tierra del Fuego in Southern Chile, Chil-

ean Cranberry is not really a true cranberry but a relative of Chilean Guava that grows as a ground cover and can tolerate, and in hot climates even requires, a bit of shade. Leaves are tiny, aromatic and look oh so elegant on the wiry stems. Little white flowers in summer are followed by white and pink blushed delicious Chilean guava-like berries. The perfect fruiting ground cover beneath a fruit tree and sure to be a great addition to food forest designs. We can't stop planting this one anywhere we see a patch of open ground! Keep well watered through the summer. #5909

CHILEAN GUAVA

Ugni molinae

• 5.5" pot, \$14.95

• 1 gallon, \$19.95+



A very attractive and unique, compact 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 like 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

VILLARICA STRAWBERRY

Villarica Strawberry is a new-to-us Chilean Guava selection that we're very excited to offer! This one collected by Paul Barney of Edulis Nursery in the UK at a rather high elevation in Pucon, Chile and named for the Villarica Volcano (pronounced "via-rica") near the town. Berries are particularly large and red and plants have proven themselves more cold hardy than other selections. Hopefully this will expand the range where this precious and delicious species can be grown. #5901

FLAMBEAU

The variegated form of Chilean Guava absolutely glows year round with its creamy yellow, pink and green variegation that emerges a bright purplish pink in spring! This form seems to be slightly more tolerant of shade than the non-variegated forms but also not quite as cold hardy so site in a protected place. Fruit set is not as heavy on this variety but its hard to beat Flambeau's beauty. One of our favorites in winter when some bright variegation in the garden really lightens our spirits! #5903



JIM GERDEMANN

This variety of Chilean Guava was collected by Ian Barclay of Desert Northwest from the collection of infamous gardener and plant collector, Jim Gerdemann, from the southern Oregon Coast. Jim could not remember where he got this plant from, but in his honor, we've named this selection after him. Plants have a more rounded leaf shape than the species and supposedly a bit more cold hardy. In coastal climates or part shade, the Jim Gerdemann Chilean Guava may grow up to 8 feet tall. In full sun and growing inland, this variety usually grows around 3 feet high by 3 feet wide. Fruit is just as delicious and prolific as you'd expect from the species. #5902

CHILEAN MYRTLE BERRY

Luma apiculata • 1 gallon, \$29.95

Known in Chile as Arrayán or Palo Colorado, and often called by its genus name "Luma" here in North America, Chilean Myrtle Berry is one of the most

gorgeous species in the myrtle family, with its delicate and fragrant waxy foliage, contorted, muscular orange trunks, and peeling bark. It's one of the first woody species to colonize an area after ground disturbance (along with Maqui berry) in southern Chile. Fast-growing, it can eventually reach 30', but can be kept shrub size with pruning. Abundant white flowers are followed by deep purple myrtle berries perfect for fresh

eating, jams, smoothies, or cheesecake. Hardy to around 10-15°F., USDA Zone 8B. While many nurseries offer seedlings that lack sufficient cold hardiness, we are growing a clone from North Willamette Research station shared with us by the amazing folks at Xera Plants selected for its exceptional cold hardiness and large fruits. #4035

NEW WHITE CHILEAN MYRTLE BERRY *Luma chequen*

Another excellent Chilean myrtle that is not seen as often in North America as *Luma apiculata* but is a close relative of that plant and in many ways very similar. Often referred to as *Luma blanca*, or the White Chilean Myrtle, *Luma chequen* grows in drier areas than *Luma apiculata* making it a bit more drought tolerant. White flowers and dark purple fruits taste similar to *Luma apiculata* and cold hardiness seems similar as well. Protect from those subfreezing winds. We are not able to ship Chilean Myrtle to Hawaii. #LCQN

HIMALAYAN WHORTLEBERRY *Vaccinium nummularia* • 1 gallon, \$29.95



Perhaps the cutest one in the whole *Vaccinium* genus, Himalayan Whortleberry is the perfect evergreen berry plant for small spaces. A Himalayan relative of blueberry and huckleberries, it's grown for its dazzling foliage and delicious dark-blue berries. Prefers cool soil conditions so mulch heavily or plant ground

covers around it and give it plenty of summer water. The bright red new growth in spring is reason enough to grow this lovely shrub! Avoid dry compact soils which it intensely dislikes. An annual application of mulch will keep the roots cool and moist during the heat of summer. #5735

CRANBERRY *Vaccinium macrocarpon* • 3.5" pot \$14.95, 1 gallon, \$19.95

Cranberry Sauce! Dried Cranberries! Cranberry Juice! These are just some of the uses for this versatile, nutritious, and very flavorful berry. Growing only about six inches in height, with dainty evergreen foliage and bright red fruit, Cranberry makes an attractive ornamental and fruiting groundcover and begin bearing the first or second year after planting. Cranberry like half-day to full sun and acidic soil with plenty of moisture. They are self-fertile, hardy to -30°F., USDA Zone 4, and pest and disease-resistant.

PILGRIM

Pilgrim Cranberry is a superior variety prized for abundant crops of large, tasty, red berries. #5725

STEVENS

Stevens Cranberry is the leading cultivar in the Northwest and is one of the many planted in Wisconsin and Massachusetts. #5726

AMERICAN Highbush CRANBERRY *Viburnum trilobum* • 1 gallon- \$19.95+

A valuable North American native, the American Highbush Cranberry grows throughout northeastern parts of the United States and southeastern Canada. Fruit is very similar to the Russian Highbush Cranberries that we used to grow and is an easily adaptable shrub so long as adequate summer water is provided. #TRIL

CURRANT

Ribes spp. • 1 gallon, \$24.95

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.**

BEARING AGE 1st or 2nd year after planting. **BLOOM TIME** March-April. **HARDINESS** -40°F., USDA Zone 3. **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. **POLLINATION** Currants are self-fertile. **RIPENING TIME** July. **SITE & SOIL** Full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 3' - 5' in height. **YIELD PER PLANT** 10-20 lbs.

GOLDEN CURRANT *Ribes aureum*

A beautiful and useful shrub native across North America, the golden currant is a harbinger of spring in many parts of the continent when its bright and fragrant yellow flowers begin to open. The golden currants that follow have long been cherished as a wild edible and are one of the easiest to grow fruiting shrubs. Another bonus for the golden currant, it has no spines! **#4875**

PINK CURRANT *Ribes rubrum*



CHAMPAGNE

One of our favorite currants here at OGW, Champagne is excellent for fresh eating. Compact, disease-resistant, and a heavy producer, the beautiful berries are often used in preserves and as a garnish for fine desserts. **#4935**

GLOIRE DES SABLONS

Beautiful gem-like, translucent pink berries on a compact, upright shrub make Gloire de Sablons a gorgeous addition to any garden. This French heirloom variety was introduced prior to 1858. Its very sweet berries have long been prized for dessert making. Similar to Pink Champagne, with slightly larger fruit and a later ripening time. **#4930**

RED CURRANT *Ribes rubrum*

HEROS

An early producer, Heros boasts exceptionally large, bright red berries! **#4956**

CHERRY

Cherry Red produces beautiful, bright red berries early in the season. Mildew and rust resistant. This old-fashioned cultivar has been in circulation since the mid-1800s. **#4950**

HONEYWOOD

A newer red currant selection, Honeywood is a disease-resistant cultivar with beautiful, mildly sweet berries. **#4957**

JONKHEER VAN TETS

Jonkheer Van Tets is considered among the best of the red currants! They are early ripeners, heavy bearing, mildew and aphid resistant producing large, deep-red berries with excellent flavor. Bush habit lends well to espalier training. **#4985**

POMONA

Pomona is an attractive, upright growing, compact shrub from Canada. Very disease resistant and prized for its striking 4 inch long clusters of dark red berries. Sweeter than most, these large, juicy berries are great for fresh eating, juice and preserves. **#4986**

RED JADE™

Red Jade is a mid-season, vigorous producer of medium to large translucent red berries. Canes hold up well under heavy loads of fruit, and clusters are easy to harvest. #4975

RED LAKE

Red Lake is one of the classic red currant varieties, first introduced in 1933. Berries are large, born on long clusters, and late-ripening. This plant is vigorous, but susceptible to mildew. #4976

ROVADA

This late ripening red currant extends the season by at least two weeks and

escapes late frosts. The large berries are exceptionally dark red and aromatic, born on long, easy-to-harvest clusters. Rovada is widely used for commercial production. #4980

RUBINA

Rubina is a valuable Swedish variety that bears heavy crops of striking, dark red berries. Very flavorful and sweeter than most, they are great for fresh eating and preserves. Rubina features an attractive, spreading form and frilly foliage. #4987

VIKING

Originating in Norway as 'Rote Hollandsche', the Viking Currant is a red

cultivar said to be virtually immune to white pine blister in North America and Europe. Vigorous, high-yielding, and cold hardy, Viking's superior disease and pest resistance makes it a perfect choice for low maintenance currants with delicious red berries. #RVIK

WILDER

Wilder is an old-fashioned variety that originated in the late 1800s. The bush is large and vigorous, and highly productive. Fruit ripens late season and has pleasant, sub-acid flavor. #4981

WHITE CURRANT *Ribes rubrum*

BAR LE DUC

A unique white currant from France, Bar-Le-Duc produces profuse clusters of large and very sweet, translucent white berries, good for fresh eating and preserves. Easy-to-grow and disease resistant, this valuable variety forms an attractive, upright growing shrub. #4904

BLANKA

From Slovakia, Blanka is a reliably heavy producer of large, sweet berries. The fruit is opaque with an off-white color. Flowering late, it avoids spring frosts and ripens later in the season. Growth habit tends to be spreading. #4900

PRIMUS

Primus produces white, translucent, intensely-sweet berries. Growth habit tends to be more compact and upright, making for an attractive plant with a distinctive red tinge to leaves and new shoots. Resistant to White Pine Blister Rust and powdery mildew. Blooms earlier than Blanka. #4905

SWEDISH

Swedish White Currant was brought to America not too long ago. Long, strik-

ing berry clusters ripen in mid-July. This lesser known cultivar is highly productive and demonstrates excellent disease resistance. Berries are translucent and very sweet. #4925

WHITE CHERRY

White Cherry is one of the most ornamental and delicious currants you can grow. Fruits hang like beautiful translucent pearls from upright vigorous branches. White currants are especially sweet and a favorite for fresh eating. #4915

WHITE IMPERIAL

White Imperial is a mid-season variety that produces translucent berries with a slight pink blush. Its sweet, high quality fruit is firm, juicy and medium to large in size. Growth habit tends to be spreading. Resistant to powdery mildew. #4906

WHITE PEARL

White Pearl is a classic variety from Holland that European gardeners have valued for many years for its attractive, upright form and sweet, flavorful berries. Produces large clusters of pale-yellow to translucent berries that ripen mid-season. #4910

WHITE TRANSPARENT

White Transparent is another delicious currant that features large clusters of sweet translucent white berries. #4928

ZITAVIA

A newer white currant selection from Northwoods Nursery, Zitavia is a disease-resistant cultivar with large berries born on long clusters. #4998



BLACK CURRANT *Ribes nigrum*

We are excited about our updated black currant selection. Popular in much of the rest of the world, but less common in the U.S., black currants are one of the most nutritious berries “currantly” overlooked by many Americans. Their unique flavor is excellent for fresh eating, juicing, or baking, and their nutritional profile in relation to other popular berries and fruits is nothing short of impressive. Black currants are particularly high in antioxidants and contain more vitamin C than oranges, and nine times the calcium, five times the iron, and four times the magnesium and potassium of blueberries! Their unique taste and overall health benefits shouldn’t be overlooked!

**BELARUSKAJA**

Belaruskaja is a recently developed variety fairly similar to Blackdown in flavor and sweetness. Resistant to white pine blister rust. An excellent lesser-known fresh eating selection. **#4890**

BLACKDOWN

One of our favorites, this popular English variety is best known for superior flavor and higher sugar content—delicious for fresh eating. Berries are medium-sized with a slightly thicker skin. Resistant to white pine blister rust and mildew, Blackdown is attractive with a compact growth habit and is one of our favorites! **#4855**

BLACK SEPTEMBER

Black September is a late ripener and heavy producer with particularly large, firm fruit. Hardy and disease-resistant with excellent black currant flavor making it a superior variety. **#4860**

CONSORT

R. ussuriense x *R. nigrum*

Consort has the highest level of antioxidants and flavanoids of all black currant varieties, giving it a stronger flavor than most and making it amazingly healthful and nutritious! Perfect for preserves, syrup, and liqueurs. Vigorous and resistant to white pine blister rust. **#4865**

CORONET

Coronet is a new variety from the Canadian breeding program that developed Consort and Crusader black currants, all varieties resistant to white pine blister rust. Great for drying and preserving. **#4891**

DELINDMOI

A French variety relatively new to the U.S., Delindmoi is a heavy producer of large, flavorful berries. Resistant to powdery mildew. **#4872**

KANTATA 50 BLACK

Along with our other varieties, we discovered the Kantata 50 black currant at the USDA Germplasm Repository in Corvallis, Oregon. Originally from the former Soviet Union, Kantata 50 features heavy crops of large, juicy, sweet, low acid fruit, with delectable black currant flavor. A good variety for the first time grower of black currant, the berries are great eaten fresh from this attractive, disease resistant, compact shrub. **#4878**

LAXTON'S GIANT

Introduced in England in 1946 and true to name, Laxton's Giant produces very large berries worthy of exhibition. Long clusters of juicy, thin-skinned currants are easy to harvest. A heavy producer and early ripener. **#4892**

LENTAJ

Brought to the US from the former Soviet Union, Lentaj is prized for its heavy crops of sweet, mildly tart berries. A great variety for first time growers, these jet-black berries are delicious eaten directly off this attractive, compact shrub. **#4881**

MINAJ SMERIOU

A more mildly flavored black currant with delicate skin, Minaj Smeriou is a newer Bulgarian variety resistant to white pine blister rust. Among the first of the black currants to ripen. Heavy pruning is necessary for this vigorous grower! **#4893**

NOIR DE BOURGOGNE

Noir de Bourgogne is an old French variety that has long been cherished in Burgundy and surrounding areas, and is now finally gaining popularity outside of France. It is not the heaviest producer but it makes up for it in being a reliable producer of some of the tastiest and most aromatic currants you'll ever taste. **#NDBC**

TITANIA

Developed from a cross with Consort, Titania is a firm, more mildly flavored variety. White pine blister rust resistant, and a vigorous grower, Titania can reach maturity in a little more than three years. Berries tend to ripen all at once for easy one-time harvesting. **#4894**

CLOVE CURRANT *Ribes odoratum*

CRANDALL

Sometimes called "clove currant" because of its deliciously fragrant flowers, Crandall is an easy-to-grow ornamental and fruiting shrub native to the Great Plains. Clusters of yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers bloom in early spring followed by an abundance of very large, jet-black berries in August. Considered by some to be among the best tasting black currants, Crandall has a fruity, grape-like flavor different from European black currants. #4870

BLACK TOPAZ™

Black Topaz is a new superior selection of the Clove currant with very large fruit. An abundance of fragrant yellow flowers is followed by the tasty jet black fruit. #4873

MISSOURI GIANT

A deliciously fragrant currant species native to the midwest, the Missouri Giant Clove Currant covers itself in bright yellow fragrant flowers that are followed by perfumed black berries. A treat for humans and wildlife! #4871

JOSTABERRY

Ribes x nidigrolaria • 1 gallon, \$24.95 • Bare root, \$12.95+

BLACK

A unique three-way cross of Gooseberry and two different Black Currant varieties, Jostaberry combines the best of both worlds with a vigorous, thornless bush that is easy-to-grow with larger, sweeter fruit much like Gooseberry. Jostaberry produces very large, jet-black, sweet-tart fruit, high in vitamin C, great for fresh eating or for making preserves. Resistant to powdery mildew and white pine blister rust. #5050

JOSTINE

Jostine is a vigorous black currant and gooseberry hybrid that produces medium to large berries with excellent flavor and very high yields. Berries keep well on the bush prolonging the harvest season and can be made into jellies, jams, pies, or eaten fresh. Plants are thornless and disease resistant. #5052

RED JOSTABERRY

Similar to Black Jostaberry with the same disease resistance, thornless canes, and large fruit. Red Jostaberry features berries with red highlights that taste sweeter and have less of the strong flavor notes of black currants. #5051



ELDERBERRY *Sambucus spp.* • 1 gallon, \$24.95

These shade-tolerant abundant producers have long been grown for their edible and medicinal nutritious berries. Large aromatic white or pink flower heads are followed in late summer by clusters of blue-black berries. The berries are usually cooked before eating, perfect for syrup and wines. **BEARING AGE** 0-1 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** May-June. **HARDINESS** American Elderberries: -30°F., USDA Zone 4. European Elderberries: -25°F., USDA Zone 4. **PESTS & DISEASES** Elderberries are not bothered by pests, or diseases. **POLLINATION** Elderberries are partially self-fertile. Plant two varieties for more abundant crops. **RIPENING TIME** September **SITE & SOIL** ½ day to full sun and moist, well-drained soils. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' **YIELD PER PLANT** 20 lbs. +

Elderberry cont...



BLUE ELDERBERRY

Sambucus caerulea

Blue Elderberry is an attractive, upright ornamental and fruiting shrub that 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. **#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. **Caution: Red Elderberries are slightly toxic if eaten raw.** **#6127**



AMERICAN ELDERBERRY

Sambucus canadensis

These American Elderberries are reputed to be slightly more cold hardy than their European cousins, down to -35°F, USDA Zone 3. Plant two varieties for better pollination. Recommended for northern climates.

BOB GORDON

Bob Gordon was identified and collected from the wild by Robert Gordon, Charlotte Cooper, and Andrew Thomas near Osceola, MO, in 1999. The berries are dark purple, ripen uniformly in the cymes, and are resistant to shattering. Bob Gordon has large clusters of fragrant, white flowers that appear in spring followed by clusters of large, dark, berries in late summer to fall. Fruit can be harvested for making elderberry wine and jam, or left on the plant to provide seasonal forage for wildlife. **#6104**

JOHNS

Johns is known for its large fruit with clusters at least 5 inches in diameter. Plants are vigorous, growing 10 feet tall. Fruit can be harvested for elderberry wine and jam, or left on the plant to provide seasonal forage for wildlife. Grow it as a shrub, or cut it back each year as a bold perennial. **#6101**

NOVA

Enjoy Nova for its beautiful show of flowers in the spring and harvest abundant, sweet and tasty berries in August! Nova's almost black berries are good for wine, pies and jelly. **#6125**

RANCH

Ranch tends to be more compact and upright. Shorter plants allow easier harvesting. A great fit for a "You Pick" operation. Tolerates marginal/less fertile soils. **#6128**

YORK

A beautiful ornamental and fruiting shrub, York American Elderberry has very large clusters of striking, creamy-white flowers which are followed by huge crops of large, purplish-black berries. York's berries make delicious pies, jelly, and wine. **#6140**

EUROPEAN ELDERBERRY

Sambucus nigra

Very popular in European gardens and used for centuries in folk remedies. European elderberries are hardy to -25°F, USDA Zone 4, and are partially self-fertile.

ALLESSO

Allesso is a popular and very productive variety cultivated in some countries for fruit production. With dark green foliage and large clusters of creamy white flowers, Allesso is also a fine ornamental shrub. **#6103**



NEW BLACK LACE

Black Lace Elderberry is a fantastic selection that features deep purple, nearly black leaves and deep pink flowers! Quite the sight when its in bloom. The foliage is finely cut to add to the texture and when mature they can even resemble a well pruned Japanese Maple. And of course the fruit is deep purple, highly nutritious and produced in abundance on this wonderful plant. **#6141**

EMERALD LACE™

Emerald Lace, also known as Fern-leaf Elder, will be one of the pleasures of your summer garden. If you grow it in partial shade, its elegant, finely cut foliage grows larger and more striking. The spectacular, large flower heads are followed by abundant, tasty, shiny black berries. **#6120**

HASCHBERG

Haschberg is one of the leading fruiting varieties in Germany and Austria. It bears abundant clusters of large, juicy, flavorful, bluish-black berries. With attractive dark green foliage and large clusters of white flowers, it also makes a fine ornamental shrub. **#6112**

KORSOR

One of the best fruiting varieties, Korsor also makes a fine ornamental shrub. Korsor reaches eight feet in height and produces abundant crops of large, dark blue, flavorful, juicy berries. **#6115**

SAMBUCO

Discovered growing wild in Italy, this unique European Elderberry is one of the best we have tasted. Sambuco™ bears abundant crops of very flavorful, sweet and juicy, jet-black berries, which are great for fresh eating and make delicious preserves and juice. An attractive, easy to grow, compact shrub, it is also prized for its striking display of profuse, white flower in early spring. **#SAMB**

VARIEGATED

Distinguishing characteristics of this beauty include striking creamy-white and green foliage with large clusters of fragrant, white flowers. This medium-size shrub bears great crops of tasty, bluish-black berries. **#6135**



*Don't forget
your fertilizer!*

ACID MIX 4-3-6

1 lb	25 lbs.
#17803	#03227
6 lbs.	50 lbs
#ACID436	#03230



GOJI *Lycium barbarum* • 1 gallon, \$32.95



Also known as the Wolf-berry, 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. In China, the pleasantly sweet and flavorful fruit is eaten fresh and used in many dishes. A medicinal plant, Goji

berries are very high in antioxidants, have more carotene than carrots, and contain essential amino acids and minerals.

BEARING AGE 1-2 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME Late summer -fall.

HARDINESS -15°F., USDA Zone 5

PESTS & DISEASES Naturally pest and disease-resistant.

POLLINATION Self-fertile

RIPENING TIME Midsummer to late fall

SITE & SOIL Goji like half to full-day sun and well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY 5' - 6' in height and 5' wide.

YIELD PER PLANT 1 qt. + / plant.

CRIMSON STAR™

We are pleased to offer this popular Chinese variety. Grown commercially in northern China, Crimson Star Goji Berry often begins bearing the year after planting and produces delicious crops of large, bright red fruit. #9206



GOLDEN GOJI

A beautiful new variety of goji berry, Golden Goji is a more juicy and delicate berry than the typical red goji berries with no bitterness and very little aroma. An excellent selection for making goji berry juice, having 15% more juice by weight than the red goji berry. Yields are very large and the plants look stunning when they're full of the ripening yellow berries. #9210

PHOENIX TEARS

Phoenix Tears is native to parts of Asia. The deep orange fruits are nutrient-dense, with carotene levels higher than carrots. The jellybean-shaped fruit ripen over a long period in mid-sum-

mer, with up to four weeks of harvest. Ripened fruit remains on the plant for a long time. Fruit is sweet and slightly acidic. #9209

RED EMPRESS™

Tasty and very healthful, Goji berries are grown commercially in China. Red Empress is one of the most popular varieties in Chinese orchards and produces good crops of large, dark red, sweet and flavorful berries. #9204

STARDUST PURPLE

Lycium barbarum x ruthenicum

A unique cross, and the first we've seen between the black goji (*Lycium ruthenicum*) and the golden goji (*Lycium barbarum*), Stardust Purple Goji Berry produces beautiful purple speckled fruits that are delicious and nutritious! #GOJIP

GOOSEBERRY *Ribes uva-crispa* • 1 gallon, \$24.95



Captivator Gooseberry

Most of the gooseberries in our selection are a cross between the flavorful, larger varieties from Europe (*R. uva-crispa*) and hardy, disease-resistant varieties of North America (*R. hirtellum*). The result is the jewel of the fruit world! Gooseberries come in a rainbow of colors from translucent white to green-gold and yellow to peach-pink and deep-red. They are highly nutritious, especially rich in vitamin A and phosphorous. Traditionally used in desserts and preserves with a delicious affinity for honey and cream, they are also great eaten fresh out of the garden. Not suited for southern climates that do not receive at least 1000 chill hours. Remove all canes older than four years to maintain healthy harvests of large, sweet fruit.

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

BEARING AGE 2-3 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME April-May

HARDINESS -40°F.

PESTS & DISEASES Most of our varieties are resistant to powdery mildew, a common disease of Gooseberries. Watch out for currant worm, which can defoliate a shrub in no time. Heavily infested branches should be removed, and the rest treated with insecticidal soap to prevent re-infestation.

POLLINATION Self-fertile

RIPENING TIME June-July

SITE & SOIL Moderately fertile, well-drained soil with full to partial sun. Gooseberries like some shade from the hot afternoon sun to prevent sunburn on the leaves and fruit. Plant in a site with good air circulation for best management. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 2' - 3' in height and 4' - 6' in width. A growth habit ranging from spreading to upright.

AMISH

Amish Gooseberry are highly vigorous with sturdy upright canes. The fruits are deep red with good flavor when they ripen in July. Yields are consistently high due to some resistance to powdery mildew and other fungi. #5171

BLACK VELVET

Black Velvet boasts high yields of dark red to almost black berries, with a flavor reminiscent of blueberries. Should be considered for high quality dessert fruit production. The plants are vigorous and highly disease-resistant. Easy-to-grow and productive! #5110

CAPTIVATOR RED

This European-American hybrid produces very sweet, 1 inch, tear-drop-shaped red berries in large clusters. Vigorous and less spiny than other varieties. #5112

FRIEND™ RED THORNLESS

Friend is a thornless cultivar from the Ukraine that produces medium to large size, reddish pink berries with particularly good flavor, sweet enough for fresh eating and tangy enough for preserves. Fruit quality and lack of thorns make

it well worth the space in the garden.

#5125

HINNOMAKI RED

Hinnomaki Red is a favorite in our nursery for its abundance of large, dark red berries with a delicious aftertaste reminiscent of raspberries. The bush is vigorous, upright, and highly disease-resistant. Named for the research station in Hinnomaki, Finland where it was developed. #5137

HINNOMAKI YELLOW

A light skinned gooseberry equal in flavor and performance to Hinnomaki Red. An abundant producer, Hinnomaki Yellow bears yellowish green, dessert quality berries that are aromatic with a hint of apricot. Also bred in Finland from large-fruited European cultivars and disease resistant American cultivars. #5138

INVICTA

Invicta is a mildew resistant selection that produces a green to white berry with exceptionally sweet flavor. Fruit quality and high yields make this variety a great choice for any grower. #5115

JAHN'S PRAIRIE

Found in Alberta, Canada, Jahn's Prairie is a high-yield variety with large, sweet, flavorful, reddish pink fruit. #5150

JEANNE

Jeanne is suitable for commercial production as well as home garden plantings. This introduction from Corvallis, Oregon has proven to be a winner! Resistant to mildew and rust with attractive, glossy foliage and higher yields than other cultivars. Large, maroon-red berries are full of flavor and have a thin skin, improving the sweetness of the berry (thicker skin can sometimes lend a bitterness). The flowering and fruit ripening is late, yielding first ripe fruits in mid-to-late July. We are very excited to be adding Jeanne to our selections! #5172



JEWEL™

A favorite at OGW, Jewel is a superior Polish variety prized for heavy crops of large, light green, red-blushed berries. #5163

ORUS 8

Orus 8 is a hybrid between a black currant and a red gooseberry just like the famed jostabery, though Orus 8 looks much more like a gooseberry than a currant. Fruits are deep purple and considered the best for fresh eating of any gooseberry. Plants have some thorns but much less than a typical gooseberry. #5180



PIXWELL PINK THORNLESS

This variety was introduced in 1932. A hardy variety with pink, sweet-tart, medium-sized berries on a nearly thornless cane. #5156

POORMAN

Poorman has exceptional quality fruit and is often considered the best tasting American gooseberry variety. Berries are large, pear-shaped, and deepen to a red wine color when fully ripe. #5157

Gooseberry cont...

SABINE

Attractive berries are pinkish and pear-shaped with great flavor. Bush habit is erect to somewhat spreading, and almost spineless. #5115

SELBY

This unique, disease-resistant, Canadian variety forms an attractive, upright small shrub. Selby produces good crops of sweet and tasty, large, purple-red berries. #5162

SIEWKA K1

A favorite Polish variety, Siewka K1 gooseberry bears abundant, sweet, flavorful, purplish red berries. An attractive and compact 2-3 ft. tall shrub, Siewka K1 is easy-to-grow and disease-resistant. #5166

SHEFFORD

A unique variety originally developed in Canada and brought to us by the National Germplasm Repository in Corvallis Oregon. Shefford is thornless and upright growing, very

disease resistant, and easy-to-grow. One of the best tasting gooseberries we have tried, with a crisp greenish yellow skin bursting with sweet tart juicy flavors. #5164

WELCOME

Welcome produces medium to large red berries on large canes that are relatively spineless. #5170

GOUMI *Elaeagnus multiflora* • 1 gallon, \$29.95



Native to the Russian Far East, China and Japan, Goumi is a very popular fruit in those regions and is now widely planted in many European and American gardens. Goumi forms a medium-sized shrub growing to six feet or more in height with attractive, silvery-green foliage. Its white flowers bloom in the middle to end of May. Very fragrant and loved by bees, Goumi is a fantastic pollinizer. The juicy, scarlet-red fruit is much like Autumn Olive with high lycopene, is a good source of vitamins A & E. Aromatic with a flavor reminiscent of pie cherries. Great eaten fresh and makes tasty preserves. Ripens in July.

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

TILLAMOOK

Tillamook comes to us from one of the Willamette Valley's most beloved nurserywomen, Lucille Whitman, who was given cuttings of this goumi and told it was a jujube by a grower in Tillamook, OR in the 1980s. Neither of these species were commonly grown, so most did not know the difference between the two. Lucille grew what she thought was a jujube until years later somebody informed her that she actually had a goumi on her hands, and a very good goumi too! Tillamook Goumi produces huge crops of some of the biggest goumi berries we've seen! #6160

HONEYBERRY *Lonicera caerulea var. edulis* • 1 gallon, \$21.95+

This unique, super-hardy small shrub, the honeyberry is a species of edible honeysuckle with sweet, tasty fruit. Native to eastern Siberia, the Russian Far East, and northern Japan, honeyberry is valued for tasty, blueberry-like fruit with an extremely early ripening window, often two weeks before strawberries. Its exceptional hardiness has led to large plantings in Canada. Great for fresh eating, honeyberries also make delicious juice and preserves.

BEARING AGE 1st or 2nd year after planting.

BLOOM TIME February-March

HARDINESS -40°F, USDA Zone 3

PESTS & DISEASES Honeyberry is not bothered by pests or diseases. To deter birds, use mylar flash tape or cover plants with netting.

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

RIPENING TIME May-June

SITE & SOIL Honeyberry likes ½ day to full sun in cooler areas, partial shade in hot regions and well-drained soil.

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

YIELD PER PLANT 10-15 lbs.



eyberry seedlings here in Oregon, Blue Mist produces abundant crops of large, very tasty, sweet-tart, large berries. An attractive shrub, it features a spreading form and dark green, soft velvety foliage. **#6233**

BLUE MOON™

A very attractive, compact and spreading shrub. Blue Moon features soft, dark green, velvety foliage and bears great crops of large, tasty, dark blue fruit. **#6264**

BLUE PACIFIC™

From the Russian Far East, Blue Pacific is a special variety prized for its attractive spreading form, light green foliage, and great crops of large, dark blue, tasty berries. **#6286**

BLUE PAGODA™

Widely grown in northern Japan, Blue Pagoda is prized for its abundant crops of large, flavorful, sweet, firm and juicy fruit. An attractive, upright shrub, Blue Pagoda grows four to five feet in height. **#6255**

BLUE SEA™

This unique and productive variety was selected from a group of Japanese seedlings at our nursery here in Oregon. Blue Sea is prized for its great crops of firm, 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**

AURORA

Aurora is quickly becoming the standard for fresh eating honeyberries. While not as deeply pigmented or nutritious as other varieties, it has a higher sugar content and larger berry size than most varieties. Aurora honeyberries ripen mid to late season and flower late. **#6244**

BERRY BLUE™

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 eight feet, Berry Blue produces, large, sweet, tasty berries. **#6200**

BLUE BANANA

A brand new honeyberry introduction, it's one of the sweetest varieties of honeyberry we've ever tasted! Named for its elongated shape and delicious texture,

Blue Banana will become a staple for home gardeners who are looking for a honeyberry with large, sweet, delicious fruit right off the bush. **#6206**

BLUE FOREST™

Blue Forest has large, deep green foliage, is compact with a spreading form, and produces large, dark blue, tasty fruit. Plant this with another late blooming variety to increase fruit production. **#6230**

BLUE HOKKAIDO™

A very popular variety with Japanese honeyberry growers, Blue Hokkaido features an upright growth habit and very large, sweet-tart, firm and flavorful, dark blue berries. **#6217**

BLUE MIST™

Selected from a group of Japanese hon-

Honeyberry cont...

BLUE VELVET™

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. #6208

BOREAL BEAST

One of the best selections from the University of Saskatchewan's Honeyberry breeding program, Boreal Beast features incredibly large fruits that flower late and ripen 2-3 weeks later than most varieties. Yields are so large that this variety amongst many others is being utilized as a commercial crop in Canada. Boreal Beast is also much more vigorous than most of the other honeyberry varieties we grow. We're so grateful to our neighbors to the north for furthering honeyberry breeding with their fantastic new selections. #6235

BOREAL BEAUTY

Boreal Beauty Honeyberry is another late season variety to extend your honeyberry season. Fruit ripens in June. Boreal Beauty should be planted alongside the likes of Boreal Beast, Strawberry Sensation, Aurora, Tundra or Indigo as these varieties have overlapping pollination and will therefore bless you with rewarding fruit production. Boreal Beauty is especially choice for growers looking to harvest large, high quality, flavour-some berries; because of its strong, upright branching, it is well suited for mechanical harvesting. Lastly Boreal Beauty has the potential to produce up to ten pounds of berries upon full maturity. #6236

BOREALIS™

Borealis produces fragrant, conical, white flowers that give way to a generous harvest of large fruit very early in the season that taste similar to tart blueberries. #6201

HONEYBEE™

Honeybee is an excellent pollinizer

that starts fruiting at a very early age and holds onto its fruit better than most varieties. Slightly more tart than Borealis, but not like its Russian ancestors. #6203

INDIGO GEM

Selected by the University of Saskatchewan, Indigo Gem is a fast growing, high-yielding honeyberry that is well suited for commercial production. Pale yellow flowers in spring are followed by great tasting blueberry-like fruit that ripen mid-June. #6240

INDIGO TREAT

Indigo Treat is a sweet berry with a slightly chewy texture similar to blueberries. #6241

INDIGO YUM

Indigo Yum is a hardy and early ripening cultivar, which produces sweet and versatile fruit used fresh, in preserves or for juice. #6242

TAKA

A fantastic new honeyberry selection! Taka grows as an upright bush, flowers quite late and produces large and deliciously sweet berries. Yields are heavy and the berries are easily picked yet don't drop from the bush too early. #6220

TANA

A new Japanese Honeyberry selection from the breeding work of Dr. Maxine Thompson. Tana Honeyberry is one of the latest ripening varieties available and has a delicious sweet tart flavor. Berries hold well on the bush but are easily harvested without tearing the skin. #6221

TUNDRA™

Fast growing, high yielding cultivar developed at the University of Saskatchewan for its large, early ripening, blueberry-like fruit. #6205

KEIKO

A newish selection of Japanese Hon-

eyberry and one that is very late ripening and maximizes the early summer sun for maximum sweetness. Fruits ripen at the very end of June or early July depending on the weather and bear great crops of large, rounded fruits that are somewhat heart shaped. A great choice for fresh eating as well as for juicing. #6238

PIRIKA

One of the latest flowering and ripening honeyberries, Pirika produces large honeyberries that often are a bit sweeter than earlier varieties thanks to the added warmth later in spring. #PRKA

STRAWBERRY SENSATION

Strawberry Sensation Honeyberry is another exciting cultivar from the Blue Treasure collection, the same folks that brought you other popular hits such as, Boreal Beauty, Boreal Beast, Giants Heart, Aurora and many more! Conveniently these varieties happen to be the proper pollinators to pair up with Strawberry Sensation as it is also a very late season ripener. What sets this cultivar apart from the rest of Berries Unlimited's illustrious collection is the wonderfully complex sweet/tart flavour, complimented by a rich alpine strawberry sensation that comes on as a heavy aftertaste. Shrub is upright growing, with dense firm branching. #6211



HUCKLEBERRY

Vaccinium spp. • 1 gallon, \$17.95

CASCADE SUNBURST VARIEGATED HUCKLEBERRY *Vaccinium ovatum*

An incredible new selection of evergreen huckleberry that will be sure to light up understory plantings everywhere and add a burst of that beloved Cascade sunshine to the garden all year. As versatile a shrub as the evergreen huckleberry is, it's with great jubilation that we can now grow a variegated selection. The bright coral pink new growth contrasts beautifully with the variegation of older foliage. #CSVO



EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY

Vaccinium ovatum

Growing throughout the Northwest coastal forests, this very attractive, upright growing shrub is prized for deep green, evergreen foliage and flavorful, juicy, dark blue fruit. Great for fresh eating and delicious in preserves or pies. Evergreen Huckleberry like shade or sun and moist, well-drained, acidic soil. It will grow to eight feet in the shade, and three-to-four feet in height in the sun. Space two-to-three feet apart to make a beautiful, edible, evergreen hedge. Hardy to -10°F., USDA Zone 6. #5722

HIMALAYAN HUCKLEBERRY

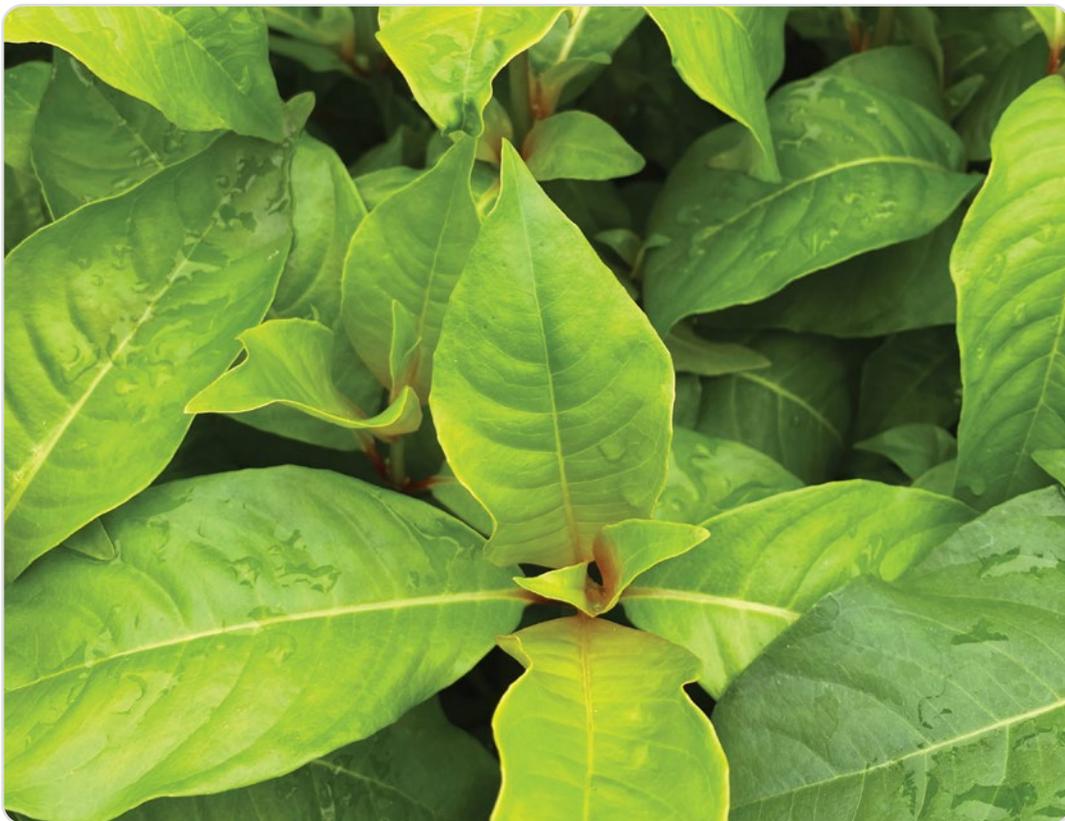
Vaccinium glaucoalbum

Also known as the grey-white blueberry for its gorgeous grey-blue foliage dusted white, the Himalayan Huckleberry is the most ornamental *Vaccinium* we've seen. Evergreen, dwarfing, easy-to-grow and produces tasty little huckleberries in late summer. An excellent addition where you need a little splash of bluish grey to light up the understory and a plant that fits into a variety of soil, sunlight, and design situations. #5736

RED HUCKLEBERRY

Vaccinium parvifolium

A graceful, very attractive deciduous shrub with abundant crops of small, red, sweet-tart berries. Performs well in deep, moist and shaded acidic soil. Red Huckleberry is a traditional staple fruit of the Salish First Peoples. #5724



MEXICAN BLUEBERRY FUCHSIA *Fuchsia arborescens* • 1 quart- \$24.95

Not a true *Vaccinium* but actually a hardy *Fuchsia* that produces an abundance of small edible fruits that are somewhat similar to Blueberries. Huge displays of soft pink flowers precede the berries and make this plant an outstanding ornamental edible. Native to the mountain cloud forests of Central America, the Mexican Blueberry Fuchsia prefers mild conditions so site in part shade in hot inland climates. Somewhat tender but should recover from the roots if frosted back in USDA Zone 8b. #5737

JUJUBE *Ziziphus jujuba* • 1 gallon, \$44.95, Large Bareroot \$69.95

A fruiting ornamental plant, Jujubes are a small tree with contorted branches, fine lacy foliage, and small, white fragrant flowers that bloom mid-summer and attract many beneficial insects. Also known as the Chinese Date, Jujube's fruit turns reddish brown when ripe, with a sweet apple-like flavor and crisp texture. Easy-to-grow, can handle some drought and grows well in the NW as well as other regions of the US. **BEARING AGE** 2-3 years after planting, **BLOOM TIME** Mid-summer, **HARDINESS** -20°F. or below, USDA Zone 5, **PESTS & DISEASES** Jujube is not bothered by pests or diseases., **POLLINATION** Most varieties self-fertile, plant two varieties for heavier crops. **RIPENING TIME** October, **SITE & SOIL** Jujube like half-day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 12' - 20' **YIELD PER PLANT** 30 lbs.

ANT ADMIRE

The unique and productive Chinese variety is prized for its large, attractive, chocolate-brown fruit. Very sweet and flavorful, it ripens early and is great for both fresh eating and drying. Ant Admire also stays crisp longer than many other varieties, making it very valuable for fresh markets. #3172

AUTUMN BEAUTY

One of the best tasting jujubes, with a spicy apple-like flavor. Fruits ripen early and the tree stays smaller—perfect for small spaces. #3151

BLACK SEA™

A popular selection from the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Black Sea has long, pointed fruit. Sweet and flavorful, they turn a beautiful chocolate brown when ripe. #3198

CHICO

Chico features rounded fruits that look like small apples! Texture is crisp and light and fruits are excellent fresh or dried. Developed in Chico, California and prized for its early ripening. May be partially self-fertile, but plant with a different jujube variety for best results. #3153

CONFETTI™

(Yalta No. 2 cv.) Imported from the Nikita Botanic Garden in the 1990's, Confetti™ bears abundant crops of medium-size, very sweet, crisp, juicy and delicious fruit. Excellent for fresh eating, Confetti™ ripens quite early and is a great variety for the home garden. #3154

EMPRESS GEE™

(Wang-dae-choo cv.) A variety from Korea prized for its incredibly large and sweet, dark brown fruit. Crisp and flavorful, it is great for fresh eating and good for drying. Empress Gee™ forms an attractive, compact tree. #3165

COCO™

Coco comes from the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine. Prized for its abundant crops of golden brown fruit with a unique, coconut-like flavor. #3152

GA-866

One of the highest sugar contents of any named variety: up to 45%! Also one of the largest fruits averaging 1½-2". From the USDA research station in Chico, CA, this is a great variety for warmer climates and has excellent, sweet, apple-like flavor when eaten fresh, or a date-like flavor when dried. #3162



HONEY JAR

We are very excited to offer this delicious, early-ripening variety! Honey Jar is the juiciest of any jujube we've tasted. Though the fruit is slightly smaller, it compensates with sweetness. #3160

LANG

Lang is prized for its attractive form and striking, large, pear-shaped, golden brown fruit. One of our most popular varieties, the crisp, flavorful fruit is delicious eaten fresh, dried, or candied. Lang should be ripened fully on the tree to achieve best flavor. #3170

LI

Li produces attractive, large, mahogany brown fruit. Sweet, crisp, and flavorful, it's the size of a small egg with a very small, almost imperceptible seed. Ripens just after Lang and can be ripened off the tree. #3180

SHANXI LI

Also known as the pear jujube, Shanxi Li is easily the largest jujube that we've seen with fruits reaching two inches or more! Very crisp, sweet, and perfect for fresh eating or dehydrating. #3161

NEW SO CONTORTED

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 gardening on a deck or patio. #3195

SUGAR CANE

As the name implies Sugar Cane is an incredibly sweet fruit! A somewhat spiny tree, but less so than Li and Lang. Small to medium sized fruit with a sweet, apple-like flavor. Performs very well in hot, desert-like areas. #3164

WINTER DELIGHT

A popular variety in Northern China, Winter Delight is a very cold hardy and compact tree that produces large, egg-shaped fruits that are crisp and sweet. Winter Delight is one of the earliest jujube fruits to ripen and is delightful in winter with its elegant branches and stunning aura. #3196

ZIGZAG

ZigZag Jujube is an attractive and naturally compact variety that features a striking, contorted form and large, chocolate-brown fruit. Sweet and crisp, it is good for both fresh eating and drying. #ZIGZ

LINGONBERRY

Vaccinium vitis-idea • 3.5" pot \$12.95, 1 gallon \$16.95



Gardeners everywhere can grow this super-hardy, dwarf, evergreen shrub and enjoy bright red, vitamin-rich, flavorful berries! Very popular in Scandinavia and northern Europe, tart yet tasty lingonberries can be eaten fresh but really excel in preserves, jams, jellies, syrFedEx, and wine. Resistant to deer and rabbits, it's an excellent choice for borders, mixed containers, or groundcovers. **BEARING AGE** 0-1 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** Summer - fall **HARDINESS** -50°F., USDA Zone 2 **PESTS & DISEASES** Not bothered by pests or diseases. **POLLINATION** Partially self-fertile. Plant two varieties for better fruit production.

RIPENING TIME Late Summer **SITE & SOIL** Lingonberry like half-day to full sun (filtered shade in hot regions) and moist, acidic, well-drained soil. **YIELD PER PLANT** 10 lbs per sq yard.



KORALLE

Koralle was originally developed as an ornamental ground cover in Germany and first released in Holland. Later, it was cultivated for its fruit, now a popular Dutch cultivar making up almost all of European production. Its small, glossy, evergreen leaves take on a mahogany hue during winter months. Near-white to pink flowers bloom from spring to fall, followed by bright red berries. Koralle is super-hardy and very popular in Scandinavia and northern Europe. #5702

RED CANDY

An especially attractive and improved variety from Europe, Red Candy is early flowering, compact, and produces large yields of berries that hang on the shrub for a very long time. While you can eat it straight from the bush, it is more popular in pies, jams and other tasty treats. **REDCAN**

RED PEARL LINGONBERRY

Another Dutch cultivar, Red Pearl Lingonberry is a fast growing, wide, bushy, upright plant that gets to be about 13" tall. Dark red, round fruit larger (1/3" diameter) and more mildly flavored than Koralle. Most tolerant of less than ideal soil conditions. Enjoy abundant crops of tasty, bright-red berries on this attractive small plant. Red Pearl has white flowers and red berries that are accented by the attractive, bright green, evergreen foliage. #5700

MAQUI BERRY

Aristotelia chilensis

• 1 gallon, \$39.95

Maqui Berry, also known as Chilean Wineberry, is native to the Patagonia region of southern Chile and Argentina and is prized for its delicious, juicy berries that have unusually high amounts of anthocyanins, specifically delphinidins. It has long been harvested by the Mapuche people of Chile and we are now experimenting with growing it in our very similar climate here in the Northwest. While Maqui Berry is usually dioecious, we have found a hermaphrodite that produces fruit on a single plant. Trees grow 12-15 feet in height and have elegant evergreen foliage. We'd love to see this one planted more widely throughout the Northwest. Hardy to USDA Zone 8, possibly 7. #3050



MULBERRY *Morus spp.* • 1 gallon, \$32.95+, large bareroot, \$49.95

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 resemble a petite, elongated blackberry and are delicious fresh or dried for tasty winter snacks. Mulberries form an attractive, small tree with dark green, tropical looking foliage. Along the ancient Silk Road in Central Asia, mulberries are widely grown for their foliage, which is used to feed silkworms. **BEARING AGE** : 2 - 3 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** Spring **HARDINESS** –25°F. **PESTS & DISEASES** Mulberries are pest and disease-resistant. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile **RIPENING TIME** July to September **SITE & SOIL** Mulberries like ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil. **YIELD PER PLANT** 15-25 lbs.

NIKITA WHITE

A unique, Crimean variety, Nikita White is prized for its large, juicy, very sweet, early ripening fruit. White mulberries are the sweetest of any mulberries, tasting like a spoon full of sugar! **#3606**

EARLY BIRD

Early Bird is the earliest ripening mulberry we've found, ripening its crop beginning in June and extending through July. This is a great one to round out the fruit calendar and get an early start on the mulberry harvest for the season. **#3614**

BEAUTIFUL DAY *Morus alba*

What a treat the Beautiful Day is. The half inch long fruit is pure white and will not stain like black mulberries. Excellent fresh or dried. Beautiful Day is very sweet and less tangy than black or red varieties. **#3647**

CONTORTED *Morus bumbucis*

'Unryu'

Contorted mulberry is a very rare and unique ornamental featuring gnarled and twisted branches reaching only 6-8' in height. Enjoy this beautiful and unusual effect especially after leaf drop in the fall. The small, tasty, sweet black fruit are an added benefit. **#3612**

DWARF BLACK *Morus nigra*

This dwarfing form of black mulberry is an excellent choice for the home gardener who is tight on space. Growing as a spreading bush the dwarf black mulberry grows 8-10' in height with pruning and produces the delicious deep black fruits that the species is famous for. **#3639**

ILLINOIS EVERBEARING

Morus alba x rubra

One of the best mulberry varieties for the Northwest and other regions of the US, Illinois Everbearing is prized for its tasty, 1½" long fruit and its long ripening season, late June until early fall. Eat mulberries all summer! **#3620**

KOKUSO *Morus latifolia*

The Kokuso Korean Mulberry has sweet and delicious large dark fruit that can be 2" long and 1/2" wide. It is early bearing and a heavy producer. From Korea, and grown as far north as Minnesota, it is hardy in zones 5-9, possibly down to zone 4. It is one of the most cold hardy mulberries. **#3625**

OSCAR *Morus alba*

Oscar is a wonderful variety as it is edible in the red stage when they have a raspberry-like flavor, or in the black stage when they are among the finest flavored of the hardy mulberries. Oscars are very early ripening. Hardy to USDA Zone 5-9. **#3648**

PAKISTAN *Morus macroura*

Pakistan is both delicious and strange! Our favorite! Fruits can reach up to four inches long and have a taste reminiscent of raspberries. Very early ripening and severely delicious. Fruit is somewhat susceptible to late spring frosts but performs well in milder climates. **#3645**

PERSIAN *Morus nigra*

Some describe Persian as the best tasting fruit! The black fruits will stain cement, cars, or anything else they fall on. This bush form of Persian Mulberry stays at a height of 6-8'. Cold hardy to USDA Zone 7B. **#3630**

NEW PERSIAN WHITE

There's some bit of confusion around this variety, as it is called a Persian mulberry, which usually means it is a *Morus nigra*, but the buds, leaves and fruit don't look exactly like a *Morus nigra*. This produces delicious blackberry-sized fruits that are white with a pink blush. **#3632**

SWEET LAVENDER *Morus alba*

Sweet Lavender will not stain and is extremely sweet with less tang than the red or black mulberries. Fruit is ideal for drying and very nutritious. Cold hardy to USDA Zone 5. **#3649**

WEeping *Morus alba*

Weeping is 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' in height. With a little training you can grow your own edible fort! The fruit is small, jet black, sweet and tasty. **#3640**

WELLINGTON

This old cultivar is one of the finest for East Coast growers but performs well in the West as well. Trees can grow 15-20' in height and produce sweet, black berries over a period of several weeks, extending the harvest time of this delicious fruit. **#3644**

WHITE PAKISTAN

White Pakistan Mulberry features the same beautifully elongated fruit as the purple fruited Pakistan mulberry but with strikingly white fruit. Like a hybrid between a string of pearls, a cosmic worm, and your new favorite fruit! We're not sure if this is a true *Morus macroura* or just a *Morus alba* with extremely large fruit. A delicious and unique mulberry. **#3636**

PINEAPPLE GUAVA *Acca sellowiana* • 1 gallon, \$44.95+

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.

BEARING AGE 3-4 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** July **HARDINESS** 5°F. or below **PESTS & DISEASES** Pineapple Guava is not bothered by pests or diseases. **POLLINATION** Some varieties are self-fertile while others need another variety or seedling for cross-pollination. **RIPENING TIME** November **SITE & SOIL** Half-day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 6'-12' in height. **YIELD PER PLANT** 5-10 lbs.

A beautiful plant with spectacular flowers and tasty fruit, you can plant several of these seedlings to make an attractive, evergreen hedge. To ensure fruit set, plant at least two for cross-pollination. **#5975-1G**



mid season and are excellent for fresh eating. **#MARN**

NIKITA™

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. **#5968**

TAKAKA™

This new, unique, self-fertile variety is prized for its very early ripening, sweet and flavorful fruit. From the breeding work of Nigel Ritson in Golden Bay, New Zealand, Takaka™ bears abundant crops of large, light green fruit with thin, edible skin. **#5992**

NEW WAINGARO™

This new selection from New Zealand features large, delicious fruit, with thin skin and refreshing flavor, sweet with a hint of tartness. Waingaro™ bears abundant crops of fruit, which ripen in late October into November. **#5997**

SEEDLING

Seedling pineapple guavas make great pollinizers for other pineapple guava varieties and are always genetically unique. Plant a hedge of them and you just might find the next great pineapple guava variety! **#5975 • 1 gallon, \$24.95**

RAMSEY

A great new addition to the pineapple guava world, Ramsey produces some of the largest fruits of any cultivar and is also an early ripener, ripening huge crops of very tasty pineapple guava fruits reliably each year. **1g #RMSY \$39.95**

ANATOKI™ (USPP 21, 614)

Prized for its abundant crops of large, very sweet and flavorful fruit, Anatoki™ is early ripening. A great variety for the Pacific Northwest and other regions with mild winters, Anatoki™ is also an attractive, evergreen shrub with abundant, striking flowers. **#5942**

COOLIDGE

One of the best varieties for NW gardeners, this early-ripening, self-fertile variety bears great crops of very large, dark green, tasty fruit. **#5950**

KAITERI™ (USPP 22, 275)

This remarkable, new variety features very large fruit, which can weigh more than ½ lb! Sweet and delicious, Kaiteri™ fruit also has thin, edible skin. Very productive and easy-to-grow, Kaiteri™ forms a beautiful, ornamental shrub. **#5961**

KAKARIKI™ (USPP 22, 173)

A great variety for cooler regions, this new and unique variety is exceptionally early ripening. Kakariki™ bears abundant crops of very large, sweet and flavorful fruit with thin, edible skin. **#5963**

MAMMOTH

As its name implies, Mammoth is a very large fruit, in fact the largest of our varieties. Sweet and flavorful, Mammoth is also early ripening. Plant with another variety or seedling for cross-pollination. **#5965**

NEW MARION

A newer selection of pineapple guava that produces heavy crops of medium to large sized fruits that have an especially high sugar content. Fruits ripen early to

POMEGRANATE *Punica granatum* • 1 gallon, \$24.95+

Beautiful fruit bearing shrubs, pomegranates are widely grown in Central Asia, the Middle East, California, and the South. Pomegranates produce beautiful, bright red flowers, followed by flavorful and healthy, orange-red fruit. Pomegranates set the best fruit in warmer areas outside the NW, but our local friends have successfully grown pomegranates for years.

BEARING AGE 1st or 2nd year after planting.

BLOOM TIME July-September.

HARDINESS 12°F., or below

PESTS & DISEASES Pomegranates are pest and disease-resistant.

POLLINATION Self-fertile

RIPENING TIME Late fall

SITE & SOIL Pomegranates like full-to ½ day sun, and well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY 6'-10' in height.

YIELD PER PLANT 20 lbs. +

POMEGRANATE BUNDLE

Punica granatum

Please see our website for stock choices and pricing. **#POMBUNDLE**



AFGANSKI

Afganski is a pomegranate selected in Russia for its cold hardiness, productivity and delicious fruits. Plants are easily hardy to 0° F. once established and with consistent summer moisture will ripen pomegranates in most climates. **#ASKI**

ARIANA

From the collection of the world's pomegranate expert, Dr. Gregory Levin of Turkmenistan comes the Ariana Pomegranate. Fruits are a bold, bright red with soft, nearly undetectable seeds and rich, sweet flavor. One of the best tasting pomegranates for those who live in the warm climates that can ripen it. **#6082**

A.C. SWEET

Developed by Arthur C. Combe of Beaver Dam, Arizona and selected for its exceptionally sweet and refreshing flavor and ability to hang for weeks without splitting. Skin is red to bright pink and arils are a bright pink to light red. A very gorgeous fruit inside and out! Plants are exceptionally hardy to below zero Fahrenheit, making it an excellent choice throughout the Southwest. **#6081**

AGAT

A Russian selection that is unique for its low growing habit that allows it to remain under snow cover for the coldest parts of the Russian winters and survive cold temperatures more easily due to the insulation from the snow. It is a soft seeded fruit and is more of a low laying bush than single stemmed tree. **#AGAT**

ALK PUST GHERMEZ

A very sweet variety with a nice, mild tartness and beautiful peachy orange colored fruits. Ripens early to mid-season and is still being trialed here in the Pacific Northwest, but has shown to be a very early ripener in warmer climates. **#APUG**

AZADI

A very sweet tasting and unique looking pomegranate, Azadi has a creamy yellow skin with pink blushes and arils that are a gorgeous translucent peach color! Seeds are very soft with just a touch of astringency to round out the sweetness. Extremely cold hardy and early ripening. The name means Freedom in Persian. **#6060**

CHERNAYA ROZA

An irresistibly attractive pomegranate, Chernaya Roza translates to black rose and is among the best of the black pomegranates with a sweet tart flavor, crunchy seeds and very high Vitamin C content. Fruits are a bit smaller than other pomegranate varieties, but are some of the most beautiful pomegranate fruits you'll ever feast your eyes upon. **#ROZA**

CRANBERRY

A wonderful new pomegranate developed by the University of California, Cranberry Pomegranate features deep red skin with bright red arils. Fruits are medium sized with mild acidity and very flavorful. Ripens mid to late season so recommended mostly for warmer climates or in hot microclimates further north. **#6025**

CRIMSON SKY™

A spectacular, hardy 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

DESERTNYI

Desertnyi is a special selection from the Turkmenistan collection of world famous plant breeder Gregory Levin. Desertnyi translates to English as dessert, and it is a real dessert treat. Fruit has a light orange rind contrasted by dark red arils which makes for a very unique look. Flavor has an excellent sweet-tart balance with citrus overtones. Mature fruit has a firm texture and flavor reminiscent of orange juice. Very soft edible seeds! #6030

EVE

A superb introduction from the University of California, Eve pomegranate produces very large, bright red fruits with dark red arils. The flavor is excellent and has been described by people like Big Steve as cherry slurpy-esque. Ripens mid-season so is recommended for warmer climates. #6036

EVERSWEET

Eversweet is one of the very sweetest of pomegranates with virtually seedless fruit. Even the immature fruits are sweet, making it a great choice for cool or coastal climates where pomegranates might not always fully ripen. Skin is red and fruit is clear and non-staining. #6035

FAVORITE™

We brought Favorite pomegranate 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 midsummer 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 large and flavorful, Haku-botan's low acid, creamy white fruit ripens in late fall. This is the pomegranate to grow if you want fully ripe fruit every year in the cooler areas like the coast and the Northwestern U.S. #6024

NEW HYDRANAR X GOULOSHA

A dwarf pomegranate that only grows to about 3-5 feet tall and is extremely productive. We have one planted along the fence line here at the retail nursery and it reliably produces baskets full of pomegranates for us every year that are prized by the nursery crew. Likely a good candidate for growing in containers as well because of its compact habit and productivity from a young age. #HYXG

**KAIM-ANOR**

A pomegranate that reportedly originated in Azerbaijan and shows great potential for growers in cooler climates as it is very early ripening and cold hardy. Fruits are a beautiful pink with a red blush. Hard seeded and sweet! #KAIM

KAJ-ACIK-ANOR

Kaj-Acik-Anor (pronounced Cray-a-keek-anor) is an incredibly cold hardy Russian pomegranate that bears very large round fruits on a vigorous growing, upright, and large bush. Fruit is very sweet and excellent for juicing with up to 20% sugar in the juice! #6011

KARA BALA MIURSAL

A very productive variety and one of the best for juicing, Kara Bala Miursal produces pomegranates that are extremely juicy with a very high sugar content and delicious sweet tart arils. Fruits are a beautiful deep crimson, ripen early to mid season and also store longer than many cultivars. Selected in Azerbaijan. #KBML

KAZAKE

A very cold hardy Russian pomegranate that is highly productive with a very high juice yield. Pomegranates have a creamy pink skin with peach colored arils and a thick rind. Somewhat dwarfing, Kazake grow to 6-8 feet. #6009

MEDOVYI VAHSHA

A cold hardy and very early ripening selection from Dr. Gregory Levin's research station in Turkmenistan, Medovyi Vahsha produces large fruits with soft, sweet seeds. Medovyi Vahsha means "honey" in Turkish. #6010

PARFIANKA

This pomegranate has it all: naturally dwarfing, beautiful red fruit, small edible seeds, and is consistently rated the most flavorful pomegranate in tasting trials. Great for juicing or fresh eating, and begins producing heavy crops at a young age. Can grow up to 10 feet, but can easily kept at six to seven feet with pruning. #6030

NEW RANNII

Rannii is an early ripening pomegranate that has soft sweet seeds and has excellent cold hardiness. #RANI

RED SILK

An aptly named pomegranate, Red Silk produces medium to large fruits with a beautiful dark red skin and red arils. A naturally dwarfing bush, it will only reach about 6' in height with a spreading habit. Don't let its size fool you though, Red Silk is a serious producer and will yield a heavy crop of firm seeded yet very sweet fruit. Hardy to USDA Zone 8, it is a great option for those in warmer climates who are trying to squeeze as much fruit into a small space as possible. **#SONIC**

SAKERDZE

A rarely offered variety that is a fantastic choice for juicing with its large sweet-tart fruits and hard seeds. Very productive and so far seems to be plenty hardy, at least to Zone 8. **#SKDZ**

SALAVATSKI

Yet another valuable introduction from Dr. Gregory Levin, Salavatski is one of the most cold hardy pomegranates, surviving temperatures below 0°F. Fruits are as large as Wonderful with an orange red skin and hard seeds. **#6059**

SIRENEVYI

Another gem from Dr. Gregory Levin's research station in Turkmenistan, Sirenevyi produces beautiful speckled fruit that ranges from pink to red to tan with dark red almost purple arils. It has very soft seeds and a sweet, almost spicy flavored juice. Like many of Dr. Levin's Russian varieties Sirenevyi is shockingly cold hardy, performing well in Zone 7 with some rumored success in protected areas in Zone 6. Fruit ripens mid/late season, but it's well worth taking your chances on in a cooler climate. **#SIRE**

SOCHI DWARF

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

SOGDIANA

One of the tastiest pomegranates with a very sweet but complex flavor, Sogdiana ripens mid season and is probably best suited to warmer climates or very warm microclimates in northern gardens. Fruits are a beautiful red on the skin with deep red arils. Not the most productive variety but the flavor more than makes up for it, and also means you don't need to thin as much fruit. **#SOGD**

SUMBAR

A beautiful pomegranate from the Sumbar River Valley in Turkmenistan, this is a perfect option for those in cooler climates trying to add some Mediterranean flare to their garden. This is one of the hardiest varieties out there, producing reliably in Zone 7, and is a true stunner. The pale red skin with a tint of orange contrasts beautifully with bright red arils and produces a very pleasant sweet/tart juice. Sumbar is a soft-seeded variety that ripens early/mid season. **#SUMB**

SUMBARSKII

A soft seeded variety from Turkmenistan, Sumbarskii produces sweet, mild fruits that are excellent for fresh eating. Cold hardy here in the Pacific Northwest and early ripening enough to receive a crop most years if planted in a very hot aspect. **#SSKI**



SURH-ANOR

A very cold hardy and productive pomegranate, Surh-Anor produces amazing crops of pinkish yellow poms with bright yellow arils that have an extremely

sweet flavor. Ripens fairly early but will still need the hottest location possible in cooler climates. **#SRANR**

SVERKHRANNIY

Literally translating to "super early", Sverkhramniy pomegranate is one of the earliest ripening varieties we've found, making it a great option for growers in cooler climates with shorter summers. Its large, red and pink fruit has very sweet, soft seeds perfect for fresh eating. Ripening in early August, this is an excellent variety for those trying to sneak in a pomegranate harvest before fall hits. **#SVERK**

SWEET

Not the most creative of cultivar names, but it sure does live up to its name! Sweet Pomegranate produces an abundance of large pomegranates that are green covered in a red blush on a somewhat dwarfing bush. Sweeter than Wonderful and ripens well even in cooler summer climates. **#6037**

SYUNT

This Turkmenistan variety features large fruits, with soft very sweet fruits and juice that is nearly white. Ripens mid-season and requires a fair bit of heat to fully ripen, but is quite hardy and worth trying in more marginal climates in the proper micro-climate. **#SYUNT**

WONDERFUL

The striking, large red fruit found in markets in the fall, Wonderful is prized for its delicious flavor and its abundant, large, bright orange-red flowers. A fine ornamental shrub, Wonderful can grow to eight feet or more in height, but is easily kept smaller with pruning. **#6080**

ARCTIC RASPBERRY *Rubus arcticus x stellarcticus* • 3.5" pot, \$9.95

Also known as Nagoonberry, these thornless, low growing species of raspberry makes a beautiful, fruiting groundcover. Its one inch diameter, pink flowers bloom in late spring and are followed by sweet-tart, deliciously aromatic, small red berries in July. From a Swedish breeding program, these superior varieties feature heavier crops, fragrant flowers, and beautiful fall

colors. 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 -50°F., USDA Zone 2, and begin bearing the year after planting. Plant at least two varieties for cross-pollination; plant all four varieties for an abundance of fruit!

ANNA #8052
BETA #8054
SOPHIA #8056
VALENTINA #8058

RASPBERRY *Rubus idaeus* • \$9.95 - \$19.95

Along with blackberries, our Northwest raspberries are some of the most delicious fruit we plant! June-bearing varieties like Canby Thornless and Meeker grow abundant summer crops. Amity, Fall Gold and other ever-bearing varieties will provide delicious berries in fall as well as summer. Grow raspberries on a trellis or fence. 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 simply mow the plants to the ground in the fall and harvest berries again in late summer. Black and purple raspberries should be treated and grown as June-bearing varieties. **BEARING AGE** 1-2 years after planting. **HARDINESS** 20°F. or below **PESTS & DISEASES** Raspberries are generally free of insect and disease problems. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile **RIPENING TIME** Late summer – fall. **SITE & SOIL** Raspberries like ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 6' in height. **YIELD PER PLANT** 2 lbs. +



BLACK RASPBERRIES

BRISTOL

Bred by Cornell University, Bristol is a superbly delicious black raspberry. It produces very firm but shockingly sweet berries that are arguably the most beautiful black raspberries we've seen. Canes grow upright and do not require staking, making this a fantastic choice for

backyard berry enthusiasts. Fruit ripens in early-mid summer. **1g #BRIS**

JEWEL BLACK

Jewel Black is a close relative of red and yellow raspberries bearing great 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**

MUNGER BLACK

Munger Black produces large, plump, firm, shiny, black, juicy, delicious, sweet berries that are excellent for preserving. Munger has a very stout cane which lends to upright growth if staked, making it easier to harvest when the berries are ready to pick. **#8081**

OHIO'S TREASURE BLACK

This first generation of Everbearing black raspberry will triple the length of harvest season! The berries have a pleasant flavor with good balance of sweetness and freshness, perfect for U-Pick farms, local farm markets, and gardeners. The plants have high vigor, producing two crops per year. The stems regrow in the spring and begin yielding fruits in the middle of August and will continue to produce fruits until the middle of October. The plants are cold tolerant to USDA Hardiness Zones 3-8. **#8072**

EVERBEARING

AMITY

Amity is a productive, everbearing variety. Enjoy delicious harvests of large, dark red berries in June and again in late August. Or, for an incredibly easy-to-grow crop, mow the plants every fall and enjoy berries the following autumn, no staking required! **#8005**

ANNE YELLOW

The fine flavorful fruits of the Anne Yellow are mostly sweet with a hint of acidity. Fruit size is large with excellent firmness—important for storage. The plants are highly vigorous producing a large amount of sucker stems. Plants are highly resistant to common fungal diseases. Anne is a good choice for late summer through fall fruits. Hardy from Zones 3-8. **#8008**

NEW CASCADE DELIGHT

Perhaps the most root rot resistant of any raspberry, Cascade Delight Raspberry can grow in darn near boggy situations for all you folks with wet heavy soils (though we still recommend giving your plants the best drainage possible). Canes are incredibly productive and produce large, firm conical fruits excellent for fresh eating! Canes are nearly thornless and florican-fruiting producing one large summer crop. **#8018**

NEW CRIMSON GIANT

A newer introduction from Cornell University, Crimson Giant is unique for its very large, bright red berries as well as being particularly late ripening. A great variety for extending the harvest season, especially in climates where the fall is mild enough to accommodate it and berries can be harvested until frost. **#CRIM**

NEW CRIMSON NIGHT

The darkest fruited red raspberry we've ever seen! Crimson Night berries are so dark red they almost appear purple. Selected by Cornell University for the small scale farmer and home gardener, Crimson Night is packed with flavor and loads of antioxidants and the plants are

compact growing, vigorous and disease resistant. An excellent addition to the backyard berry patch. Produces a spring and fall crop. **#CNIT**

COHO RED

Coho is a primocane red raspberry named after the Coho salmon that are renowned for their brilliant red body coloration and late spawning runs. 'Coho' has high yields of late-ripening large, bright red, very firm berries that are easy to pick. **#8031**

DOUBLE GOLD

A recent release from Cornell University, Double Gold Raspberry produces beautiful crops of golden colored raspberries that are sugary sweet with low acidity. Double Gold bears two crops per season, one in late spring/early summer and one in late summer/early fall. Very disease resistant, vigorous and easy-to-grow, it is a great choice for the home gardener. **#8020**

NEW ENCORE RED

Encore Red Raspberry was selected as a late season cultivar with high yields. Fruiting canes are strong, nearly spineless and vigorous. Large fruits are of excellent quality with good firmness and high flavor. Recommended for fresh markets and U-Pick growers. Hardiness Zones 4b-8b. **#8009**

FALL GOLD

What can we say besides you need you this raspberry in your yard. It's really one of the best and sweetest raspberries available. 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 great crops the following summer without staking. Fall Gold will continue to produce fruits well into the fall season. Easy-to-grow and easy to pick with very smooth fruiting spurs and canes. One of the most delicious snacks in your yard guaranteed! **#8015**

NEW GLENCOE PURPLE

A great choice for the home garden, Glencoe is a delicious purple raspberry that stays more compact and is possible to grow in containers or small garden beds. It is an everbearing variety so easy to manage if you want to cut canes back completely in the fall, or leave the previous season's canes to get the early summer crop and then the fall crop on the new growth. **#GNCO**

NEW ROYALTY PURPLE

Royalty Purple Raspberry produces large fruit with distinctive, sweet flavor on vigorous, upright canes that do not spread by root runners. A late variety and everbearing, Royalty Purple avoids damage from Spring frosts so it's a great option for those in colder areas or elevation. **#8082**

HERITAGE

Plant Heritage and savor these delicious, bright red berries in the summer and fall. One of the best tasting Raspberries, Heritage canes can be mowed in the fall and will produce abundant berries in late summer the following year without staking. **#8010**

HONEY QUEEN

Honey Queen lives up to its name with its deliciously sweet honey flavor packed into beautiful yellow berries. Yellow and golden raspberries have less acidity and tartness than the more popular red raspberries and Honey Queen is one of the sweetest of the bunch! Another bonus for Honey Queen, it is said to perform better in shady conditions than any other raspberry, though you should still plant it in a location that gets as much sun as possible. **#8013**

PRELUDE

Considered one of the earliest ripening varieties, Prelude is a supremely delicious and easy to grow ever bearing raspberry. Prelude has an erect, upright form and is very productive and fast growing. Expect a very early first crop in June or July, with a fall crop ripening from September until the first frost. It is known to be resistant to phytophthora root rot. Hardy to zone 4. **BR #PREL**

VINTAGE

Vintage has extra-large, conical, slightly rounded, bright red berries with a high sugar content. This outstanding berry is super sweet. **#8003**

JUNE-BEARING**BOYNE**

you are looking for a plant well-adapted to the PNW, Boyne produces well for both markets and home gardens. Not as sweet as other raspberries, it is a great choice for preserves or home-brewed lambic ale. **#8006**

CANBY THORNLESS

Canby Thornless is renowned for its heavy crops of large, flavorful, and juicy berries. Easy to harvest and firm, these luscious, bright red berries are great for fresh eating, preserves, fruit salads or freezing. **#8007**

CAROLINE

Caroline is one of the tastiest of all raspberries! Dazzling red fruits are medium to large and are firm for the fresh market. First fruits ripen between Autumn Britten and Heritage Grows successfully in Zones 3A-11. **#8002**

CASCADE GOLD

Cascade Gold Raspberry is an excellent golden raspberry that is uniquely suited to the Pacific Northwest. Bred by Washington State University and the USDA, this superior variety has been a favorite here in the Pacific Northwest because of its excellent flavor, high productivity and increased disease resistance. It is a floricaner or June-bearing raspberry meaning that it produces its fruit on second year wood and makes one big crop in June. **#8014**

LATHAM

Latham produces large, round, deep-red, well-textured, full-flavored fruits in spring. The standard in spring bearing raspberries, it is fantastic eaten fresh or used in preserves or baked goods. Latham is a heavy producer, extremely hardy, and disease-resistant. Best choice for the colder regions and high elevations. **#8011**

MEEKER

An outstanding selection from WA State, this June-bearing raspberry bears abundant crops of large, sweet, rich, thimble-shaped berries. Known to tolerate hearty clay soil, these delicious red raspberries are great for fresh eating, freezing and preserves. **#8017**

NOVA

Nova is an extremely hardy, mid-season, summer red raspberry. The berries are very

firm with a fine flavor. Fruits are bright red and attractive for fresh markets or U-Pick farms. The plants have high vigor and will produce a small crop in the late summer or early fall. Hardiness Zones 4-7. **#8019**

BRANDYWINE

A beautiful hybrid between a red raspberry and black raspberry, Brandywine produces delicious purple raspberries throughout the summer and fall. Considered to be a less vigorous spreader than most raspberries, Brandywine's thorns are also more spaced out than other raspberry varieties. Brandywine berries have been widely used in wine making and are fantastic for baking, turning from purple into a vibrant red when cooked. Hardy to zone 4. **BR #8070**

TULAMEEN

Tulameen is a late-ripening cultivar that has been widely planted throughout the world. Large, vivid-red fruit is the plant's main attraction—the flavor, quality and disease-resistant make it perfect berry for markets. Grows successfully in Zones 6B-9B. **#8021**

WILLAMETTE

Willamette is quite popular with both home gardeners and commercial growers. This June-bearing variety produces abundant crops of extremely large, dark red berries which are firm and juicy, with a hint of tartness. They are delicious eaten fresh and great for freezing. **#8030**

SALMONBERRY

Rubus spectabilis • 1 gallon, \$19.95

Traditionally a very important plant of the PNW First Peoples, Salmonberry forms an attractive upright shrub growing to about six feet in height. This moist, shade-loving plant 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 can be peeled and eaten fresh, or boiled as a vegetable. Hardy to USDA Zone 5. **#8110**



SALAL

Gaultheria shallon • 1 gallon, \$19.95

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 make tasty jam and preserves. Salal grows in full sun or partial shade on the coast, but in prefers full shade in warmer, interior regions. Durable for high traffic walkways. Hardy to USDA Zone 6. #7375

FORMOSAN CARPET RASPBERRY

Rubus pentalobus • 3.5" pot, \$12.95

Formosan Carpet Raspberry is one of the fastest spreading and toughest edible ground covers we know of! On top of its attractive textured evergreen foliage and low maintenance nature, it also produces little yellow-orange raspberries that are quite delicious. Plant cascading over a wall or along a pathway. #9939

SILKY-LEAVED BUBBLE BERRY

Rubus lineatus
• 1 gallon, \$24.95

Named "bubble berry" for its clusters of red raspberries that look like bubbles with their large carpels (the tiny fruitlets that make up what we call a raspberry). Whatever you call it, it's easily the most ornamental and elegant species in a genus that, although productive and delicious, is often lacking in beauty. The silky smooth leaves have gorgeous silvery undersides and resemble a cannabis leaf. Does well in part shade and actually prefers afternoon shade in hot climates! A stunning foliage and berry plant for part shade. Hardy to 0° F., USDA Zone 7. #9938

SUHOSE MULBERRY

Debregeasia edulis
• 1 gallon, \$29.95

Not a true mulberry (from the *Morus* genus), but actually a nettle relative that produces a mulberry-esque fruit. Berries are small, sweet, aromatic and have a flavor similar to strawberries. They can be eaten fresh or made into a wine or jam. A very gorgeous ornamental shrub for the quasi-tropical or Asian garden, it even sets fruit in a fair bit of shade. #3616



SEA BERRY *Hippophae rhamnoides* • 1 gallon, \$34.95



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, it's prized for its exceptional ornamental value, tasty and healthful fruit, and the ability to thrive and improve poor soils by nitrogen fixing! 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 is very high in vitamins C, A, and E. Has a pleasant acidic flavor which can be sweetened to make 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. We harvest our fruit by hand or by cutting off the branches and freezing them. The frozen berries can easily be shaken off and thawed to be processed into juice and preserves. Sea Berry juice is usually diluted with up to 70% water.

Sea Berries cont...

BEARING AGE 2-3 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** April
HARDINESS —40°F. **PESTS & DISEASES** Sea Berry is not bothered by pests or diseases.
POLLINATION Sea Berry is wind pollinated. Plants need a male pollinator to set fruit. **RIPENING TIME** Late August **SITE & SOIL** Full to ½ day sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 15' in height. **YIELD PER PLANT** 30 lbs. +

TATIANA

Tatiana Sea Berry is a low growing cultivar that is prized mainly for its incredibly high oil content which is very useful in cosmetics and nutraceuticals. Berries are large and very dark orange with a light acidic taste. Harvest time lasts for about two weeks and plants have few thorns. #5285

MALE POLLINIZER

(does not bear fruit)

MALE

A necessary pollinizer for the many varieties we offer, our male Sea Berry was selected for its fine ornamental with large, dark golden-brown flower buds. One male plant can pollinize up to eight female plants. The leaves can be dried and made into a nutritious tea. #5248

CANADIAN SEA BERRIES

CAPRICE

A new Canadian variety that yields very sweet, lightly acidulous berries. This variety can be eaten fresh or made into juices, jams, and sauces. #5280

EVA

Another of the prized Canadian Sea Berry varieties, Eva Sea Berry is a very similar to the popular Sunny variety but with less thorns. Berries are very large, juicy and deliciously sweet tart. Eva is also valued for its high amounts of poly-

phenols, the highest of any recorded sea buckthorn variety. #5333

HARVEST MOON

A new Canadian hybrid that has far fewer thorns than most other varieties making the fruit especially easy to pick. Berries are particularly large on Harvest Moon and have a good sweet tart flavor balance, though mostly tart. #5282

INYA

Inya produces huge crops of large orange-red berries weighing up to a gram. This variety is one of the least thorny sea berry varieties—easy for hand picking. Yields are very strong even at a young age, with three year old plants producing up to 15 tons per hectare. Great tasting with a high oil content. #5283

MARY

Mary from Canada is nearly thornless and bears large crops of bright-orange berries that remain firm on the branch, extending the harvest time to last for up to four to six weeks. Berries from this cultivar are a favorite for use in nutraceuticals due to its high nutritional content. Berries have a mild and pleasant flavor, much lower in acidity than other varieties. #5281

ORANGE SEPTEMBER

Very similar to Harvest Moon but with a higher sugar content (13.7 Brix). Like Harvest Moon plants are less thorny than most varieties so hand picking is much easier. #5284

GERMAN SEA BERRIES

In 1971, HJ Albrecht of Berlin selected and hybridized Sea Berry varieties from plants growing in the Baltic Sea. Fruit from these varieties is used for commercial juice production in Germany and the plants are well adapted to continental and coastal climates.

FRUGANA

Frugana is a vigorous and productive, upright growing shrub that bears abundant crops of early ripening large, flavorful, bright orange-red berries. #5236

GOLDEN SWEET™

Golden Sweet is an attractive, medium-sized shrub prized for its large, very sweet fruit. A favorite at One Green World! #5218

LEIKORA

Valued for both its fruit and its ornamental value, Leikora bears abundant crops of large, juicy, flavorful, bright orange berries. Berries ripen in late August to early September and the fruit-laden branches can be used as a striking addition to floral displays. #5245

ORANGE ENERGY™

Orange Energy 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

ORANGE GLOW™

One of the earliest ripening Sea Berry varieties, Orange Glow bears striking clusters of bright orange, large, tasty berries. This very reliable and productive variety produces abundant crops, great for fresh eating and making delicious juice and preserves. #5276

SIROLA™

A hybrid of Siberian and German parents, Sirola is a great variety for the home garden. Early ripening and attractive, Sirola bears abundant crops of bright red-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 SEA BERRIES

These varieties are less thorny and yield large fruit.

BOTANICA™

One of several superior varieties from a Soviet breeding program in Moscow, Botanica is prized for its abundant crops of very large, richly flavored, bright orange fruit. Botanica is a very reliable and productive variety in the PNW region. #5215

GARDEN'S GIFT™

A product of a breeding program at Moscow State University, Garden's Gift 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

TITAN™

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 SEA BERRIES

Siberian Sea Berries are extremely hardy selections well-adapted to the shorter growing seasons of parts of the Midwest and western mountain states.

ORANGE DELIGHT™

Orange Delight is a popular Siberian variety that 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™

A valuable Siberian variety, Radiant is prized for its large, juicy, and flavorful fruit, which is particularly high in vitamin C. Radiant forms a compact, attractive shrub reaching about eight feet in height. #5344

SIBERIAN SPLENDOR™

A unique, and productive variety from southern Siberia, Siberian Splendor produces heavy crops of large, light orange, unusually sweet berries. Siberian Splendor's fruit is tasty eaten fresh and makes delicious jelly. #5290

STAR OF ALTAI™

Star of Altai is 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™

A Siberian variety, Sunny is prized for its uniquely sweet, high quality fruit. Sunny has bright orange berries that are easy to harvest and are delicious eaten fresh as well as used to make juice and preserves. #5323

BURYATIAN SEA BERRIES

Sweet, high-quality, and compact growth habit--Buryatian Sea Berries are most productive in dry, cold, climates similar to those East of the Cascade Mountains.

AMBER DAWN™

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 becomes a broad spreading shrub, 5-6 feet in height. #5350

KLIM'S PRIZE™

Selected by our friend and breeder Klim Arbakov, Klim's Prize is a compact, upright growing shrub that bears abundant crops of large, bright orange berries. This unique, sweet, high-quality fruit is good for fresh eating as well as juice. #5253

SILVERBERRY

Elaeagnus x ebbingei • 1 gallon, \$19.95 • 2 gallons, \$29.95

Imagine delicious carnation and 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 evergreen foliage, fragrant white flowers, and silvery red, tasty fruit. Fruit production is dependent on mild winter temperatures. **PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Silverberry to TN**

BEARING AGE 1-2 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME Late fall

HARDINESS -10°F. or below.

PESTS & DISEASES Silverberry is not bothered by pests or diseases.

POLLINATION Silverberry is self-fertile

RIPENING TIME Spring

SITE & SOIL Silverberry like ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY 6' in height

YIELD PER PLANT 5 lbs. +

GOLDEN SILVERBERRY

Bees love silverberry! This very ornamental variety, Golden Silverberry 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



STRAWBERRY

Fragaria spp. • Alpines: 3½" pot, \$12.95 - \$25.95

Sweet and flavorful, Strawberries are the most popular small fruit in home gardens for good reason. Grow in small places like flower borders or containers on your patio, deck or balcony. An excellent companion plant. **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 fresh eating. **Everbearing varieties:** (or Day Neutral) produce a crop from June until fall frost, best for continuous fresh eating throughout the summer.

Alpine Strawberries: offer intensely flavored, small berries from midsummer 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 or weed fabric to keep berries off of soil and deter slugs.

AFGHAN BANANA STRAWBERRY

It's all too common to compare one fruit to another when trying to describe flavors as it is such a difficult sensation to describe but with the Afghan Banana Strawberry it actually tastes just like bananas! Fruits are small, white and very prolific. Foliage is very dense and evergreen and plants spread vigorously making them an effective ground cover. **#7810**

BEACH STRAWBERRY

Fragaria chiloensis

Found all along the West Coast of both North and South America, the Beach Strawberry is a mighty versatile and useful native groundcover that can handle just about any sunlight or soil conditions you throw it in, creating a nice weed suppressing mat. And of course, there's the little strawberry gems that are produced in summer that really pack a flavorful punch! It'd take a lot of picking to make a strawberry short cake but they're fantastic for foraging on and kids adore them. **#7844**

WOODLAND STRAWBERRY

Fragaria vesca

A cute little strawberry native throughout North America, the Woodland Strawberry produces tiny little tasty strawberries that melt in your mouth on a warm summer's day. Very shade tolerant and easy-to-grow, these make a great addition to the shade garden or anywhere in your yard that you're trying to squeeze a few more berries out of. **#7845**

ALPINE *Small fruit, mighty flavor*

FRAISES DES BOIS

This "Berries of the Woods" plant grows a pyramidal mound in shape and produces no runners. Fraises Des Bois flower and fruit continuously during the summer months until the temperature becomes colder in the early autumn. The deep-red fruits are conical and small and are a little over one inch long. The highly aromatic fruits are sweet without acidity when ripe. This is an excellent choice for container gardens. **#7841**

EVERBEARING *Produces strawberries late spring through early fall*

ALBION

Albion is known for its very large fruit which is mostly conical, very firm, and red. It's flavor is sweet and pleasant. A high-yielding cultivar with robust runners and stalks. Resists verticillium wilt, phytophthora crown rot and some resistance to anthracnose crown rot. **#7830**

EVERSWEET

Eversweet was bred especially for growers in hot southern climates, tolerating temperatures over 100 degrees without loss of fruit quality. This everbearing strawberry produces large

and especially flavorful berries and has been a successful variety in all parts of the country. **#7850**

QUINAULT

Quinault is a newer variety bred by WA State U that is unique for its ability to produce berries on unrooted runners making it the ideal strawberry for growing in a container as all runners hanging over the edge of the pot will produce fruit! Berries are large and very tasty with a high sugar content. **#7851**

SEASCAPE

Receiving rave reviews by all who try it, this everbearing variety should be in

everyone's garden. Seascape will excite you with its wonderful flavor, large size and heavy crops. Disease resistant. Seascape is hardy to 0°F. **#7815**

TRISTAR

Our most popular variety and one of the best varieties for Northwest gardeners, Tristar is hardy, disease-resistant, productive, and very easy-to-grow. These large and attractive berries are great for fresh eating, preserves, or freezing. Tristar grows well throughout the U.S. and is hardy to minus 25°F. It's an OGW favorite! **#7820**

JUNE-BEARING *Produces one large crop of fruit, typically in June*

HOOD

One of the most popular NW varieties, Hood bears heavy crops of large, delectable, deep-red berries. Sweet, firm, and delicious, Hood berries are great for fresh eating, preserves, or freezing for mid-winter treats. **#7831**

SWEET SUNRISE

Sweet Sunrise is a newer release from the USDA Corvallis research station and was selected for its early ripening, large fruits, disease resistance and high yields. This strawberry is a great choice for both the fresh and processed market and also for the home gardener looking for an excellent June bearing strawberry. Research trials across the Northwest reported good results with Sweet Sunrise. **#7853**

THIMBLEBERRY *Rubus parviflorus* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

Thimbleberry bears clusters of large, white flowers followed by Raspberry-like, delectably sweet, red berries. Native Americans ate the fruit fresh or dried them and mixed them with other berries. This attractive small shrub has very large, soft, maple leaf-shaped foliage. **#8105**

WINTERGREEN *Gaultheria procumbens* • 1 qt, \$14.95 • 1 gallon, \$19.95

Wintergreen is a beautiful evergreen groundcover, native to the East Coast producing profuse, small white flowers followed by sweet, flavorful, bright red berries, which taste just like Wintergreen candy. Growing to about 6" tall, it will spread slowly to a foot or more in diameter. **BEARING AGE** 1-2 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** Spring. **HARDINESS** -30°F. **PESTS & DISEASES** Not bothered by pests or diseases. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile. **RIPENING TIME** Late summer. **SITE & SOIL** Filtered shade to part sun. Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 6". **YIELD PER PLANT** 1 pint.

BERRY CASCADE

Berry Cascade, a beautiful evergreen groundcover native to the East Coast and produces profuse, small white flowers followed by sweet and flavorful, bright red berries, which taste just like Wintergreen candy. Growing to about 6" tall, it will spread slowly to a foot or more in diameter. **#7382**

CHERRY BERRIES

Cherry Berries is a recent cultivar of Wintergreen selected for its large abundant berries. **#7383**

WINTER SPLASH

Add a splash of color to your understory with the first ever variegated wintergreen! Variegation comes in many forms but we really swoon for the forms that have touches of purples and pinks in the leaves. Winter Splash still produces the tasty and unique wintergreen berries in great profusion but with the backdrop of variegated leaves, each one a miniature masterpiece. A great addition for shady spots but will turn a more purplish pink color in sunnier conditions. **#7385**

WINTER FIESTA

Winter Fiesta is a unique new wintergreen selection that produces bright white berries with a light pink blush! They ripen throughout the summer and hold their form all winter long looking like gleaming pearls in the understory. **#7384**



APPLE *Malus spp.* • Bare root, \$39.95+ • 1 gallon, \$34.95

With their delicious and nutritious fruit and attractive form, easy-to-grow apple trees will be an important part of your PNW 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.

BEARING AGE 2-3 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME April

HARDINESS -30°F., or below, USDA Zone 4.

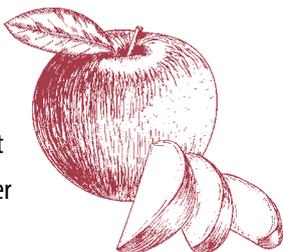
SITE & SOIL ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY

- M-26 Rootstock 8-12 feet
- M-7 Rootstock 12-16 Feet
- M-111 Rootstock 12-18 Feet

RIPENING TIME July-October

YIELD PER PLANT 30-50 lbs.



PESTS & DISEASES

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. Regionally, apples can be affected by anthracnose or fire blight.

We Have Apple Combo Packages!

Please visit our website for stock choices.
www.OneGreenWorld.com

DISEASE RESISTANT

Easiest to grow of all our apples!

Either immune or resistant to Apple Scab, they grow abundant crops without spraying.

- Akane • Calville Blanc D'Hiver
- Chehalis • Empire • Enterprise
- Freedom • Hudson's Golden Gem
- Goldrush • Liberty
- Prima • Priscilla • Sansa
- Spartan • William's Pride
- WineCrisp™ • Wynooche Early
- Gold Cherry

RED FLESH APPLES

- Almata • Firecracker™ • Mountain Rose
- Redlove • Rubaiyat • Scarlet Surprise™ • Pink Pearl • Red King • Niedzwetzkyana • Rubaiyat

STORAGE APPLES

- Ashmead's Kernal • Braeburn • Melrose • Mutsu • Prairie Spy • Red Spy
- WineCrisp • Winesap

COLD HARDY NORTHERN

- Firestorm • Golden Delicious • Goldrush • Haralson • Honeycrisp™ • Honeygold • Snow Fameuse • Triumph • Wealthy

CIDER APPLES

- Amere de Berthcourt • Arkansas Black
- Ashmead's Kernal • Binet • Dabinett
- GoldRush • Golden Russet • Freedom
- Porter's Perfection • Roxbury Russet
- Yarlington Mill

APPLE RIPENING & HARVEST

Apple season stretches from early summer all the way into late fall. Choosing a variety of apples with different harvest times allows for MONTHS of apple picking. While exact harvest time varies a bit by region, this list provides an approximate order of ripening times (with much overlap).

SEASON

VERY EARLY: Yellow Transparent, Lodi

EARLY: William's Pride, Wynooche Early, Akane, Gravenstein, Sansa, Summerred, Dolgo Crab, Lubsk Queen, Northpole Columnar, Pink Pearl, Prima, Scarlet Surprise, Wealthy, Whitney (Crab)

MID: Cortland, Cox's Orange Pippin, Firecracker Red Flesh, Gala, Golden Sentinel Columnar, Holstein, Kerr Crab, Liberty, Macoun, Queen Cox, Summer Rambo, Wolf River, Callaway Crab, Chehalis, Ellison's Orange, Honeycrisp, Scarlet Sentinel Columnar, Spartan, Transcendent Crab, Empire, Golden Russet, Honeygold, Jonathan, Karmijn, Mountain Rose Red Flesh, RubINETTE, Snow Famuse, Yellow Delicious

LATE: Amere de Berthcourt Cider, Ashmead's Kernal, Calville Blanc D'Hiver, Haralson, Jonagold, King (of Tompkins County), Mutsu, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenberg, Criterion, Enterprise, Freedom, Hudson's Golden Gem, Melrose, Prairie Spy, Red Spy, WineCrisp, Winesap, Winter Banana, Arkansas Black, Braeburn, Fuji, Red Fuji

VERY LATE: GoldRush, Pink Lady

APPLE BLOOM TIME & POLLINATION

Some apples are considered self-fertile. To ensure good crops, apples should have a pollinating partner. There is much overlap in bloom times, but for the best crops, choose a partner with the same bloom time or one step in either direction. Two steps in either direction will also work, but early blooming apples shouldn't be partnered with late blooming apples. Crabapples with white flowers are known as particularly good pollinizers, and are beautiful and showy in the spring.

SEASON

EARLY: Callaway Crab, Chehalis, Dolgo Crab, Gravenstein*, Lodi, Mountain Rose Red Flesh, Pink Pearl, Scarlet Surprise Red Flesh, Spartan, Whitney (Crab), William's Pride, Wynooche Early, Yellow Transparent

EARLY-MID: Amere de Berthcourt Cider, Ashmead's Kernal*, Braeburn, Cortland, Cox's Orange Pippin, Empire, Firecracker Red Flesh (Crab), Freedom, Golden Russet, Haralson, Honeygold, Jonathan, Karmijn*, Kerr Crab, Liberty, Lubsk Queen, Mutsu*, Pink Lady, Prima, Snow Famuse, Transcendent Crab, Wealthy, Winesap*

LATE-MID: Akane, Arkansas Black*, Criterion, Enterprise, Fuji, Gala, Golden Sentinel Columnar, GoldRush, Holstein*, Honeycrisp, Hudson's Golden Gem, Jonagold*, King*, Macoun, Melrose, Northpole Columnar, Queen Cox, RubINETTE, Sansa, Scarlet Sentinel Columnar, Spitzenberg, Summer Rambo*, Summerred, WineCrisp, Winter Banana, Wolf River, Yellow Delicious

LATE: Calville Blanc D'Hiver, Ellison's Orange, Prairie Spy, Red Fuji, Red Spy, Roxbury Russet*

**Triploid apples have sterile pollen and need two non-triploid pollinating partners—a trio of trees with compatible bloom times. This will ensure a bountiful apple harvest for all three trees.*

CIDER APPLE

**AMERE DE BERTHCOURT**

Popular in French orchards, Amere de Berthcourt's bitter-sweet juice is used for making alcoholic cider or adding body to sweet cider. Easy-to-grow and very productive, Amere de Berthcourt bears great crops of fragrant greenish-yellow fruit with a pink blush. **Dwarf Rootstock #0007**
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0107

NEW BINET ROUGE

A highly prized cider apple from Normandy, France. Binet Rouge produces bittersweet apples that have a wonderful aroma and are used to make some of the hard ciders that Normandy is famous for. Flowers open late making it a good choice for areas with late frosts and fruits are late to ripen. Binet Rouge can tend towards biennial bearing so be sure to thin fruit on the heavy setting years. **#0300**

GOLDEN RUSSET

Golden Russet produces a gray-green to golden-bronze apple with crisp, flavorful, creamy, yellow flesh. The champagne of old-time cider apples, Golden Russet is excellent pressed into cider, dried, eaten fresh, or cooked. A great storage apple, keeping from Dec. until April under proper conditions.

Dwarf Rootstock #0090

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0180

COLUMNAR APPLE • 1 gallon, \$29.95+ • Bare root, \$35.95+

A truly remarkable way to grow apples, these unique, disease resistant varieties can be grown on your patio or deck! Easy to keep at eight feet tall or less, they form a compact spire loaded with snow-white blossoms and large 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 will often bear several fruit the year after planting.

NORTHPOLE™

Northpole produces heavy crops of large, red, McIntosh-like apples on a columnar tree similar to Lora. Crisp, juicy, sweet, and aromatic, this fruit ripens in late August to early September. Great for fresh eating, making cider, and baking. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0394**

SCARLET SENTINEL™

Features dense clusters of bright white flowers followed by many tightly spaced and large, greenish-yellow fruit with an at-

tractive red blush. Juicy and sweet, Scarlet Sentinel ripens in mid-to-late September and can be stored until February. Scarlet Sentinel is the most compact of the three columnar varieties we offer. Perfect for container gardening! **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0392**

GOLDEN SENTINEL™

Enjoy the striking pillar of snow-white flowers! Following this spectacular spring flower display are great crops of large, attractive, golden yellow fruit. Sweet, firm and delicious, Golden Sentinel is one of our favorites for fresh eating, cider and baking. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0090**

WHITE ICICLE™

Beautiful, tasty and easy-to-grow, this new columnar variety is a great addition to any landscape. Following the striking, spring display of snow-white flowers, White Icicle™ bears abundant crops of large, flavorful, light green fruit with crisp, bright-white flesh. Space-saving and compact, While Icicle™ is disease-resistant and happy in the ground or in a container on the deck or patio. **#196**

CRABAPPLE

Naturally dwarf trees, crabapples are striking in the spring when they are showered with profuse, snow-white blossoms, followed by abundant, bright red fruit late in summer and early fall. Crabapples bear heavy crops of sweet-tart fruit that make great cider, jelly, baked goods, and can be eaten fresh. These apples are very hardy and a great choice for growers in very cold regions. Plant to help pollinize your other apples.

DOLGO

This great crabapple variety was brought from Siberia in the late 1800's. Crimson red, 1½" 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-BRS**

NEW PACIFIC

Our native Northwest crabapple is an easy to grow shrub or small tree with white flowers and small crabapples that are mostly enjoyed by wildlife. Tolerates a wide range of soils and has been used as a rootstock in areas that would be too wet for more traditional apple rootstocks. **#FUSCA**

WHITNEY

One of the largest and tastiest crab apples, Whitney is very cold hardy as well as heat tolerant. Fruits are tender and juicy—great for fresh eating, pickled, sauces and ciders. Self-pollinating and disease-resistant. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0120**

COOKING APPLE

NEW BRAMLEY'S SEEDLING

One of the best apples for cooking with, it is considered the premier British baking apple for its sharp flavor and ability to cook down to a smooth puree. Bramley's Seedling will make the best applesauce you've ever had and an excellent pie too. While it's not as often prized for fresh eating, it is loved by those who like a nice acidic apple. Easy to grow, scab resistant and does particularly well in cool climates that are similar to its native England. **#BRAM**

CRITERION

Discovered as a chance seedling in Washington State, Criterion is an excellent multi-purpose apple, great for fresh eating, cooking, drying and cider. Skin is yellow with a red blush and the flavor has a tangy sweetness to it. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0183**

KING

Also known as King of Tompkins County, this fast growing tree produces very large fruit that stores well. Valued for their cooking quality, these apples are also great eaten fresh and sometimes

used for cider. Ripens late. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0188**

WOLF RIVER

Named for the river in Wisconsin where it was discovered, Wolf River is notable for its exceptionally large fruits which often weigh in at over a pound! The tree is exceptionally cold hardy and disease-resistant. Fruit can be eaten fresh, but its primary use is for cooking, as it holds its shape very well, and is also an excellent winter keeper. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0123**

GENETIC DWARF APPLE



APPLE BABE

Apple Babe is a genetic dwarf that grows to only about 8 feet tall and can easily be kept in a container or as a small tree in the ground. Apple Babe produces fruits that are crisp, sweet, red and delicious. Quality is excellent even in hot inland climates. **#0001**

GARDEN DELICIOUS

Garden Delicious is a genetic dwarf that can easily be maintained at 8 feet in a pot or in the ground. Garden Delicious produces sweet, crisp greenish-yellow apples that have a slight red blush and occasional russetting. Produces well even in hot climates and apples are great for dessert, as a storage apple and for cooking. **#0044**

HEIRLOOM APPLE


ARKANSAS BLACK

One of the most striking and beautiful apples, Arkansas Black fruit ranges in color 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. Very resistant to cedar apple rust.

Dwarf Rootstock #0010
Semi-Rootstock #0110

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN

An award-winning English dessert apple, Cox's Orange Pippin bears delicious, sweet-tart fruit with a crisp and aromatic flesh. One of the best for fresh eating and drying, it also makes tasty sauce and cider. Ripens in September and can be stored until January.

Dwarf Rootstock #0036
Semi-Rootstock #0136

GRAVENSTEIN

Very juicy and flavorful, Gravenstein is a classic, early ripening variety that makes the best cider and pies. Vigorous and reliable, Gravenstein produces abundant crops of large, red and green striped fruit. Gravenstein is not a good pollinizer for other apple varieties.

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0142
Dwarf Rootstock #0042

RED GRAVENSTEIN

A red bud sport of the classic Gravenstein variety, the Red Gravenstein has

a dark red skin and sweeter flavor. The crimson skin is contrasted nicely with a bright white flesh that is extremely juicy. Red Gravenstein is well known for being a superb apple for juice and baking. **#RGRV \$34.95**

RED CASCADE WEeping

Originally from Siberia, Red Cascade™ was grown to stay small and survive extreme cold under snow cover. This attractive form can now be used in our gardens to make a striking, weeping and fruiting apple tree. In their native region these weeping apples are prized for their large, tasty fruit that can be stored well into the winter. **#0169**

SNOW FAMEUSE

For all the folks in the Rocky Mountains, Snow Fameuse is the apple for you—it grows best at high elevations. Bright red skin and pure-white flesh is crisp, aromatic, and juicy. Also known as the Snow Apple of Quebec, this variety has been grown since the eighteenth century and is very versatile.

Dwarf Rootstock #0095
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0195

SUMMER RAMBO

Originally from France but grown in North America since the sixteenth century, Summer Rambo is exceptionally juicy with a subacid, aromatic flavor. Skin is greenish-yellow with a red blush and fruit is great for fresh eating, but especially valuable for sauce and cider.

Dwarf Rootstock #0096
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0196

SPITZENBERG

An attractive, bright red fruit with crisp, aromatic flesh, and a rich spicy, sweet-tart flavor, Spitzenberg is reputed to be Thomas Jefferson's favorite apple. Great eaten fresh and in baked goods, and makes a tasty cider. Spitzenberg ripens in early to mid October and stores well until spring. Susceptible to diseases.

Dwarf Rootstock #0068
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0168


YELLOW TRANSPARENT

This delicious and disease-resistant apple greets us with early summer ripening fruit. This classic variety has been grown for many years throughout the U.S. and is the earliest ripening apple we have found. Originally from Russia, Yellow Transparent fruit is very juicy and sweet. These apples are great for fresh eating, sauce and pies. Resistant to apple scab.

Dwarf Rootstock #0078
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0178

RED FLESH APPLE

ALMATA

Almata is a beautiful red flesh apple sporting deep pink blossoms, reddish bronze leaves, and stunning bright red apples inside and out. Almata apples are quite tart, which we love, but many folks will find them most suitable for jams, sauces, pies and making pink cider. #MATA

FIRECRACKER™

These little apples are a real blast! Firecracker apples feature a deep-red flesh that resembles a miniature Red Delicious. The intense, sweet-tart flavor is great for salads, desserts, and juice. A naturally dwarf tree, Firecracker is quick to bear and produces abundant crops. Should be hardy to minus 40°F. **Dwarf Rootstock #0051, Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0151**

MOUNTAIN ROSE

Discovered by our friend Bill Schulz in western OR., Mountain Rose display profuse pink blooms in the spring followed by large greenish yellow apples with crisp, dark red flesh, and a sweet-tart flavor. Mountain Rose ripens in early October and can be stored until spring. **Dwarf Rootstock #0053, Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0153**

NEW NIEDZWETZKYANA

One of the first red fleshed apples to be discovered, Niedzwetzkyana occurs naturally in the Central Asia and is threatened in its native habitat where only a small number survive today. We are growing a single clone under the name Niedzwetzkyana, though the name has been used in the past to describe the various seedlings containing red flesh that grow in that area. These apples have contributed many of the red flesh genetics that we see in most of the red fleshed apples we eat today. #NIED \$19.95 Malus sp.

PINK PEARL

Developed from early crosses with red-fleshed apples by Albert Etter, a friend of Luther Burbank. Pink Pearl has bright pink flesh, greenish-yellow skin, and a rich, distinguished sweet-tart flavor and bright pink flowers. Make delicious pink applesauce or red cider with this unique apple! Pink Pearl ripens in late August and can be stored until January. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0160**

NEW RED KING

A newer red fleshed apple that we are still trialing, Red King produces beautiful apples with a deep red skin and flesh. Considerably sweeter than many red flesh apples but still on the tart side. #RKNG

NEW RUBAIYAT

An excellent red fleshed apple from the Albert Etter collection, Rubaiyat is a bright red apple on the inside and out. It is variable in size and thinning fruits can help give larger apples, but no matter the size they are all delicious. Sweet with a nice tart balance an excellent berry flavor. #RUBI

SCARLET SURPRISE™

Enjoy the bright pink flowers of this unique variety and be surprised by its dark red, tasty fruit with red flesh. Even the leaves and bark have a red cast! Ripens mid-to-late August. **Dwarf Rootstock #0060 Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0160**

REDLOVE APPLE

From the breeding work of Markus Kobelt in Switzerland, these unique, new varieties feature striking red flesh, great flavor and excellent disease resistance. These superior varieties are great additions to the home garden

REDLOVE CALYPSO®

Calypso features very aromatic, sweet, firm and juicy, beautiful dark red flesh. Fruits ripen in mid to late September and can be stored until Christmas. An excellent variety for the home garden, it is resistant to scab and powdery mildew. #0181

REDLOVE ERA®

Very productive and disease resistant, Era is a great variety for the home garden. Era features large, red fruit with almost solid red flesh. Firm, crisp, juicy and refreshingly sweet with a hint of tartness, it is great for fresh eating and makes tasty juice. Era ripens in mid-September and can be stored for several months. #0183

REDLOVE ODYSO®

Odysso® is prized for its large, beautiful, aromatic and very sweet fruit. Very resistant to apple scab and powdery mildew. Ripens late September to Early October and can be stored until February. #0185

STORAGE APPLE

BRAEBURN

One of our favorites! This unique New Zealand variety bears large, high quality, crisp and juicy fruit with deliciously tangy flesh—it's what we look for at the supermarket. Braeburn ripens in mid-October and can be stored until spring in cold storage. Somewhat

susceptible to various apple diseases.

Dwarf Rootstock #0016

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0116

MELROSE

Melrose is a beautiful, yellow/green skinned apple with dark red streaks and russet spots. Its firm, coarse, juicy, creamy-white flesh has a slightly acidic

flavor and is very good for both cooking and desserts. It continues to ripen off the tree and is best eaten after Christmas. One of the best storsers, it can be kept until April at 31°F. The tree itself is a vigorous, productive annual bearer with a spreading habit and moderate vigor. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0152**

MUTSU

Mutsu produces large, round, yellow fruit with crunchy, juicy, tart flesh. Its distinctive, delicate, spicy flavor has hints of anise. Mutsu is a phenomenal cider apple and excellent in desserts or processed. It is an excellent storage apple, remaining unshriveled until March. The tree itself is large, spreading and vigorous with biennial fruiting tendencies. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0154**

PRAIRIE SPY

It's hard to beat Prairie Spy if you're looking for an excellent storage apple. It ripens late, can store for three months or more and the flavor improves with storage. Aside from a sweet late winter treat, it makes an excellent cooking apple. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0191**

WINESAP

Also known as Virginia Winesap, this sweet tart apple is versatile and highly valued as an excellent winter keeper. Moderately disease-resistant and easy-to-grow, this is a great variety for homesteaders and backyard growers.

Dwarf Rootstock #0021

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0121

COLD HARDY NORTHERN APPLE

FIRESTORM®

Originally discovered as a limb sport of Honeycrisp, Firestorm® has many of the same characteristics as a Honeycrisp but with a striking red skin. Firestorm® ripens in late September, producing fantastically sweet, crisp, and attractive apples. Proven to be very cold hardy, this uniquely colored and delectable apple is a perfect addition to even the coldest of backyard orchards. **#BR \$39.95**

GOLDRUSH

This patented selection from Purdue University bears abundant crops of large, golden-yellow, sweet, crisp, and flavorful fruit with a wonderful sugar/acid balance. Great for fresh eating and baking, ripens in October, and can be stored until late spring. GoldRush is very disease-resistant and easy-to-grow.

Dwarf Rootstock #0041

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0141

HARALSON

Haralson comes from a University of MN breeding program, so it's cold hardy, don't cha know! The flesh is crisp, juicy, firm and slightly tart. It is great for bak-

ing as it holds its shape, texture and retains good flavor in winter. **Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0196**

HONEYGOLD

A cross of Golden Delicious and Haralson, Honeygold was bred by brilliant Minnesotans as a more cold hardy substitute for Golden Delicious. The fruit has yellow skin with russet dots, stores very well and is even sweeter than Golden Delicious. **Dwarf Rootstock #0086**
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0186

HONEYCRISP™

An incredibly cold hardy and delicious introduction from the University of Minnesota! A large, round, scarlet red fruit with a yellow background, Honeycrisp is prized for its very crisp, juicy flesh and honey-like flavor and aroma. Ripens in early September and can be kept for several months in cool storage.

Dwarf Rootstock #0043

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0143

TRIUMPH

Another valuable introduction from the University of Minnesota, Triumph is a cross between Liberty and Honeycrisp

and has the best characteristics of both parents. Fruits are sweet but with a balanced tartness that Honeycrisp often lacks and have all the disease resistance that Liberty is famous for. Trees are hardy to Zone 4 and apples will store well into winter. **#TRMPH**

NEW WEALTHY

This cold hardy variety, Wealthy Apple Tree comes from Minnesota where it was one of the first apple cultivars to be successfully grown in their very cold climate. Wealthy was once one of the most popular apples in the country and was used extensively in Minnesota apple breeding programs. Excellent as a fresh eating dessert apple, or can be picked early to use for cooking. Very resistant to apple scab. **#0199**

**WHITE CLOUD
(BELIY NALIV)**

This extremely hardy Siberian variety is prized for its early ripening, flavorful and juicy fruit. This medium sized, almost white apple is easy-to-grow and great for fresh eating and making delicious apple sauce. **#0114**

ALL OTHER APPLES

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.

Dwarf Rootstock #0006

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0106

ASHMEAD'S KERNAL

Considered one of the finest flavored of all apples, this yellow, russeted, English dessert variety has a unique nut-like flavor with crisp and juicy flesh. Ashmead's Kernal Apple Tree is good for fresh eating and for making delicious pies, crisps and cider. Ashmead's Kernal ripens in October and stores well. #0012

NEW AMBROSIA

A chance seedling discovered in a British Columbia orchard in the early 1990's, Ambrosia has since become a beloved fresh eating apple for its great balance of sweet and tart and unique honey flavor, that some even say tastes like vanilla. A naturally compact and upright growing tree, Ambrosia also shows good disease resistance and is an excellent choice in cool coastal climates but is also well adapted to inland climates. #BROS

CORTLAND

One of the first McIntosh crosses, Cortland features that familiar vinous Mac flavor with crimson skin and bright white flesh, but is slightly larger than McIntosh. Cortland bears heavily each year and is very popular for fresh eating, especially in salads as the fruit does not brown quickly when exposed to air.

Dwarf Rootstock #0082

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0182

CHEHALIS

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

Dwarf Rootstock #0032

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0132

EMPIRE

One of the best McIntosh crosses, Empire features a delicious, sweet, and sharp aromatic taste. Easy-to-grow and relatively disease-resistant.

Dwarf Rootstock #0084

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0184

ENTERPRISE

Enterprise is very disease resistant and easy-to-grow. This patented variety from Purdue University bears great 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 makes delicious sauce, pies and crisps.

Dwarf Rootstock #0037

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0137

NEW FREEDOM

Freedom Apple Tree is a later-fruiting cultivar that produces a bright-red fruit with almost invisible yellow background and some patches of nettled russeting. With its subacidic, spright flavor, it is an excellent apple for fresh eating, cider or cooking. #0134

FUJI

Grow this very popular Japanese variety and enjoy its tree-ripened, rich and delicious flavor. Likely the most popular apple in the world, greenish-red Fuji apples are large and sweet with superb crunchy texture.

Dwarf Rootstock #0032

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0132

RED FUJI The same as Fuji but with a deep-red skin.

Dwarf Rootstock #0092

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0192

GALA

Gala produces a large, golden-skinned fruit with heavy red striping with crisp, dense, aromatic, mildly acidic, mildly-sweet flesh. The fruit quality is excellent and stores very well. Vigorous and somewhat self-fertile.

Dwarf Rootstock #0081

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0181

NEW GOLDEN DELICIOUS

Same variety as Yellow Delicious, the Golden Delicious Apple Tree was discovered as a chance seedling in West Virginia, this variety has been a staple apple variety for decades. It is heat tolerant, cold hardy, a great pollinizer for many other varieties, and when picked at peak ripeness is much more delicious than any fruit of the same name you've had from the supermarket. #0124

GRANNY SMITH

Once upon a time, in the land down under, an elderly woman by the name of Maria Ann Smith grew out some apple tree seedlings. They were thought to be a cross between the European crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) and the more commonly cultivated *Malus pumila*. The little seedling grew up and gave birth to apples that resembled tart cooking apples but upon biting into them Granny Smith was shocked to find how sweet they were! She died a few years after her discovery but horticulturists in Australia and then elsewhere throughout the world spread the scion wood for "Granny Smith's Seedling". Granny Smith is a very versatile apple, being used for cooking, in salads, for fresh eating and for those delicious caramel dipped apples! Granny Smith Apple Tree requires less chill hours than many apple varieties, is somewhat self-fertile though will produce more fruit with another variety planted nearby. It is also tip bearing. #0147

HUDSON'S GOLDEN GEM

Discovered in Tangent, Oregon in a hedgerow, this delicious, golden brown, conical-shaped russeted apple has an appealing nutty flavor with a crisp and juicy flesh—it tastes almost like a pear. Disease-resistant and easy-to-grow, Hudson's Golden Gem produces abundant crops that ripen in September and can be stored until early spring.

Dwarf Rootstock #0044

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0144

Apples Cont...

JONAGOLD

This wonderful apple produces medium to large, firm apples with yellow / green skin with red stripes and superb, rich, full flavor. It is the most common cultivar planted in Europe and excellent eaten fresh or cooked.

Dwarf Rootstock #0046
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0146

JONATHAN

What lacks in disease resistance makes up for in flavor! Jonathan is often regarded as one of the most flavorful apples—they have an excellent sweet/tart taste reminiscent of Lennon and McCartney apples. Naturally compact and has long been favored by home orchardists.

Dwarf Rootstock #0087
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0187



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.

Dwarf Rootstock #0048
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0148

MACOUN

Considered among the best of the McIntosh crosses, this exceptionally sweet, juicy, and aromatic variety is an excellent dessert apple but can also be used in sauces or salads.

Dwarf Rootstock #0090
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0190

PINK LADY

Pink Lady produces an oblong, pink-blushed, yellow fruit with creamy, white, sweet-tart flesh that resists browning. It stores extremely well for 6-8 months in common storage and longer in controlled atmosphere.

Dwarf Rootstock #0055
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0155

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 almost all apple diseases.

Dwarf Rootstock #0063
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0163

SPARTAN

Spartan is a disease resistant, easy-to-grow Canadian variety that bears abundant crops of dark red, very large fruit. Often described as having a wine-like vinous flavor, Spartan is juicy, aromatic and flavorful, Spartan ripens in late September, and can be stored for several months.

Dwarf Rootstock #0064

SUMMERRED

This one is a great choice for PNW growers. Bred in British Columbia, Summerred is a versatile early ripening apple that is great for fresh eating, cooking, and as a winter keeper. It is a very reliable producer here in the Northwest but not recommended for areas with very hot summers.

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0197

NEW SWEET SIXTEEN

Developed by the University of Minnesota, this is one of the best-tasting, sweetest, cold-hardy apples that we've found. Sweet Sixteen is super sweet with a richly complex flavor—similar to vanilla with just a hint of molasses. It's a taste-treat like no other. It's a delight for snacking, fruit salads and no-sugar added applesauce. Sweet Sixteen Apple Tree is extra hardy and long-lived even

in harsh conditions. Cold-hardy apple with a unique yellow-red flesh and sugary sweet flavor. Perfect for fresh eating.
#SWSX

WILLIAM'S PRIDE

A patented selection from Purdue University, this delicious, early ripening variety is one of our favorites. A mid-summer treat, William's Pride ripens in late July and bears great crops of large, dark reddish purple, very juicy, tart and flavorful fruit. William's Pride is very disease-resistant and easy-to-grow.

Dwarf Rootstock #0070
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0170

WINTER BANANA

This apple has a sweet, banana-like flavor and keeps excellent through winter. Many consider this the best tasting, fresh eating apple. The fruits feature a beautiful waxy yellow skin with a pink blush. Winter Banana is moderately disease-resistant, except to Cedar Apple Rust, and requires less chill hours than many varieties.

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0122

WYNOOCHEE EARLY

One of the most popular apple varieties, this crisp, juicy and flavorful apple is great eaten fresh or cooked—its thin skin almost disappears when baked! Named after an area south of the Olympic mountains, Wynoochee Early is an excellent choice for NW gardeners and ripens in late July to early August.

Dwarf Rootstock #0076
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0176

NEW WINECRISP™

Winecrisp receives rave reviews from all who try it. The WineCrisp Apple Tree™ fruit is large, sweet, firm, juicy 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**

APRICOT *Prunus armeniaca* • Bare root, \$32.95+



Delectably sweet and tender, fully ripe Apricots are a unique tasty treat. Difficult to ship when ripe, apricots are best grown at home or purchased from a local farmer. Apricots can be a challenge to grow West of the Cascade Mountains. Wet winters lead to disease problems and flowers can be hurt by late frosts. Most apricots require around 600 chill hours of below 45°F.

BEARING AGE 2-3 years after planting.
BLOOM TIME March, depending on variety.

HARDINESS -25°F, USDA Zone 4

PESTS & DISEASES To help prevent diseases, spray with copper in the fall, winter, and again in the early spring.

POLLINATION Self-fertile

RIPENING TIME August, depending on variety.

SITE & SOIL Half-day to full day sun, well drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY 10' - 12'

YIELD PER PLANT 50 lbs. +

FLAVOR GIANT

One of the earliest fruits of the year and one of the tastiest too! Flavor Giant produces huge crops of the largest apricots we've ever seen. Orange skin and flesh has a sweet-tart, well balanced flavor. Ripens in late June here in Oregon and requires a mild climate without late frosts in order to set good crops. #2580

AUTUMN GLO

A unique variety that ripens its fruit exceptionally late, from August into Sep-

tember! Flowers open midseason before ripening what is widely considered one of the best tasting apricots available. Extend your apricot season into late summer with Autumn Glo! #2576

AUTUMN ROYAL

Extend the apricot season with Autumn Royal, the only known late ripening apricot! Medium to large fruit has yellow skin and pale orange, firm juicy flesh with quality similar to Royal/Blenheim and is valuable for fresh eating, canning, or drying. Autumn Royal is not recommended for climates with desert-like summer heat but will thrive in mild climates. Cold hardy to USDA Zone 7. #2573

BLenheim

Blenheim produce medium-to-large, pale-orange, red-speckled fruit with very juicy, orange flesh and enticing, sweet, aromatic flavor that sets the standard for apricots. This early-blooming, self-pollinating variety is famous in California for its canning quality, but is also great for drying and fresh eating. #2560

BRITTANY GOLD

The Brittany Gold apricot is a medium-sized, late-season selection that ripens in the last two weeks of June. This large, firm apricot features a sweet flavor, uniform yellow color and juicy, freestone flesh. The tree is large and vigorous with a semi-upright growth habit. #2591

CHINESE MORMON

Chinese Mormon produces heavy crops of medium, yellow to orange fruit with excellent flavor and texture very early in the growing season. This apricot blooms late with frost-resistant buds, making it an excellent choice for areas with later spring frosts. It also has an edible sweet pit! Requires about 700 hours of chill time below 45°F. #2561

GOLDCOT

Goldcot is an apricot built for the cold! Researchers bred Goldcot in Michigan's snow belt so you know it's going to be hardy, vigorous and reliable. Fruit is freestone with golden yellow skin and flesh and has a deep tangy flavor that is perfect for fresh eating or canning. Ripens in early July, self-fertile. #2575



HARCOT

This large fruited Canadian variety is one of the best. Blooms are hardy to late frosts. Fruit has yellow-orange skin with sweet juicy, richly flavor. Very resistant to brown rot and perennial canker. Hardy to USDA Zone 6. #2572

HARGLOW

Harglow Apricot is a very late-blooming and productive Canadian variety well suited to areas with late frosts. A proven winner in the Northwest for its resistance to perennial canker and brown rot, Harglow produces medium sized bright orange fruits with orange freestone flesh. Very sweet and flavorful! #2578

NEW HENDERSON

The Henderson Apricot originated in Geneva, NY, by George W. Henderson, and was introduced in 1935. The parentage is currently unknown. It has been known to perform well in Illinois, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. The tree is vigorous, hardy (at least to -34F in MN), productive, and self-fruitful. Flesh is sweet,

slightly fibrous, and semi-clingstone, fruits to 1-1/2 inches under good conditions. It is later blooming with spreading growth habit. **#HEND**

HUNZA

Hunza is a valuable variety from north-west Pakistan where it grows wild in the Hunza Valley. Fruits are deliciously sweet and flavorful and dry well on the tree. Hunza is also valued for its kernels that are eaten and reportedly very healthful. **#2577**

MONTROSE

In 1952 a farmer named Lloyd Rosen-vold found a seedling apricot growing in Montrose, CO where temperatures commonly reach -30°F. He took seedlings from this tree and grew them in Idaho and named the best-tasting one, 'Montrose'. Montrose ripens late, is extremely cold hardy, resists late frost, and is

**PERFECTION**

Perfection is a very productive and hardy tree and one of the finest of the commercial apricots. Fruit is very large with bright orange-yellow skin and flesh and performs very well in areas where late spring frosts are a problem. **#2579**

NEW PRECIOUS

An apricot with great potential for us here in the PNW, it is famously cold hardy, having been discovered in Southern Ontario, and thought to be a seedling from a Russian seed source from the early 1900's. **#PRESH**

PUGET GOLD

The Puget Gold Apricot was developed in western Washington and is the easi-

est to grow and most disease-resistant Apricot variety we have found. **#2570**

TILTON

Tilton produces exquisitely sweet, medium-sized, heart-shaped, golden-yellow fruit with dark red blush on vigorous, productive trees. This is one of the best varieties for canning though also delicious eaten fresh. **#2571**

WENATCHEE MOORPARK

Similar to the famed Moorpark Apricot, Wenatchee Moorpark is prized for its ability to thrive in climates that have very wet springs, such as Western Oregon and Washington! Skin and flesh are both a beautiful bright orange and fruits are delicious eaten fresh, dried or canned. **#2568**

ZARD

Zard is an exceptionally late blooming apricot that requires more chill hours and heat units to break dormancy than most varieties, making it a valuable variety for growers in the Pacific Northwest where apricots typically bloom too early in the season. Fruits are yellow, very sweet and also have a sweet pit. Trees are very cold hardy. **#ZARD**

CHERRY *Prunus spp.* • 1 gallon, \$34.95 • bare root, \$39.95+

One of our favorite fruits, everyone loves ripe cherries. Enjoy fresh, dried, or frozen cherries and make delicious baked goods and juice. We offer the newest and best varieties for the Northwest and most other regions of the U.S.

BLOOM TIME Early spring. **BEARING AGE** 2-3 years after planting. **HARDINESS** Most sweet cherries are hardy to at least -20°F, USDA Zone 5. Kristin, Danube™ and Jubileum™ should be hardy to at least -25°F, USDA Zone 4. Pie cherries are hardy to at least -40°F, USDA Zone 3. **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. **POLLINATION** Except for Lapins, Governor Wood, Compact Stella & Sweetheart, all of our Sweet Cherries require another variety for pollination. Danube™, Jubileum™, Montmorency and Northstar are all self-fertile. **RIPENING TIME** July-August **SITE & SOIL** ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** Sweet Cherries: 12-15 feet in height. Compact Stella, Hungarian & Pie Cherries will be smaller. **YIELD PER PLANT** 50+ lbs.

SWEET CHERRY

CRAIG'S CRIMSON

A taste test winner and one of the finest flavored sweet cherries around! A naturally semi-dwarfing tree, Craig's Crimson is self-fertile and a great choice for backyard growers as well as commercial orchardists! Cherries are dark red to nearly black with a sweet, spicy and delectable flavor. #2116

AMARENA DI PESCARA

This unique Italian variety is prized for its intensely flavored, very dark red fruit. Described as "very cherry", these sweet-tart cherries are great for fresh eating, canning, juice and preserves. Plant with another sweet or tart cherry for pollination. #2132

BIANCO ROSATO DI PIEMONTE

Bianco Rosato di Piemonte cherry is the cherry traditionally used to make maraschino cherries. It was recently brought to the U.S. directly from Italy. #2134

BING

Bing cherries can be traced back to when Chinese immigrants came to Oregon. Bing produces heavy crops of dark burgundy colored cherries. Fruit is sweet, meaty, juicy, and is excellent for fresh eating or canning. It is one most popular cherries because of its commercial viability. #2100

BLACK REPUBLICAN

A parent of Bing cherry, Black Republican has large, sweet, dark red fruit is prized for its intense black cherry flavor. Well adapted to our NW growing conditions, Black Republican bears abundant crops and is grown commercially. This special variety was introduced in 1860 by Seth Lewelling, one of two brothers responsible for founding Oregon's nursery industry. A Quaker and an abolitionist, Seth Lewelling named this fruit "Black Republican,"—to honor those Republicans who opposed slavery. #2102

BLACK TARTARIAN

Honored as a Heritage Tree and rated one of the most flavorful cherries, Black Tartarian bears crops of very dark red, juicy, sweet fruit. As a testimony to its happiness in the PNW, a tree was planted in Eugene, Oregon in 1860. It may be the oldest and largest Sweet cherry tree in the U.S. #2103

COMPACT STELLA

Compact Stella is a unique, self-fertile variety that should only reach 10-12 feet in height. Compact Stella begins fruiting within a year or two of planting and bears large, tasty, almost black fruit. As with all "self-fertile" stone fruits, you should still plant one or more other varieties for increased pollination and fruit production. #2105

GARNET GIRL™

A new completely self-fertile sweet cherry, Garnet Girl produces large sweet cherries with a dark nearly black skin. Trees are relatively disease resistant, and the fruits resist brown rot. #GGRL

NEW GOLD CHERRY

One of our most reliable and productive varieties, Gold Cherry produces abundant crops of sweet and flavorful, bright yellow fruit. An easy to grow variety and especially nice for Northwest gardeners, Gold Cherry is disease-resistant and resists cracking after rain. #2112

GOVERNOR WOOD

This classic variety features 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 self-fertile and disease resistant. #2113

HARTLAND™

Hartland is an extremely hardy tree producing heavy crops of large, attractive, dark red cherries full of antioxidants. Resistant to cracking, this variety performs very well here in the PNW as well

as in the Northeast. #2114

NEW JUBILEUM™

An early ripening, very popular, high quality variety, Jubileum Cherry Tree™ 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™ Cherry has demonstrated a high degree of disease resistance in our orchard. #2115

KRISTIN

Hardier than most Sweet Cherries, Kristin can withstand temperatures to -25°F., and below. Kristin produces abundant crops of large, dark burgundy fruit with flavorful, firm, and juicy flesh. #2120

LAMBERT

One of our most productive and reliable cherry varieties, Lambert has been grown in the PNW for over 150 years and is still in commercial production. Features large, dark red, richly flavorful, heart-shaped fruit which ripens in early to mid-July. #2125

LAPINS

Featuring very large, dark purple, cherries, Lapins is one of the best self-fertile cherries available. Introduced by Dr. Lapins at the Summerland Research Station in British Columbia, Canada, it's a favorite among commercial growers and home gardeners because it's easy-to-grow and very productive. #2130

Cherries cont...

RAINIER

A very large, beautiful, golden yellow fruit with a red blush, Rainier is one of the most popular cherries in markets and a top choice for home gardeners. Rainier bears abundant crops of sweet, rich, firm, and juicy cherries. Blooms in early April, fruit ripening July to August. #2140

ROYAL ANN

Royal Ann, also known as Napoleon, is an upright growing tree that produces large, light yellow cherries with a pinkish blush. Royal Ann is a very

versatile sweet cherry and is excellent for fresh eating, canning, or preserves. #2141

SAM

Sam is very similar to Bing with its dark, shiny, medium-sized cherries, however, it's slightly more tart than Bing. Resistant to cracking. #2135

SWEETHEART

Sweetheart is a late ripening variety with an upright growth habit. They feature large, sweet, bright red cherries. This tree is also self-fertile

making it a great addition to a small orchard looking for diversity. #2136

VAN

Van cherry grow medium-sized fruit very similar to the Bing in color but a little more tart in flavor. The tree bears heavy crops and is resistant to cracking. #2137

TART / PIE CHERRIES *Prunus cerasus*

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

EARLY RICHMOND

Early Richmond is a heavy-producing, widely adapted tree that is vigorous and well adapted to many climates and soils. Grows to 15-18' tall. Early-ripening, flavorful, juicy, bright red fruit used primarily for cooking and canning and sometimes eaten fresh when fully ripe. The origin of this varietal is unknown but was planted in England in the early 1500s. #2195

METEOR

Meteor is genetically dwarf and only reaches 10 feet in height. An excellent choice for pies, the fruit is large with bright red skin and a clear, yellowish flesh. #2155

MONTMORENCY

This classic pie cherry produces abundant crops of firm, bright red, richly tart fruit with clear juice. Self-fertile and naturally dwarf, Montmorency reaches 10-12 feet in height and is hardy to -40°F. #2145

NORTHSTAR

Try this unique and tasty pie cherry from MN. Northstar is a self-fertile, naturally dwarf tree that bears heavy crops of large, tasty, bright red fruit with red flesh and juice. Northstar Pie cherry grows to six to eight feet in height and is hardy to minus 40°F. #2165

CORNELIAN CHERRY *Cornus mas* • 1 gallon, \$42.95

Cornelian cherries are a unique and attractive form of dogwood native to Ukraine and other regions around the Black Sea. Growing as a shrub or small tree, it's valued for its tasty fruit and ornamental foliage. Our unique Ukrainian varieties produce unusually large, sweet, and flavorful fruit. Cornelian's delicate flowers appear in early March. Cornelian cherries are good for fresh eating, preserves, juice, and wine.

**ELEGANT™**

This popular and attractive variety, Elegant bears heavy crops of striking, dark red, pear-shaped fruit. Sweet and delicious, Elegant fruit ripens in late August and is particularly nice for fresh eating. #3814

EXOTICA™

This variety is a delicious addition to any food forest. Plant Exotica with another variety for cross-pollination and to ensure good crops. #3820

CORAL BLAZE™

From a Ukrainian breeding program, Coral Blaze is very disease-resistant and bears plentiful crops of large, sweet, and flavorful cherries. The striking, bright red fruit is good for fresh eating and makes delicious preserves and ice cream. **#3809**

PIONEER™

Pioneer bears abundant crops of strikingly large, pear-shaped fruit which can grow to one and a half inches long. The dark red, early ripening fruit is juicy, sweet and aromatic. **#3849**

RED DAWN™

This valuable Ukrainian variety, bears great crops of large, bright red fruit with a pleasing, sweet-tart flavor. Red Dawn is particularly easy-to-grow and disease-resistant. **#3863**

RED STAR™

Red Star bears great crops of large, one and a quarter inches long, oval fruit. A later ripening variety, Red Star holds its fruit well into September. The glossy, dark red fruit has a sweet-tart flavor, and is very juicy and aromatic. **#3856**

SUNRISE™

Sunrise is a unique variety that bears great crops of attractive, sweet, and flavorful fruit which resemble a small Japanese plum. The one inch long fruit features red stripes on pinkish-red skin, and ripens in early September. A great choice for fresh eating and making preserves. **#3840**



YELLOW™

A very unique variety, Yellow bears large crops of attractive, lemon yellow, tart fruit. The one inch long tasty fruit is good for fresh eating and makes particularly good jam, juice, and compote. **#3884**

FIG *Ficus carica* • 1 gallon, \$19.95+

A 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. To enjoy truly fresh figs you must grow your own. When fully ripe and at their most tender, shipping them long distances is virtually impossible. While many fig varieties are not suitable for the NW, our varieties have been chosen for their ability to ripen at least one good crop in our climate. Another plus for figs—deer don't like them! **BEARING AGE** 2-3 years after planting. **SITE & SOIL** ½ day to full sun and most well-drained soils. **SIZE AT MATURITY** Depending on variety, figs can grow 8' - 10' in height or more. They are easy to keep small with pruning. **RIPENING TIME** July and September. **YIELD** 30-50 lbs. **PESTS & DISEASES** Figs are not heavily cultivated in the United States at this time, so pests have not yet become an issue in this crop. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile to USDA Zone 5 (Chicago Hardy), otherwise Zones 6-10.

ADRIATIC

A fig with a lot of confusion around its name as there is record of figs grown in the region near the Adriatic Sea being called Adriatic figs for centuries. We're unsure if this Adriatic Fig tree is the same clone as the one known as Adriatic at UC Davis but was shared with us as Adriatic JH, for whatever that's worth. However the nomenclature shakes out, the fig is very cold hardy, early ripening enough to usually get a crop here in Portland and intensely delicious with a flavor far surpassing many other green figs. **#ADRI**

AFGHAN SEEDLING *Ficus afghanistanica*

The Afghan fig is an interesting and cold hardy fig species from mountainous areas of the Middle East that we've long been curious about but have up until now have only grown the clone 'Silver Lyre', which has stunning foliage but produces inedible caprifigs. So we are quite excited to trial out a large batch of seedlings in hopes of finding one that produces edible figs in our part of the world, as they are rumored to be quite delicious. We've grown out far more than we can plant and so we're selling some of the extra seedlings. There is no guarantee that these will make an edible fruit, and it will be many years until we find out which ones do, but the diversity in foliage form and growth patterns along with the rarity of this species makes them a fun *Ficus* oddity to experiment with. And if you do indeed find one that produces parthenocarpic figs, please share them far and wide, and with us too if you wouldn't mind. **#AFGN**

BATTAGLIA GREEN

A super tasty and cold hardy Adriatic type fig with green skin and a bright strawberry flesh, Battaglia Green was rediscovered in Virginia and has been distributed far and wide since then. Similar to Adriatic, Strawberry Verte, Green Ischia and others of that ilk. **#BATT**

BAYERNFEIGE VIOLETTA

A brown turkey type fig that is extremely productive with very large figs. The flavor on Bayernfeige Violetta is fantastic when grown in an area with dry summers and allowed to ripen fully. Produces both a breba and main crop and figs are similar in look and flavor to the many types of brown turkey figs. **#BVL**

BEALL

Beall is a great variety for the Pacific Northwest and other cool climates, as well as California, producing a large and tasty breba crop as well as a fairly early main crop where temperatures are warm enough to ripen it. Tastes just like a peach but with a fig texture. **#BEAL**

**BLACK MADEIRA**

Widely regarded as the best tasting fig you might ever find, Black Madeira has a certain mystique to it amongst fig growers and collectors. Figs ripen late and are typically grown in greenhouses by us here in the Northwest, but even greenhouse-ripened figs are out of this world delicious! If it weren't for the slow growth habit and late ripening it would be the perfect fig. Sugar levels are high, the skin has that tang to round out the sweetness of the flesh and that strong berry, caramel and "figgy" flavor that the best dark skinned cultivars are

prized for are in perfect balance. Figs on Black Madeira are also on the smaller side, though not tiny, and we find this ratio of skin to flesh to be much more appealing than some of the gigantic figs. A highly regarded fig for very good reason! **#FIC144**

**BLACK MANZANITA**

One of the most exciting wild collected figs to come out of California, Black Manzanita was shared with us years ago by Mike Boss who had recently taken over Sonoma Horticultural Nursery. We assumed that this was another California seedling that might not produce figs without the wasp, but sure enough it produces loads of large and unique figs up here in Oregon. What is really special about Black Manzanita is how deep black the figs are. The skin is as dark as any fig you'll find and the pigments in the skin even bleed through. **#BMANZ**

BLACK ZADR

A uniquely shaped fig that is very squat with a flat bottom and a unique color and taste. We've been impressed with how early ripening this delicious fig is. It apparently hails from Zadar, Croatia and was distributed by the since closed Belleclare Nursery in New York. Produces a nice breba crop and a productive main crop. **#ZADR**

**NEW BLACK SPANISH**

Also known as Black Jack, Black Spanish

has grown in Oregon for many years. It's a reliable and productive variety that 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**

NEW BORDA BARRAQUER

One of our favorite figs we've grown of the infamous Monsterrat Pons collection. Borda Barraquer has everything we love in a fig, deep black almost blue skin, deep jammy rich flesh, it's easy to grow, produces both a breba and a main crop and the flavor is out of this world. We're planting lots of this one! **#BRDA**

CAMPANIERE

A powerhouse little French fig that is quickly becoming one of our favorites, Campaniere is prized by fig growers in many different climates for its incredible cold hardiness, ability to resist splitting and have figs practically dry on the tree, and above all, its flavor. **#CAMP**

CELESTE

Also known as the Sugar Fig, Celeste is sweet as sugar with a smooth rich flavor. Fruit has violet skin and rose-colored flesh. Fruit is delightful fresh, but also dries beautifully. Closed eye helps resist splitting and souring. One of the most widely planted fig trees in the South, Celeste is relatively compact and great for small spaces or container growing. **#3102**

CHICAGO HARDY

Chicago Hardy pushes the limits of where figs can be grown. Found growing in Chicago and said to have originated in the Mt Etna region of Sicily, it is reportedly hardy all the way to Zone 5! Chicago Hardy will usually grow back from the roots even if tops are killed by hard frost. Produces two crops of medium-sized dark skinned delicious figs with a strawberry flesh and the flavor of berry fruit punch. **#3133**

COL DE DAME BLANC

Col de Dame Blanc sets the bar for flavor in yellow/green fleshed figs. Though we've only had them when ripened in the greenhouse, which typically dilutes the flavor and causes them to split early, it was still fantastic! Tasting as good as White Madeira and other top notch white/green/yellow figs we've had, Col de Dame Blanc almost has a Jolly Rancher tang on its aftertaste! We love it and wish it were earlier ripening, but nonetheless a great fig to add to your collection. #CDBB



COL DE DAME MUTANTE

Also known as Col de Dame Bicolor, the Col de Dame Mutante clone is a highly prized and unique fig that combines the flavor and allure of the Col de Dames in an ornamental striped package. The flavor is almost excessively good, the kind of fig that makes other inferior varieties just not taste as good after having it. But it is a late ripener, usually on par with Col de Dame Noir. A few breba crop figs will also form and these ripen reliably for us. The striping on the fig is most intense when it's still developing and when fully ripe the skin becomes almost fully black with subtle stripes. #MUTNT



COL DE DAME NOIR

A fantastic French fig with a thick elongated neck said to resemble the collar of a lady. Col de Dame Noir produces figs with a dark brown to nearly black skin and a bright red juicy flesh. One of the best tasting figs, though not the earliest ripening. #3139



COL DE DAME RIMADA

A striped version of the always delicious Col de Dames. Col de Dame Rimada produces late ripening, beautifully striped figs that resemble Col de Dame Blanc in flavor when fully ripe. The young branches are even striped and it will occasionally throw out a variegated leaf. Worth growing in a greenhouse or in a pot in northern climates where you can give it a head start on the season and an extension in the fall. The richly flavored figs are worth the extra effort! #CDDR



DE TRES ESPLETS

An essential fig for short season grower, De Tres Esplets produces a reliable and extremely tasty breba crop as well as one of the earliest main crops of any variety we've trialed. Figs will continue to ripen again in fall for what is sometimes considered the third crop. Figs resist splitting fairly well yet have a thin skin, and the flavor is similar to a Ronde de Bordeaux or Chicago Hardy fig. Sure to become a staple in the Pacific Northwest and other short season fig growing climates. #DTES

DEANNA

A fig bred by Ira Condit at the University of California, Deanna is an excellent choice for growers all over the country producing a very large breba crop as well as a significant main crop. Figs are very

large with a yellow skin and sweet amber flesh. #DENA

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. Desert King produces a massive breba crop making it 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. Desert King is a San Pedro type fig so it only produces a breba crop in climates where the fig wasp doesn't live. #3100

EXCEL

One of the best of the yellow figs, Excel has a delicious honey flavor and is richly sweet even when grown in cool climates. Excel resists splitting better than most varieties, produces a nice sized breba crop and ripens its main crop in mid to late September here in Portland. #3115

EXQUISITO

One of the most exciting selections to come out of the unintentional breeding project that is the naturalized fig seedlings of California, Exquisito is a common fig, producing figs outside of the presence of the fig wasp, and super delicious ones too! It produces both a breba and a main crop, and we've heard rumor of a third crop in warmer climates. Figs have a unique flavor, almost tropical, but very concentrated and jammy. We've only been growing Exquisito for a few years now but we're very excited about its productivity and early ripening time. #EXTO

FIG TREE BUNDLE

Please see our website for stock choices and pricing. #3100B

FIGO PRETO

A far more vigorous, faster growing and easy to root clone of Black Madeira, Figo Preto produces figs that are essentially identical to the "true" Black Madeira (DFIC 144), but with much less fuss and patience needed. Plants grow at 2-3 times the speed of our other Black Madeira clone without any grafting or special

Fig cont...

care. Given to us by a friend who saw we were struggling many years back to get our DFIC 144 cuttings to grow vigorously, we were doubtful at first that this would produce figs as delicious as our other clone, but lo and behold, they're excellent and nearly impossible to discern from Black Madeira. Ripens at about the same time as the other clone, sometimes slightly earlier given its extra vigor.

#PRETO

FLOREA

Truly a fig for the north country, Florea is one of the most cold hardy and early ripening figs that we've found. In very cold climates it can die back to the ground and, if properly established the year before, will grow back and fruit that next growing season. Florea also produces a fairly large and delicious breba crop! Figs are brownish red on the skin with a light strawberry red interior. #3127

GALICIA NEGRA

An especially dark skinned fig with beautiful deep red flesh and amazing flavor, consistently rated as one of the best tasting dark figs. Galicia Negra can sometimes be shy to bear in the first few years but then becomes a very productive tree. #GALI



278-128 FIG TREE

Produces large yellow figs but unlike some of the larger ones, it actually has a very firm and incredibly sweet flesh. Ripens early enough to be fairly reliable here in the Northwest and is certainly one of the tastiest honey figs. #3142

GRANTHAM'S ROYAL

A valuable and relatively new fig for the Pacific Northwest! Grantham's Royal is a San Pedro fig just like the famous Desert King, meaning it creates a large breba crop but requires the fig wasp's pollination in order to produce a second crop. Breba crops are just as huge and early as Desert King and the flavor is excellent with berry and peach notes. A great choice for any growers in cool climates that require early crops, but your climate must be mild enough to overwinter its breba crop on the previous season's growth, usually Zone 7 and up. #3138

HATIVE D'ARGENTEUIL

One of our favorites from the USDA's collection of figs, Hative d'Argenteuil is a unifera fig with a very early main crop. It has quickly become one of our favorite figs at the nursery and successfully ripens its figs even in our coolest and shortest summers. The flavor on these is exquisite and the color of the skin and flesh is also unique. Named for a suburb of Paris, Argenteuil, where it was historically grown and hative means early in French. #HARG

HOLLIER

Another excellent introduction from LSU's fig breeding program, Hollier boasts one of the highest sugar contents of any of their releases. A reliable producer of medium to large yellow figs with an amber flesh. Very sweet and flavorful! #3112



HUNT

Hunt was bred in the 1920s in Georgia and is one of the most cold hardy varieties for Southeast growers. Hunt figs require a long, hot season to ripen so

is recommended for warmer climates. Growers in the Northwest will receive decent crops of this incredibly delicious fig. #2125

I-258

I-258, short for Italian 258, is an outstanding fig selected out of a number of varieties brought from Italy to the United States in the 1980's. I-258 is beloved by collectors and growers for being extremely productive, incredibly delicious, early ripening and easy-to-grow. #I258

NEW I-376 FIG

Another excellent introduction from Italy, I-376 produces a good sized breba crop as well as a large main crop. #I376

IMPROVED CELESTE

Another incredible introduction from Louisiana University and likely the most valuable one for short season fig growers. Improved Celeste ripens one of the earliest main crops of any variety we've grown, ripening its delicious figs in early September here, sometimes even late August if it's been a hot season. Figs have an especially sugar sweet caramel taste, similar to Celeste. #3122

ISCHIA BLACK

One of the most highly prized black figs, Ischia Black is yet another gem from the USDA collection and one that certainly lives up to the hype. Deep black, nearly blue, skin and a bright strawberry flesh make this one of the most aesthetically pleasing figs and the flavor matches it! Ischia Black reportedly ripens a breba crop but we've only harvested main crop figs from it so far. #ISCHB

JACK LILY

Another gem from Louisiana State University's fig breeding program, Jack Lily is an excellent mid season honey fig that like seemingly every other introduction, either formal or kept alive by enthusiasts, this one too resists splitting and retains an excellent flavor well into our wet falls. #JLILY

LATTARULLA

Also known as Italian Honey Fig, Lattarulla is a reliable and hardy fig tree that

has been producing delicious figs for many years in the PNW. Lattarulla bears great crops of large, greenish yellow fruit with sweet, light amber flesh. Lattarulla can bear two crops in one season, one ripening in late July and the second in mid-September. #3116



LITTLE RUBY

Little Ruby is a favorite that we've grown in smaller gardens for many years now. Rarely growing taller than 6 feet high Little Ruby is prized for its incredible cold hardiness (some say all the way down to Zone 6), its compact habit and its huge breba crops of small reddish brown figs with a super tasty ruby center. Flavor is similar to a Chicago Hardy with delicious jammy notes and sugar sweetness. Little Ruby was selected by retired biologist Denny McGaughy of Olympian fig fame! Thanks Denny! #3120

LONGUE D'AOUT

One of the very earliest ripening main crop figs and a cold hardy one at that. Makes a breba crop too that has good flavor, and a very prolific main crop that is tastiest in areas with dry summers and early falls. A delicious melony sweetness and an undervalued fig for cool climate growers! Sometimes grown under the name 'Nordland'. #LNGD

NEW LSU CHAMPAGNE

Another excellent introduction from Louisiana State University's fig breeding program, Champagne is the offspring of Celeste and a California caprifig and bears delicious and abundant crops of medium sized figs with yellow skin and gold to caramel flesh. Trees are vigorous, upright and very cold hardy. Champagne ripens a main crop in early July in the

Southeast and warmer climates and in August in the Pacific Northwest and more mild climates. #3103

LSU GOLD

Another fantastic release from Louisiana State's fig breeding program, LSU Gold produces large crops of flat yellow-skinned figs with a honey sweet amber to red flesh. Selected for the humid southeast and resists spoiling very well but also performs very well in cooler climates as it ripens early and doesn't spoil or lose too much flavor in late season rains. LSU Gold has also proven very cold hardy along the east coast. #3145

NEW LSU O'ROURKE

LSU O'Rourke is yet another excellent fig selection with the Southeastern-favorite Celeste in its parentage, and is widely regarded as one of the most valuable of any fig released by the LSU fig breeding program. Of all the figs that came out of that prolific breeding program this is the one that received Dr. Ed O'Rourke's name. #3125

LSU PURPLE

One of the best of the many excellent varieties from the LSU fig breeding program. LSU Purple is very prolific producing large breba and main crops of sweet, caramel-flavored figs. Very adaptable to many climate types, it thrives in the Southeast as well as the PNW and warmer climates. The small, closed eye makes it resistant to spoiling and is very adaptable to container culture. #3135

LSU RED

One of the many unofficial LSU fig breeding program releases that have been widely circulated due to their usefulness in humid climates and great flavor. LSU Red produces small figs similar in size to Celeste, (one of the parents in many of the LSU crosses), but with a red skin. Very prolific and resistant to splitting and cracking in areas of high humidity or rainfall. Ripens mid-season and best suited to warmer climates. #LSUR

LSU TIGER

LSU Tiger Fig is another great selection from the Louisiana State breeding pro-

gram named in honor of the college's mascot so you know they must have been proud of this one. And for good reason! LSU Tiger is an excellent variety for cool wet climates. Though it was selected for the hot and humid southeast where spoilage can be an issue for the late summer and fall fig crop it also performs impressively well in shorter growing seasons. Skin is a gorgeous purple often with striations that give a nearly variegated look to it and flesh is a deep red. Flavor is very sugary sweet for a dark fig but with a nice berry finish. One of our favorites! #3131

MADELEINE DES DEUX SAISONS

A very reliable producer of breba crop figs, Madeleine des deux Saisons also produces a large and delicious main crop in the fall when the season is long enough. Figs have a delicious honey flavor to them, though they must be perfectly ripe to really taste their best, as is often the case with honey figs. Fig pictured is a breba. #MDDS



MALTESE BEAUTY

A true beauty from Malta with a round shape and gorgeous black skin that has small speckles on it, making each fig look like a tiny cosmos. Not as intensely flavored as many dark skinned figs, Maltese Beauty has a delightful honey flavor to it and maybe even a hint of peaches. Ripens mid to late season and seems to hold up well to high humidity and summer rainfall. #MALT

MARSEILLES BLACK

A very popular but still somewhat rare fig, Marseilles Black is one of the finest tasting figs that reliably ripen here. The flavor is often compared to Black Madeira though it ripens much earlier than

Fig cont...

that variety. Skin is a beautiful purple black when fully ripe with a red interior and notes of dark berry and a very high sugar content. Absolutely delicious! **#3123**



MARTINENCA RIMADA

A highly sought after fig for its beautiful striped skin that starts the season out looking very much like a Panache fig and then changes to a veritable rainbow of red, yellow, and purple stripes until fully ripening and settling to a deep purple with very subtle or completely hidden stripes. Ripens a very small amount of breba figs followed by a late season and prolific crop of deliciously striped, ornamental syconia. Martinenca Rimada has a much thinner skin than Panache and a richly flavored flesh colored a deep raspberry red. From tasting notes last year, we noted that this fig tastes more like a caprifig than any common fig we've ever tasted. Something about it has that Old World fig flavor, very cinnamon spice combined with a rich berry reduction and, for lack of a better word, figgy flavor. **#MART**

MARY LANE

Often called the "jelly fig", Mary Lane produces large crops of delicious yellow figs with a strawberry interior that is nearly seedless. The texture on this one really is like jelly and has a supremely sweet agave syrup flavor to it. Not the earliest ripener but fairly reliable here in the Pacific Northwest. **#3124**

NATALINA

A most excellent early ripening fig, similar in many ways to Chicago Hardy but even earlier ripening and with a thicker skin. It consistently ripens its main crop

for us here in Portland, even in the years when we have a late start to summer. Excellent flavor and it's our good man Jeff's favorite fig! **#LINA**

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. Also known as *Violette de Bourdeaux*, it is one of the best tasting dark figs. **#3128**

NEGRA D'AGDE

Discovered in the town of Agde, France, *Negra d'Agde* is a really fantastic, new-to-us variety that has become the people's champion of greenhouse-ripened figs. With its thick skin, chewy texture and stubborn refusal to split even under the most humid conditions, and ability to dry on the tree even in humid greenhouses, *Negra d'Agde* has proven itself a real winner for us and we'd guess growers in more naturally humid climates will find it to be an extremely valuable variety as well. It certainly does not require a greenhouse to ripen as it is a fairly early variety, around early September in Portland. The flavor isn't as extreme as some varieties but it sure is delicious and addicting. Big Steve calls it the Twizzlers fig for its flavor resemblance to the famous candy. And now it's hard to taste anything else since he said that. **#AGDE**

NEW NERUCCIOLO D'ELBA

One of our favorite new varieties we've been trialing, *Nerucciole d'Elba* is proving to be one of the earliest main crop figs we've grown, right up there with *Ronde de Bordeaux*! And the figs are wonderful, small in size which we like for the ratio of skin to flesh with an excellent rich berry flavor. And on top of the super early main crop it also produces a breba crop! Prolific from a young age and a vigorous grower too. **#NELBA**

NEVERELLA

Neverella, also known as *Osborne Prolific*, is one of the best figs for cool coastal climates. Neverella has brown skin with an opalescent flesh and produces two

crops. It is delicious eaten fresh, canned, or preserved. This medium-sized fig is another great option for container gardening and can even fruit in partial shade. **#3141**

NOIR DE BARBENTANE

A truly exquisite dark fleshed fig from Southern France, *Noir de Barbentane* is one of the best tasting dark figs we've tried. Often rated right up there with figs like *Black Madeira*, *Col de Dame Noir* and *Violette de Sollies*, *Noir de Barbentane* also ripens slightly earlier than those delicious figs, making it a more feasible choice for us in the Pacific Northwest and other growers in cooler climates. So far we've only seen it ripen a main crop, but it is very productive, rain resistant and figs hang for a good while on the tree. **#NRDB**

NOIR DE CAROMB

An excellent bifera fig originating in the south of France, *Noir de Caromb* is a perfectly textured fig with a complex sweet fruity flavor. Both the breba and main crop are quite productive with large, dark skinned figs and a red flesh. **#NCMB**

OLYMPIAN HARDY

The *Olympian hardy* fig is named for the city of Olympia, Washington where it was "discovered" by biologist Denny McGaughy and found to be a truly unique fig variety that was not yet in the nursery trade. Olympia bears two crops of green and purple striped fruit with sweet, violet flesh that is excellent for fresh eating, canning or drying. It is an incredibly cold hardy fig, reportedly down to Zone 6 with roots being hardy potentially to Zone 5 and one of the most reliable producers of two large crops in cool climates. **#3132**



ORO ROSATO

Finally a striped fig that produces a productive breba crop to allow cool climate and short season growers the thrill of growing beautiful striped figs that ripen early enough for reliable harvests every year. Oro Rosato also produces a main crop that ripens early to mid season. Flavor is syrupy sweet and is best grown in a dry summer climate and will improve as the tree ages. #OROR

O'ROURKE

O'Rourke is yet another excellent fig selection with the Southeastern-favorite Celeste in its parentage and is widely regarded as one of the most valuable of any fig released by the LSU fig breeding program. Of all the figs that came out of that prolific breeding program this is the one that received Dr. Ed O'Rourke's name. In the span of just under a decade O'Rourke spear-headed the cross breeding and release of the largest number of fig cultivars in modern history. Though funding dried up and his orchard was eventually bulldozed, a great many figs were released, officially and unofficially, to the nursery trade and fig community. Thanks to Dr. Ed O'Rourke for everything he did to further the fig and bring so many valuable, new varieties to us. #3125

PALMATA HYBRID

Ficus carica x palmata

An interesting hybrid of *Ficus carica* and *Ficus palmata* that we were gifted years ago and finally decided to propagate after enough customers expressed interest in it. This one is a caprifig, and possibly the same clone as the USDA's DFIC 0023, but could be useful as a rootstock due to its extreme vigor, or useful for breeding a new fig with a bit more palmata in its blood. Though *Ficus pal-*

mata is usually not as cold hardy as *Ficus carica*, we've found this one to survive our Zone 8 winters just fine. #FPLM

PANACHE TIGER

Easily the most ornamental of all fig varieties, Panache or Tiger produces beautifully striped figs with strawberry flesh and an intense sweet berry flavor. Even the young branches of Panache have a beautiful striped variegation to them. Panache produces figs on first year wood and requires a long, warm and dry growing season to reach its best flavor. This is not the most reliable fig for growers in the Maritime NW or SE, but performs very well in many parts of CA. #3137



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 great crops of light yellowish-green fruit with delectably tender and sweet, dark amber flesh. In the NW, 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



PETITE NEGRA

Growing only three to four feet in height, Petite Negra (Little Black Fig), is the perfect fruit tree for your patio or

sunny living room. Produces two crops of medium-sized fruit with a black skin and deep-red, juicy, sweet flesh and very excellent flavor. Very similar to Negronne in flavor but much more compact with a slightly different leaf shape. #3140

POPONE

A delicious striped fig from Italy that produces both a breba and a main crop. Flavor is sweet with a nice berry taste and will improve as the tree ages. Popone is also one that tends to taste better in dry summer climates along the West Coast. The striped figs are beautiful and trees will occasionally throw out a fully variegated leaf. #POPO

NEW RAASTI

A real winner for short season fig growers, Raasti is a delicious honey fig that produces not only an excellent and prolific breba crop but also one of the earliest main crops of any figs we grow. It has a rich honey flavor and is one of our favorite light skinned figs. #RSTI

RASPBERRY LATTE

As the story goes, this fig was found as a seedling growing under a coffee tree in San Diego, CA so given the name Raspberry Latte. Very similar to the Bordeaux figs and exceptionally fine flavored! Not the earliest ripening variety so plant this one in a very hot location if growing in northern climates. #3118

RAVIN DE CALCE

A unique fig from Southern France, Ravin de Calce is particularly handsome with shiny black skin and a bright strawberry flesh. Produces a small breba crop followed by a very productive main crop. Both are delicious with flavors of sweet berries and honey! #RCAL

ROYAL VINEYARD

A fig that's been growing on our northern fence line for years and always surprises us with its ability to produce 2 delicious crops each year. The story behind this one is a little convoluted and apparently dates back to England, but is a great performer for us here in the Pacific Northwest. Not our absolute

favorite in regards to flavor but figs are quite large and it's a very productive variety. **#ROYL**



RONDE DE BORDEAUX

Ronde de Bordeaux ripens one of the earliest main crops of any fig we've seen, as early as August in our climate! Figs are similar to the other famous fig from Bordeaux, Violette de Bordeaux, a.k.a. Grnonne, but are slightly smaller and not quite as dark in skin or flesh. Figs have a delicious rich berry flavor to them and rank with the best of the dark skinned figs. This one is sure to become one of the most popular and reliable figs for cool climate growers. **#3129**

RUPANCO BLACK MISSION

From an old homestead growing near the shores of Lago Rupanco in northern Patagonia, this fig produces wonderfully, even in that very cool maritime climate, as it has a large and productive breba crop. This is almost certainly a Black Mission fig, as this was one of the more common varieties being introduced to the Americas in the 18th and 19th century, though the leaf shape isn't an exact match, so we're keeping the Rupanco tag on it. But it is effectively Black Mission, a long beloved fig in California, and one that has been underutilized in cooler climates as it seems the word has not gotten out about how productive and delicious its breba crop is. **#GREG**

SANGUE DOLCE

An extremely prolific and early ripening fig, and one that doesn't waste its time producing as we often see young plants in one gallons already producing little figlets. Sangue Dolce is similar to St. Rita, Chicago Hardy and the other Etna figs, but is maybe even slightly more productive and about as early as

St. Rita. Figs are on the smaller side, but that suits our tastes just fine. Sweet berry flavor that's a little reminiscent of blueberry flesh, or maybe like a really good saskatoon. **#SDLC**

SCOTT'S BLACK

We are very excited to finally be offering Scott's Black fig! This is another excellent variety bred by Louisiana State University's fig breeding program in the 1950's and it is easily one of the most flavorful and delicious figs we've ever tasted, comparable to the best of the dark figs. **#3141**

STELLA™

Following a friend's advice, we found this wonderful fig in a SE 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**

SUCRETTE

A fig for the gardener with a serious sweet tooth, Sucrette is one of the purely sweetest figs we've tasted. Like a spoon full of fig sugar with a hint of something tropical, this is a seriously sweet fig. Ripens mid-season and should be planted in the hottest microclimates in very cool climates. **#SCRT**



ST. RITA

A real workhorse fig that was shared with us by one of our customers years ago and touted as having an earlier ripening main crop than Lattarulla, and they didn't lie! St. Rita ripens one of the earliest main crops of any fig we grow, right up there with Ronde de Bordeaux and Improved Celeste. Flavor is similar

to Chicago Hardy with a real strong strawberry jam punch to it. Very prolific from a young age and incredibly productive! **#RITA**

SULTANE

A great mid season fig that also produces a decent sized breba crop, Sultane should certainly be added to the list of great dark berry figs for shorter seasons. Here in the warmer parts of the Pacific Northwest it will ripen two crops and has proven cold hardy for growers in climates that experience winter lows into the single digits. **#SLTN**

SMITH

A classic fig that has been grown in the United States for many decades where it is particularly popular in the Southern US. Smith performs very well in the humid conditions of the eastern states, and we've noticed it is one of the better ones at not splitting when we ripen them in humid greenhouses. Ripens mid-season and only ripens the main crop, so best suited to warmer climates or hot microclimates for growers with shorter seasons. Intensely flavorful and delicious! **#SMTH**

TAKOMA VIOLET

Takoma Violet is a real workhorse fig and a superb selection for cold climate growers who sometimes have trouble overwintering figs outdoors. We first came across this variety many years ago in Vermont. It was not being grown outdoors in their very cold climate, but they were successfully overwintering them indoors and getting to ripen in the short but sweet Green Mountain summers! A Mt. Etna type similar to Chicago Hardy but arguably even tastier and producing a decent sized breba crop. We planted one of these in our back alley years ago and it has thrived on neglect and produces boat loads of figs every year. **#TAKO**

NEW TERAMO

Always on the hunt for early ripening main crop figs, we tried this newly re-discovered variety after a friend shared scion with us and touted its early ripening, and it has not disappointed! **#TRMO**

THERMALITO

Thermalito is a wild California fig seedling that has proven to be delicious parthenocarpic, producing figs even without the presence of the fig wasp, and is apparently even better when pollinated. Figs are similar to the best of the Adriatic figs with an intense berry flavor, deep red flesh and a yellow-green skin that gets sugar spots, and lucky for us in northern climates, it actually ripens early in the season! **#LITO**

VERN'S BROWN TURKEY

To distinguish this variety from less reliable varieties also called Brown Turkey, we named Vern's Brown Turkey for our friend and garden writer, Vern Nelson. Vern's Brown Turkey has proven itself a reliable and productive variety in the NW. It bears large, sweet and flavorful, dark brown figs with light amber flesh, often producing two crops a year. **#3144**

NEW VIOLET SEPOR

A superb and early ripening fig for the Pacific Northwest, Violet Sepor ripens one of the earliest main crops of any figs in our trials. **#VSEP**

NEW VIOLETTE DE SOLLIÈS

A fantastic fig from Southern France with super rich jammy flavors. It is a bit similar to Black Madeira or Noir de Barbantane, but has a flavor unique to itself. Has not produced breba crops for us here and the main crop is not the earliest, but worth growing in warmer climates, hot microclimates or with a bit of season extension for its richly flavored figs. **#VDSL**

VIOLETTE DAUPHINE

A fig whose origins go back many hundreds of years to Northern France having both excellent flavor and the ability to ship well. Violette Dauphine produces 2 crops, a small breba and a very productive main crop. Figs can be a blushed purple to deep purple, almost black, depending on sunlight levels and with a bright strawberry flesh. **#DPHN**

WHITE GENOA

White Genoa is an excellent variety for cool coastal areas, producing a decent breba crop and a huge main crop. Not recommended for very hot or humid climates, as it has a large open eye that can cause it to spoil in wet summers. Figs are very large with a yellow-green thin skin

and yellow to rose colored flesh. The texture and flavor of White Genoa is one of our favorites for fresh eating and is also good for drying. **#3120**

NEW WHITE MADEIRA

As delicious and infamous as Black Madeira is, we think White Madeira should be ranked right up there with it for its delicious and unique flavor. While we are somewhat partial to the darker skinned figs, White Madeira has a flavor that reminds us of strawberry jolly ranchers! Intensely sweet with an almost artificial berry flavor, but in a good way! **#WHTMAD**

YELLOW NECHES

Yellow Neches is an extremely early ripening fig that is one of our most reliable producers for main crop figs. Figs are yellow skinned with an amber flesh and once perfectly ripe are jam packed with tropical flavor. Size of the figs isn't huge, but it produces a ton of them. **#NECH**

WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT FIGS?
SIGN UP FOR OUR E-NEWSLETTER TO RECEIVE UPDATES ON EVENTS LIKE PLANT SALES, AND MORE!

LOQUAT *Eriobotrya japonica* • 1 gallon, \$29.95+

A strikingly beautiful, small to medium size evergreen tree, Loquat features long, dark green, tropical looking foliage and tasty, light orange, apricot-like fruit. Loquat is very happy in the Maritime Northwest, although its pesky habit of blooming starting as early as October and throughout the winter makes it difficult to produce fruit in our region, though planting more than one plant as well as providing habitat for overwintering hummingbirds that pollinate the loquat flowers greatly increases chances of fruit. Loquat's ornamental value makes it well worth growing and, depending on the winter weather and other loquats planted nearby, you should receive a crop of this unusual and delicious fruit. Keep an eye out for limited amounts of grafted cultivars available later this year. **#3400**

BEARING AGE 3-5 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** December - February
HARDINESS 0°F, USDA Zone 7 **PESTS & DISEASES** Loquat is not bothered by pests or diseases. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile **RIPENING TIME** Early summer
SITE & SOIL Full to half-day sun, well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 12' - 15' or more **YIELD PER PLANT** 50 lbs. +



NEW BRONZE LOQUAT SEEDLING*Eriobotrya deflexa*

A unique species of loquat that is wonderfully ornamental and often planted in landscapes around the South and Southern California but not often seen outside of those areas. Named for its new growth that is a beautiful deep bronze color. Its fruits are not large and delicious like *Eriobotrya japonica*, but it is thought that some opportunity exists for hybridizing the two, gaining the cold hardiness and fruit quality of *japonica* with the summer flowering and autumn fruit ripening of *deflexa*, but only time will tell on that. The bronze loquat has a chance in protected zone 8 gardens but is typically thought of as a zone 9 plant. **#DFLX**

LOQUAT FRUIT TREE SEEDLING*Eriobotrya japonica*

A strikingly beautiful, small to medium size evergreen tree, Loquat Fruit Tree Seedling 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, though planting more than one plant as well as providing habitat for overwintering hummingbirds that pollinate the loquat flowers greatly increases chances of fruit. 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. **#3400**

MEDLAR *Mespilus germanica* • Bare root / 1 gallon \$39.95+

A late-season fruit, Medlar has been popular in Europe since the middle ages. It's a very productive and attractive variety, pleasantly sweet-tart, and smooth-textured. Medlar's dark green, glossy foliage is accented by large white flowers and striking chestnut-brown colored fruit that, when ripe has the texture of spiced applesauce. **BEARING AGE** 2nd year after planting. **BLOOM TIME** May **HARDINESS** -25°F., USDA Zone 4 **PESTS & DISEASES** Not bothered by pests or diseases. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile **RIPENING TIME** Mid to late October **SITE & SOIL** Full-to half-day sun and most well drained soils. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 6' - 8' **YIELD PER PLANT** 20 lbs. +

**BREDA GIANT**

A classic and productive variety from Holland, Breda Giant bears abundant crops of large 1½"-1¾" diameter fruit. Sweet and fine textured, the fruit of Breda Giant are great for snacks and preserves. **#3000**

NEW DZEVERA GARDEN

Dzevera Garden is a large fruited medlar from Georgia, that is very productive for us here in the Pacific Northwest. **#DZVG**

MARRON™

One of our favorite varieties! This attractive, naturally compact tree produces abundant crops of large, particularly tasty, chestnut-colored fruit. **#3008**

NEFLE DE OCTOBER

This attractive and productive variety is prized for its abundant crops of large, dark brown, flavorful fruit. Great for fresh eating, you will enjoy enjoy the creamy, applesauce-like texture and sweet-tart flavor. A naturally small tree, it's large, dark green foliage and white flowers make it a beautiful addition to any landscape. **#NEFL**

NEFLE TARDIVE

A tasty medlar variety selected in France and introduced to the USDA station at Corvallis, it produces excellent quality medlars that are produced in abundance. **#NEFT**

OSU 9-20

This unique variety features prolific crops of large, chocolate-brown fruit. Great for fresh eating, the fruit is sweet and delicious with smooth, applesauce like texture and a hint of tartness. Attractive and compact, OSU 9-20's long, dark green foliage and profuse, white flowers make it a great complement to the landscape. **#OSU920**

ROYAL

The most dwarfing of any medlar we've seen, Royal grows to only about six feet tall and produces medium-sized fruit with a cinnamon apple butter flavor. **#3015**

WESTERVELD

A dutch variety with a naturally dwarfing and somewhat weeping habit, Westerveld produces high quality medlars that are some of the best for making medlar jam with. **#WFLD**

MT. ASH *Sorbus spp.* • 1 gallon, \$34.95

We offer several unique and attractive Eastern European and Russian varieties selected for high-quality fruit and ornamental value. High in vitamins A and C, niacin, pectin and trace elements. Excellent eaten fresh or used in preserves, jams, pastries, and wines. Many of our varieties are hybrids between Mountain Ash and other species. **BEARING AGE** 2-3 years after planting, depending on variety. **BLOOM TIME** Late spring **HARDINESS** Hardy to -40°F, USDA Zone 3. **PESTS & DISEASES** Pest and se-resistant. **POLLINATION** Partially self-fertile. Plant with another variety for cross-pollination and heavier crops. **RIPENING TIME** Early fall. **SITE & SOIL** Mountain Ash like half to full-day sun, well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 15' in height, depending on the variety. **YIELD PER PLANT** 30 lbs. +

BABY SHIPOVA *Sorbus x Pyrus*

This variety features fruit similar to Shipova, but on a much smaller tree. This attractive variety is very early bearing and produces large crops of delectable, yellow-orange fruit. **#2930**

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**



RABINA

Rabina was selected in Russia for its non-bitter, sweet-tart, delicious, and nutritious fruit. Bright orange berries can be eaten fresh or used to make juice / preserves. It grows into a small-to medium-sized tree, pruning under 12'. **#2969**

OLIVE *Olea europaea* • 1 gallon, \$32.95+

Grow this surprisingly hardy, compact evergreen tree and enjoy your own, home-grown olives! Olives grow slowly, but will add much ornamental value to your yard. You can even grow olives in a container on your deck or patio for year-round enjoyment. Olives are easily processed into the tasty cured olives we all love. Processing tips will be sent with your order. **BEARING AGE** 1-2 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** May **HARDINESS** 10°F, or below, USDA Zone 8. **PESTS & DISEASES** Olives are not bothered by deer, pests, or diseases. **POLLINATION** Olives are wind-pollinized; pollination can be assisted by moving pollen from flower to flower with a small brush. **RIPENING TIME** October **SITE & SOIL** Olives like half-day to full sun and well drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 20' in height **YIELD PER PLANT** 20 lbs. +

NEW ASCOLANA TENERA

A unique and valuable Italian heirloom olive, Ascolana Tenera produces very large olives with a tender, meaty and sweet flesh that is excellent for fresh eating, (after brining them of course). Similar to the Castelvetro olives for their delicious fresh eating qualities, Ascolana Tenera is also used to make a signature Italian snack called olive all'ascolana in which the olives are pitted, stuffed with a seasoned meat and then battered and fried. Delicious! Plants are quite cold hardy and the olives are also valued for making a delicate and fragrant olive oil. **#4069**

NEW CAILLETIER NICOISE

Cailletier are the classic little, black table olives used for Nicoise salad. A native of

the Alps-Maritime region of France, the table fruit is named after the curing style of the Nice region on the Cote d'Azur. In addition to making a delicious black table olive that easily remains firm after curing, Cailletier offers dual purpose fruit with high oil content and a fine, delicate flavor in the French tradition. The tree can grow to a large size (25-30 feet) with slightly weeping branches and broad green leaves. It should come into bearing relatively early, with high and consistent production. Cailletier is adaptable to container growing as an indoor house plant and observed to be cold tolerant. It also loves the heat, and is a perfect choice for those wanting both a special oil and flavorful black table olive that can be used for antipasti or cooked main dishes. Zones 8-11. **#4042**

PARAMOUNT™

From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Paramount Olive Tree™ has been under evaluation in our region for a few years now and has been thriving. Paramount™ fruit is prized both for its large size and high quality oil. **#4045**

PERPETUA™

A valuable selection from the Nikita Botanic Garden, Perpetua™ Olive is very cold hardy and productive. The large, tasty olives are excellent for curing and oil production. **#4059**

Olives cont...

CRIMEAN OLIVE

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 the PNW. 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.



BLACK PEARL™

A new and promising variety from the Nikita Botanical Garden, Black Pearl is prized for its tasty, early ripening fruit, great for making both green and black Olives. Black Pearl is under evaluation in the PNW. **#4052**

HARVEST JOY™

From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Harvest Joy is prized for its abundant crops of large, tasty fruit. Harvest Joy is under evaluation in the PNW. **#4043**

NIKITA JUBILEE™

Early ripening and very cold hardy, Nikita Jubilee™ Olive is a unique variety prized for its productivity and its flavorful, large fruit. Good for making green or black olives, it also make flavorful olive oil. **#4055**

PREMIER™

From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Premier is under evaluation in the PNW. Valued for its heavy crops of very large, tasty fruit. **#4047**

STAR OF CRIMEA™

A new and promising variety from the Nikita Botanic Garden, Star of Crimea is prized for its flavorful, early ripening fruit. Star of Crimea has been under evaluation in the PNW for a few years and is doing great. **#4056**

UNIVERSAL™

From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Universal fruit is valued for both its large size and high oil content. Universal Olive is under evaluation in the PNW. **#4058**

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE

AGLANDAU

A vigorous and cold hardy French variety that is prized for the intense fruitiness it imparts to oils or as a table olive. It is often blended with other varieties for olive oil for its flavor and also because it keeps for a very long time. Self incompatible so be sure to plant another variety for cross pollination. **#AGLU**

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**

ARBOSANA

Arbosana is a highly regarded Spanish cultivar that produces a delicious fruity oil and also makes excellent brined olives for snacking on! Arbosana makes an excellent addition to the home orchard as it is dwarfing, growing only to about 12 feet in height and is self-fertile. **#4061**

BOUTEILLAN

A prized olive oil variety, Boutellian is a cold hardy French variety that is used exclusively for oil production in southern France. Fully self-fertile, very cold hardy and ripens mid season. **#BOUT**

EMPELTRE

A very popular table olive in Spain, Empeltre produces meaty and soft, deep black olives that are delicious when brined or served in oil or sherry. Considered to be a rather rustic variety as it performs well in a great variety of microclimates, and so far is showing promise for superior frost tolerance. **#EMPL**

FAVAROL

Favarol is a very old Italian cultivar that is prized for its delicious and aromatic oil. Favarol olive trees are self-sterile so will not produce fruit without another variety nearby. Leccino, Frantoio, and Arbequina are good pollinators but any of our olive varieties should pollinate Favarol. **#4044**

FRANTOIO

Frantoio is one of the most reliable varieties grown in the PNW. A fast growing tree, they can grow 20 feet tall by 10 feet wide in just 10 years. A beautiful if somewhat wild looking tree, the silvery foliage is attractive year-round. Gains cold hardiness as it ages. The high oil content fruit ripens in fall. Give it room to grow and develop a large round canopy. Bring the Mediterranean to your backyard with what many consider the premier olive oil producing tree. #4048

KORONEIKI

Koroneiki is a Greek variety originally cultivated on the lower hillsides, plains and coastal areas of Crete. Cold hardiness in northern climates is still being tested but Koroneiki has performed well in commercial orchards, coming into production early and setting heavy crops. Olives are very small but of excellent quality for oil. Blooms at the same time as Arbequina. #4066

LECCINO

This hardy, unique and classic Italian variety, Leccino is prized for its attractive, semi-weeping form and its early ripening, large and tasty fruit. #4046

MANZANILLO

Manzanillo is one of Spain's finest varieties and one of the most popular olive varieties for eating and for olive oil worldwide. Manzanillo makes up the majority of the olive crop for many countries across the world due to its productivity and high fruit quality. It is not known for being especially cold hardy and is still being trialed here in the Northwest so as of now we recommend it for growers in warmer climates. #4062

NOCELLARA DEL BELICE / CASTELVETRANO

There really is no other olive like the Nocellara Del Belice or Castelvetro Olive Tree! This native Sicilian olive tree offers meaty fruit with a uniquely nutty and buttery flavor, making it one of the most sought after varieties in the world.

Grown in Western Sicily's Valle de Belice, it is also known as Castelvetro, named for the town in which the fruit is traditionally salt brine cured. #4041

PENDOLINO

Pendolino is an old Italian variety valued for its high fruit production as well as its crucial role as one of the best pollenizers for other olive varieties, often referred to as the universal pollenizer. Pendolino is somewhat slow growing and trees have a beautiful weeping habit, growing to about 20' tall in time. Recommended for warmer climates. #4063

PICHOLINE

For all you martini lovers out there the Picholine olive produces the famed cocktail olive and is also used to make a delicious olive oil. Originating in southern France Picholine has now spread all over the world and is valued as a table olive, a cocktail olive and for its delicate oil. #4064

PICUAL

The most popular oil variety in the world, Picual currently makes up about 25% of olive oil production globally. Most often planted in Spain but showing promise in other areas as well. Self-fertile, though will produce more when planted with other varieties nearby. #PICU

SANTA CATERINA

One of the best table olives, Santa Caterina is beloved throughout the Mediterranean and is gaining popularity as plants become available here in the U.S. Trees are quite vigorous with a nice rounded crown and fruits are especially large. It is reportedly quite cold hardy and very early ripening. #SCAT

STAGGIASCA

As the principle variety in Liguria, on Italy's Mediterranean coast bordering France, Taggiasca produces an oil which is both fruity and floral when they are picked green. The fruit is small but with a high oil content at 23-26%. Trees are vigorous growers offering consistent production. This will be a medium-sized tree (20 feet) with a beautiful open crown and lush weeping branches. Taggiasca is self-fruitful, can be container-grown, and is resistant to pests and diseases. Adaptable to both coastal areas and inland areas with some elevation. Zones 8-11. #4044



PAWPAW

Asimina triloba • 5½" banded pot, \$32.95 • 1 gallon, \$39.95



PAWPAW BUNDLE

Please visit our website for stock choices & pricing.
www.OneGreenWorld.com

Plant these spectacular varieties together for cross pollination and enjoy more abundant crops at a lower cost. Grow your own pawpaw grove and taste the tropics!

Pawpaws are one of the most unique and delicious fruits that can be grown in the backyard orchard. Native to eastern North America, Pawpaws are one of the only members of the Annonaceae (or custard apple family) that is adapted to temperate climates. It's tropical relatives include the cherimoya, atemoya, guanabana, and soursop, and it's easy to see the resemblance. Pawpaw fruit (botanically a berry) combines delectable, fruity, banana-like flavor with a creamy, custard-like flesh. Nutritious and delicious, the three-to-six inch long, greenish-yellow fruit is unusually high in protein and has a balanced source of vitamins and minerals. The long, tropical-looking foliage turns a striking bright yellow in the fall. Pawpaws are cold hardy to Zone 5 and can be grown in temperate climates from coast to coast.

BEARING AGE 2-5 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** May **HARDINESS** -20°F. **PESTS & DISEASES** Seldom bothered by pests, or diseases. Be wary of Gulf Fritallaries in parts of the South. **POLLINATION** Flowers attract flies. Plant two or more varieties.

RIPENING TIME late summer to fall. **SITE & SOIL** Similar culture to most berry plants. Prefers to be established in shade, then moved into sun for best fruiting. Plants need moisture throughout growing season. Prefers rich, balanced soil, but can survive in a variety of conditions. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 15'-30' in height. **YIELD PER PLANT** varies.

ALLEGHENY™

Very productive and flavorful, Allegheny™ features large fruit (up to ½ lb.) and delicious, sweet, creamy-yellow flesh. It appears to be the earliest ripening of the Peterson pawpaw varieties. #2703

KSU CHAPPELL™

KSU-Chappell™ is the latest introduction from Kentucky State University. We haven't tasted the fruit yet but from what we have gathered it is a superb cultivar that strongly resembles Shenandoah. The main difference is that this is a faster growing & stronger tree! In fact, this is been called the most vigorous Pawpaw variety available. #2713

TALLAHATCHIE®

Tallahatchie® is distinctive for its exquisite flavor. Ms. Jones of KSU insisted that you must include this variety when making pawpaw ice cream. It has very few seeds with a seed to fruit ratio less than Shenandoah. Tallahatchie® tends to bear large clusters which are

impressive to see. However, it may require some thinning. #2787

KSU-ATWOOD™

The first variety introduced from the Kentucky State University breeding program, KSU-Atwood™ Pawpaw ripens in mid-season and is prized for heavy crops, 150 or more fruit per tree with rich and delicious flavor. #2711

KSU-BENSON™

Another newly released variety introduced by the Kentucky State University breeding program, KSU-Benson™ ripens in mid-season and is prized for it incredibly heavy crops, 150 or more fruit per tree, and rich and delicious flavor. #2711

MANGO

The most vigorous pawpaw we grow, Mango quickly becomes a small tree and bears large, tasty fruit with attractive, orange-yellow flesh. #2712

MARIA'S JOY

Bred by Jerry Lehman of Terre Haute,

Indiana, Maria's Joy produces medium to large, kidney-shaped fruit with yellow flesh. A Davis x Prolific cross, Maria's Joy produces fruit averaging 8-14 oz. A well-known fruit author remarked it as, 'the best tasting pawpaw' he'd ever tasted. Won the Ohio Pawpaw Festival's *Biggest Pawpaw Contest* in 2012. #2714

NC-1

This early ripening variety from Canada produces abundant crops of large and flavorful fruit. #2720

OVERLEESE™

A very large, oval fruit with delicious, creamy, yellow-orange flesh, Overleese was selected by W. B. Ward in 1950 in Rushville, IN. #2724

PAWPAW SEEDLING

Pawpaw seedlings are grown from seed and grow quality fruit. They can also serve as pollinizers for grafted varieties. Plant at least two, or one with a grafted variety, for cross-pollination. #2732

PENNSYLVANIA GOLDEN

One of the very earliest ripening varieties, Pennsylvania Golden bears great crops of large, sweet, flavorful fruit. This is a great variety for cooler regions. #2740

POTOMAC®

Potomac® has the largest fruit of our Peterson Pawpaws—usually over 12 oz! Very high flesh to seed ratio. The yellow flesh is very sweet and rich. This upright tree spreads less than other varieties. #2746

PROLIFIC

This unique variety often begins bearing within two years after planting. Prolific Pawpaw is early ripening and produces

abundant crops of medium to large, sweet and tasty fruit. #2748

REBECCAS GOLD

An excellent selection from Northern California, Rebecca's Gold Pawpaw produces large, very sweet and richly flavored fruit. Rebecca's Gold ripens in October in our region. #2756

SHENANDOAH™

This variety is one of the largest and most flavorful pawpaws. Weighing up to one pound, Shenandoah ripens mid-season with a sweet and flavorful, creamy-yellow, custard-like flesh. #2701

SUNFLOWER

One of our most popular and reliable

varieties, Sunflower bears large crops of very large, sweet and delicious fruit. This variety won first prize at the 2010 Ohio Pawpaw Festival. #2764

SUSQUEHANNA™

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 a pound. #2702

WABASH™

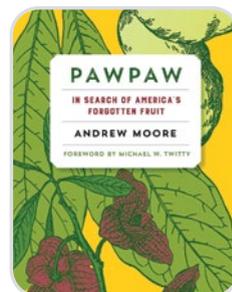
This superior variety is prized for its abundant crops of large, sweet, high-quality fruit which often weighs over half a pound. #2790

Pawpaw: In Search of America's Forgotten Fruit

by Andrew Moore

Get your hands on this best-selling book all about North America's forgotten Fruit. The perfect complement to your Pawpaws. Learn everything there is to know about this wonderful tree. \$26.00

See our pawpaw growing guide on page 148!



PEACH *Prunus persica* • Bare root / 1 gallon \$34.95+

Tree ripened peaches and nectarines are irresistibly delicious! You can harvest large crops of these delectable fruits in the NW and other regions of the US. Our leaf curl resistant varieties are especially important for NW gardeners who do not want to spray their trees. Please note that our leaf curl resistant varieties are not immune to some diseases.

SITE & SOIL Full to ½ day sun and well-drained soil. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile **HARDINESS** -20°F. or below, USDA Zone 5, depending on variety. **BEARING AGE** 2-3 years after planting. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' **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 two to three 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.

ARCTIC SUPREME

A white-fleshed peach from the finest stone fruit breeders in the United States, Arctic Supreme is as much eye candy as it is tongue candy with its beautiful cream colored skin blushed white and a strikingly white, firm flesh. The flavor is sweet as can be with a nice tang to round it all out. Leave them on the counter for a few days after picking and they'll become even sweeter! #1657



Peaches cont...

AVALON PRIDE

Avalon Pride is a unique peach discovered as a seedling outside of Issaquah, WA. Avalon Pride bears pretty pink flowers followed by large and delicious fruits in early August. #1607

BABCOCK

A unique white peach that's been a long-time favorite, Babcock White Peach is a supremely sweet, juicy and aromatic fruit low in acid. It really tastes like candy! Requires low chill hours yet does not bloom too early. #1658

BELLE OF GEORGIA

A reliable old variety, Belle of Georgia is one we've gotten requests for over and over again and now we finally have it! Firm freestone flesh is tinged red and is immensely flavorful for fresh eating. Self-fruitful. #1600

CONTENDER

Contender is likely the most cold hardy of any peach variety and very late blooming as well! For growers in the far north where temperatures can reach all the way down to -40°F., Contender is the peach for you. And its not just cold hardy, fruits have bright yellow freestone flesh with super sweet and extra juicy flesh. Ripens in mid to late August and is useful for canning, baking and freezing as well as a delicious fresh eater. #1608

CANADIAN HARMONY

Canadian Harmony is a very attractive peach with a red blush over gold fruit. The fruit is freestone, round, firm, and sweet, with an excellent texture. #1619

CHARLOTTE

One of our favorite, disease resistant varieties, Charlotte bears great crops of deliciously sweet, -red, semi freestone fruit. Appears to be particularly resistant to bacterial canker, a bark disease that can be a problem in the PNW. #1610

FORTYNINER

Fortyniner is one of the biggest and

most delicious peaches! These decadent freestone peaches are nearly the size of a softball and feature yellow fruit with a red blush and golden flesh. #1609

FROST

Frost is one of the most leaf curl-resistant varieties we carry. It's a great choice for colder areas. The fruit is red with a yellow blush very similar to Red Haven. #1629

INDIAN FREE

What it lacks in a desirable name it makes up for in being one of the tastiest peaches around. The large freestone fruits have a firm cream colored flesh with red striations that bleed in from the gorgeous speckled red flesh. Truly one of the most beautiful looking peaches we've seen and with a taste to match. Did not originate in India, not sure where the name came from. It does need another peach or nectarine to pollenate it but it's highly resistant to peach leaf curl, so it's got that going for it. Which is nice. #1061

JUNE GOLD

One of the earliest ripening peaches and a longtime favorite, June Gold Peach bears large, firm and juicy yellow-fleshed peaches that are freestone once fully ripe. A top selection for fresh markets and also a good choice for cold climates or places with late freezes due to its frost hardy blossoms. #1661

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 Peach bears good crops of attractive, orange-yellow peaches with sweet and flavorful, deep-orange flesh. #1622

NANAIMO™

Originally from Canada, Nanaimo™ Peach is a leaf-curl resistant variety that is proving itself a reliable producer in the NW climate. Nanaimo™ Peach fruit turns a beautiful red when ripe and is freestone with sweet and tasty, orange flesh. #1628

OCTOBERFEST

A real lioness of a peach, this one has been described as having a "real peach" flavor with a very sweet balanced taste. Fruits are quite large with a yellow-orange freestone flesh blushed deep red near the core. #1659

OREGON CURL FREE

An excellent variety for the Northwest, Oregon Curl Free is resistant to peach leaf curl and produces great 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 preserves. #1630



RED HAVEN

Red Haven has a spreading form and the fruit is medium in size with red skin that is lightly blushed with yellow. The peach is semi-freestone, sweet and juicy. It is one of the best for canning. #1623

RELIANCE

Reliance is delicious freestone peach. Its fruit is golden with a red blush and holds up very well during processing making it an excellent canning peach. #1624

SALISH SUMMER (Q 1-8)

A unique white-flesh variety discovered in Washington State, Salish Summer, formally known as Q 1-8, has showy pink blossoms followed by large, reddish orange, juicy, flavorful peaches. An excellent variety for Northwest gardeners, Salish Summer is very resistant to Peach leaf curl. #1635

SNOW BEAUTY

This is one of those peaches that is so tasty it never even makes it into the kitchen. The richly aromatic fruits have a velvety orange-red skin and gorgeous white flesh. The winner of many blind taste tests, Snow Beauty White Peach's flesh is low on the acid and very high on the sugars. **#1662**

SUNCREST

Suncrest is a heavy producing tree. The yellow fruit is freestone, extremely juicy with a bright red blush, and was featured by David Masumoto in his acclaimed book, *Epitaph for a Peach*. **#1645**

VETERAN

Veteran is very productive with a long history in the Willamette Valley. The fruit is medium in size and has a golden, slightly red blush skin color. The peach is freestone and firm, juicy and somewhat coarse in texture. Grows very well in the Northwest. **#1626**

VIVID

Vivid produces a beautiful, bright red freestone, very sweet and juicy fruit. Some people refer to it as the "perfect peach." **#1627**

PEENTO PEACHES

Grown for centuries in China, gardeners will enjoy this unique, white-fleshed, delicious, donut-shaped fruit. With a spectacular ornamental show in March, Peento Peaches are covered with profuse, sparkling-white flowers.

GALAXY

A very attractive tree with delectable fruit, creamy orange Galaxy is prized for its deliciously sweet, tender white flesh. Some call this fruit the "bagel peach" because of its size and shape. **#1612**

SATURN

Saturn features sweet and juicy, white, melting flesh. When in bloom, Saturn is covered by masses of strikingly beautiful bright pink flowers and appears to be exceptionally resistant to bark diseases. **#1640**

SWEET BAGEL

An excellent and quite large peento peach that certainly has a bagel look to it. Fruits are larger than most donut or peento peach varieties with delicious yellow flesh. Sets very heavy crops! Just watch out for that leaf curl. **#1641**

MINIATURE PEACHES

Genetic dwarf peaches that only get 4-6 feet in height regardless of what roostock they're grafted on. These dwarf peaches are especially valuable for their ease of growing undercover on porches or patios where the winter rain and peach leaf curl fungus will not infect them. This is one of the easiest ways for home growers to grow peaches and nectarines in climates where peach leaf curl is a severe issue.

BONANZA

A very popular yellow freestone peach with large, sweet, low acid fruit. Trees grow 5-6' tall and ripen early. Somewhat resistant to peach leaf curl. **#1670**

ELDORADO

A very well-known dwarf peach, Eldorado produces exceptionally high quality, sweet, richly flavored fruit. Flesh is yellow, freestone and the skin has an attractive red blush. Good selection for low chill area growers. **#1671**

NEW FLORY MINIATURE

The Flory Miniature Peach Tree is one of the only genetic dwarf white fleshed peaches! Extremely large, show bright

red double flowers precede the delicious white peaches and the name comes from orchardist Carl Flory who selected this dwarf peach on his farm in Modesto, California in the 1940's. It grows to only 5 feet in height and requires around 500 chill hours. **#1672**

GARDEN GOLD

A great miniature peach for cold climate growers where late spring frost threatens, Garden Gold is late flowering and late ripening. Trees are more vigorous than most genetic dwarf peaches but tops out at about 5 or 6 feet tall. **#1673**

GARDEN SUN

A delicious yellow freestone peach with sweet, mild and melting flesh. Blossoms are very showy! A short one growing to only about 4 feet. **#1674**

HONEY BABE

Honey Babe is a real sugar bomb! Sweet, yellow freestone flesh has a rich peach flavor. Trees are very heavy bearing and make a great choice for the home orchard. Performs very well in warmer climates. **#1675**

PIX ZEE

Pix Zee produces some of the largest fruits of any miniature peach! Fruits ripen early and are delicious, firm and freestone. One of the larger genetic dwarf peaches it reaches 6 feet very quickly. Requires 400 or less chill hours. **#1676**



NECTARINE

Prunus persica • 1 gallon, \$34.95 • bare root, \$39.95+

ARCTIC GLO

An exceedingly fine nectarine for fresh eating, the Arctic Glo white nectarine has the perfect balance of sugars and acids with an intoxicating fragrance when they're perfectly ripe. As with so many of the fruits bred by the wizards at Zaiger, this is one that you can't possibly get enough of. A great one for the home orchardist. Ripens early in the season. Flesh is white with red edges bleeding in from the skin. Stunning! #1654

ARCTIC JAY

A juicy, fragrant and flesh-melting nectarine (the nectarine's flesh, that is), Arctic Jay bears attractive, firm, freestone fruits with a red blushed skin and gorgeous white flesh. #1656

ARCTIC STAR

The earliest ripening of any white nectarine, Arctic Star's sweet juicy fruits are ready to harvest as early as June in warm climates. Fruits have a striking deep red skin with pure white flesh that is all sweet with no tartness. A highly rated nectarine and a beautiful one too. #1663

NEW ATOMIC RED

For the gardener that wants to have their floral cake and eat it too, the Atomic Red Nectarine produces an incredible flower display of deep red double flowers that rival any ornamental flowering tree's floral display, followed by intensely sweet and juicy white fleshed nectarines. #ARED

FANTASIA

Fantasia is a good looking tree that shows beautiful and fragrant spring flowers before producing large, oval, yellow, red-kissed nectarines. The fruit is yellow, freestone, firm with a sweet-tart, firm yet smooth texture when picked early. As the fruit tree-ripens, the juice becomes sweeter. Great for pies and canning. #1611

NEW FLAVORTOP

Flavortop Nectarine is consistently a top scorer in taste tests. It's yellow fleshed, gold with red blushed fruit, ripens mid season. It is a great fresh eater and because of its superior flavor it is also a favorite for pies and desserts. As a bonus, Flavortop Nectarine is freestone and the tree produces very fragrant flowers in the spring. #1613

GOLDMINE

Goldmine is a very good producer of late ripening white fruit with white and red blushed skin. Goldmine is freestone and great for fresh eating. Goldmine was discovered in New Zealand at the end of the nineteenth century and has become a favorite in California and western Oregon. #1614

HARDIRED

Hardired is another beautiful tree that produces fruit ready for mid-season picking. The fruit is great for fresh eating and has yellow skin with red blush and yellow, freestone flesh. It is resistant to bacterial leaf spot and hardier than the average nectarine making it a great choice for those living East of the Cascade Mountains. #1615

HARKO

A cold hardy Canadian selection with a skin like the sunset and flesh like a sweet sunrise! Consistently one of the highest rated nectarines in taste tests, and very cold hardy too for a nectarine, down to USDA Zone 5. Harko Nectarine's showy pink blossoms that precede the delicious fruit are quite the dazzling floral display in spring. #1678

KREIBICH

Kreibich is a white-flesh nectarine discovered by Roland Kreibich in western Washington. A reliable producer of bright red, sweet and delicious, smooth-skin fruit, Kreibich is the only Peach leaf curl-resistant nectarine we have found. #1620

MORTON

A unique nectarine selection not often seen in the United States, Morton features deep red flesh nectarines that ripen mid season and have a deliciously sweet flesh. Plants stay rather compact and have decent resistance to the peach leaf curl disease, though care should still be taken to protect from winter moisture or spray with copper throughout the winter. #MORT

PACIFIC PRIDE™

Kreibich #1 cv.

Pacific Pride is a selected seedling of Kreibich nectarine. This new variety bears abundant crops of aromatic, delectably sweet and juicy, flavorful, white flesh nectarines. It 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

PANAMINT

A beautiful nectarine that is a great choice for growers in low chill climates, such as Southern California and other warm climates. Fruits are large and freestone with a red skin and yellow flesh that is aromatic with a perfect balance of acids and sugars. #PANA

NEW RED GOLD

Red Gold Nectarine is one of the most widely planted nectarines in the country. It produces a large, yellow, freestone fruit that has a beautiful red blushed skin that covers a firm, juicy flesh. During the spring the tree dazzles with stunning pink flowers. #1617

SNOW QUEEN

This nectarine is one of the sweetest and juiciest of all nectarines, featuring snow white flesh and freestone fruit. It is a consistent taste test winner and constantly astounds the uninitiated with its bright white flesh. Snow Queen is early ripening but prefers a warm climate with low humidity. Performs very well on much of the west coast. #1655

MINIATURE NECTARINE

NEW ARCTIC BABE

Introduced in 2017, Arctic Babe Miniature Nectarine is the first white-fleshed miniature nectarine. Bred by Floyd Zaiger, it has super-sweet, large size fruit that is semi-freestone. The dwarf tree reaches only 4-6 feet tall which makes it easy to thin and harvest, and easy to cover to protect blooms from frost or leaf curl. **#ARCB**

NECTA ZEE

A delicious and easy to grow, dwarfing nectarine, Necta Zee is a genetic dwarf and will only grow to about 6' in height no matter what root stock it is grafted on. Fruits are juicy, freestone and delicious with a red skin and bright yellow flesh. **#NZEE**

NEW NECTAR BABE

Nectar Babe produces richly flavored, delicious nectarines on a naturally dwarfing tree that tops out at around 4-6' tall. The dwarf trees perform very well in containers and may be grown on a patio where they can be brought undercover in the winter to protect against peach leaf curl. Skin on the nectarines are a beautiful red with a bright yellow, juicy flesh. **#1677**

PEAR *Pyrus spp.* • bare root \$39.95+, 1 gallon \$34.95+

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** ½ 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 pollinize most Asian pears. **HARDINESS** Most pears are hardy to -25°F., USDA Zone 4. **BEARING AGE** Asian pears can begin bearing the year after planting. European pears usually begin bearing two years after planting. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' **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 the PNW. Codling Moth occasionally damages fruit. Scab can discolor the fruit and foliage.

ASIAN PEAR

Round, juicy pear great for eating right off the tree. Ripens late July through Mid-August. **PINEAPPLE:** Large russet colored skin. Pineapple flavored flesh. Ripens in August. **ORIENT:** Large, round and smooth in texture with a sweet, juicy, white flesh. Ripens in August. **MONTERREY:** Large and apple-shaped. This pear has a yellow-green skin with a delicious, sweet flavored flesh. Ripens from August to September. Cold hardy to USDA Zone 6. **FLORDAHOME:** Small to medium. Skin is light green, smooth, and tender. Flesh is very juicy and melting with good pear flavor. Ripens in early July. **HOOD:** Large and smooth with yellow-green skin. Mild, sweet flavor with a buttery texture. Ripens in mid-to-late July. **COMICE:** A favorite often seen in gift packs. Rich, sweet and creamy flesh. Ripens in August. **MONTERREY:** Large and apple-shaped. This pear has a yellow-green skin with a delicious, sweet flavored flesh. Ripens from August to September. Cold hardy to USDA Zone 5. **BARTLETT:** The #1 most popular pear in the world. Enough said. Ripens in August. **BEURRE D'ANJOU:** Buttery texture does justice to its French name. White, fine flavored flesh. Ripens in September. **BOSC:** Large, long necked, tapering fruit. A favorite for fresh eating or cooking. Ripens around September to October. **SURECROP:** Resembles a Bartlett in looks and taste. Consistent bearer with prolonged bloom ideal for late frost areas. Ripens in September. Cold hardy to USDA Zone 5.



ASIAN PEARS *Pyrus pyrifolia*

ASIAN PEAR COMBOS

Please visit our website for stock choices. www.OneGreenWorld.com

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, beautiful pears which ripen in early-to mid-September. **#0705**

DAISUI LI™

A unique hybrid 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 one pound each. **#0615**

HOSUI

Hosui produces a medium-to-large, brownish-orange fruit with juicy, sweet, fine-grained, crisp, off-white flesh that stores well through December. **#0620**

Asian Pear cont...

ICHIBAN NASHI

Ichiban Nashi is the earliest ripening of any Asian Pear variety! Fruits are medium-sized with a gorgeous bright golden skin and slight russeting. Flesh is crisp and quite sweet. Fruits store for 4-6 weeks after harvest. **#0782**

JUICY JEWEL

An Asian Pear that can withstand even the coldest climates,

Juicy Jewel was selected by the incredibly talented plant breeders at the University of Minnesota for its ability to survive their frigid Zone 4 winters. This is the first Asian Pear to be reliably hardy to Zone 4 and should open up the possibility of growing this delicious fruit to northern growers. A cross between Shinseiki and UMN's ultra-hardy Summercrisp pear, Juicy Jewel is early ripening and is ripe when the juicy fruits begin to turn from green to yellow. Can be eaten immediately or stored for up to three months. **#JJWL**

KIKISUI

Kikisui produce a medium sized, smooth, round fruit with thin, green yellow skin and white, sweet, tart, and juicy, crisp flesh. The skin is not russeted like most Asian pears. **#0625**



KOSUI

Kosui produce small to medium, faded yellow fruit with a slight bronze russet skin and crisp, crunchy, juicy, sweet flesh that ripens early and stores well into September. **#0626**



LARGE KOREAN

Also known as Korean Giant or Olympic, Large Korean is a unique, high quality variety often produces fruit 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**

NIITAKA

Niitaka is one of the most versatile of any Asian pear varieties. It has very large fruit, can be eaten fresh or dried, and can be stored up to four months after harvesting! Tree is more densely growing than most pear varieties. **#0781**

NIJISEIKI

One of the most popular Asian pears, Nijiseiki is a large, crisp, juicy, and flavorful, variety. The yellowish-green fruit is often found in markets in mesh bags. Ripens late August into September. **#0740**

RAJA

This attractive, golden-brown Asian pear is very sweet, rich, and 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, Seuri is one of the most flavorful Asian pears and reliably produces abundant crops of gold-

en brown fruit. Ripens mid-to late-September. **#0745**

SHIN LI™

A superior hybrid from an extensive California breeding program, Shin Li is a very large, greenish-yellow, russeted pear with sweet, aromatic, crisp, and juicy flesh. It's prized for its wonderful, spicy flavor and is one of the best tasting varieties we have grown. Bears abundant crops and are ready for harvest in mid-to-late September. **#0650**

SHINKO

A popular choice, this large, golden-brown pear won a *Sunset Magazine* taste test! It's very juicy and sweet and 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 on a hot summer day. One of our most productive and reliable varieties, Shinseiki ripens in late August. **#0765**

TSU-LI

Tsu Li is an early blooming Asian Pear that makes a great pollenizer for other early blooming varieties. Fruits are golden-yellow with a tapered neck and sweet, crisp and juicy flesh. A perfect treat on a late summer's day! **#0766**

NEW YA LI

This classic, productive, pear-shaped, Chinese variety makes a fine ornamental and fruiting tree. Its juicy, crisp and sweet fruit turns a beautiful waxy yellow when ripe. In addition, in the fall you can enjoy Ya Li's burgundy-red foliage. **#0775**

BARTLETT

Beautiful and golden yellow, Bartlett is possibly the oldest and well-known pears. Sweet, juicy and delicious, there's nothing better in late summer! Eat Bartlett pears fresh, canned, baked or dried. 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. It 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

CLAPP'S FAVORITE

Clapp's Favorite is one of the best for fresh eating, featuring large fruits with gorgeous yellow skin and a red cheek, a very fine texture, and severe juiciness. Originally from Massachusetts, and discovered in the 1800's this pear has been a favorite for centuries. #0992

COMICE

One of the most delicious pears we grow, Comice is prized for its richly-flavored, juicy, firm and delectably sweet fruit. An early winter treat, Comice is best when picked firm in late fall and stored in a cool room for a month or more. #0908

CONFERENCE

One of the most popular pears in Europe, Conference bears abundant crops of large, yellowish-brown fruit with very juicy, sweet, melting flesh. Harvest Con-

ference in early October and let it soften at room temperature, or you can store Conference until January in proper storage conditions. #0910

FLEMISH BEAUTY

A hardy Belgian pear, the Flemish Beauty Pear Tree is a great choice for growers in cold climates. Fruit is medium to large and rounded in shape with yellow skin that has a beautiful red blush. Excellent for fresh eating as well as drying. #0994

GREEN D'ANJOU

One of the most popular and widely grown pears in the United States, the Green D'Anjou Pear Tree is an excellent and reliable variety. The skin on Green D'Anjou remains green as the fruit ripens rather than turning yellow. Tree is upright and the fruit ripens mid-season. #0990

HIGHLAND

For storage pears it's hard to beat Highland Pear Tree for flavor and productivity. This variety thrives here in the Pacific Northwest, is very vigorous and moderately disease resistant. The fruit is yellow with a slight russet and has an excellent texture. Harvest in early October and let the pears ripen off the tree for incredible flavor that can be enjoyed all winter. #0995

KIEFFER

Extend your pear harvest with a Kieffer Pear Tree! This late ripening variety is vigorous and highly productive, producing medium to large-sized fruits that have a beautiful yellow skin and red blush. Flesh is white, very crisp, and coarse in texture. Kieffer stores well and is a great pear for cooking, canning and preserves. #0996

MOONGLOW

The Moonglow Pear Tree is an upright vigorous tree with large blushed fruit that is soft and juicy with low acid. While being soft they are not mushy

which allows for good storage and better eating. Harvest mid season for best fruit. The tree is blight resistant. #0917

NORMANISCHEN CIDERBIRNE

One of the best pears for making perry, (a hard pear cider), Normänische Ciderbirne produces small russeted pears with a yellow green skin that make a complex and delicious pear juice. Somewhat slow growing and very upright, so branch spreaders are often helpful when the tree is young to maintain a more open form. Very disease resistant. 1g #NORM

ORCAS

Discovered on Orcas Island, WA, this excellent, disease resistant variety produces great crops of large, attractive, carmine blushed, yellow pears with smooth, sweet, buttery flesh. Excellent for fresh eating, canning, or drying, Orcas are very reliable, producers ripening early-to mid-September. These beautiful, tasty pears can weigh one pound! #0915

NEW PARKER

The Parker pear is a unique variety produces medium-sized pears that are versatile and good for fresh eating, baking, and storing. #0918

ESPALIER PEAR COMBO

Our Espalier Pear Combo is a six-way, three tiered combination pear tree. Varieties that can be included are Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, Comice, Flemish Beauty, Red Bartlett, Seckel.

Please visit our website for stock choices. #0980
www.OneGreenWorld.com

Pear cont...

RED BARTLETT

Red Bartlett has an early harvest season and is a very vigorous, easy-to-grow tree. The fruit is medium-to large sized with a red skin. The fruit is sweet and tender and perfect for fresh eating and canning. The fruit ripens without cold storage. #0901

RED CLAPP'S**FAVORITE**

Red Clapp's Favorite Pear Tree is a red bud sport of Clapp's Favorite. Same qualities as Clapp's Favorite but with a red skin. Just like Clapp's favorite they are great for fresh eating or canning. The flowers are very fragrant with abundance of creamy white petals. #0993

RED D'ANJOU

A red bud sport for Green D'Anjou. Same qualities as Green D'Anjou but with a red skin. One of the most popular and wide-

ly grown pears in the United States, the Red D'Anjou Pear Tree is an excellent and reliable variety. Tree is upright and the fruit ripens mid-season. #0991

RESCUE

With very large, attractive, reddish orange blushed, yellow fruit, Rescue will grab your attention. Sweet, juicy and flavorful, Rescue is great for fresh eating and drying. Comes from a pear breeding program in B.C. Well adapted to PNW growing conditions, it's vigorous, productive, and reliable. #0920

SECKEL

Also known as Sugar Pear, Seckel is a delicious and productive variety prized by pear lovers everywhere. Extremely sweet and juicy, Seckel fruit features buttery smooth, aromatic, flavorful flesh. #0936

NEW SUMMERCRISP

The Summercrisp Pear Tree is an early

to mid-season ripener with fruit that is green with a very distinct red blush. The fruit is also very sweet and crisp. Summercrisp Pear is fire blight resistant. #0941

UBILEEN

A shining star in the pear universe, Ubileen produces baskets full of large, very early ripening, delicious and juicy fruit. This variety from former Yugoslavia is disease-resistant and ripens in late July, one month before most other European Pear varieties. #0950

WARREN

An excellent pear variety for those of you that like silky, buttery flesh that has no grit to it. Discovered by Thomas O. Warren, one of the founding members of the North American Fruit Explorers. Plants make great pollinators, are fire blight resistant, and the fruit is a perfect combination of sweet, spicy and juicy! #WARN

AMERICAN PERSIMMONS *Diospyros virginiana* • 1 gallon, \$44.95, bare root, \$59.95+

One of our best native American fruits, 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 soft like a tomato. They are great for fresh eating and for making delectable cookies, cakes, and other treats. **Note: We cannot ship persimmons to CA.** **BEARING AGE** 2-3 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** June **HARDINESS** American Persimmon is hardy to -25°F. **PESTS & DISEASES** Naturally pest and disease-resistant. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile but all will bear heavier crops with a Male tree for pollination. **RIPENING TIME** Late September **SITE & SOIL** Persimmons like ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' in height (with occasional pruning). **YIELD PER PLANT** 30 lbs.+

MALE POLLINIZER

An excellent pollinizer for persimmons. #1430

MEADER

Meader was selected by the late Professor Elwyn Meader in New Hampshire. This outstanding deep-orange colored fruit is self-fertile. A fine ornamental as well, Meader's large, dark green foliage turns a beautiful red to yellow in the fall. #1436

PRAIRIE STAR™

One of the earliest ripening American persimmon varieties, Prairie Star is prized for unusually large, very sweet,

firm, flavorful fruit. Self-fertile and bears abundant, large, seedless fruit. #1455

PRAIRIE GEM®

This unique and very attractive variety features delicious, light orange, sweet and tender fruit. Prairie Gem® bears abundant crops of easy to pick, seedless Persimmons. #1453

PRAIRIE DAWN™

Another new variety, Prairie Dawn™ produces beautiful, orange-yellow fruit, that is not only early ripening, but also delectably sweet, firm, and delicious. Apparently self-fertile, it bears abundant crops of large, seedless fruit. #1450

PRAIRIE SUN™

Prairie Sun™ has beautiful orange-yellow fruit is early ripening, delectably sweet, firm and delicious. Apparently self-fertile, Prairie Sun™ bears abundant crops of large seedless fruit. #1457

SZUKIS

An excellent selection, likely a seedling of Early Golden, and considered by some to be an improvement on that variety. Szukis produces large crops of particularly attractive fruit on a tree that grows naturally more compact than many other American persimmon varieties. #SZUK

HYBRID PERSIMMON



NIKITA'S GIFT™

Nikitskaya Bordovaya cv.

Nikita's Gift™ Hybrid Persimmon is 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™ Hybrid Persimmon grows 10-12 ft. in height, is self-fertile and hardy to minus 10 °F. It is ready to eat when soft and tender like a tomato. **#1438**

ASIAN PERSIMMONS

Diospyros kaki • 1 gallon, \$44.95, bare root, \$59.95+

Probably the most widely planted fruit tree in the world, persimmons are found throughout Asia in almost every orchard. The fruit is large and bright orange, very sweet and eaten fresh or dried. Spectacular in autumn, Asian persimmon features yellow, orange, and scarlet fall colors and their striking fruits remain on the tree long after leaf fall. Asian persimmons are easy-to-grow in the Northwest and other regions of the U.S. with mild winters. **Note: We cannot ship to CA**

BEARING AGE 2-3 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME June

HARDINESS at least 0°F

PESTS & DISEASES Not bothered by pests or diseases.

POLLINATION Self-fertile

RIPENING TIME October

SITE & SOIL ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY Naturally compact trees, Asian rarely exceed 12' in height.

YIELD PER PLANT 50 lbs. +



ASTRINGENT PERSIMMON

COFFEE CAKE

Also known as Nishimura wase, Coffee Cake is perhaps the earliest ripening of any Asian persimmon ripening an entire month before most fuyu types! Coffee Cake get its name from the incredibly rich flavor and speckled brown flesh. Fruits are large, round and very delicious. A great choice for areas that are too cool to reliably ripen other persimmons varieties. We're looking at you, Puget Sounders! But also an excellent choice anywhere persimmons can be grown for the flavor alone and ability to lengthen the ripening season. Coffee Cake is a non astringent pollination variant meaning it develops its sweetest non-astringent flavor when pollinized with another

variety. Chocolate is thought to be the best pollinizer for Coffee Cake but Giant Fuyu, Izu and Early Jiro have been recommended as well, though it's assumed many varieties could suffice for pollination. **#1320**

CHOCOLATE

A hard-to-find Asian persimmon, Chocolate, is a unique persimmon that when ripe has brown flesh that is very sweet. Chocolate persimmon is an astringent variety so you have to wait for it to get soft before enjoying. **#1305**

FIRE CRYSTAL™

Very popular in the Shanxi Province in central China, Fire Crystal is prized for attractive, compact growth habit and

abundant crops of delicious, very sweet, bright orange fruit. **#1310**

HACHIYA

Hachiya is another popular early ripening Japanese variety. An attractive, compact tree, Hachiya bears abundant crops of conical, orange-red, very sweet, juicy fruit and is a favorite at OGW. **#1367**

NEW ORIOLE™

Oriole is a unique Korean persimmon that features large, very sweet and flavorful fruit. Early ripening, it bears abundant crops of dark red fruit, which is ready to eat after it becomes soft and tender. **1g \$49.95 #1372**

RAVEN™

Prized for its abundant crops of unique and unusual, glossy-black fruit, this new Chinese variety also features beautiful, orange-red fall foliage. Sweet and delicious, Raven™ fruit is early ripening and ready to eat when soft and tender. #5961

ROBIN™

(*Eun Poong Jun Si cv.*)

A new Korean selection, Robin™ is prized for its heavy crops of large, very sweet, flavorful, bright-orange fruit. Ripens early and is good for both fresh eating and drying. Enjoy this delicious fruit when it is soft and tender. **1g #ROBN**

SAIJO

A classic and very popular Japanese variety, Saijo is one of our favorites. An attractive, compact tree, Saijo bears abundant crops of conical, orange-red, very sweet and juicy fruit. Early ripening and very reliable, Saijo is great for fresh eating and one of the best for drying. Ready to eat when soft and tender like a ripe tomato. #1390

TAMOPAN

Tamopan Asian Persimmon Tree is one of the largest persimmon trees which

grows a very unique tomato shaped fruit that looks like it's wearing a cap. The fruit matures to a beautiful orange and is ready to eat when soft like a tomato. Great for fresh eating or made into a jam. #1395

NON-ASTRINGENT PERSIMMONS

CARDINAL™

Cardinal™ is a spectacular, non-astringent, Korean variety and is the earliest ripening Asian Persimmon we have seen. Ready to eat 2-3 weeks before other varieties, it is large, sweet and great for fresh eating. Grows as an attractive, compact tree with beautiful, orange-red fall foliage. #1303

EARLY FUYU

Early Fuyu is an early-ripening variety that has proven itself a reliable producer in the PNW. Sweet and flavorful, it can be eaten when firm or allowed to soften and become even sweeter. It is almost identical to Sweet Fuyu except for an earlier ripening time. #1364

GIANT FUYU

Giant Fuyu is prized for its beautiful colors and abundant crops of strik-

ing, bright orange, sweet and flavorful fruit. Giant Fuyu is delicious eaten fresh and is also good for drying. It is ready to eat while it is firm like an apple but can be eaten when soft and sweeter. #1366

SWEET FUYU

Sweet Fuyu is an early-ripening variety prized for its beautiful fall color and abundant crops of striking, bright orange, sweet and flavorful fruit. Sweet Fuyu is delicious eaten fresh and is also great for drying. It is ready to eat while it is firm like an apple. #1368

EARLY JIRO

An early ripening form of the popular Jiro, Early Jiro is prized for 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 when even sweeter. #1356

JIRO

A variation of the Fuyu persimmon, Jiro is prized for its delicious flavor and attractive form. 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. #1355

PLUM *Prunus spp.* • 1 gallon, \$34.95 • bare root, \$39.95+



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

BEARING AGE 2-3 years **BLOOM TIME** March **HARDINESS** -30°F, USDA Zone 4 **PESTS & DISEASES** Our plums are not bothered by pests in the PNW. 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. **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. **SELF-FERTILE VARIETIES** Methley, Santa Rosa, Beauty, & Early Italian. **SITE & SOIL** ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' **RIPENING TIME** August-September **YIELD PER PLANT** 50 lbs. +

EUROPEAN PLUMS

BAVAY'S GAGE

Extend your plum season with this exceptional European variety. This very productive and self-fertile Gage bears great crops of yellowish-green fruit with candy-sweet, golden flesh. Bavay's Gage ripen in late September and remains on the tree for several weeks. #1502

BLUE DAMSON

Great for fresh eating, but more tart than sweet making it great for jams, jelly, wine, or pruning. #1501

BROOKS

This very large, sweet, dark purple plum is great for fresh eating, preserves, canning, and drying. Brooks is the main variety in Oregon's dried plum industry and makes superior, very large, dried prunes—great for baking and for nutritious mid winter snacks. #1525

EARLY ITALIAN

Early Italian is a hardy and vigorous mid-season plum, with an oblong shape and freestone flesh. Great for eating fresh or preserving, the sweet flavored flesh turns from yellow green to a rich red wine color when cooked. This is a self-fertile tree—great for commercial production. #1529

FRENCH PRUNE

French Prune is a mid-season, self-fertile, mild-flavored plum with deep-red-dish black skin. An optimal choice for fresh eating, canning or drying! #1507

NEW GOLDEN NECTAR

Popular yellow dessert plum. Large, oblong fruit with waxy, thin, amber skin. Amber flesh is firm, sweet and flavorful. Very small pit. #GOAR

GREEN GAGE

A favorite here at OGW! A standard for plum quality since the seventeenth century, Green Gage is one of a group of classic and highly prized European plum varieties. 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

ITALIAN

Widely planted in the Northwest, Italian is a heavy producer of sweet, dark purple, freestone plums with firm, amber flesh—great for fresh eating and excellent for drying. Easy-to-grow and begins ripening in late August. #1530

JAM SESSION

A Cornell University release, Jam Session™ is the perfect plum for turning into jams, sauces and chutneys. It is freestone and produces abundant crops of Damson-like blue fruits with yellow flesh. #1537

LONG JOHN

This very unique European variety is a reliable producer of very large and elongated dark purple fruit. #1517

NEW MIRABELLE DE NANCY

Mirabelle Plum Tree, highly regarded in Europe, this exceptional variety features round, yellow fruit with firm, tender, sweet and delectable, yellow flesh. Mirabelle plums are great for fresh eating and canning and makes delicious jam and baked goods. #1531

MT. ROYAL

Mt. Royal Plum is a beautifully delicious plum with deep blue skin and yellow flesh. Flavor is very rich and fruits ripen mid season. Plants are also exceptionally hardy. #1550

NEW NICHOLS

If you like plums, you will love Nichols Plum Tree. A beautiful tree with deep red foliage, Nichols Plum bears large, delicious, dark red plums with red flesh. We found this outstanding and productive, European variety at Nichols Nursery in Albany, Oregon. A Northwest Classic. #1532

NEW OPAL

An old European plum that makes an excellent fresh eating dessert plum. Fruits have a beautiful reddish purple skin with bright yellow flesh that easily separates from the pit. Often compared to the gage plums for their excellent flavor, Opal plums are one of our favorites for fresh eating. #OPAL

NEW POZEGACA

Famous in Central and Eastern Europe, Pozegaca plums are prized for the excellent preserves and various alcoholic drinks that are made from them. Grown for centuries and having many different strains, this is an easy to grow plum that is similar in appearance to an Italian plum only a bit smaller with a purple skin, yellow flesh and a freestone pit. #POZE

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON

A unique and delightful European variety, the Shropshire Damson Plum Tree 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. If you only have room from one Plum tree this variety is a great choice. #1545

NEW WEEPING GOLDEN ITALIAN

Weeping Golden Italian is a unique find by our friend Todd Wilson features very attractive, weeping form and sweet, tasty yellow fruit with yellow flesh. Similar to Italian Plum in size and shape, it is great for fresh eating and good for drying. #1555

STANLEY

Stanley Plum Tree is another popular prune plum cultivar long used by gardeners in the Northeast where it was developed in New York in the early 1900's. Fruit has dark purple skin and golden flesh. European freestone with dark purple skin and golden flesh. #1552

Plum cont...

OULLINS

One of the largest and most attractive of the Gage plum family, Oullins is a reliable and productive variety. Oullins' delectable fruit has firm, sweet and tender, greenish-yellow flesh with pale gold skin. #1538

YELLOW EGG

Extend the fresh eating plum season with Yellow Egg. Fruits are egg-shaped, large and beautifully golden yellow inside and out. Known in England as 'Pershore Egg', the Yellow Egg has often been seen only as a cooking plum but when properly ripened on the tree it rivals the sweetness of Gage plums with its delicious honey flavor and perfectly tangy skin. #1564

JAPANESE PLUMS

Japanese plums are earlier to ripen, flower, and juicier than European plums, and make great jams, sauces, and wines. Hardy to USDA Zones 5-9.

BEAUTY

Beauty is a widely adapted, self-fertile, and early ripening fruit tree. The medium-sized purple-skinned plums hold a surprise inside with their unique amber flesh and ribbons of red. #1500

BURBANK

This classic Japanese plum was selected by Luther Burbank and is one of the best of his many introductions. The tree is hardy and low growing with a flat top. Fruit is large with red skin and a yellow blush and is firm and juicy. #1560

NEW CATALINA

Large, black, favorite fresh market plum. Sweet and juicy but still firm when fully ripe, with very little tartness at skin and pit. Very high taste test scores, one of the best plums for fresh eating. #CATA

EMERALD BEAUT

Emerald Beaut is one of the finest flavored of any plum and has won numerous blind tastings. Plums have a light

green skin and yellow to orange free-stone flesh. Begin harvesting it in late August and continue until October as fruits maintain crispness, but sweetens as they hang on the tree! #1570

ELEPHANT HEART

Elephant Heart is a heart-shaped, juicy, free-stone plum from New Zealand with deep-red flesh and purple skin. They have a pronounced flavor and are fantastic for almost any application. A perfect addition to your home orchard, the Elephant Heart features a dwarfing rootstock, vigorous growth and hardy temperament. #1510

NEW FORMOSA

An excellent old Japanese plum that is a very heavy producer, especially in years that are conducive to optimal pollination. Produces reddish plums with a sweet yellow flesh that have a very rich flavor. #FORM

HOLLYWOOD

A beautiful ornamental and valuable fruit tree, Hollywood is prized for its profusion of showy pink blossoms, dark maroon foliage, and abundant crops of large, dark red plums with a juicy, deep-red flesh. Plant with another Japanese variety for pollination. #1504

NEW LUISA

A very exciting new Japanese plum from New Zealand, Luisa Japanese Plum produces gorgeous, oblong, mango shaped fruits with beautiful, sunset colored skin and bright yellow flesh. Fruits are super juicy, flavorful and phenomenal eaten fresh off the tree! Fruits ripen over a few weeks rather than all at once, making it a great choice for the home orchardist who wants a steady supply of delicious plums in the summer! Another bonus, Luisa is self-fertile! #1553

NEW MARIPOSA

One of the most gorgeous looking of any Japanese Plum, Mariposa, also known as Improved Satsuma, is an early season producer of gorgeous red skinned fruits with yellow blotches that look as if they've been coated in stardust. The flesh is shockingly red, intensely juicy,

sweet and very aromatic. Excellent for fresh eating, made into jams or turned into a gorgeous pink Japanese plum wine. #1534

METHLEY

The earliest ripening Asian plum, the tree is small and upright with just enough of a spreading form to make this an absolutely beautiful tree. It produces heavy, annual crops of juicy, sweet, red-purple fruit. The fruit is juicy, sweet and mild with a distinctive flavor which is good for fresh eating or jelly. Self-fertile. #1508

NEW NUBIANA

Purplish-black skin, amber flesh. Large, firm, flattened shape. Sweet, flavorful, very little tartness at skin or pit. Favorite fresh market fruit, excellent for home orchard. #NBNA

NEW PERSIAN GREEN

Persian Green Plum is very popular in the Middle East and one that we've had many requests for, so we're happy to finally be growing it! Persian Green Plums are native to the mountains of Iran and typically picked when small, green and crunchy and, seasoned with salt to bring out their unique flavor or cooked into many different dishes. #1533

SANTA ROSA

One of the most popular Japanese plums developed by Luther Burbank. This superior variety bears huge crops of 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 an excellent pollinizer for other Japanese varieties. #1547

WEeping SANTA ROSA

If you are torn between having a beautiful weeping tree and having a fruit tree in your front yard plant the Weeping Santa Rosa Japanese Plum Tree! Fruit is very similar to Santa Rosa and tree is productive and vigorous. Kids love hiding underneath the "fruit fort" of these weeping trees. #1562

SATSUMA

One of the best Japanese plums, Satsuma features delicious, large, round, dark fruit. Great for fresh eating and preserves. Satsuma fruit is firm, juicy, and red to the core. Pollinate with another Japanese variety. #1535

SHIRO

Reliable, hardy, and very productive, this compact, attractive variety bears large crops of round, bright yellow fruit. Mild and sweet, it is great for fresh eating and canning. Pollinate Shiro with another Japanese plum. #1540

HYBRID PLUMS

HOWARD MIRACLE

Frederick Howard crossed a Japanese Satsuma with European Green Gage to give us this unique and outstanding plum! Howard Miracle bears great crops of large, crimson and yellow, sweet and juicy fruit. Tastes like a sweet grapefruit or pineapple. A vigorous spreading tree, Howard Miracle needs another Japanese plum for pollination. #1505

TOKA (BUBBLEGUM)

Toka, or Bubblegum, produces very sweet, juicy, reddish bronze plums with a yellow flesh. This unique hybrid between an Asian and Native North American plum originated in South Dakota in the early 1900s and is said to withstand temperature as low as -50°F. #1549

SUPERIOR

Prunus americana x Prunus salicina
'Superior'

Our Superior Japanese X American Plum Tree is an exciting introduction from the University of Minnesota. It is a hybrid of a Japanese and American plum tree and it's flavor really is superior! The fruit has a deep-red skin, a yellow flesh, and a unique pointed shape to the fruit. The trees tend to bear heavy crops so be sure you thin the fruit to avoid broken limbs or biennial bearing tendencies. #1561

JAPANESE FLOWERING PLUMS

Prunus mume • 1 gallon, \$34.95

Japanese Flowering plum is very disease resistant and easy-to-grow. Likes full-to half-day sun, well-drained soil, and can grow 8-10 feet at maturity. Self-fertile and hardy to -10°F. or below. When mature, you can expect 20-30 lbs. of fruit from one tree.



KANKO BAI

A popular Japanese variety, Kanko Bai is prized for its abundant, beautiful, fuchsia-red blooms, red tinted foliage, and large, orange-red fruit that looks like a small apricot. Kanko Bai fruit is particularly good for preserving and pickling. Pollinate with Bungo. #1584



PEGGY CLARKE

One of the best for flowers, Peggy Clarke has beautiful dark pink double flowers with incredible fragrance. Also makes tasty Ume plums. Japanese Flowering Plums, Flowering Apricots and Ume Plums are all different names for the same species, *Prunus mume*. #2590

NEW SHIRO KAGA

Beautiful single white flowers cover the Shiro Kaga flowering apricot in late winter. The aroma of cinnamon coming from the profusion of flowers does wonders to lift the late winter blues and the abundance of plums in late spring or early summer can be pickled or made into the famous ume plum wine. #SKGA

FRUITING QUINCE

Cydonia oblonga • bare root, \$39.95

Once very popular and now hard to find, quince deserve to be more widely planted. It's a small, attractive spreading tree adorned with large, pink and white flowers in the spring followed by abundant crops of large, bright yellow fruit in late fall. High in vitamin C and pectin, quince are best when cooked, except where specifically noted as fresh-eating. They make delicious and nutritious preserves and baked goods. **BEARING AGE** 2-3 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** April **HARDINESS** at least -25°F **PESTS & DISEASES** While not usually a problem in the PNW, Fire Blight can affect quince in some regions of the U.S. **POLLINATION** self-fertile **RIPENING TIME** late September into October **SITE & SOIL** Quince like full to ½ day sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10-12 feet **YIELD PER PLANT** 100 lbs. +

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

RICH'S

The mature height of Rich's Fruiting Quince Tree may be dwarf but the fruit is huge! Skin is lemon-yellow and as fragrant as the best quince varieties. Rich's is highly adaptable to most climates and has natural dwarf growth habit. #2810

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, used in savory dishes or delicious preserves. #2800

CRIMEA™

Large, round and bright yellow, Crimea produces attractive fruit. You'll enjoy eating this crisp, juicy, and tender fruit with its pineapple flavor and citrus fragrance. #2824

KAUNCHING

A popular variety in orchards throughout Central Asia, Kaunching Quince 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, Kuganskaya Quince Fruit Tree bears bountiful crops of large, round, bright yellow fruit. Kuganskaya Quince is sweet and mild, good for fresh eating and for making delicious preserves and baked goods. #2805

NEW MELLOW™

This unique Ukrainian variety, the Mellow Quince Tree™ bears abundant,

bright yellow, crisp and juicy fruit. Mellow™ Quince 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

PINEAPPLE

This popular variety is treasured for its unique, you guessed it, pineapple flavor. #2830

VAN DEMAN

Selected by Luther Burbank, America's most famous plant breeder, Van Deman quince bears great crops of large and delicious, bright yellow fruit. This spicy flavored quince makes tasty preserves and baked goods. #2821

CHINESE QUINCE TREE

Pseudocydonia sinensis

A useful and beautifully unique fruiting quince relative, the Chinese Quince produces large, aromatic yellow quince fruit and also features seductively beautiful, colorful flaking bark! When plants reach maturity the bark will flake like a sycamore revealing multi-colored patches. Coupled with the fall fruit hanging from the tree and the beautiful fall foliage, it's a sight for soar eyes! Oh, and big pink tinted rosaceous blossoms in spring. Nice! #PSCY



BANANA

• 1 gallon, \$19.95+

DWARF CAVENDISH

Musa 'Dwarf Cavendish'

A very dwarf form of the classic Cavendish Banana that's so popular around the world! Very easy-to-grow so long as you can provide some winter protection for it in climates that receive hard frost. Bananas prefer rich soil in full sun and can take some intense heat so long as they are well watered. In the second or third year you should see the banana plant create its massive flower spike which will turn into dozens of tasty bananas. **#DWFCAV**

NEW GOLDEN LOTUS FLOWER

Musella lasiocarpa

This beautiful shrub form of Hardy Banana, Golden Lotus Flower grows high in the mountains of China. Golden Lotus Flower Banana Plant grows

5-6 ft. tall with 4 ft. long leaves. Most striking is the long-lasting, 8-10" diameter, bright yellow flower in the center of the plant. Ornamental and does not produce edible fruit. **#4410**

GRAND NAIN

Musa acuminata

Grand Nain is one of the most commercially popular edible banana varieties and also a very easy one to grow at home! Banana plants, often mistakenly called trees, grow as fleshy herbaceous clumping perennials that are a common throughout the tropics and sub-tropics but can also be grown here in the temperate world if given some winter protection. We've kept Grand Nain in unheated greenhouses and received fruit the following summer. **#4401**

ICE CREAM

Musa acuminata × *balbisiana*
'Blue Java'

Also known as the Blue Java banana for the uniquely blue color the bananas have before they're fully ripe, it's more popularly known as the Ice Cream banana for its fluffy, creamy texture that's similar to ice cream.

Makes a delicious frozen banana puree, but you'll likely eat them all fresh right off the plant. Said to be hardy all the way to 15° F, but we're guessing 20° F is more realistic. Certainly doable in our more mild winters or with some added winter protection. Bananas fruit in their second year typically so the plant must make it through the winter without too much damage in order to flower and fruit. **#4402**

JAPANESE BANANA

Musa basjoo

This hardy species has been grown for fiber for hundreds of years in Japan. Growing 10-12 feet, Japanese Banana has huge leaves which can be used to prepare Mexican and Asian dishes. Though it doesn't fruit in northern climates, it provides an amazing tropical feel to your landscape. PNW gardeners have been enjoying this hardy species for many years and it is reportedly hardy to Zone 6a where it will die back in the winter and grow into a full sized plant again in the summer. **#4400**

BLACK PEPPER VINE *Piper nigrum*

One of the most ubiquitous and treasured spices on the planet, the black pepper is produced on a beautiful perennial vine that is typically grown in subtropical areas, but can also be grown as a houseplant or greenhouse specimen. The large evergreen leaves look right at home next to vining Monsteras or Philodendrons on your windowsill, and the pendulous clusters of fruits that are crushed for their delicious peppery flavor add to the ornamental appeal of this plant. Give it consistent moisture without water logging the roots and keep above 55°. Grows in a variety of light conditions but will need a bright location to produce fruits. **3.5" #PEPR**



Dwarf Cavendish banana leaf

INTERSPECIFIC HYBRID FRUIT TREES • bare root, \$39.95+

Interspecific Hybrid Fruit Trees are crosses between different fruit tree species to make a unique new fruit. Examples are crosses between Plums and Cherries to make a Pluerry. Other examples include crosses between a Plum and an Apricot called a Pluot. There are even Interspecific Hybrids between a peach, apricot, and plum called Peacotums. All of our interspecific hybrids are bred using traditional plant breeding techniques and are not genetically engineered.



BELLA GOLD PEACOTUM

Bella Gold is a very exciting new fruit type from Zaiger Hybrids. A cross of peach, apricot, and plum that has the best qualities of all of its parents. Skin is slightly fuzzy and bright yellow like an apricot with an attractive red blush. Tart skin gives way to mildly sweet amber flesh for a delightful fresh eating experience. Harvest time is late June into July. Trees are naturally dwarfing. **#3700**



TRI LITE PEACH PLUM

Tri-Lite is a rare cross of peach and Japanese plum that produces large crops of what mostly resemble white fleshed peaches but with a unique plum after-taste. Fruits are clingstone and a favorite here at the nursery. Fruits hold up well in canning if you can keep yourself from eating the entire crop! Performs very well here in the Northwest and appears to be rather leaf curl resistant. **#3710**

DELIGHT CHERRY PLUM

Delight Cherry Plum is a fantastic interspecific hybrid between Japanese plum

and cherry, creating a unique fruit that has qualities of both parents. Fruit is incredibly flavorful, tangy, clingstone and larger than a cherry but smaller than a plum. Crops are heavy even under adverse conditions. **#3720**

NEW EMERALD DROP

An excellent early to mid season pluot that has excellent flavor and can be picked on the earlier side for crisp juicy plums or left to ripen on the tree until they're soft for honey sweet candy-like fruits. Green skin helps keep the birds from eating your harvest. **#EDRP**

SPRITE CHERRY PLUM

Sprite is an interspecific hybrid of Japanese plum and sweet cherry that has wonderful qualities of both parents. Fruits are large for a cherry or small for a plum and the skin is a deep purplish-black with a sweet cherrylike amber flesh. Incredibly delicious! Aside from fresh eating they are a great choice for canning, cooking, or freezing. Pollinate with Shiro or Emerald Beaut, or possibly other Japanese Plums. **#3721**



SUGAR TWIST PLUERRY

One of the newest in interspecific plum cherry hybrids, Sugar Twist has an intensely sweet flavor. It is a unique, early harvest variety, (usually early June) and a month earlier than Sweet Treat! Fruit has red skin with amber flesh and the sugar sweet taste of ripe cherry with the twist of plum you might expect from such a hybrid. **#3730**

SULTRY SUNSET PLUMCOT

A unique plumcot selection from Salem, OR, Sultry Sunset produces abundant crops of plumcots with the color of a deep New Mexican sunset on their pinkish orange skin and deep red flesh! Each fruit hangs from the tree like a little galaxy of flavor in our fruit filled universe. Fruits resemble a plum more than an apricot and have delicious flavors of both parents. **#2580**

SWEET TREAT PLUERRY™

Introducing Sweet Treat Pluerry™—the first of its kind! The Pluerry™ is a new fruit type from the genius of Floyd Zaiger. This taste-tested favorite is a complex interspecific hybrid, predominantly of plum and cherry, combining the sweetness of a cherry with that fresh plum zing. Much larger than a cherry, this precocious will hang on the tree for over a month, and the colorful fruit make Sweet Treat a true ornamental. **#3731**

CANDY HEART PLUERRY

Candy Heart, having Japanese plum and sweet cherry in its parentage, is a taste-test proven treat for fruit lovers. Its skin is dark speckled red, and the amber/red flesh is slightly subacid and very sweet, with a wonderfully unique flavor. This variety has an extended hang time, reaching peak ripeness around mid August in Central California. **#3732**

COT-N-CANDY APRIUM

A magnificent white fleshed apricot hybrid with apricot and plum in its parentage. A very early bloomer so best for warmer climates or against the south side of a building. Flavor is one of the best of any aprium and fruit set is very reliable. **#3750**

PLUM PARFAIT PLUMCOT

Plum Parfait is an interspecific hybrid of plum and apricot that has a very unique blend of flavors. Fruits have a pinkish orange skin with crimson and amber marbled freestone flesh. Blooms are very early so not recommended for areas with areas with late frosts. Trees are small and compact. #3740

SPICE ZEE NECTAPLUM

Spice Zee is the first ever nectarine-peach-plum hybrid. Fruits ripen to a pale pink when fully ripe and the ripe fruit is unparalleled in flavor, having notes of both nectarine and plum! The dark pinkish purple blooms and red leaves in spring make Spice Zee a very ornamental tree. Has low chill hour requirements (200-300 hours) but very adaptable to areas with high chill hours. #3742

FLAVORELLA PLUMCOT

Flavorella looks like an apricot with its slightly pubescent yellow flesh but is the size of a plum! The clingstone fruits are incredibly aromatic and the firm yellow, super sweet flesh and tangy skin combine the best flavors of apricots and plums. #3743



FLAVOR PUNCH PLUMCOT

Sometimes a fruit is so flavorful it feels like it punches you in the mouth when you bite into it. Such is the case with the Flavor Punch Plum Cherry. This hybrid between Japanese plum and sweet cherry produces orangish red fruits that are a bit larger than a cherry. Any Japanese Plum should work as a pollinizer but we're sure that Emerald Beaut is compatible. Get ready for total flavor knockout! #3744

DAPPLE DANDY PLUOT

Dapple Dandy gets its name from the beautiful red dappled spots that appear on its greenish-yellow skin. Fruits are freestone and the flesh is a spectrum of red to pink from the outside in with a glorious plum-apricot flavor. Pollinate with another pluot or Santa Rosa plum for best fruit set. #3745



FLAVOR GRENADE PLUOT

One of our favorite pluots, Flavor Grenade produces elongated green fruits with a red blush that are the size of a Santa Rosa plum. The texture is crisp and the flavor is extreme! Fruits hang on the tree for 4-6 weeks, an incredibly long time for a plum or apricot. Flavor Grenade pluots are also one of the most popular for farmers markets and grocers because the fruit lasts so long while maintaining excellent flavor. #3746

NEW FLAVOR FINALE PLUOT

One of the last of the stone fruits to ripen, Flavor Finale extends the harvest of delicious pluots ripening in September into October. Fruits have an excellent complex flavor with purple flesh and a bright amber flesh. #FINL

NEW FLAVOR SUPREME PLUOT

A supremely delicious pluot that has some of the most vibrant bright red flesh of any stone fruit. Flavor Supreme is consistently a favorite choice at blind taste tests due to its incredibly sweet and rich flavor. Plant with other pluots or Japanese Plums for cross-pollination. #FSUP

NEW FLAVOR QUEEN PLUOT

The matriarch of flavor! Flavor Queen Pluot produces greenish-yellow skinned fruits with an amber flesh that have a sugary sweet candy-like sweetness to them. Fruits ripen in late July. #3756

NEW FLAVOROSA PLUOT

One of the most visually pleasing stone fruits, Flavorosa Pluot has gorgeous deep purple fruits with a deep red flesh. It resembles a plum more than a pluot with medium sized fruits that are quite juicy and very flavorful. Best in climates where late frosts won't damage the blooms, and needs to be pollinated by another early blooming pluot, plum or apricot. Requires 400-500 chill hours. #FLAP

FLAVOR KING PLUOT

The king of the flavor castle is bursting with juicy sweet and tangy purple pluots! They resemble plums more so than apricots, and are one of the more reliable producers of their delicious, candy-like fruits. Very colorful with a dark red to purple flesh and bright yellow-orange skin. It is royally delicious. **BR FKING**

SPLASH PLUOT

One of the most striking colored fruits you might ever see, Splash Pluots look like a bunch of miniature suns hanging from the tree as they ripen to a bright orange-red. Fruits are intensely sweet, medium sized and heart shaped and also make excellent dried fruit if you find yourself in a sugar coma after trying to eat every pluot that this copious upright tree produces. #3747

LEAH COT APRIUM

An apricot, plum hybrid that is more towards the apricot side of the spectrum. Leah Cot produces very large fruits that are deep orange inside and out and taste like an apricot with just a hint of plum flavor and larger size. Ripens early July in Oregon and a good choice for cooler climates where late frost can be an issue. #3748

SUMMER DELIGHT APRIUM

A very late ripening apricot hybrid and an insanely juicy and tasty one as well! Summer Delight ripens in late July or August turning all that summer heat into a super sweet treat! This new introduction fruits reliably every year and is sure to become a popular variety. #3749

ALMOND

Prunus dulcis • bare root, \$39.95



One of the most delicious and nutritious nuts, almonds are related to peach, apricot, plum and other stone fruits. Almonds are attractive, medium-sized 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 U.S. Our almond varieties are remarkably disease resistant and easy-to-grow. **BEARING AGE** 2-3 years after planting **BLOOM TIME** March **HARDINESS** Almonds are hardy to -20°F. or below. **POLLINATION** While partially self-fertile, planting two varieties will produce heavier crops. **RIPENING TIME** Mid-to-late September **SITE & SOIL** Almonds like full to ½ day sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' **YIELD PER PLANT** 20 lbs. +

ALMOND TREE BUNDLE

Unsure of which almond tree to get? Don't worry and save big with this bundle of four almond trees. This set is perfect for a small home orchard or garden and guarantees cross pollination and substantial crops. *Please visit our website for stock choices.* www.OneGreenWorld.com #2500B

GARDEN PRINCE DWARF

Finally, an almond for the urban grower that is short on space but still wants to have fresh, home grown almonds. Garden Prince grows 6'-9' tall and produces soft shelled kernels that are exceptionally sweet and tasty. The large pink blossoms make it an extraordinary ornamental as well and the trees are self fruitful so you only need one to grow your own almonds. 250 chill hours are needed. #2536

ALL-IN-ONE

All-In-One is a self-fertile almond cultivar that blooms in late spring, producing soft-shelled, sweet nuts in late September-October. It is a fully self-fertile variety, so is a great choice for smaller home landscapes where there may not be space for multiple almond trees. #2500

BOUNTY™

A hardy, very late blooming and early ripening variety, Bounty bears abundant crops of sweet, large, softshell nuts. #2510

HALL'S HARDY

Hall's Hardy heralds spring with a generous profusion of pale-pink flowers, followed by large, hard-shelled, bitter-sweet nuts. It's the best adapted cultivar for production in the PNW. #2511

NE PLUS ULTRA

A French variety that produces large papershell nuts with a light chocolate color. Trees have a spreading habit and are very heavy cropping. Ne Plus Ultra is popular not only for its abundant crops of tasty nuts but also for its excellence as a pollinator for other almond varieties. #2530

NIKITA'S PRIDE™

This hardy, very late blooming variety, bears great crops of large, high-quality, soft-shell nuts. Plant with Bounty and Oracle for cross pollination and large crops of these delicious and nutritious nuts. #2518

NONPAREIL

Nonpareil produces heavy crops of smooth, broad, flat, light brown kernels with a soft, thin shell and excellent flavor. Nonpareil sets the standard for fruit quality and crop yields in commercial almond production. #2519

ORACLE™

Very late blooming and early ripening, Oracle bears abundant crops of large, sweet, semi-hardshell nuts. #2512

PRIMAVERA™

Productive and reliable, this hardy variety is a very late blooming and the earliest ripening of our almonds. Bears great crops of sweet, soft-shell nuts. #2505

SEASIDE™

A very productive and reliable variety, Seaside is very late blooming and early ripening and bears great crops of sweet, semi-softshell nuts. #2520



CHILEAN HAZELNUT

Gevuina avellana • 1 gallon, \$29.95+

Of all the botanical wonders to come out of Chile, the Chilean Hazelnut is likely our favorite. Worth growing for its tasty nuts alone, the Chilean Hazelnut also features beautifully textured evergreen leaves that are so gorgeous they are often used in flower arrangements as well as stunning and fragrant Proteaceous flowers that are a favorite nectar source for bees. The nut is highly valued in Chile where it is collected and sold at fresh markets and is very much like a macadamia nut for cooler climates, both coming from the Proteaceae family and being very high in oils and protein. Check out our website for more detailed info on growing this sometimes finicky species. **#5910**

CHESTNUT *Castanea spp.* • Bare root seedlings \$19.95+

Beautiful, large spreading nut trees, chestnuts feature long, tropical, glossy green foliage and showy cascades of fragrant, yellow, male catkins in mid-summer, a treat for bees. In the fall, you can harvest abundant crops of sweet and nutritious nuts encased in unique, spiny, golden brown shells. Chestnuts are high in starch and are delicious roasted or boiled. Refrigerate nuts in plastic bags to keep them from drying out.

BEARING AGE 2-4 years after planting.

HARDINESS -25°F., USDA Zone 4

PESTS & DISEASES Not bothered by pests or diseases in the PNW.

POLLINATION Plant two or more plants for cross-pollination.

RIPENING TIME Late September

SITE & SOIL ½ day to full to sun, well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY 25' +

YIELD PER PLANT 50 - 100 lbs. +

COLOSSAL

These hybrid European x Japanese chestnuts were bred in the foothills of the High Sierra in CA and grown there for many years. Colossal is similar to chestnut varieties grown in France and is the highest yielding. Nuts are large and very sweet once cured. Tree is susceptible to Chestnut Blight. Nevada and Precoce Migoule are recommended as pollinizers. Colossal's pollen is sterile.

1 Year Old 18" - 24" **#3280**

3 Years Old 4' - 5' **#3270**

LAYEROKA

Layeroka Chesnut Seedling is an early ripening and productive chestnut that has large sweet nuts that fall free from the burr. Growth habit is upright and an excellent growth pattern for timber harvest. Layeroka is blight resistant and cold hardy but is pollen sterile so will not work as a pollinizer for your other chestnut varieties. **#3281**

NEVADA

Nevada is an upright, vigorous hybrid chestnut. Nuts are medium-sized and crops are very productive. Nevada is a good pollinizer for Colossal and ripens a few weeks after Colossal. **#3248**



HAZELNUT (FILBERT)

Corylus avellana • Bare root, \$29.95+, 2 gallon, \$35.95+



Commonly known as filberts in the PNW, these compact and attractive nut trees are ideal for your yard and landscape. Actively growing virtually all year, hazelnuts 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 hazelnuts as a topping for ice cream, in cereal, and for baking.

BEARING AGE 2-3 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME Winter and spring.

HARDINESS Hardy to -30°F., flowers will be damaged below -15°F.

PESTS & DISEASES Filbert worm can damage nuts of all Hazelnut varieties. Very resistant to mold. All of our varieties are immune to Eastern Filbert Blight, a serious fungal disease that has damaged older varieties in Northwest orchards.

POLLINATION Plant with Jefferson, Eta, or Theta for cross-pollination.

RIPENING TIME September

SITE & SOIL ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil

SIZE AT MATURITY 8' - 12'

YIELD PER PLANT 20 lbs. +

DORRIS

One of the newest selections from the Oregon State University breeding program, Dorris is one of the most compact Filbert varieties. Dorris bears great crops of particularly flavorful nuts, which are great for fresh eating, roasting and baking. Plant with Jefferson for cross pollination.

#3213

ETA

Eta, actively growing virtually all year, feature striking, long, yellow, male catkins that form in late fall, and delicious and nutritious nuts ready to harvest in September. We love roasting filberts as a topping for ice cream, in cereal, and for baking. #3202

FELIX

Named after nurseryman pioneer Felix Gillet, Felix was released as a late pollinizer compatible with Jefferson and other varieties like Eta and Theta. It produces

round, small nuts with good quality kernels. Resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight. #3211

GAMMA

Gamma is completely resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight and is an excellent pollinizer for Jefferson and other varieties. Pollen is shed mid-season and lasts for a short duration. Nuts are medium-sized and mature just before Barcelona. Gamma should not be relied on as your only pollinizer as its flowering time is short. #3201

GRAND TRAVERSE

A selection from Michigan that does particularly well in cold eastern climates, Grand Traverse Hazelnut is unique for being 25% Turkish Tree Hazel (*Corylus colurna*). It is thought to be Eastern Filbert Blight resistant and is recommended for hazelnut orchards in the Midwest and East Coast. Nuts are very flavorful, free of fiber and the shell is thin. Shows some

of its Turkish Tree Hazel parentage in its corky bark and slightly longer "fingers" on the husks. 1g #GTVRS

HALL'S GIANT

As the name implies Hall's Giant Tree produces excellent crops of very large hazelnuts. Trees are resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight and make a great pollinizer for other hazelnut varieties. #3205

JEFFERSON

Jefferson is one of the latest selections from Oregon State University, this disease resistant variety bears abundant crops of very large, delicious nuts. High productivity makes Jefferson a very popular choice for commercial growers. #3203

MCDONALD

McDonald was introduced at the 99th annual Nut Growers Society Meeting in 2014. The new cultivar is named after Peter McDonald, a renowned grower from Wilsonville, Oregon. #3215

POLLY O

Another great Eastern Filbert Blight-resistant introduction from Oregon State University, PollyO was bred for the blanched kernel market and is the preferred variety for the chocolate industry. The flavor and aromas on PollyO are exceptional making it a highly sought after variety. #3223

SACAJAWEA

Recently introduced by Oregon State U., Sacajawea bears abundant crops of exceptionally flavorful nuts. Similar to prized Italian varieties in flavor, these large and tasty nuts are great for fresh eating, roasting and baking. While it has performed well in Oregon trials, Sacajawea is somewhat less resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight than our other varieties. Plant Sacajawea with Yamhill for pollination. #3209

THE BEAST

A new release from Rutgers University selected for disease free hazelnut production on the East Coast where eastern filbert blight is a serious problem, The Beast is a cross between an americana x avellana parent and an avellana selection from Oregon State. It is a vigorous upright grower that produces many hazelnuts that are on the smaller side, but can still be eaten fresh. The Beast is used primarily as a pollinizer for other Rutgers selections such as 'Grand Traverse', but its nuts are of high enough quality for them to be useful as well. Named for its vigorous growth habit and ability to thrive in colder climates than hazelnuts will usually survive in. 1g #666

THETA

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

TONDA DI GIFFONI

Tonda Di Giffoni is one of the most prized Italian cultivars due to its delectable, round kernels that are very easy to process. These cold-hardy plants can be pruned into tree form or managed as a giant bush. Early flowering, they produce crops in late August to early September in the PNW region. #3210

WEPSTER

Wepster was first developed to supply the chocolate and baking industry with the ideal kernel size ranging from 11-13 millimeters and kernel weighing 47% of total weight. The tree is highly resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight and its natural growth habit requires little training making it the perfect orchard companion. #3216

YAMHILL

Yamhill is a recent introduction from Oregon State University featuring attractive, compact growth habit, great crops of large and delicious nuts, and total resistance to Eastern Filbert Blight. Yamhill's high productivity has made it

popular with commercial growers. Plant with Jefferson or Gamma for cross-pollination. #3218

YORK

York Hazelnut Tree produces delicious nuts for eating or making paste. It is also a great and compatible pollinizer for most other hazelnut cultivars with its relatively long period of pollen shed during mid-season flowering. York is Resistance to bud mite, EFB (Eastern Filbert Blight), and low incidence of kernel mold. #3216



Connect and grow with us!

follow us on Instagram @onegreenworld



MONKEY PUZZLE TREE *Araucaria araucana* • 1 gallon, \$29.95



EVERGREEN

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. Monkey Puzzle is a

striking, valuable ornamental tree. The nuts are sweet and starchy like chestnuts. #4250

BEARING AGE Nuts grow on female trees that take up to 10 years to begin bearing. **BLOOM TIME** Spring

HARDINESS 0°F., USDA Zone 7

PESTS & DISEASES Pest and disease-resistant. **POLLINATION** Monkey Puzzle seedlings will become either male or female trees. A male and female tree are required for nut production.

RIPENING TIME Late fall

SITE & SOIL half to full day sun and well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY Monkey Puzzle grows slowly to a mature height of

30' - 40' or taller.

YIELD PER PLANT 20 lbs. +

PARANÁ PINE

Araucaria angustifolia

Paraná pines are distinctive, with a bare, columnar trunk, crowned with a flattened layer of whorled branches. The clusters of needle-like leaves at the ends of these branches gave rise to the species' other common name, the candleabra tree. Early explorers in the region reported its seeds' importance as a food source. Preparations of the tree's leaves, bark and resin are used for medicinal purposes. Hardy to at least 5°F., once established. #4251

OAK TREES *Quercus spp.* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

ALGERIAN OAK TREE

Quercus canariensis

A beautiful stately oak tree from the Mediterranean that grows in Spain, Portugal and Northern Africa, the Algerian Oak can grow to a height of 30-60" with a nice rounded form. Leaves are mostly evergreen in warmer climates but will be deciduous in colder climates. Long lived and so far has been cold hardy for us here in Zone 8b and reportedly hardy to zone 7. **9" Pot #QCAN**



CANYON LIVE OAK

Quercus chrysolepis

One of the West Coast's finest evergreen oaks, the Canyon Live Oak, also known as the golden cup oak for its beautiful golden acorns cupules or caps that cover the acorn, is a large growing and extremely drought tolerant evergreen tree. Growing on slopes and canyons throughout the California Coast Range, Siskiyou Mountains, and Sierra Nevada all the way down into Mexico this is a variable and diverse species that takes many different forms. A proven street tree in Portland and far superior to the overly planted New England species that are slowly suffering towards a less-than-elegant death due to the lack of summer water. If every Red Maple in town were replaced with *Quercus chrysolepis* we'd find ourselves in a much more lush city in winter and a cooler one in summer. **CHRYSO**



CORK OAK *Quercus suber*

The famed Cork Oak Tree of the Mediterranean is one of the most iconic species of that region and is the national tree of Portugal. The outer bark from the Cork Oak is harvested every 7 years or so to produce corks for bottling wine and other beverages. A stunning specimen plant in the urban or rural landscape, this broadleaf evergreen is long lived and very climate appropriate for our region, being well adapted to areas with dry summers and wet, mild winters. Acorns from the Cork Oak are quite large and absolutely adored by pigs. An excellent silvopasture tree. #3450

EMORY OAK

Quercus emoryi

An evergreen oak species from Southern Arizona, the Emory Oak has been prized for millenia for its tasty acorns that have no tannins and can be eaten fresh right off the tree without any leaching. While thought to be marginally cold hardy here, these seedlings are from a particularly high elevation stand northeast of Phoenix, courtesy of the ever tenacious plant explorer Sean Hogan. The acorns are truly delicious from these trees, but it is also a gorgeous ornamental and will make a fantastic evergreen street or garden tree. #EMRY

HOLLY OAK *Quercus ilex*

A truly stunning evergreen oak, the Holly Oak is an icon of the Mediterranean and quickly gaining popularity as a valuable climate adapted tree here in the Pacific Northwest. Named for its leaves that resemble holly. One of the hardiest evergreen oaks, the long lived Holly Oak will eventually become a very large spreading specimen that casts deep shade. Some thinning of the canopy makes for a nicer open look, but otherwise a very low to no maintenance oak tree. Deserves to be much more widely planted on the West Coast. #3455

HUCKLEBERRY OAK

Quercus vaccinifolia

A lovely and undeservedly rare species that grows throughout the Sierra Nevada mountains of California into the Siskiyou's in Southern Oregon. A truly shrubby little thing, the Huckleberry Oak grows only 2-4 feet tall by about 4-6 feet wide and loosely resembles a huckleberry bush from afar. That is of course until it is covered in chocolate brown acorns and you realize that this little oddity is a Quercus! A great plant for wildlife and an excellent one that's hard to beat for hot dry slopes. #3457

INTERIOR LIVE OAK *Quercus wislizeni*

A lovely evergreen oak native throughout much of California, the interior live oak can take a small shrubby form in more southern parts of the state or grow into a stately single trunked specimen further north. It has proven itself a reliable street tree here in Portland with exceptional drought tolerance and even handling snow and ice like a champ. 1g #QWIS

OREGON WHITE OAK

Quercus garryana

The iconic oak of the Willamette Valley, the Oregon White Oak was a key part of the oak savannah that dominated the Willamette Valley prior to European invasion. Trees can eventually reach a stately 100 feet or so and their gorgeous spreading form is quite the sight to behold on older specimens. Excellent wildlife tree and a gift to future generations wherever they are planted. #3452

TURBINELLA OAK *Quercus turbinella*

Also called the Sonoran scrub oak, the Turbinella Oak is one of the best of the shrubby oak species that grow throughout the West. The evergreen foliage is an excellent powdery blue that contrasts perfectly with the purple growth tips. Its a very drought tolerant shrub to small multi-branched tree, but can also handle some big monsoons during the growing season. 9"TP #TURB

SADLER OAK *Quercus sadleriana*

A small evergreen to semi-evergreen shrub forming oak, Sadler Oak or Deer Oak grows in a habitat along the edge of forest, or as a low ground cover beneath the cover of taller trees. Grows into a thicket that deer use as cover. Can tolerate both heavy winter rains and dry hot summers. A native throughout northern California and southwestern Oregon. #SADO



SILVER LEAF OAK

Quercus hypoleucoides

One of our absolute favorite evergreen oaks, the Silver Leaf Oak lives up to its name with its sage green leaves and gorgeous silvery white undersides that flicker in the wind, glow from the nearest streetlight and thankfully for us terrestrial creatures are best enjoyed from below! The Silver Leaf Oak hails from the always enticing sky islands of the Chiricahua Mountains of Southeast Arizona where it coexists with Arizona Madrone, Netleaf Oak and Yucca rostrata amongst many other favorites. #3456

PINE NUT TREES

Pinus spp. • 5½" banded pot - \$16.95, 1 gallon - \$25.95+

Beautiful, stately, evergreen trees, Stone Pines make great ornamentals and bear abundant crops of richly flavorful and very nutritious nuts called piñon or pignolo. These species are self-fertile and all like half-day to full sun and well-drained soil.

CALIFORNIA GRAY PINE

Pinus sabiniana

Our favorite West Coast native pine, the California Gray Pine is also known as the foothills pine or ghost pine for its ghostly white and sparse foliage. We grow this one not only for its unique foliage but also its large and tasty nuts that are about as large as the nuts from Italian Stone Pines. Works well in dense plantings because it hardly casts any shade. #4309

ITALIAN STONE PINE

Pinus pinea

Round and bushy when young, this pine develops into a flat-topped, umbrella-shaped tree when mature. Its glossy, chestnut-brown cones contain abundant, richly-flavorful nuts. #4308

PINYON STONE PINE

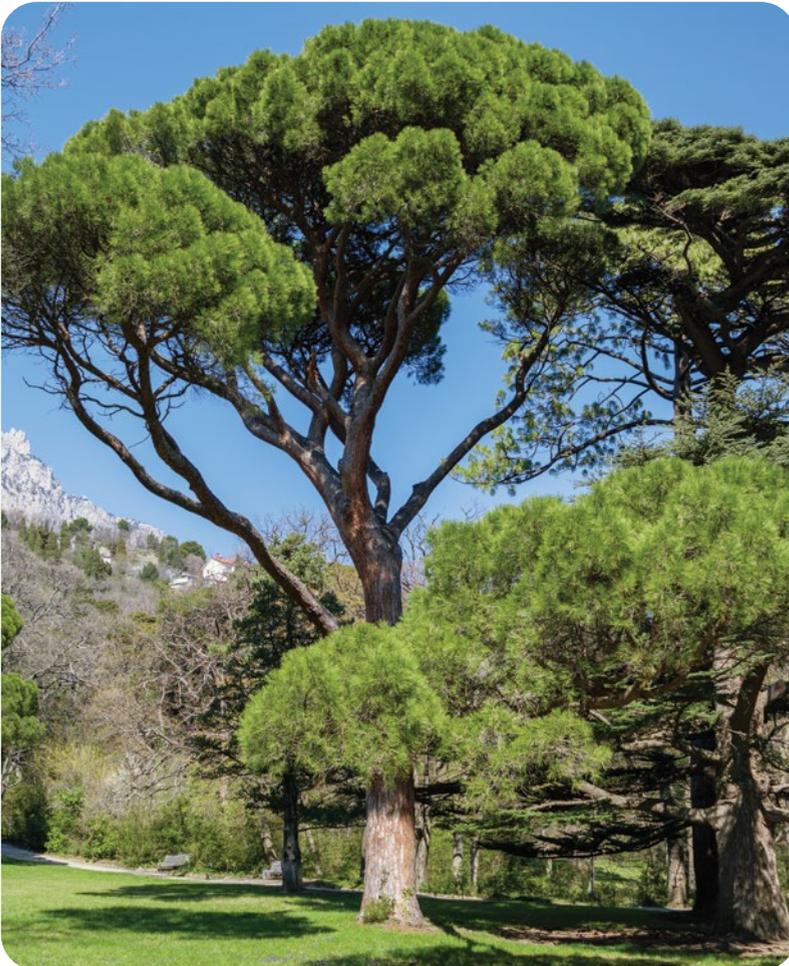
Pinus edulis

The Pinyon Stone Pine has been a staple food source for people living in the North American Southwest for thousands of years. In most years the Pinyon Pines of the Great Basin create thousands of pounds of incredibly delicious high quality pine nuts that are highly valued to this day. Slow growing and well adapted to the extreme conditions of the Southwest, the Pinyon Pine is a great nut crop for the xeriscape or wild garden. All it needs is well draining soil, being hardy all the way down to USDA Zone 4! Be sure not to over-water after trees are established as the garden hose can bring about their demise. #4330

NEW SINGLE LEAF PINYON PINE

Pinus monophylla

Single Leaf Pinyon Pine is the world's only one needled pine, as in the needles come in 1 per cluster, as opposed to multiples. In many ways it is similar to the Pinyon Pine (*Pinus edulis*) but differs in growing to a slightly smaller size at maturity, its range extends further north, and its shell is softer and easier to crack than *Pinus edulis*. It is equally as prized as a food source for its tasty pine nut and is extremely cold hardy and drought tolerant. #PMON



WALNUT *Juglans sp.* • Bare root, \$29.95+



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

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.

BEARING AGE 4-5 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME Spring. **HARDINESS:**

-30°F., USDA Zone 4. Chambers &

Franquette: 0°F., USDA Zone 7. **PESTS**

& DISEASES Walnut husk fly can be a

problem, treat with non-toxic Kaolin dust. Walnuts are not bothered by significant diseases in the PNW.

POLLINATION Plant two varieties or seedlings for best crops. **RIPENING TIME** September. **SITE &**

SOIL ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT**

MATURITY Buartnut and English Walnut: 25' - 30'.

YIELD PER PLANT 100 lbs. +

CARPATHIAN

Juglans regia

The nuts of the Carpathian English Walnut Tree are thin and easy to crack, mild flavored, and great to eat fresh or in baked goods. In addition, the tree grows a strikingly beautiful spreading crown which is great for shade on that picnic perfect summer day. This particular English Walnut is more cold tolerant than others and can handle temperatures down to minus 20 degrees F.. Pair with Manregion English Walnut or a Black Walnut Seedling for cross pollination.

#3356

ENGLISH WALNUTS *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 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 feet 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 large, flavorful nuts and its late-blooming, which allows it to escape damaging, late-spring frosts. Plant with Chambers or Manregion for heavier crops.

#3355

MANREGION

Manregion is a very hardy form of English Walnut prized for large, easy to crack, delicious nuts. For a reliable producer of great crops in the Northwest, plant Manregion with Carpathian, or a Black Walnut Seedling for cross-pollination.

#3357



LEOPARD PLANT 5½" pot, \$11.95+



ARGENTEA VARIEGATED

Farfugium japonicum 'Argentea'

A great plant for brightening up a shady spot and adding some big-leafed, quasi-tropical texture to a shade garden. Our good man Garth Gruttman got us excited about this plant as a bold texture for the shade garden and it's edible too! The leaf stalk can be eaten much like fuki. Harvest them throughout the summer once the clump gets large enough, boil them, then peel the outer layer off and they can be added to stir fries or salads. #7716

AUREOMACULATUM VARIEGATED

Farfugium japonicum 'Aureomaculatum'

Aureomaculatum Leopard Plant boasts a most unusual and gorgeous variegation, very similar to the Moon and Stars Watermelons we used to love growing at Common Ground Farm. Big cheery yellow spots of different sizes dot the leaves and add a very unique look and texture wherever this one is planted. Really brightens up a shady garden! The leaf stalk can be eaten like fuki throughout the summer. #7717

FUKI *Petasites japonicus*

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

A spectacular giant perennial, Fuki features huge round leaves that can grow to 2½ feet across. This amazing foliage is supported by three feet 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 three to four feet in height and can be grown where temperatures fall to minus 20°F. It can spread rapidly so locate it with care. #FUKI

GREEN

This form of Fuki is distinguished by very large, deep-green foliage. #7710

GROUNDNUT

Apios americana
• 3½" pot, \$12.95

This valuable, Native American, hardy perennial vine is prized for its nutty, potato-like tubers. Once widely grown in North America, it is now a commercial crop in Japan. This vigorous vine can grow up to 15 feet in one season and produces attractive, reddish brown flowers. Like potatoes, the tasty, walnut-sized tubers should be cooked before eating. #7528

CHILEAN GUNNERA

Gunnera tinctoria
• 3½" pot, \$14.95

A truly monstrous Jurassic looking plant, Chilean Gunnera, known as nalca in Chile, is also a wonderful edible plant! One hot afternoon hitchhiking from a remote area in Los Lagos to Osorno our

driver pulled over in front of a giant Chilean Gunnera, cut a young stalk off, stripped the slightly spiky skin off with the blade of his knife, sprinkled some salt on the fleshy green stem and offered it to us. Delicious! Sometimes called dinosaur food due to its massive textured leaves that can reach up to 6' across. #9930

BRAZILIAN GUNNERA

Gunnera manicata
• 1 gallon, \$19.95



Very similar to the Chilean Gunnera but from the other side of the continent, Brazilian Gunnera is even larger and more monstrous than its Chilean cousin. Give it plenty of water and a bog-like setting. Some folks even plant a large saucer under their gunnera's so they can constantly be sitting in standing water. In a rain garden or by the edge of a pond is a great spot for them too. The stems can be peeled and eaten just like the Chilean Gunnera. A truly exceptional and otherworldly plant! #9931

OYSTER LEAF

Mertensia maritima
• 1 quart- \$19.95



Native to many a northern coastline on the Pacific and Atlantic, this uniquely briny plant delivers the oceanic taste of oysters, anchovies and mushrooms in its fleshy blue-green leaves. A small bite of the leaf and you'll think you've just slurped down a fresh oyster from the Puget Sound. It's quickly becoming a favorite with chefs and works well in many dishes to add a seafood flare without having to break out the shucking knife. With a similar leaf color to Sea Kale, you could make a fantastic oceanic perennial veggie garden with these! Maybe plant a thicket of Sea Berry behind it all and call it a plant life aquatic? #OYSTER

RICHMOND'S PURPLE TREE COLLARD

Brassica oleracea
• 1 gallon, \$19.95



Enjoy delicious and colorful greens all year with this amazing perennial kale! While most brassicas are biennial, perennial tree collards continue vegetative growth for many years without flowering—up to 20 years. Selected for its beautiful foliage, tree collards are an essential piece of any perennial vegetable garden. The sweet leaves are even tastier than typical collards. USDA hardiness to Zone 8. #9950

SEA KALE *Crambe maritima*

• 3½" pot, \$9.95 • 1 gallon, \$19.95

This perennial Brassica family plant is native to coastal Europe and is an all star of the perennial vegetable world. All parts of this plant are edible--the roots, new shoots, leaves, flower heads, and young seed pods are all edible giving you many different seasons to harvest from this unique and delicious plant. It is salt tolerant and prefers full sun-part shade. Sea Kale has been used for centuries to prevent scurvy and was one of Thomas Jefferson's favorite vegetables. #SEAK

NEW KOSMIC KALE PERENNIAL KALE

Brassica hybrid

This perennial kale has received our Cosmic Jab™ of approval many times over, and after years of enjoying their year-round greens we are excited to offer them to farmers and gardeners across the country. #Kosmic

SKIRRET *Sium sisarum*

An essential addition to the perennial vegetable garden, Skirret is a member of the carrot family and is similar to carrots and parsnips with its large delicious, sweet and uniquely aromatic roots that can be eaten just like a parsnip. Roots can be divided to create more Skirret plants and are best harvest in winter when they are tender and delicious. Steady summer water also helps keep the roots from becoming too tough or fibrous. Rediscover the incredible flavor of this unique and easy-to-grow perennial vegetable. And to keep your skirret patch growing just divide the roots after harvest and replant what you don't eat. #SKIR



ABUTILON FLOWERING MAPLE

Abutilon megapotamicum • 1 gallon, \$19.95

Known as lantern plants or flowering maples, Abutilon is a lovely genus of broadleaf evergreens that produces an abundance of gorgeous lantern flowers from June until frost that are absolutely adored by hummingbirds. We first fell in love with this plant whilst lounging in a cliff-top hot tub in the redwood forests of Trinidad, California as the hummingbirds visited each lantern that hung over our heads and we watched the sun set over the ocean. Gorgeous! Though fairly hardy in our area (USDA Zone 8) they benefit from a sheltered location out of wind and severe cold. If damaged by winter cold, water them consistently the following spring and they'll likely bounce right back. They grow to 6 feet tall and just about as wide and they are very tolerant of a wide variety of sunlight conditions. Just make sure the soil is very well draining. #3460

ARTICHOKE *Cynara scolymus*

• 1 gallon, \$16.95+

BEARING AGE 1 year after planting.
BLOOM TIME Late summer
HARDINESS Artichokes will die back after hard frost. With mulching -10°F.
PESTS & DISEASES Artichokes are not bothered by pests or diseases.
POLLINATION Self-fertile
RIPENING TIME Summer
SITE & SOIL Artichokes like ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil.
SIZE AT MATURITY 4' - 5'
YIELD PER PLANT 6-8/plant.



GREEN GLOBE

Green Globe flowers in early summer with flower buds that are deep green with a light purple tinge. A good harvest of three to four heads can be expected throughout the summer. They are three to four inches in diameter and have wonderfully thick, flavorful hearts. Proven to be the most hardy and remain productive for at least five years. Well draining soil helps artichokes survive PNW winters. #7760

PURPLE ITALIAN GLOBE

Prized for its tasty leaves that form at the tip of large flower spikes, this unique variety is also a fine ornamental for your edible landscape. #7765

VIOLETTA ARTICHOKE

A stunning heirloom variety from northern Italy, Violetta produces deep purple Artichokes that contrast beautifully with the foliage when they are in bud. Slightly smaller and later ripening than the Green Globe Artichoke but particularly tender and delicious. Violetta will make a bold statement in the perennial vegetable garden or even in the perennial flower border with its striking purple flowers that open in late summer if the Artichokes are not harvested before. #7762

BAY TREE *Laurus nobilis*

• 1 gallon, \$28.95



Prized for its dark, green, aromatic foliage, this attractive, compact tree produces the flavorful Bay Leaf. **HARDINESS** To about 0°F. USDA Zone 7 **PESTS & DISEASES** Not bothered by pests or diseases. **SITE & SOIL** ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' in height.

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. It is slow growing. Bay Tree can be brought inside as a house plant in the winter in colder regions. #4020

CAPER *Capparis spinosa var. inermis*

• 1 gallon, \$23.95

BEARING AGE 2-3 years after planting.
HARDINESS Caper is hardy to about 15°F. In cold regions, grow in a container and bring to a protected location in the fall. **PESTS & DISEASES** Caper is not bothered by pests or diseases. **POLLINATION** Pollination is not required.
RIPENING TIME July **SITE & SOIL** Prefers half-to full-day sun, & very well-drained soil.
SIZE AT MATURITY 2' - 3'

SPINELESS

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. It's unique for its lack of thorns and forms a very attractive, shrub. Salt-tolerant and can be grown near the ocean. #9540

CARDOON

Cynara cardunculus

A very fun and dramatic perennial from the Mediterranean, Cardoons are fun and easy-to-grow. They work equally as well in the perennial border as they do in the veggie garden and their big, bold silvery foliage and gorgeous purple flowers create quite the show. The edible part of the cardoon is the very large leaf stalk that can be cut up and boiled to make it tender. When cooked the right way cardoons are incredibly delicious and add a unique texture to a dish. Hardy to about 15°F. but in climates that get cooler than that you can easily grow it as an annual. **#7761**



GIANT GROUNDCHERRY

(Cape gooseberry) *Physalis peruviana*

• 3½" pot, \$9.95

• 1 gallon, \$16.95

Also known by the names Cape Gooseberry, Andean or Peruvian Groundcherry, or Goldenberry, this South American nightshade produces delicious, incredibly nutritious, large golden berries. The velvety leaves and beautiful lantern-like calyx that encases the fruit give it incredible ornamental appeal. It is a rambling three to five foot understory plant that is grown as a long season annual in temperate climates, or taken indoors to be perennialized. The berries are sweet with a complex and tangy aftertaste similar to pineapple or mango with strawberry notes. These plants came to us from a Peruvian seed source selected for their exceptionally large berries. They can be eaten fresh, juiced, turned into jams and marmalades, or dehydrated to be eaten as a tropical winter snack. **#10001**

HARDY SCHEFFLERA

Schefflera delavayi

Its relatives are often seen as houseplants, but this Schefflera species is actually fully hardy for us here in the Pacific Northwest and we couldn't be more thrilled about it! Looking like something out of the tropics or a lush Asian cloud forest with its long golden leaves covered in fuzzy indumentum. The new growth emerges a bright silver or gold and is a couple month long slow motion firework as it keeps growing larger and larger until settling at a mature leaf that is sometimes in excess of 2' long! Evergreen and growing to about 6-10' tall and 6' wide. A real winner for the shade garden with even moisture. **SCHEF**

OSO BERRY *Oemleria cerasiformis*

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

One of the first plants to bloom in the spring, Oso Berry produces racemes of attractive, almond-scented, white flowers which are followed by clusters of small, sweet, raisin-size fruit. Grows 8-12 feet and is hardy to -10°F, USDA Zone 6. **#4700**

LEMONGRASS

Cymbopogon citratus

• 1 gallon, \$19.95



Very popular in South East Asian cuisine, this wonderful perennial grass features strongly lemon-scented one inch wide leaves that grow three to four feet in height. Our plants have a purple blush, especially at the base. Lemongrass likes well-drained soil, half-day to full sun and is not hardy outdoors except in frost free climates. Pest and disease free and very easy-to-grow as a containerized plant that can be taken indoors in the winter. **PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Lemongrass to HI #7770**

PERFUME PRINCESS DAPHNE

Daphne odora x bholua 'Perfume Princess'

Perfume Princess is a fantastic new daphne introduction selected by crossing *Daphne odora* with *Daphne bholua*, it is one of the most floriferous and fragrant daphnes to come around in some time. It naturally maintains an excellent dense and upright shape and requires very little maintenance. Begins blooming mid winter and continues through the spring. Evergreen, fragrant, and sure to relieve those late winter blues. **1g #PERF \$21.95**

OSAGE ORANGE

Maclura pomifera

An interesting member of the Mulberry family that is native to the Southeastern United States. The Osage Orange produces very large and peculiar looking, though inedible fruits that have earned it names such as monkey brains and Irish snowball. They resemble a large Che fruit, and can indeed be used as a rootstock for that species. **1g #OSAG \$17.95**

MAHONIA • 1 gallon, \$19.95+

NEW ARTHUR MENZIES

Mahonia x media 'Arthur Menzies'

Our favorite of the *Mahonia x media* selections, Arthur Menzies eventually grows to a gargantuan 12 feet tall, a veritable mahonia tree! Bright yellow mahonia flowers begin as early as November and continue through the darkest months of winter, much to the delight of us and the hummingbirds. Around February the flowers fade and spires of berries begin forming! Slightly sweeter than Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*) but still probably best for jams and syrups. **#9703**

MAHONIA 'CHARITY'

Mahonia x media 'Charity'

This relative of the Oregon Grape is one of the most gorgeous and architectural plants we've seen—makes a great focal point in the garden! Grows much larger than our native Mahonia, and flowers in the middle of winter, much to the delight

of the Anna's hummingbird that overwinters here. When collected at the right time, the bright yellow blossoms have a tartness coupled with hints of tropical notes. Birds love the dark purple fruit. Likes part shade, especially in the afternoon and is very drought tolerant once established. Do yourself and the birds a favor and plant Mahonia Charity in a place where it has room to become its fullest self! Grows 6-10 feet tall and 5-7 feet wide. **#9820**

SOFT CARESS

One of the most exciting Mahonias to come along in years! While many of the selected forms of Mahonia cultivars get quite large, Soft Caress stays very compact growing to only 3 or 3.5 feet in height by 3 feet wide, or even smaller with pruning. The beautiful yellow flowers that Mahonias are so cherished for appear in fall or early winter on Soft Caress to add a splash of color to the winter gar-

den. The fine feathery foliage fits well in a Japanese style garden and is reminiscent of bamboo foliage. Plant Soft Caress in shade to part shade in well draining clay soil for best results. Performs very well on the north side of a house or among other taller plantings. **#9701**



MAXIMUS GIGANTE ELEPHANT EAR

Colocasia x 'Maximus Gigante'

Perhaps the largest growing of any Colocasia, often referred to as Elephant Ears, though Maximus Gigante would likely be too large for even an elephant! Leaves can grow up to 4" long on plants that reach 6-8' tall. The height alone is absolutely breath taking but the gorgeous purple tints and wavy foliage adds a sublime tropical texture to the garden. Provide a good bit of organic matter in the soil. This is one of the few plants we recommend heavily amending the planting hole with peat moss. Provide steady water but not too much and indirect but bright light. It's hard to beat the texture of a giant colocasia in the

tropical garden and they will quickly transport you to a far away island. If you grow in a climate colder than USDA Zone 8 you can dig up the bulb and store it indoors until the following spring when it can be planted out again. **MAXGIANT**

NW NATIVE

DEER FERN

Blechnum spicant

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

The deer fern is one of our favorite Pacific Northwest Natives. With its beautiful elegant evergreen foliage and strikingly textured fertile fronds it is an easy, low maintenance fern to throw in the shade garden for added texture. Deer Ferns prefer some shade, acidic soil and soils high in organic matter though they are adaptable to many different soils types and solar aspects to an extent. Deer fern deserves to be more widely planted in our cultivated landscapes! **#7553**

NW NATIVE

NOOTKA ROSE

Rosa nutkana



A fantastic West Coast native rose, the Nootka Rose is prized for its incredibly fragrant pink flowers as well as the gorgeous red rose hips that develop after flowering. The rose hips can be eaten fresh or cooked but often gain better flavor after a frost. Adding rose hips to jams or syrups gives them a wonderful rosy fragrance! **#6651**

OSTRICH FERN

Matteuccia struthiopteris

• 1 gallon, \$19.95



With its deep-green, three to four feet tall fronds, this beautiful fern will complement any landscape. In the

spring you can stir-fry the delicious fiddleheads that taste somewhat like asparagus. Ostrich Fern is hardy to -30°F. or below, USDA Zone 4, and likes partial shade and cool, moist soil. **#7552**

WESTERN SWORD FERN

Polystichum munitum

The classic evergreen fern found growing in the understory all up and down the West Coast, the Western Sword Fern is an easy-to-grow perennial that can withstand a variety of soils and sunlight conditions. It gets its name from the long, sword-like fronds that many of us grew up having botanical sword fights with at summer camp. Deer-resistant and rather drought resistant once established. A perfect understory plant. **#7556**

OREGON MYRTLE

Umbellularia californica

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

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 feet in height with an attractive round shape. It likes half-day to full sun and moist soils. Pest-free, hardy to 0°F., USDA Zone 7. **#4030**

PALM \$29.95+



CHILEAN WINE PALM

Jubaea chilensis

One of the most spectacular palms, the Chilean Wine Palm features the thickest trunk of any palm species and are unmistakable once they reach maturity. Incredibly slow growing, it can take

many decades for a young plant to reach the size at which you can appreciate its incredible stately trunk. Prefers dry conditions in both summer and during cold spells. Reportedly hardy to 15F., but only if it is a dry cold. #JUBA

WINDMILL PALM *Trachycarpus fortunei*

A unique, strikingly attractive and very hardy palm, Windmill Palm is a spectacular addition to Northwest gardens and landscapes. Grow Windmill Palm in the ground or in a pot on your patio. They also thrive in other areas of the U.S. with mild winters. Windmill Palm features long, dark green fronds and can grow to 10-12 feet in height. The young flower bracts are edible and can be eaten like bamboo shoots. #4660

SAGE

MARINE BLUE SAGE

Salvia chamaedryoides 'Marine Blue'

The deepest blue flowers on any Sage we've tried growing here, Marine Blue Sage is a very easy-to-grow, drought tolerant flowering sub-shrub that's perfect for the sunny border. Flowers emerge in late summer and last for a long time and are frequently visited by bees and hummingbirds. The dusty grey foliage contrasts perfectly with the deep marine blue flowers. #7667

SAN JOSE OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus fortunei

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

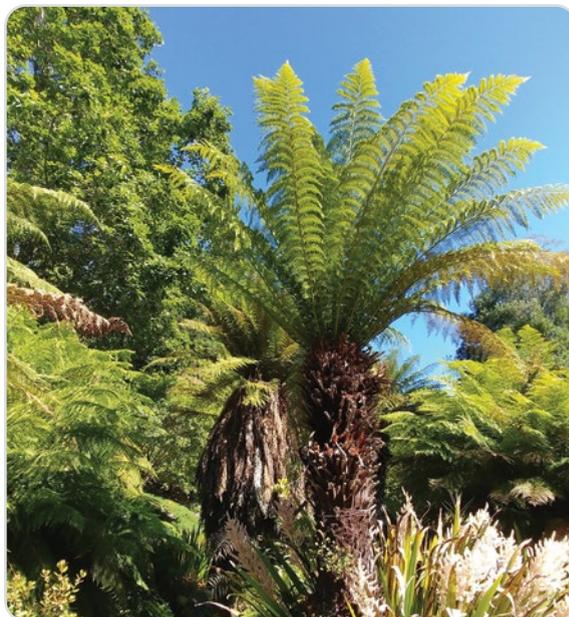
A lovely hybrid tea olive that we adore for its winter flowering

fragrance and usefulness as a drought tolerant broad leaved evergreen shrub. The world could use a few more Osmanthus hedges and a few less arborvitae which is why we carry this gorgeous variety of Osmanthus. The perfume of the flowers can be smelled a mile away and is intoxicatingly sweet at a time of year when the skies are usually grey. #9965

TASMANIAN TREE FERN

Dicksonia antarctica

• 1 gallon, \$23.95



Oh how we wish this magnificent tree fern was just slightly more cold hardy! A truly extravagant creature from down under, the Tasmanian Tree Fern eventually forms a trunk that can grow over 10 feet tall! It's so beloved that gardeners in the Northwest have tried for years to grow it with all sorts of overwintering techniques, sometimes with great success. But to be sure it overwinters it can be grown in a pot and grown indoors, though it is thought to be the most cold hardy of any tree fern. Does amazingly well along the California Coast and makes a gorgeous house plant! Prefers shade and ample moisture. #7756

ACACIA

- 1 gallon, \$19.95



BAILEY'S PURPLE

Acacia baileyana purpurea

Our favorite Acacia for its gorgeous grey blue foliage with bright purple tips that are especially vivid in cool weather. Bailey's Purple is hardy enough to make it through most of our Portland winters, though it does prefer a protected location out of the wind. Summer pruning and little to no water after it's established will also help curtail any excessive growth that could break under heavy snow or winds. The yellow flowers that appear in late winter turning the tree completely yellow are reason enough to grow this gorgeous tree. The pollinators will thank you for planting it! #9928



OVENS WATTLE

Acacia pravissima

Ovens Wattle has one of the most unique leaf textures you might ever see! What are actually small phylloides or flattened leaf stalks held close to the stem are triangular and

have a geometric look to them. Fragrant yellow flowers emerge in early spring and turn the whole plant yellow! Best in a sheltered position in full sun and hardy to about 15°F. Can be grown as a large shrub or small tree. #9926



SILVER WATTLE

Acacia dealbata

One of the most cold hardy Acacias, Silver Wattle is a gorgeous and fast growing evergreen tree that can reach up to 30 feet tall when mature. Flowers emerge in January through February and cover the tree in yellow blossoms that the bees adore! As a member of the pea family the Silver Wattle is an excellent nitrogen fixing tree for large scale fertility building and is grown as an ornamental by acacia lovers in temperate climates all over the world. In certain climates it can be a bit invasive so be careful where you plant it! Has proven hardy here in Portland though will have some top die back in particularly harsh winters. #9925



BIRD OF PARADISE SHRUB

Caesalpinia gilliesii

The Bird of Paradise shrub definitely falls into the "you can't possibly grow that here!" category in that it looks like something from the tropics with its incredibly showy giant yellow flowers and 3" long bright red stamens protruding from the center. It truly looks like a flower from the tropics! The fine divided foliage is a light grayish green and makes an incredible backdrop for the exotic looking flowers. Prefers the hottest location you can give it in full sun. Drought adapted and native to Argentina and Uruguay. Deciduous and surprisingly hardy to Zone 7. #9935

BLACK LOCUST TREE

Robinia pseudoacacia

An incredibly useful tree native to the southeastern United States, Black Locust has multiple uses and has been valued by homesteaders for generations. Though it can be invasive in certain climates, and is prohibited in Massachusetts, it is valued for its ability to fix nitrogen in nutrient poor soils, stabilizes erosion prone soils, provides habitat for wildlife, has rot resistant and amazingly hot burning wood, and its aromatic flowers can even be dipped in batter and deep fried! Be aware though that the tree will sucker vigorously if pruned hard or damaged by snow or ice storms.

1g #BLOC \$14.95

NEW BLUE FALSE INDIGO

Baptisia australis

• 1 gallon, \$14.95

Baptisia australis, Blue False Indigo is one of our all time favorite nitrogen fixers. This deep rooted prairie species is very drought tolerant and an excellent companion plant to any young fruit tree. False Indigo grows three to four feet in height and width and produces beautiful blueish purple flowers in spring that the bees love. Flowers are followed by beautiful seed pods that turn a deep indigo color and were used as rattles by children in simpler times. Can also be used to make indigo dye and has often been used as a substitute for the true *Indigofera*. We plant this tough nitrogen fixer more than almost any other when planting young fruit trees. #9918

COMFREY

Symphytum x uplandicum

• 1 gallon, \$14.95

This notorious powerhouse permaculture plant presents itself with large, fuzzy leaves that are the foundation for tall green stalks clustered with pale-lavender flowers, which are adored by bees all spring and summer long.

BOCKING 14 RUSSIAN

The Bocking 14 variety is a sterile hybrid that will not set seed but can still spread via rhizomes and root chunks. If you don't want it to spread then it is important to plant it in a place where the soil won't be disturbed. Used by many ecological minded gardeners and farmers to build soil and bring nutrients to the surface and as a "chop and drop" mulch. #9815

COVER CROPS & WILDFLOWER MIXES

\$2.95 - \$25.95

Please see our website for current pricing.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Trifolium incarnatum

One of the most beautiful cover crops, Crimson Clover can be planted in late summer or early fall and overwinters to provide nitrogen and green manure to the soil. Sow seeds at least four weeks before killing frost and mow before

they set seed. Features beautiful flowers and makes a wonderful spring time show, especially when planted in mass. #CCLOVER

GARDEN VETCH *Vicia sativa*

An excellent cover crop, fixing 50-110 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Seed at a rate of 1 pound per 1,000 square feet. Excellent green manure crop as well. #VETCH

WINTER GREEN COVER

A very effective and economical cover crop mix. Contains: 30% Annual Rye Grass, 25% Walken Oats, 15% Luoma triticale, 10% Crimson clover, 10% Common vetch, 5% Austrian winter peas. #WGCCM

NEW SUNSHINE DAISY BUSH *Senecio greyi*

Sunshine Daisy Bush is an excellent evergreen ground cover or border planting! We were turned on to this one by our friends on Orcas Island who plant it along the edges of their pathways so that when the moon starlight catches the white edges of the leaves at night it reflects back to highlight the pathway's edge. It is a native of New Zealand where it grows on rocky outcrops and bluffs on the southern part of the North Island. Bright yellow daisy-like flowers pop up in the spring and add a nice touch of color to the silvery green leaves. Very drought tolerant once established. #SDAISY

HAIRY CANARY CLOVER SHRUB

Dorycnium hirsutum

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

A supremely tough and drought tolerant evergreen ground cover from Portugal, the Hairy Canary Clover is a lovely little grey-leaved pea shrub that can tolerate the worst soil in your garden, so long as it is well draining and in a sunny spot. The white and pink flowers are very attractive and the star-shaped seed pods provide even more interest. Needs little supplemental water once established. Looks absolutely fabulous beneath an olive tree or cascading over a rock wall. #9941

SILVER BUSH MORNING GLORY

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

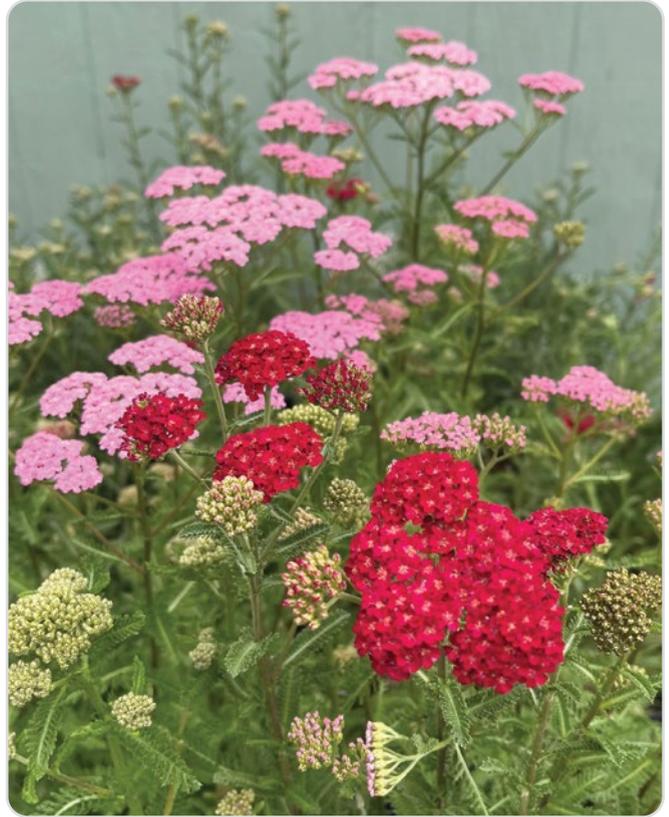
The mere mention of morning glories might raise the hair of some gardeners who have battled them for years, but fear not! Silver Bush Morning Glory is a non-invasive bush form that is an absolute delight. Silvery reflective foliage can reflect a little joy into your heart on even the most dreary winter day and the white flowers that bloom all summer add a great little white splash to the incredible foliage. Grows about 3 feet high by 4-5 feet wide. An excellent addition to borders or the silver garden. Hardy to USDA Zone 8. **#9960**

'LILAC BEAUTY' YARROW

Achillea millefolium

• 1 gallon, \$17.95

One of the most multi-functional companion plants around! Yarrow is prized for drought tolerance, beautiful flowers and many medicinal and culinary uses. The young leaves can be eaten or infused into a tea and can even be used to staunch bleeding, hence one of its names, herbal *militaris*. The Lilac Beauty cultivar produces gorgeous lilac colored flowers that attract butterflies and beneficial insects as well as being a deep rooted dynamic accumulator that brings nutrients from deep in the sub-soil to the surface. **#9917**



LUPINE *Dorycnium hirsutum* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

NEW MY CASTLE

My Castle Lupine bears large castle-like towers of deep red blossoms and is an excellent nitrogen fixer! **#9976**

NEW THE GOVERNOR

The Governor Lupine is a late spring bloomer with enormous bright purple'ish spikes. We recommend planting Lupines as companions to fruit trees. **#9977**



BLUE SENTRY

Yucca rigida

A stunning Yucca species from northern Mexico, Blue Sentry is an especially blue selection of the already blue species Yucca rigida. Growing to an eventual 8-12" tall, Yucca rigida is one of those stunning yucca species that will eventually form a trunk with multiple branches coming off of it, not unlike the famous Joshua Tree (*Yucca brevifolia*). **1g #BSTY \$25.95**

SAPPHIRE SKIES BEAKED YUCCA

• 1 gallon, \$29.95

Perhaps the most dramatic focal point one could plant in their garden, Sapphire Skies Beaked Yucca will cause even the most botanically unaware among us to drop their jaws! The powdery blue thin leaves radiate from the center to form a perfectly round orb, almost like a freeze frame of a firework exploding! The 'Sapphire Skies' variety was selected by the great Sean Hogan of Cistus Nursery from a seed batch for its particularly blue foliage. In youth it forms a nice little round mound of its gorgeous foliage but in a few years time it will begin forming a trunk and eventually rise to 8-10' tall! But wait there's more! It will eventually send out those soft elegant stalks of 4' tall yucca flowers that whisper to the wind of desert magic and enchantment. While the incredible architecture of this plant may have you dreaming of the sky islands of Arizona and Mexico it is surprisingly frost hardy all the way down to Zone 5! One specimen is even thriving in the Denver Botanical Garden! Its only requirements are good sunlight and relatively well draining soil and if possible a slightly alkaline soil. We encourage everyone to plant this incredibly striking and tough plant wherever they need an exclamation point in their garden. **#9945**



Silver Anniversary Yucca

EXCALIBUR YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa

A fantastic selection of Adam's Needle Yucca, the Excalibur Yucca features gorgeous grey-blue foliage and an extraordinary amount of the beautiful little white filaments that add such a wonderful texture to its already textural rosette. Flower spikes emerge in late spring and hold huge clusters of white flowers for months! Leaves are soft and bendy rather than sharp and poky so can easily be planted near a pathway. **#9946**

SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Yucca filamentosa x pallida

A Plant Delights Nursery introduction in 2018, Silver Anniversary is a cross between Yucca filamentosa and Yucca pallida. Compact yet vigorous growth habit and dusty powdery blue colored foliage accompanied by a tall inflorescence consisting of burgundy stems and cream-white flowers. **#SANN**

SOAP TREE YUCCA

Yucca elata

One of the few large trunk forming yuccas that is very cold hardy, the Soaptree Yucca is a widespread species in the American Southwest where it is often seen as a low growing rosette but in time will develop a large trunk up to 15-20 feet tall! **#ELATA**

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus spp. • 1 gallon, \$19.95+; 2 gallon - \$29.95-\$39.95

Affectionately referred to as gum trees in their native Australia, the *Eucalyptus* genus contains hundreds of species from all over Australia and the genus makes up the majority of native forests on the continent. *Eucalyptus* are prized for their gorgeous juvenile foliage that is often used in cut flower arrangements as well as the aromatic oils contained in their leaves. While many *Eucalyptus* are not hardy to USDA Zone 8, a few species from sea and high elevations around Australia have proven to work in the PNW. Though a serious arctic blast will knock back many species every 7-10 years here in the Northwest, most will resprout from the roots and regain their original height in 3-5 years, though removing the frost-killed dead trunks and branches can be quite the burden to property owners. Consider this when siting and managing *Eucalyptus* in Zone 8. Heavy pruning can keep them at a manageable size and their adaptation to fire allows them to resprout vigorously after major disturbances such as hard pruning or frost damage. Few trees give such instant satisfaction with their explosive growth rate and silvery blue evergreen leaves as the *Eucalyptus*!

ALPINE CIDER GUM

Eucalyptus archeri

Alpine Cider Gum might be most famous for its foliage that is often used as cut material by florists but this handsome species is also one of the most cold hardy *Eucalyptus* that can be grown in our area. Juvenile foliage is perfoliate, light greyish blue and very fragrant. Trees can be coppiced near the base to retain this juvenile foliage as a multi-stemmed *eucalyptus* shrub or allowed to grow into a large, extremely fast growing 35' tall tree. Handles snow and ice well and gains cold hardiness with age. #4155



Black Sallee *Eucalyptus* Tree has proven itself a reliable choice for the Pacific Northwest. It is valued for its smooth peeling bark that reveals a patchwork of soft browns and greens. Slightly slower growing than other *eucalyptus*, the tree may eventually reach 50'. The name Sallee is in reference to the willow genus (*Salix*), to which it bears some resemblance. #4192 \$19.95-\$29.95 *Eucalyptus stellulata*

ALPINE YELLOW GUM

Eucalyptus subcrenulata

A most unusual cold hardy *Eucalyptus* species, Alpine Yellow Gum is unique for its deep green foliage as opposed to the typical silvers and blues of *Eucalyptus*. Trees are sturdy and grow very upright to about 30' tall in 10 or so years. The bark is the real attraction here, featuring handsome reddish brown streaks in youth and maturing to silver and bright yellow when mature! One of the most unique bark colors you might ever see for a tree that's hardy to Zone 7b. Alpine Yellow Gum has performed very well for us here in Portland and will resprout from the base in climates where severe frost knocks it back. It can also be coppiced to maintain its juvenile foliage and a smaller shrub, though you won't be able to gaze upon its gorgeous yellow bark if coppiced. #4190

NEW BABY BLUE SILVER LEAVED MOUNTAIN GUM

Baby Blue Silver Leaved Mountain Gum is a small growing euc that is often grown as a tall spreading shrub and cut back frequently to maintain abundant shoots of its prized juvenile foliage. #4151 \$24.95 *Eucalyptus pulverulenta*

NEW BLACK SALLEE EUCALYPTUS TREE

A very popular cold hardy *Eucalyptus*, the

NEW BOOKLEAF MALLEE EUCALYPTUS TREE

A simply stunning *eucalyptus* that has perhaps the most entrancing foliage of any species in the genus (big claim, we know!) Foliage is stacked tightly and geometrically along the stem and is silvery blue and somewhat similar to the Baby Blue *eucalyptus* so adored by florists. The Bookleaf Mallee grows as a small and multi-branched *eucalyptus* which they often refer to as a mallee down under. Pale yellow flowers encircle the stem on last year's growth and look spectacular against the silvery blue foliage. The only drawback on this species is it's not quite completely cold hardy here! It can tolerate light frosts down to 20 F. and we're hoping that the presence of its lignotuber might make it possible for it to sprout back after being damaged by frost. Mulch heavily and site in a warm spot. In frost free climates it is one of the most choice small *eucalyptus* you might ever come across. #4156 \$24.95 *Eucalyptus kru-seana*

CIDER GUM

Eucalyptus gunnii

One of the hardiest species of *Eucalyptus*, Cider Gum is prized for its round and attractive, fragrant, grayish-silver foliage. With annual pruning you can grow Cider Gum as a large shrub and keep these round, juvenile leaves. Allowed to grow tall, it will quickly become an attractive, upright tree and the foliage will become long and lance shaped. #4150



MOUNTAIN SWAMP GUM

Eucalyptus camphora

Native to the swamps and mountain valleys of New South Wales, the Mountain Swamp Gum is one of the few eucalyptus species that thrives in wet, heavy soils. Leaves are very broad for a eucalyptus with a gorgeous red tint and are especially aromatic and rich in essential oils. Bark is dark, peeling and very attractive. #4170

OMEO GUM

Eucalyptus neglecta Certainly one of the easiest to grow eucalyptus for cold climates, the Omeo Gum is a widely adaptable and stunningly gorgeous eucalyptus. The rounded leaves look nearly tropical on the square stems when it is young and the purplish blue new growth has caused many a nursery employee and customer to stop and stare in amazed wonderment for more than just a fleeting moment! Omeo Gum is unique for its ability to grow in baking hot dry deserts as well as the humid and wet east coast, often withstanding waterlogged soils and even a bit of shade. Very unique attributes for a Eucalyptus! It's as gorgeous in its mature form as it is in youth and deserving to be much more widely planted anywhere temperatures don't dip below 0°F. #4158

NEW SILVER DOLLAR GUM

The Silver Dollar Gum has strikingly attractive, medium size tree displays large, round, bright silver-gray foliage. Very fragrant and good for arrangements, the leaves will become lance shaped as the tree matures. Prune hard annually to form a spectacular, large shrub. #4163

SPINNING WHEEL GUM

Eucalyptus perriniana

One of the most gorgeous cold hardy eucalyptus that can be grown in our climate! The foliage is strikingly blue and its spinning wheel name comes from the perfoliate round juvenile leaves. As it matures the foliage morphs to become long and pendulous, but if the rounded leaf form is desired then it can be coppiced and maintained as a spinning wheel shrub! Grows to about 18' tall with a spreading crown and is very fast growing when young. #4153



NIPHOPHILA ALPINE SNOW GUM

Eucalyptus pauciflora ssp. niphophila

One of the most spectacular of the cold hardy eucalyptus Niphophila Alpine Snow Gum is a particularly hardy subspecies of *Eucalyptus pauciflora*. Trees grow rapidly when young and require full sun in well drained soils. Bark becomes an amazing mottled collage of grays, tans and olive green and is one of the most beautiful characteristics of this tree. Young trees may grow a bit horizontally for the first couple months to a year but it is best to not stake them up as this can lead to a weaker trunk later on. Cold hardiness increases with age and gargantuan specimens can be found throughout Portland. #4169

LITTLE LEAF GUM

Eucalyptus parvula

Little Leaf Gum has proven itself an incredibly resilient and hardy eucalyptus for our climate. The species is extremely endangered in its native SE Australian mountains which is all the more reason for us to grow it here and preserve this incredible and versatile little tree. Trees can be single or multi-trunked with bluish-green leaves and gorgeous purple new growth. The texture on mature trees is similar to an olive tree but at twice the growth rate! Casts very light shade and prefers full all day sun. Established Little Leaf Gum specimens can be seen throughout the Willamette Valley. A couple trees along I-5 by the Woodburn Factory Outlets have withstood every winter storm and crazed lawnmower that's been thrown its way for the past 40 years! And for a more easily approachable specimen you can visit the Oregon Garden in Silverton and check out One Green World's display garden while you're there! #4159

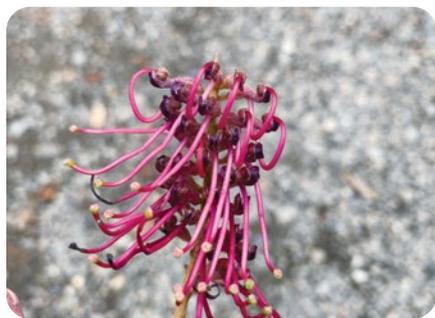
GREVILLEA • 1 gallon, \$21.95+

POORINDA LEANNE *Grevillea juniperiana x victoriae*

Perhaps the easiest of any Grevillea to grow in our climate, Poorinda Leanne is a spectacular cross between the lower growing *Grevillea juniperiana* and the always gorgeous *Grevillea victoriae*. #9958

GREVILLEA X GAUDICHAUDII

Grevillea x gaudichaudii



A naturally occurring hybrid Grevillea from New South Wales, *Grevillea x gaudichaudii* is one of the most unique and

distinctive Grevilleas we've seen. With its bronze oak-like foliage and deep purple tooth brush looking flowers, it's a stellar choice for a unique ground cover in a dry, sunny spot. Stays very low, growing only 6 inches or a foot tall and spread over 10 feet wide. Very cool! #GAUDI

MURRAY VALLEY QUEEN



An absolutely stunning evergreen winter flowering shrub from the coldest parts of Australia! Orange flowers look like psychedelic spiders hanging just beneath

the handsome silvery green foliage and emerge throughout the year but most heavily in winter and spring. A true delight for hummingbirds. Requires full sun in well draining unamended soils. Avoid all phosphorous! Murray Valley Queen Grevillea has proven surprisingly hardy so far in our particularly cold pocket of SE Portland. #9957

AGAVE • 4.5" pot, \$19.95 • 1 gallon, \$29.95+

ARTICHOKE AGAVE

Agave parryi var. truncata

One of the best of the many *Agave parryi* varieties, the Artichoke Agave produces gorgeous rosettes of the most beautiful frosty blue and produces many offsets of smaller rosettes that come up all around it. It's fiercely armored with dark maroon spikes but this adds greatly to its ornamental appeal! #10022

BLUE GLOW

Agave ocahui x A. attenuata

Thought to be a cross between two beautiful agave species, *Agave ocahui* and *attenuata*, Blue Glow has stunning qualities from both parents! *Agave ocahui* contributes cold hardiness, stiff leaves and beautiful terminal spines and *Agave attenuata* gives it the frosty blue leaves that truly glow. The bright red margins that highlight the edges of the leaves really make this one stand out. Though not the most reliable agave here in the Pacific Northwest, it has survived the last few winters for us in a very gravelly sloped location. Excellent in containers if you're not willing to risk it in the ground. #10035

MANGAVE

Agave ocahui and Manfreda sp.

1 gallon, \$15.95+



NEW PRAYING HANDS

A fantastic hybrid, Praying Hands mangave is one of the most unique mangaves yet. Looking something like an artist's rendition of an artichoke, its green leaves stay curled upwards with a cinnamon red edge to highlight its unique form. Likely to be hardy to only about 20° F, but makes an excellent container plant for those of us north of Zone 9. #PRAY



CREAM SPIKE

Agave

applanata(?) 'Cream Spike'

This striking Cream Spike Agave will immediately grab your attention with its symmetrical variegated coloration of blue to green leaves outlined with creamy white. This cultivar is naturally dwarf, growing into a single rosette that is just 4-6 inches high and 12 inches wide; making it a great suitor for container growing or filling a compact space in your landscaping. Hardy to Zone 8 withstanding temperatures as low as 10 degrees fahrenheit. #CREAM

FATAL ATTRACTION

Agave funkiana

A very cool selection of a not-often-seen species! Fatal Attraction features bluish green leaves and a pale midstripe down the center of each leaf. Leaves are heavily toothed, hence the name, but it certainly is an attractive thing! #10036



FROSTY BLUE WHALE'S TONGUE AGAVE

Agave ovatifolia

Yet another superb selection by Sean Hogan of an already spectacular species! This is likely the largest growing of any of the cold hardy century plants and tolerates our winter rain and cold better than almost any other cold hardy agave.

Native to high elevations in northeastern Mexico, this selection was made for its extremely blue foliage and we absolutely adore it! #10026

VANZIE WHALE'S TONGUE AGAVE

Agave ovatifolia 'Vanzie'

A slightly smaller growing selection of the Whale's Tongue Agave, as compared to the infamous 'Frosty Blue'. Vanzie is unique for its smaller teeth, deeply scalloped and wavy leaf edge and its deep ventral folds that give it such a unique texture. Still grows to monstrous proportions, often up to 6 feet wide and 4 feet tall! But you can slow it down in our climate by holding off on the water once it reaches the size you want. Either way be sure to site it in a location where it can be the focal point and have plenty of room to stretch its beautiful blue, spiny legs! #VANZ

HAVARD

Agave havardiana

One of the most cold hardy agaves, Harvard Agave can survive temperatures well below zero, though it would still very much prefer to be dry when it gets cold. Rosettes are medium to large sized, quite upright and strikingly blue. It really has quite the presence in the garden! Produces pups, sometimes a good distance away and these can be allowed to grow where they appear or dug up and moved wherever you want a new agave. Flower stalks whenever it reaches the end of its life are incredible! #HVRD

MOUNTAIN AGAVE

Agave montana

One of the easiest to grow agaves for cold, wet climates, the Mountain Agave (*Agave montana*) is native to the mountains of Northern Mexico so it is no stranger to cold. Forms a solitary rosette, meaning no agave "pFedEx" growing out from the sides, and looks like a massive, spiny artichoke once it reaches maturity. At anywhere between age 20-30 they will flower, sending up what looks to be a gigantic extraterrestrial asparagus shoot that eventually opens up to reveal many flowers. Plants die after flowering so it is a bittersweet

but extravagant affair! #10034

PORCUPINE' QUEEN VICTORIA AGAVE

Agave victoriae-reginae

A dwarf form of one of the most pleasing and symmetrical looking agaves, 'Porcupine' Queen Victoria Agave, named for its white porcupine quill-like leaves, is a smaller growing selection of the infamous *Agave victoriae-reginae* collected by the legendary Yucca Do Nursery in the mountains of Mexico. Fairly hardy in ground, down to 10°F but also makes a fantastic container specimen and will appreciate being on the drier side in winter. #10042



SQUID AGAVE

Agave bracteosa

Though it doesn't quite look like the quintessential agave rosette, we've grown quite fond of the Squid Agave's unique form. Likely the easiest agave to cultivate here in the Pacific Northwest, the Squid Agave needs little more than a slight slope in full sun. We've planted this one where we probably shouldn't have and it's never complained about it, though we still recommend planting in sharp draining soil in full sun. Perfect for adding some "under the sea vibes" to your garden! #10039



SHIRA ITO NO OHI VARIEGATED THREAD-LEAF

Agave filifera ssp. *schidigera* 'Shira ito no ohi'

A fantastic and unique variegated selection of an already fantastic agave, Shira ito no ohi looks more like a small intricate sculpture than a living being! The white threads coming off the leaves really accentuate the variegation and the symmetry of the whole plant has us swooning! Grows fairly slowly and requires well draining soil. Makes an excellent container plant where temperatures drop below 15° F. #8905

ALOE • 3.5" pot, \$10.95

FAN ALOE *Aloe plicatilis*

One of our absolute favorite aloe species, we lust hard for the Fan Aloe anytime we're in the Bay Area where it thrives in their heavenly Mediterranean climate. Unfortunately for us to the north, the Fan Aloe is just not quite hardy enough to make it outdoors being wiped out at any temperature below 20°F., but it hasn't stopped us from growing it as a container plant or an extremely exuberant house plant. In ground or in very large containers the plants will eventually form a short trunk that can grow to an impressive 8 feet tall! Masses of sunset colored aloe flower "torches" appear in late winter into spring and delight hummingbirds and humans alike! #PLIC

WHITE FOX ALOE *Aloe hybrid 'White Fox'*

A unique little dwarf hybrid aloe that is about as cute as they come! White Fox Aloe gets its name from the unique white raised striations that decorate its leaves, creating a beautiful white color and a unique texture. An excellent ground cover plant in frost free areas or the perfect little container plant that is not fussy about living with constrained root space on your window sill. Beautiful orange aloe flowers appear on tall flower stalks fairly early in its life. #WFOX

CISTUS - ROCK ROSE • 1 gallon, \$19.95

BLANCHE

Cistus x ladanifer 'Blanche'

The largest of any Cistus we grow, Blanche can reach an astounding 8' tall by as wide in just a few years. The deep green leaves are incredibly fragrant and the ladanifer oils light up the air on hot sunny days. Flowers on the Blanche Rock Rose are huge, all white and cover the entire bush during their long bloom period! A great choice for covering a lot of ground or even an informal screen in full sun. Plant in very well draining soil and give it zero water after it's established. #7779

HAIRY

Cistus incanus ssp. *creticus*

A very nice medium growing rock rose with grey-green crinkled foliage and the intoxicating scent of ladanifer oil when the sun hits its leaves. Large, bright pink flowers cover the bush in spring and though they only last a day, they are in such profusion as to cause a constant floral show for weeks on end! Extremely drought tolerant and easy-to-grow in full sun with well draining soil. #CRET

JESTER

One of our favorite rock roses, first for its gorgeous silvery grey evergreen foliage, but also for the gorgeous pink flowers that light up the always graceful Jester Rock Rose in late spring and continue for a month or more! Rock roses are a great choice wherever you have full sun, lean soil and a small space that needs some beautifying. #9940

SAGELEAF

Cistus salviifolius

The Sageleaf Rock Rose has everything we love about rock roses in a prostrate growing form, making a perfect evergreen, drought tolerant ground cover. #10023

NEW SUNSET

An excellent large scale ground cover rock rose that makes a beautiful, weed-suppressing evergreen mound. Growing only 2-3' tall by about 6-8' wide, this is a great option for a sturdy mound in the Mediterranean garden. Incredibly easy to take care of, the Sunset rock rose inhibits the

growth of weeds with its leaf drop and dense canopy and is very drought tolerant once established. Deep magenta flowers cover the plant in late spring. #CSET

TROUBADOUR

Cistus ladanifer 'Troubadour'

A supremely fragrant cistus, Troubadour Rock Rose was selected from a cross between *C. ladanifer* and *C. laurifolius*, and features beautiful white flowers in spring with a maroon-red blotch at the base of each petal. But the reason we really love this one is for its intensely fragrant foliage. A great shrub next to pathways where you might brush up against it and smell the intoxicating ladanifer oils and be whisked away to the a Mediterranean hillside. #9943



By far the most diverse genus of woody plants along the West Coast, *Arctostaphylos*, commonly referred to as Manzanitas, consists of at least 60 unique species and possibly over 100 subspecies and hybrids, and seemingly endless cultivars. These charismatic shrubs, sometimes attaining small tree size, and often growing as ground covers, are supremely adapted to the dry summers of the West Coast, the frequent fires, and, in some species, coastal salt spray or high elevation cold and snow. They are beloved by native pollinators for their late winter flowers and by humans for their appealing branching structures, gorgeous peeling bark and many colorful shades of evergreen leaves. It seems their diversity is outmatched only by their beauty.

BLOOM TIME January-March. **HARDINESS** Most varieties hardy to 0°F. USDA Zone 7.

PESTS & DISEASES None we have seen **SITE & SOIL** Full sun in coarse well drained soil

AUSTIN GRIFFITHS

Arctostaphylos manzanita x densiflora

One of the very best Manzanitas for gardens, Austin Griffiths is a large grower, reaching up to 10 feet and about 6 feet wide. Grows very quickly when young and can tolerate more summer water than most Manzanitas, though a well-draining soil on a slope is still recommended and zero irrigation after the first year will prolong its life. Looks lovely if lifted into a small tree to expose the bark and the flowers begin opening in late December and last through February. Often called the "king of Manzanitas" for those that need monarchies in their gardens.

#10044

NEW AWESOME RED MANZANITA

One of the best of an already stunning and favorite species of manzanita (*Arctostaphylos parajensis*), we first got this plant from Ian Barclay at Desert Northwest Nursery. It likely goes under another name, possibly Brett's Beauty, but Ian couldn't remember and so called it Awesome Red for very obvious reasons. It has some of the most vivid red growth of any manzanita, or any plant for that matter, that we've ever seen. It contrasts very nicely with the unique dark green and slightly glaucous blue leaf. Very easy to grow if given full sun and well draining soil.

#AWSM

NEW BATES YELLOW MANZANITA

Very cool form of *Arctostaphylos manzanita*! We picked this one up from the wonderful California Flora Nursery on a roadtrip years ago and it has been lighting up the driveway garden at the nursery ever since. Sometimes yellow tipped plants look like they just need a bit of fertilizer, but this one really shines and looks intentional about its yellowy growth tips. Grows at a quick pace but doesn't get leggy with exuberant growth like some Arcto manzanitas can.

#BYLO

CHIEFTAIN

Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis

A selection of a naturally occurring hybrid manzanita that is found in Western Colorado, Chieftain Manzanita greatly expands the area where this lovely genus can be grown and is one of the furthest eastern growing manzanita species we know of. While most gardeners in Zone 6 or below typically can't grow Manzanitas, Chieftain is cold hardy all the way down to Zone 4! Though it still prefers dry summers and very well drained soils,

gardeners throughout the country now have a new manzanita selection they can experiment with besides *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. Low growing to about 1-2 feet in height by 5-6 feet wide. Evergreen, drought tolerant and deer resistant. #9906

DIABLO'S BLUSH *Arctostaphylos auriculata*

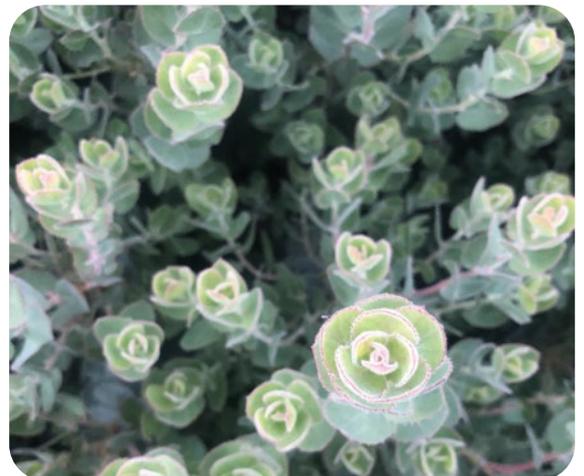
An excellent and rare manzanita that grows only on Mt. Diablo to the east of the Bay Area. New growth emerges a bright pink that contrasts beautifully with the grey foliage and the auriculate foliage provides an amazing texture, especially when viewed from above. Very drought tolerant once established and needing no supplemental watering after its first year or two in the ground. #DBLO

DR. HURD *Arctostaphylos manzanita*

Dr. Hurd is a favorite old manzanita selection that's proven itself a reliable and easy-to-grow variety in our climate. One of the most architectural manzanitas, the twisting mahogany stems make an incredible focal point in the garden. Very fast growing to about 12 feet tall by 8 feet wide. Prefers no summer water once established but a bit more accepting of summer water than other *Arctostaphylos* species. #9981

EMERALD CARPET *Arctostaphylos x 'Emerald Carpet'*

Emerald Carpet was introduced by Santa Ana Botanical Garden as a functional and beautiful low maintenance groundcover. It is a hybrid of two manzanita species, *Arctostaphylos nummularia* and the not as drought tolerant *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. #10025



GHOSTLY

Arctostaphylos silvicola

Ghostly Manzanita truly lives up to its name with its pale white and silvery foliage that has traces of pink, especially in the young stems! It's easily the most silver foliaged of any manzanita we've seen and we adore its year round beauty.

Flowers are bright white and

appear in the winter time to liven up the darker months. #9982

HARMONY

Arctostaphylos densiflora

One of the easiest to grow of any manzanita, Harmony is very similar to the popular variety Howard McMinn, at least when young, but in time it develops a far more tree like habit. Leaves are glossy green and beautiful pink flowers appear in late winter for over a month! No water once it's established. #9984

HOWARD MCMINN

Arctostaphylos densiflora

A very popular manzanita cultivar and for good reason! Howard McMinn is a handsome manzanita year round with its gorgeous smooth mahogany bark and glossy deep green leaves. Pink flowers appear in late winter and gradually fade to white followed by maroon berries that the birds devour in summer. Very adaptable to nearly all places in the landscape except for the very W and wet but we've even seen them thriving in dappled shade around town. Makes a very nice informal hedge and looks very good year round. Deserves to be a cornerstone of landscapes around the west. #9986



ISHI PISHI

Arctostaphylos manzanita

A northern California selection of manzanita by the great Arcto-ophile Sean Hogan. "Arcto" referring to Arctostaphylos in this case, not a person who collects teddy bears. Named for the Ishi Pishi Falls on the Klamath River, Ishi Pishi Manzanita is a wonderful selection featuring stunning blue green leaves and some of the sexiest branching patterns you might ever come across. #9984

JOHN DOURLEY

Arctostaphylos x 'John Dourley'

John Dourley Manzanita is one of the best Arctostaphylos groundcovers! The new growth on John Dourley is shockingly red before settling to a gorgeous grey/blue with red lining the edges of the leaves. In time it will develop a beautiful cinnamon colored bark. Requires no summer water once established and does an amazing job of keeping weeds from growing. #9988

NEW KINNIKINNICK

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

The most commonly seen manzanita in landscapes, Kinnikinnick is also the most widespread manzanita species on the planet. While almost every Arctostaphylos species is native to the West Coast of North America, with a few species spread into the more interior Southwest, Arctostaphylos uva-ursi is the only one that grows not just along the West Coast but also far into Canada, the Northeastern United States as well as into Asia and Europe. It typically grows at high elevations on rocky outcrops, but in cultivation it is amenable to many different situations. 1g #KNIK

LOUIS EDMUNDS

Arctostaphylos bakeri

If you're looking for that classic manzanita look with the sexy peeling purple bark and contorted muscular trunks then Louis Edmunds is the manzanita for you! One of our favorite West Coast native shrubs for hot spots with little to no water. Flowers are vividly pink and light up the garden in late winter before transforming into small russet red apple-shaped fruits that are beloved by wildlife. #9980

NEW MONICA

A fantastic and easy manzanita that has stood the test of time! Monica Manzanita is a big one, growing to about 10' tall and nearly as wide at a quick pace. Very tolerant of garden conditions as far as the giant cultivars go and amazing if pruned to a small tree showing off the muscular trunks. Late winter clusters of pink flowers turn into profusions of russet berries that the birds adore! #10002

NEW REAL PEACH

A naturally occurring hybrid of Arctostaphylos viscida and A. canescens, this one found outside of Grants Pass at a site where the Whiteleaf Manzanitas grow into trees. This plant survived in a pot for many years before finally being transplanted to a probably-too-wet part of the nursery garden where it has thrived, so we finally decided to clone it. Named for its intensely peachy new growth, giant round fuzzy leaves, and also for our real peach friend Lauren who is always able to hold the balance between softness and strength with ferocity and beauty, just like this manzanita. Old leaves can get a bit spotty in winter but quickly grows out of it in spring. #DEENT

NEW SHOOTING STAR

Arctostaphylos pajaroensis

A selection of one of our favorite species of manzanita that we selected for its very tight compact growth and excellent texture. The foliage texture on this one looks somewhat like Arctostaphylos auriculata or a compact Hebe when viewed from above with a psychedelic geometry thing going on. New growth is bright red and contrasts beautifully with the light blue foliage. Easy to grow so far and seemingly quite garden tolerant, but give it great drainage as they do grow on sand. #STAR

PACIFIC MIST

Arctostaphylos x 'Pacific Mist'

Pacific Mist is a fantastic low growing ground cover manzanita that's one of our favorites. Silvery grey pointed leaves densely cover the low spreading stems and makes for a drought tolerant and weed suppressing evergreen ground cover. Requires little to no summer wa-

ter once established and can take a bit more shade than other manzanita cultivars. #9987

SENTINEL

Arctostaphylos densiflora

A wonderful and easy manzanita for the Northwest, Sentinel is tolerant of both garden conditions and dry rocky soil, and is incredibly hardy and disease resistant! Fast growing to about 7' tall by 5' wide, the leaves are held perpendicular to the stems to reduce moisture loss but it also gives this shrub a fantastic texture! Bark is exfoliating and gorgeous, becoming deep mahogany red in time. #10006

ST. HELENA

Arctostaphylos manzanita

A big, bold, large growing manzanita for those who want a more tree-like manzanita to really show off that gorgeous bark and take a prominent place in the garden. St. Helena is very garden toler-

ant manzanita, though it's still advised to not give it any summer water after the first year or two getting it established. Handsome grey, green leaves and pure white flowers in late winter. #STHEL

SUNSET

Arctostaphylos x 'Sunset'

Sunset Manzanita is a fantastic cross between *Arctostaphylos hookeri* and *Arctostaphylos pajaroensis*. This hybrid manzanita drapes itself across a six foot wide space and grows to about three to four feet in height. Lovely evergreen foliage contrasts beautifully with the dark red bark. Sunset Manzanita's new growth showcases the *pajaroensis* in its genes and is colored bright bronze and red. Perfect for smaller gardens, very drought tolerant, and shapeable for those seeking uniformity in their landscaping. #SUNSET



WARREN ROBERTS

Arctostaphylos pajaroensis

One of our favorite manzanitas for its soft gray/blue foliage and new growth that emerges a fiery red. Gorgeous! Warren Roberts gets rather wide, maturing at about 4' high by 8' wide so give it room to grow. Very floriferous in late winter when pink flowers cover the whole shrub, contrasting beautifully with the blue foliage! #9983

MADRONE *Arbutus* spp. 1 gallon +, \$19.95 – \$49.95

The *Arbutus* genus contains some of the most spectacular and handsome specimens that can be grown in our climate. Though the native Pacific Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) is nearly impossible to cultivate, these other *Arbutus* species are much more tolerant of garden conditions and to some extent summer watering. A true Mediterranean tree, Madrones should not be watered after the first year as it can actually bring about their demise. The fruit on all *Arbutus* species is edible though quality of the fruit varies from species to species.

'MARINA' *Arbutus* sp.

Marina is one of our favorite *Arbutus* cultivars! Though the exact lineage of the Marina variety is unknown it is thought to be a cross between *Arbutus unedo* and *Arbutus andrachne*. Marina looks very similar to our native Pacific Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) but much more easily cultivated. Unfortunately it is not quite as hardy but specimens have survived here in Zone 8 if given a protected location and a proper microclimate. #4082

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, it's glossy, dark green, dense foliage, and its red, strawberry-like, edible fruit. Strawberry Tree is hardy to about 0°F, and prefers half day to full sun and well drained soil. #4080

PACIFIC

Arbutus menziesii

Perhaps the most iconic and beloved tree of the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Madrone Tree has captured the hearts of Northwesterners for thousands of years. With its gorgeous exfoliating red bark, muscular trunks, gorgeous evergreen leaves and white lantern-like flowers, the Pacific Madrone is a tree that has something going for it in all seasons. Much like the closely related Strawberry Tree, Pacific Madrone fruits can be eaten

fresh or made into jams, though they are not particularly flavorful on their own. #4083



BLUE GLITTER SEA HOLLY*Eryngium planum 'Blue Glitter'*

3.5" #GLIT \$9.95

A particularly silvery blue selection of sea holly that really adds a splash of glitter to the sunny border. Perfect for hot and droughty parts of the landscape, and can even handle some sea spray. Very easy to grow and will gift you with a profusion of small silvery blue flowers that are long lasting.

WEST COAST NATIVES*Christmas Berry Tree***CHRISTMAS BERRY TREE***Heteromeles arbutifolia*

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

Christmas Berry, also known as Toyon is a stunning and underused West Coast native that we adore for its evergreen foliage, profusions of white flowers and beautiful red berries that ripen around Christmas time. Toyon has long been used as a traditional food source and makes an excellent jam, fruit leather or addition to fermented drinks though it must be cooked to remove the cyanide compound from the berry! Once cooked it has a lovely cherry flavor and if you decide not to harvest it is a favorite berry for wildlife! #6460

**DEVIL'S CLUB***Oplopanax horridus*

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

A truly stunning and unique Northwest native, Devil's Club lives up to its name with treacherous spiny shoots that rise up in devilish defiance to the otherwise soft and lush arboreal rainforest surroundings. Long valued for its medicinal properties, Devil's Club is a great addition to the shade garden for anyone who wishes to harvest this very unique plant that has a limited natural range usually growing in dense old growth forests. Related to American Ginseng of Eastern North America and often called "Alaskan Ginseng". Hardy to USDA Zone 5 and prefers a woodland setting. #9970



DWARF BLUE TANOAK

Notholithocarpus densiflorus ssp. echinoides

• 5.5" pot, \$14.95

A OGW favorite!

Tanoak is an exceptional dwarf subspecies of the widespread gorgeous light blue. The flowers are very similar to chestnut flowers in bloom, eventually giving way to golden brown "acorns" that are adored by wildlife and humans too, (if you can leach out the tannins). This plant is TOUGH and wants to be in well-drained, nutrient poor native soils that are very well draining in full sun. Many thanks to the most generous man in horticulture, Sean Hogan, for turning us on to this plant and so many others! #7601

EVIE SILK TASSEL BUSH

Garrya elliptica • 1 gallon, \$24.95

Coast Silk Tassel is a very ornamental and underused native shrub that inhabits coastal areas of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Though it prefers the cool, misty conditions of the coast it also performs remarkably well here in Portland and around the Northwest if given a bit of afternoon shade and some supplemental water. #10027



CALIFORNIA TREE POPPY

Romneya coulteri

• 1 gallon, \$21.95

Looking to fill in a large area with an easy and drought tolerant but also beautiful plant? California Tree Poppy is a perfect candidate! Plants grow 6-8 feet tall and can spread seemingly forever via their underground rhizomes making it a great plant for semi-wild or naturalized plantings as well as the front yard xeric chaparral. Native to Southern California yet perfectly hardy and happy all the way up the West Coast. The flowers on these are GIANT and resemble fried eggs with their big white petals and yellow stamens in the center. #10045

CATALINA CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA

Epilobium canum 'Catalina'

• 1 gallon, \$17.95

Likely the tallest growing of any California Fuchsia selections, Catalina grows up to 3 feet tall and is covered in neon orange tubular flowers that beckon hummingbirds from miles away. Very drought tolerant and a perfect addition to any dry border. Cut plants down in late fall after flowering to rejuvenate for the following season and keep them looking full and lush. #10090

MEXICAN WHORLED MILKWEED

Asclepias fascicularis

• 1 gallon, \$14.95

A most elegant and pleasing Milkweed species, the Mexican Whorled Milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*) grows throughout the West Coast and is the single most important species for Monarch butterflies in California. Stems are thinner and leaves more fine than many milkweed species, and the flowers show up as delightful small orbs of soft lavender pink. A favorite nectar source for pollinators and an essential plant for Monarchs! Be ready for them to eat your plants if you plant this one, but you'll be rewarded with the sight of Monarchs in your garden! #FASC



CURRY PLANT

Helichrysum italicum

• 3.5" pot, \$10.95

A confusingly named plant as it's not actually one of the many species used to make traditional curries and is not edible but does have a scent reminiscent of curry. Though not heavily used in many culinary dishes it is a fantastic drought tolerant plant that insects flock to when it is in flower! We've planted this one in the worst of the worst soils and it has thrived. Silvery foliage is very aromatic and a great addition to the sunny border or Mediterranean dry garden. #10013



GOLD NUGGET SEMPERVIVUM

Sempervivum x 'Gold Nugget'

Gold Nugget is a very cool new Sempervivum selection that changes colors drastically throughout the seasons. In summer it is a nice yellow-green with pink tinges but in the cooler months the leaves become a bright golden yellow with deep red tips! Quite stunning, especially during the darker months of the year. Plant it in the rock garden, grow it as a houseplant or let it spread itself over a rock wall! #8906

HEBE • 1 gallon- \$19.95

BLUE LEAFED *Hebe glaucophylla*

We love this hebe for its gorgeous blue leaves and small, compact foliage. Blue leafed Hebe is also one of the most cold hardy of Hebes, surviving temperatures down to 0° F, and likely a bit below without any damage. The bright white flowers in summer contrast beautifully with the blue-grey foliage. #9949

BLUE MIST *Hebe x 'Blue Mist'*

A lovely, reliable and very cold hardy Hebe, Blue Mist has proven itself for many years in the Pacific Northwest. Growing slightly wider than it is tall, it creates a nice low shrub that boasts pale blue flowers in late summer through fall. Very nice foliage texture and an easy plant for sun to part shade. #BLUMIST

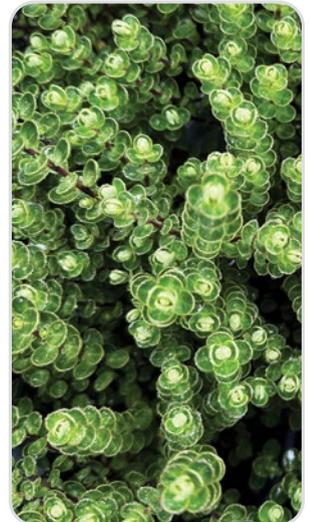
BOUGHTON SILVER *Hebe recurva*

A lovely, cold hardy and very silvery hebe, Boughton Silver is a small mounding evergreen shrub that delights all year round. Dainty white flowers appear in late spring and match the silvery geometric foliage perfectly. Provide well draining soil and a few deep waterings throughout the summer. #9952

NEW CHAMPION

Hebe x 'Champion'

One of the best textured hebes, with excellent cupped foliage that gives you a bit of psychedelic vision when viewed from above. Beautiful blue grey foliage is stunning year round and also provides an excellent back drop for the purple flowers in late spring. Stays relatively compact and clean unless grown in deep shade. 1g #CHAMP



QUICKSILVER

Quicksilver makes an excellent drought tolerant, evergreen ground cover. It is prized for its beautiful silvery blue compact foliage and profuse displays of purple flowers. The wiry black stems contrast beautifully with the glaucous blue leaves. A real winner for the parking strip or xeriscape garden! #9950

JACKMAN'S BLUE RUE

Ruta graveolens

• 1 gallon \$19.95

A very interesting Mediterranean herb that has had a multitude of uses over the centuries, mostly medicinal but there are some reports of rue being used in small amounts in various culinary recipes. The foliage on the Jackman's Blue Rue clone is strikingly blue and adds excellent texture to the garden with its pinately divided leaves. Very drought tolerant once established and the flowers are beloved by pollinators. #BLURUE



JERUSALEM SAGE

Phlomis fruticosa • 1 gallon, \$16.95+

Jerusalem Sage, also known as Phlomis, is one of our favorite drought tolerant flowering plants. Not only is it a very tough evergreen shrub, but the tubular yellow flowers presented on dazzling spikes are some of the most delicious you will ever taste. On a hot summer's day nothing is better than plucking one of the flowers from its base and tasting the sweet nectar. Hardy to 0°F, USDA Zone 7. #9916

WOOLY JERUSALEM SAGE *Phlomis lanata*

A fantastic small shrub for the dry garden or rock garden. *Phlomis lanata*, also known as Woolly Jerusalem Sage, is an extremely tough species of Jerusalem Sage native to the Mediterranean that's at home in full sun and well drained soils. Excellent in borders or on steep slopes. #10003

LAVENDER

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

ANA LUISA

A unique lavender for its silver gray foliage that appears nearly white at times! Fragrant bluish purple flowers on long tapered spikes stand out in great contrast to the bright foliage. Aromatic and beloved by pollinators. #10031

FRED BOUTIN

Our favorite lavender for foliage, Fred Boutin Lavender features especially silvery foliage that really glows at the edge of a border or along a path where it will guide your way with reflected light at night. Flower spikes are especially long on Fred and the flowers bloom for a very long period. Not the most fragrant of lavenders, but the foliage can't be beat! #FRED

GROSSO

Grosso Lavender is one of the most popular French hybrids due to its incredible

vigor, abundance of flower spikes, and sheer size of the flowers. Also known as the "fat lavender" due to its exceptionally large flower spikes, it is valued for its intense fragrance and is especially valuable in making essential oils, soaps and lotions. #10033

MUNSTEAD

A beautiful, fast growing and compact lavender selection, Munstead produces spikes of deep lavender blossoms that look spectacular against the silvery foliage. Munstead is also the preferred English lavender for cooking and baking due to its extremely aromatic flowers. It turns out you can have a Mediterranean landscape and eat it too! #10017

PHENOMENAL

This French lavender is an elegantly beautiful and ruggedly tough perennial, flourishing 5" long flower spikes of deep blue and purple hues complimented by lush silvery-green foliage. Phenomenal can resist both extremely hot humid summers, and harsh cold winters. #PHENO

WHITE GROSSO

Maybe a bit oxymoronic to have a lavender that's not...lavender colored, but the White Grosso Lavender makes for a nice color change and when planted next to purple flowered lavenders it actually makes them look more lavender due to the contrast! #ALBA

YELLOW LAVENDER

Lavandula viridis

A unique and seldom seen species of lavender, native to Portugal, it stands out from the more commonly seen lavender varieties with its yellow-green fuzzy foliage, unique yellowish flowers and aroma that is somewhere between a lavender and a rosemary but also unique to itself. Yellow lavender is also prized for cooking and grilling with a flavor that is more of a nice spice like rosemary than the floral aromas most people associate with the genus. Drought tolerant and loving of well-draining soils in full sun. 3.5" #LVIR \$9.95



NEW ZEALAND DAISY BUSH

Olearia x haastii

A really "grey" shrub from, you guessed it, New Zealand. This hybrid *Olearia* has a little bit of everything going for it: beautiful ever-grey foliage with golden undersides, abundant white flowers that smell of vanilla, and excellent drought tolerance! A great choice for an informal screen or as a well-pruned specimen. #9953

OLEARIA

DARTONII DAISY BUSH

Olearia lineata 'Dartonii'

A very unique and unusual shrub from New Zealand, the Dartonii Daisy Bush has thin, incredibly narrow leaves with silvery undersides giving it a very unique texture. A tricky one to photograph but a very easy-to-grow shrub that adds excellent texture to the garden, especially when planted with larger leafed plants. Grows to about 10-12 feet tall eventually but can easily be cut back hard in spring if you want to keep it smaller. Small little white daisy flowers appear below the leaves in early summer. #DART



TASMANIAN MOUNTAIN PEPPER

Drimys lanceolata

• 1 gallon, \$24.95

A lovely and valuable Australian native that grows about 8 feet tall and features glossy evergreen leaves with gorgeous bright red stems. An absolutely gorgeous ornamental, the Tasmanian Mountain Pepper also produces delicious peppery berries that can add some unique pizzazz to your culinary creations. We were first turned on to this plant by some chefs in the area and decided we must grow this edible and ornamental beauty from down under! This Mountain Pepper is somewhat drought tolerant once established but benefits from occasional summer water. #9995



GRAY SANTOLINA

Santolina chamaecyparissus • 3.5" pot- \$9.95

A tough and lovely evergreen sub-shrub for the Mediterranean garden, Gray Santolina has fine textured grey foliage that is amazingly fragrant when the afternoon sun hits it. Native to sunny hillsides in the western and central Mediterranean, Gray Santolina is very drought adapted and adds great color and texture. Has masses of lovely little yellow flowers in late spring that attract pollinators. Mixes well with rosemary, Sages, lavender, and phlomis. Has traditionally been used as a medicinal herb and to make a very fragrant essential oil. #10053

VARIEGATED DWARF MEDITERRANEAN MYRTLE

Myrtus communis 'Compacta variegata' • 1 gallon, \$19.95

Myrtus communis is a very useful species all along the West Coast, but finding ones that are hardy here in Portland can sometimes be a challenge. Thankfully, this little variegated charmer has proven itself surprisingly hardy here, at least when planted in a protected microclimate. Exposed to cold winds it will likely look a little raggedy by winter's end but if planted up against the house or protected by other shrubs it should look stunning year round. Foliage is incredibly aromatic, the white blooms are beautiful and the berries have a unique myrtle perfume to their flavor. #10028

BOTTLEBRUSH *Callistemon sp.* • 4.5" pot, \$14.95 • 1 gallon, \$19.95

MT. DRUMMER

A mysterious and exquisite bottlebrush that we got from Ian Barclay of the fabulous Desert Northwest Nursery years ago and it has been living a happy yet crowded life along our northern fence line here at the nursery. Incredible deep purple flowers are the real show stoppers along with large leaves, soft felty new growth, and a larger growing stature than most of the hardy bottlebrush. Ian originally received this plant from the legendary Jim Gerdemann and its origins are a bit murky but it is an excellent plant. It took quite a hit of cold damage for us this past winter of 2022-23 but is re-sprouting, and in cozier microclimates it should sail through winter with hardly a whimper. #MTDR

GREEN *Callistemon viridiflorus*

A very tough and unique bottlebrush from Tasmania, the Green Bottlebrush is among the most hardy of the genus and unlike any other plant in the garden. The foliage looks something like a mix between a conifer and an olive tree on grey-white stems and the flowers are an amazing lime green. Unique and very easy to grow in full sun with well-drained soils. #CVIR

WOODLANDER'S HARDY RED

This stunning bottlebrush is one of the most cold hardy varieties found to survive our Northwest winters. Though it was selected in the South for its tolerance of heat and cold, it is also very happy here in the PNW or anywhere that temperatures don't drop below 10°F. Features an upright, somewhat weeping form, growing about four to five feet tall and three to four feet wide. The bright red flowers appear in late spring and are loved by the hummingbirds. Requires little to no water once established. Plant in the sunniest, hottest spot you have! #9919



AUSTRALIAN MINT BUSH *Prostanthera rotundifolia* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

This bushy evergreen shrub from Australia has a complex minty aroma and beautiful pinkish purple flowers. Relative to thyme, oregano, mint and sage. Grows quickly and makes a carpet of purple flowers when they drop in the summer. USDA Zone: 8b #11000. **BLOOM TIME** Late spring. **HARDINESS** 27°F. **PESTS & DISEASES** Not bothered by pests or diseases. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile. **SITE & SOIL** Well-drained, moist soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 4' -6'



ALPINE *Prostanthera cuneata*

We first saw Alpine Mint Bush at the University of Washington Arboretum and it was love at first sight! Growing to only a foot or two high by about 3 or 4 feet wide, the Alpine Mint Bush has all the amazing qualities of its close relative the Australian Mint Bush in a low growing and much more cold hardy form! White flowers make a lovely carpet in late spring and attracts bees to your orchard or garden. Evergreen, fragrant and cute as a boot! #9990

BADJA PEAK *Prostanthera cuneata*

Yet another fantastic Australian mint bush! Badja Peak is an excellent selection of *Prostanthera cuneata* that we adore for its compact dark green tinted purple foliage, extremely fragrant evergreen leaves and white orchid-like flowers that look almost oversized compared to the compact foliage. The pollinators seem to be just as excited about Badja Peak as they hover and bumble into each beautiful flower and surround the whole plant in a plethora of bee species and butterflies too! #10020

VARIEGATED AUSTRALIAN

This Variegated form of Australian Mint Bush features all the same aromatic and gorgeous qualities of the species in a gorgeous variegated form that lights up the garden with its bright yellow edges! #9922

OTHER AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND NATIVES

TAZMANIAN TRAILING
TEA TREE*Leptospermum rupestre* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

Not really a tea tree, this form only grows to about a foot tall by 4' wide and makes a lovely, fragrant, evergreen groundcover. White blossoms cover the plant in early summer and the foliage has the refreshing fragrance that one expects from this lovely genus. Makes a great ground cover beneath young fruit trees or trailing over a rock wall. #9962

*Digger's Speedwell*

NEW ZEALAND BURR • 3.5" pot- \$9.95

PURPLE NEW ZEALAND BURR

Acaena inermis 'Purpurea'

A plant that every Jimi Hendrix fan should have in their garden! The Purple New Zealand Burr's foliage is so vividly purple you might question what was in that sugar cube you put in your coffee this morning. Mulch annually with a bit of compost and keep well watered in the summer and you will have yourself a ground cover as bold as love! #8904

BLUE HAZE NEW ZEALAND BURR

Acaena saccaticupula 'Blue Haze'

One of the most unique ground covers for anywhere that you need an extra little pop of color. The cool silvery blue of the Blue Haze New Zealand Burr contrasts perfectly with darker foliage and other blue foliaged plants. Spreads to form a 3' x 3' mat rather quickly and enjoys some summer water. Roll out the blue carpet! #8903

DIGGER'S
SPEEDWELL*Parahebe perfoliata*

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

A lovely perennial sub-shrub from down under that's closely related to Hebes. Digger's Speedwell is often mistaken as a eucalyptus when it's not in flower due to its beautiful perfoliate (leaves connect around the stem) foliage and bluish tint. In summer it throws up its dainty lilac colored blossoms that last for many weeks. Easy in a variety of soils in full sun. #9954

NEW ZEALAND FLAX *Phormium tenax*

EVENING GLOW

Phormium tenax 'Evening Glow' • 1 gallon

A colorful and upright selection, Evening Glow has striking foliage of reds and pinks streaked with deep purples. An excellent focal point or easy addition for bold color and texture. Not the most giant New Zealand flax, grows 3-4' tall and quite upright. #9963

ROSEMARY

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

BARBEQUE

Named for its strong, straight stems that make perfect barbeque skewers! No need to season your meat when the seasoning is on the skewer! Barbeque Rosemary is fast growing, upright and takes very well to pruning. Flavor and aroma is excellent and pair perfectly with BBQ! **#10005**

TRAILING IRENE

One of our favorite spillers for walls or terraces, Trailing Irene grows only 6 inches or so high but spreads up to 6 feet! Lovely spilling over a rock wall or can be grown as a ground cover under your new fruit tree. Pairs especially well with figs and olives and suppresses any weeds that might try to pop up. Flowers are a beautiful light blue and cover the plant in spring. **#10030**

SALEM

A great selection that has a more greyish-silver hue to its leaves than the typical rosemary. Salem Rosemary is also a particularly fragrant clone that will leave your hands smelling of heavenly rosemary all day long! Easy-to-grow selection so long as soil is well draining and planted in full sun. **#7777**

NEW SPICE ISLAND ROSEMARY

Spice Island Rosemary is the top choice for culinary Rosemary. Excellent for fresh use as leaves or stem skewers, as well as, being the number variety for dried Rosemary leaves. **#10000-QT**

SANSHO PEPPER

Zanthoxylum piperitum • 1 gallon, \$29.95

Also known as Japanese Pepper, Sansho is an attractive shrub or small tree growing 10-12 feet in height. Highly prized in Japanese cuisine, Sansho bears abundant, aromatic, small red fruits accented by handsome, dark green, three to six inch long foliage. The dried fruit hulls, small black seeds, and peppery leaves are used as a spice for flavoring rice and other dishes. Sansho has a unique, tingly, electric, spiciness. Sansho likes half-day to full sun, well-drained soil and is pest and disease-resistant. It is hardy to -15°F., USDA Zone 5. **#4090**

SECHUAN PEPPER

Zanthoxylum simulans
• 1 gallon, \$29.95



This attractive, small shrub grows to about six feet 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. Though often reported to be dioecious, we have seen lone individuals bearing seeds without any other Sechuan Pepper plants around, but planting two for good cross-pollination can ensure better crops. **#4092**

YAUPON HOLLY

Ilex vomitoria

A native of the Southeastern United States, the Yaupon Holly is an easy to grow small tree and is one of only two species in North America that contain caffeine. An infusion can be made from its leaves to make a lightly caffeinated tea. Its specific epithet, "vomitoria", was so named due to high levels of the plant being ingested causing vomiting in some ceremonial uses of the plant. Evergreen and growing from 15 to 25 feet tall. **Qt #IVOM\$19.95**





White Sage

STEVIA

Stevia rebaudiana

• 3½" pot, \$9.95 • 1 qt, \$14.95

Grow your own natural sweetener!

A unique South American native, Stevia is a small shrub with intensely sweet leaves—more than 10 times sweeter than sugar. Stevia can stay outside year-round in Zone 10. In other areas, stevia thrives outdoors as an annual, or in a container brought indoors over 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 two to three feet and is not bothered by pests or diseases. To use stevia, dry the leaves and stems and make them into a powder. #7750

TEA *Camellia sinensis*

• 1 gallon, \$32.95

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 an abundance of one and a half inch-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 four to five feet and is hardy to about 0°F. It likes half-day to full sun and well-drained, acidic soil.

KOREAN TEA SEEDLING

Hardy and productive, our Korean Tea plants come from the mountains of the Boseong region where an annual Green Tea Festival takes place. #6908

SOCHI TEA SEEDLING

Our Sochi Tea Seedlings are from the area around Sochi, Russia where they are used to produce the most northern tea in the world. Tea from these plants is very aromatic and flavorful. #6940

THYME

Thymus spp.

• 3½" pot, \$9.95

SILVER LEMON

Thymus x citriodorus 'Argenteus'

Silver Lemon Thyme is a uniquely fragrant and delicious thyme that also makes a wonderful landscape plant. Placed near the edge of a pathway or between pavers will cause the aromatic oils to fill the air. The small round leaves have a beautiful light variegation along an outer edge and light up a pathway. #10037

NARROWLEAF FRENCH THYME

Thymus vulgaris

The classic culinary thyme, Narrow Leaf French Thyme is the perfect herb to spice up soups, stews, and casseroles with its fresh fragrance. The leaves on this cultivar are a beautiful and compact grey-green that will cascade over a rock wall or through a garden border. Provide very well-draining soil for best flavor and be sure to prune it regularly to keep it from looking leggy, and to keep your cooking fresh. #10038

TRICOLOR SAGE

Salvia officinalis

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

One of our favorite forms of variegation, the Tricolor Sage shows off purples, greens, and creamy whites on its beautifully textured leaves. Just as delicious as the standard sage for culinary uses but with a big splash of color in the garden. #10004

WHITE SAGE

Salvia apiana

• 1 gallon- \$21.95

A very special and sacred Sage in many cultures, White Sage has many uses including repelling insects, freshening the aroma of a room or practicing the sacred practice of smudging. Much loved by bees as well, hence its specific epithet "api-ana". Please be respectful of indigenous practices and traditions if you choose to use this herb in a tradition that is not your own. Hardy to around 15° F if winters are dry enough, otherwise can easily be grown in a pot with well-draining soil. #10004

WINTER SAVORY

Satureja montana

• 1 quart, \$12.95

A tough and useful Mediterranean herb from the mint family, Winter Savory is becoming more widely used as a culinary herb for its unique, savory flavors and fragrance similar to thyme and Sage but uniquely its own. Grows well in full sun and well-draining soils and makes a lovely addition to the herb garden or Mediterranean border. #10053

TEA PROCESSING GUIDE

GREEN TEA

- Pluck the very youngest leaves and leaf buds.
- Blot the leaves dry and let them dry in the shade for a few hours.
- Steam the leaves (like you would vegetables) on your stove for about a minute.
- For a different flavor, try roasting them in a skillet for 2 minutes instead of steaming.
- Spread the leaves on a baking sheet and dry in the oven at 250°F for 20 minutes.
- Store the dried leaves in an air-tight container.

OO LONG TEA

- Pluck the very youngest leaves and leaf buds.
- Spread them out on a towel under the sun and let them wilt for about 45 minutes.
- Bring your leaves inside and let them sit at room temperature for a few hours.
- Make sure to stir the leaves up every hour.
- The edges of the leaves will start to turn red as they begin to dry.
- Spread the leaves on a baking sheet and dry in the oven at 250°F for 20 minutes.
- Store the dried leaves in an air-tight container.

BLACK TEA

- Pluck the very youngest leaves and leaf buds.
- Roll the leaves between your hands and crush them until the leaves start to darken and turn red.
- Spread them out on a tray and leave them in a cool location for 2 to 3 days.
- Spread the leaves on a baking sheet and dry in the oven at 250°F for 20 minutes.
- Store the dried leaves in an air-tight container.
- 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.

GRAPE *Vitis spp.* • 1 gallon, \$19.95+

One of the world's most popular fruits, Grapes have been grown for over 5,000 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. **BEARING AGE** 2nd year after planting **BLOOM TIME** May **HARDINESS** To -10°F. **PESTS & DISEASES** Drought resistant. Usually not bothered by pests or diseases. **POLLINATION** Self-fertile **RIPENING TIME** Mid-September **SITE & SOIL** Grapes like half-day to full sun and well-drained soil **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' on fence, trellis, arbor or other support. **YIELD PER PLANT** 10-15 lbs.

SEEDLESS TABLE GRAPES

NEW KYOHO

Translating to "Giant Mountain Grape", Kyoho grape lives up to its name with gigantic, dark blue to black grapes that achieve nearly golf ball size without any gibberellic acid added! Fruits are somewhat similar to Concord and are slip-skin, meaning the flesh easily separates from the skin. Very unique and beautiful grape for fresh eating. **#8892**



Our delicious, disease-resistant varieties make grape growing easy and fun. Seedless varieties are hardy to minus 10° F., USDA Zone 6.

NEW BLACK MONUKKA

'Black Monnuka' is a vigorous, deciduous, woody, vine with bold-textured, green foliage. It is grown for its large clusters of black, large-sized fruit, with thin skin, and crisp, sweet flavor. Great for fresh eating & drying. Ripens early to mid-season. **BR #BMKA**

CANADICE

This superb, seedless red dessert grape, is very sweet and delicious, with a hint of spice. Attractive and productive, Canadice ripens early and holds well on the vine. **#8808**

CONCORD

Concord Seedless produces clusters of predominantly seedless dark blue grapes very similar to Concord. An excellent, sweet table grape, Concord is also a highly regarded pie and juice grape. Vigor and productivity is low at first, then quite strong once established. **#8811**

EINSET

Einset is prized for 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**



FAITH

The latest introduction from the University of Arkansas, Faith is a delicious, non-slip-skin blue table grape. Faith ripens early, around late July or early August and has a neutral flavor with fruity notes. Fruits are resistant to cracking after rainfall. Vines are cold hardy in Arkansas and should do very well in the South and on the West Coast but have not been evaluated for cold hardiness in the colder parts of the U.S. **#8821**

FLAME

Flame produces crisp, sweet, light red, seedless grapes on loose clusters that are not affected by bunch rot. The flavor is excellent fresh—or dried into raisins. The vine is vigorous and productive. Produces best in hot summers. **#8820**

GLENORA

Glenora is an easy-to-grow variety producing strikingly long clusters of large, intensely dark blue grapes. You'll love these sweet, seedless grapes with their unique and delicious, spicy flavor. **#8832**

GRATITUDE

Another University of Arkansas introduction, Gratitude is exceptional as a very crisp, thin-skinned green grape that resists cracking, even in areas with high amounts of summer rain. This substantial achievement by the University of Arkansas will make it much easier for growers in areas with wet summers to grow crisp, thin-skinned grapes for market or home use. Large berries ripen at the end of August. **#8823**

HIMROD

Himrod is a productive variety that produces large clusters of golden-yellow, sweet and juicy grapes. Himrod grapes ripen in early to mid September and are great for fresh eating and making delicious juice or raisins. **#8838**

HOPE

University of Arkansas introduction prized for its large and very delicious green grapes that have a fruity flavor and high yields. Vines are of medium vigor and resistant to powdery mildew. Fruit texture is soft and sensual and ripens in late August. **#8822**

INTERLAKEN

An early ripening, hardy variety from New

York, Interlaken produces abundant crops of yellowish-green, crisp, sweet Grapes. Interlaken ripens in mid-to-late September and is great for fresh eating, juice, and raisins. **#8840**

JOY

Money does not grow on trees but joy can sometimes grow on vines! This deep blue, almost black table grape from the University of Arkansas is one of the most flavorful of their introductions. **#8824**

NEW JUPITER

Another fantastic introduction from the University of Arkansas breeding program! Jupiter Seedless Table Grape is one of the finest flavored grapes for fresh eating with a slight muscat flavor and delicious crunchy texture. Grapes are non-slip-skin and very early ripening. We've heard reports of folks even successfully ripening good crops of this one on the Oregon Coast. **#8827**

MARS

Another fantastic release into our grape solar system from the University of Arkansas! Mars is a great choice for areas with hot, wet summers as it is very disease resistant and resists cracking. Berries taste very similar to Concord's foxy labrusca flavor and are slip-skin and delicious! **#8886**

MARQUIS

Marquis is an outstanding variety from Cornell University that produces abundant crops of large, pale-yellow, very sweet and flavorful, seedless grapes. An outstanding variety for your home garden, Marquis is disease resistant and ripens in mid-September. **#8846**

MONASTERY MUSCAT

Deliciously unique, this flavorful variety was bred by a Brother at a monastery in Amity, Oregon. Great for the Pacific Northwest and other regions, Monastery Muscat is disease-resistant and produces abundant crops of white, seedless grapes. Great for both fresh eating and wine, with the wonderful muscat flavor and aroma. **#8843**

NEPTUNE

One of the largest Green grapes, Neptune Seedless Table Grape produces big, juicy grapes with bold flavor. Conical

clusters stay together, making for beautiful additions to fruit baskets or center-pieces. Extremely good flavor — one of the best seedless grapes. **#8851**

NY 47616

One of our favorites and a winner of taste tests at One Green World, this unique variety from Cornell University is prized for its dense clusters of dark blue, sweet, very flavorful, early ripening grapes. NY47616 also features an attractive, compact growth habit and is disease-resistant and easy-to-grow. **#8850**

PETITE JEWEL

An excellent choice for growers in northern climates, Petite Jewel was selected by Elmer Swenson for its cold hardiness, ability to ripen in short seasons and excellent flavor that tastes of strawberries with a bit of a spicy finish. One of our absolute favorite table grapes! Large clusters of small red berries ripen very early in the season and are resistant to downy mildew and black rot. We've also been told you can make a delicious wine from Petite Jewel. **#8891**

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. They are an earlier ripener, which makes them an excellent choice for the Pacific Northwest. **#8868**

SEEDLESS BLUE MUSCAT

The Seedless Blue Muscat Grape Vine is a unique variety that bears large, tight clusters of very sweet, juicy and intensely flavorful, dark blue fruit. Seedless Blue Muscat is disease resistant and hardy to minus 10° F. (USDA Zone 6). Nothing beats fresh table grapes in fall. **#8845**

NEW SUFFOLK RED

Enjoy abundant clusters of firm, juicy, bright red grapes on your trellis or arbor with the Suffolk Red Table Grape. Great for fresh eating, these seedless, sweet grapes have a delectable spicy flavor. Suffolk Red ripens in mid to late September. **#8870**

Table Grape cont...

SUMMER ROYAL

Summer Royal Table Grape is a mid-season black seedless table grape. The clusters are medium in size, conical in shape and are slightly loose with round to oval-shaped berries that are firm and crisp with a sweet, neutral flavor. **#8871**

VANESSA

Vanessa Grape produces medium-sized bunches of firm, oval, medium sized, deep-red, seedless table grapes with sweet, fine flavor which is very similar to Seneca. The vine is vigorous, moderately hardy, and moderately productive. **#8880**

VENUS

Venus is a blue-black table grape with absolutely incredible flavor! Fruits are resistant to cracking in part because they ripen so early, September here in the Northwest. Skins are thick and add great texture to the fruits. Venus grapes store very well, form tight full clusters and ripen all at once. **#8885**

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.

ALIGOTE

This lesser known variety is often grown alongside Chardonnay in Burgundy, though is not nearly as widely planted in that region. Easier to grow than Pinot noir and Chardonnay, Aligote is early ripening, frost resistant and capable of making delicate and delicious wines. **#GOTE**

CABERNET FRANC

A very popular variety that's been grown for centuries, Cabernet Franc produces robust, large bodied reds that are similar to Cabernet Sauvignon but with a lighter color and a more peppery and rustic flavor. Cabernet Franc is an essential variety in Bordeaux and is in the parentage of both Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon. Though it is often blended with these varieties it also makes a great wine when vinified alone. **#8865**

CHARDONNAY DIJON 76

Chardonnay Dijon 76 is an easy-to-grow variety of chardonnay producing abundant crops 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**

GAMAY NOIR

A wonderful and versatile cool climate wine grape, Gamay Noir is similar to Pi-

not Noir but easier to grow and with a more earthy character and rich aromatics! Historically grown in Beaujolais and the Loire Valley, Gamay Noir has become quite the popular grape in cool climate wine regions around the world including our own Willamette Valley. **#8864**

GEWURTZTRAMINER

An incredibly aromatic white wine grape, Gewurtztraminer performs well in cooler climates. Grapes have a pinkish red skin and make an excellent off-dry or dry wine with aromas of grapefruit, passionfruit, lychee and rose. **#GWTZ**

GRANACHE NOIR

Grenache is, in our opinion, a highly underrated grape! Thought to have originated in Spain (referred to as Garnacha), Grenache is also the defining grape of the Southern French region Chateauneuf-du-pape. It also makes up a portion of the affordable and delicious Cotes-du-Rhone blends that can go for as little as a few euros a bottle in France. Grenache requires a fairly hot and dry climate to ripen, but is also prone to sunburn – when the color can literally get leached from its' skin! **#8874**

GRÜNER VETLINER

This high acidity Austrian varietal makes up over a third of the total grape vines planted in Austria. It is best grown in a cooler climate where it has time to ripen late into the harvest season. Grüner

Vetliner produces bright, structured and sometimes mineral wines with notes of lemongrass, honey and white pepper. The spiciness this grape can reveal makes it an unexpected and delicious summer wine. **#8877**

ISABELLA

A fascinating hybrid between *Vitis vinifera* and *V. labrusca*, the parentage of Isabella grapes is still unclear, but they produce a beautiful dark red grape that can be used for winemaking and for fresh eating. They tend to make a light-bodied red wine, despite their dark skin, but still retain many of the flavors of a typical *labrusca*, or table grape. Once widely planted in North America, it was gradually replaced with the more popular Concord variety, but Isabella is now being sought after for its high heat resistance and ability to grow in areas with hotter summer temperatures. Hardy to zone 5. **BR #BELLA**

MERLOT

Considered one of the most popular wine grape varieties in the world, Merlot is the most planted variety in the famed Bordeaux region of France. While it is generally used in blends with Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot can also produce a very smooth tasting wine on its own, often giving notes of chocolate and vanilla. A rather adaptable variety, Merlot can be grown in cooler climates but thrives in warmer, milder

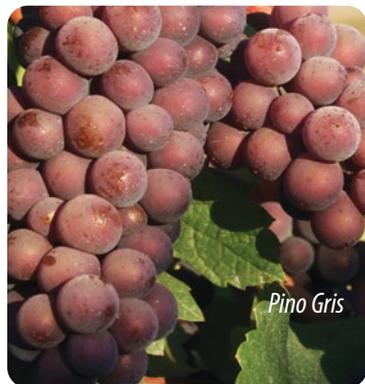
climates where the result is an incredibly smooth and easy to drink wine. **#MERL**

MOURVEDRE

Mourvedre is a thick-skinned, warm climate grape originated from Spain, where it is better known by the name Monastrell. Once a relatively obscure grape, now it is widely planted in the Bandol, Southern Rhone and Languedoc regions of France. It is continuing to gain rapid popularity in these regions and currently makes up a large portion of their blends. It is often blended with Grenache and Syrah, and in California "GSM" blends are quite popular. Mourvèdre is a late ripening variety that is sensitive to mildew and frost, therefore it fares best in dry and warm to hot climates. The wines from Mourvèdre are often distinctly earthy and carry wild aromatics. They can be high in tannins and are generally full bodied. Pair this grape with barbecue and smoked meats for the perfect outdoor gathering! **#8873**

NEBBIOLO

You may better recognize Nebbiolo by its regional names of Barolo and Barbaresco – the towns that made this grape famous. Nebbiolo originates from the high slopes of Piemonte, the furthest most northwest wine growing region in Italy, home to limestone and sandstone soils. **#8879**



PINOT GRIS

This relative of Pinot Noir is named for its grey-skinned appearance, "Gris" translating to grey in French. While it

originated in Burgundy, France, Pinot Gris has since been widely planted in Italy (where they refer to it as Pinot Grigio) and produces some of the world's best representations of the grape. Pinot Gris also makes up the largest percentage of Grapes grown in the Willamette Valley, after Pinot Noir. Due to its grey/ashen pink colored skin, this grape has the ability to make a range from white wine to dark pink wine, depending on the amount of time the winemaker chooses to leave the skins in the fermentation. Pinot Gris is a low-acidity grape, and is therefore best grown in cooler climates where better acid-retention is possible. The grape is relatively neutral and produces wine in a wide variety of styles. Peach, lemon and crushed gravel notes express themselves in the white wine from this grape. A fantastic year-round beverage that can be paired with an array of dishes! **#8881**

PINOT GRIS 05

This maroon-skinned cousin of Pinot noir, Pinot gris grows best in cool regions, including the Willamette Valley, where it reliably ripens before the onset of fall rains. This variety produces a rich, crisply acid, white wine that possesses a remarkable affinity for seafood—the ultimate white wine to complement your meal! **#8857**

PINOT MEUNIER

Pinot Meunier is most well known as one of the 3 grapes used in the production of Champagne, and though it doesn't have the name recognition of Chardonnay and Pinot Noir, it is crucial to the production of Champagne and lends wonderful fruit aromas and higher acidity to the wine. **#Mnier**

PINOT NOIR POMMARD

Named for the Pommard region of Burgundy where it's historically been grown, Pinot Noir Pommard produces deeper and darker fruits than most clones. Pommard stands out as a big bold red amongst the Chardonnay and other Pinot Noir clones grown in the region. Wines made from this clone of-

ten age better than the lighter bodied Pinots and have a more intense aroma of dark fruits with rich, ripe tannins. **#8863**

PINOT NOIR WADENSWIL

Originating in Switzerland, Pinot noir Wadenswil Selection is a 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**

PINOT NOIR DIJON 115

This early ripening Pinot noir produces moderate yields of small berries with high sugar content, intense flavor and excellent color. Growing best in cool climates, the berries reliably develop excellent color. This variety is capable of producing lush red wines of great elegance and finesse. **#8859**

SAUVIGNON BLANC

Thought to have originated in the Loire Valley of France, Sauvignon Blanc now defines many wine regions around the world. Regions of particular note are Bordeaux – France, Marlborough – NZ, Chile, South Africa as well as plantings smattered across Washington and California. Flavors in Sauvignon blanc can range from grassy and mineral, to fruity and tropical. **#8865**

SEGRIEBBE

A delicious and somewhat obscure white wine grape from Germany, the Siegerrebe grape is delicious not only for its aromatic white wines but also for fresh eating if you don't mind eating the grape seeds. Wines made from Siegerrebe are typically low in acids with an intense Muscat aroma and are therefore often blended with other varieties. Very early ripening and a great choice for growers looking to experiment with new varieties. **BR #8890**

SYRAH

It is believed that Syrah has been planted in France since the Roman times, and produces some of the most sought after wines from the Old World. Syrah is dominant in the Northern Rhone regions of Côte-Rôtie, St. Joseph, Hermitage and Cornas – though you may recognize it by its' Australian name, Shiraz. Syrah is able to grow in both cool and warm climates, though each results in very different styles of wine. Because of the versatility of this grape, you will find it in nearly every growing region on the West Coast. It is difficult to get Syrah ripe in cooler climates – but it can be done, and the resulting wines are wonderful! Syrah can display flavors of black pepper, dried herbs, plums and Blackberries. The spiciness of this wine can stand up wonderfully to spicy food – a typically difficult task for red wine. Try with tandoori, curry or duck. **#8867**

TEMPRANILLO

The most popular red wine grape in Spain, Tempranillo is the grape that made Rioja famous worldwide for its complex, rich texture and ability to age for many decades. Often aged in oak for many months after fermentation is completed, a good Tempranillo can be cellared for years. Though not often planted outside of Spain, a handful of growers in California are producing wines made with this grape. Vines can be aggressive and produce many clusters that need to be thinned. The best location for planting Tempranillo is still up for debate in the United States, but a location where it can get enough heat to ripen, but still some cool temperatures at night to give it some acidity is preferred. Growers in Southern Oregon are finding promising results with Tempranillo as well as a few vineyards in the Willamette Valley. **#8882**

ZINFANDEL

Originally from Croatia, Zinfandel Grape Vine has been grown in the US since the 1800s and is one of the most widely planted varieties in California. It is a hot climate grape, thriving in more

inland areas of California's central coast that doesn't get the ocean cooling, and is incredibly expressive due to its thin skin. Zinfandel generally produces very "bold", fruit forward, almost spicy wines that will leave many saying, "whoa!". **1g #ZINF**



JASMINE *Trachelospermum jasminoides* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

Exotic and attractive ornamentals, Jasmynes 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 other warm site is an ideal place for them to climb about. We recommend mulching Chilean and Rose Jasmine when temperatures drop below 20°F.

BLOOM TIME May-June

HARDINESS 0°F to 15°F, Chilean Jasmine only to 10° to 15°F.

PESTS & DISEASES Jasmynes are not bothered by pest or disease problems.

POLLINATION Does not produce edible fruit.

SITE AND SOIL ½ day to full sun and well-drained soil.

SIZE AT MATURITY 12' - 15' in height on fence, arbor or other support.

NEW

STAR JASMINE

An evergreen, vining shrub with large, glossy, dark green foliage, Star Jasmine produces an abundance of white flowers that 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 as an attractive shrub or hedge. **#9428**



CHILEAN JASMINE

A beautiful, deciduous, climbing vine, Chilean Jasmine has clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, white flowers that fill the air in midsummer through fall with a rich, gardenia-like fragrance. Chilean Jasmine also features attractive, long, lance-shaped foliage. Hardy to 10° to 15°F. #9407

ROSE

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. #9421

CHILEAN CORAL VINE

Berberidopsis corralina • 1 gallon- \$19.95

A fantastic evergreen vine from the Chilean Andes! The Chilean Coral Vine gets its name from its dangling clusters of deep, coral-pink flowers. Does best in evenly moist soil and at least part shade, but can tolerate full shade. #9460

KIWIS *Actinidia spp.* • 1 gallon, \$24.95+

A large genus of vines native to Asia and eastern Russia, kiwis make beautiful ornamentals and provide delicious and nutritious fruit! All kiwis are great plants for the home gardener— attractive, productive, and easy-to-grow vines that are free of pests and disease issues.



ARCTIC BEAUTY KIWI *Actinidia kolomikta*

Native to the forest 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.

BEARING AGE 1-2 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** March. **HARDINESS** Arctic Beauty kiwi is hardy to - 40°F. **PESTS & DISEASES** Not bothered by pest or diseases. **POLLINATION** A male plant is required for fruit product and one male plant can pollinize up to eight female varieties. **RIPENING TIME** August. **SITE & SOIL** Arctic Beauty kiwi likes partial shade and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12'. **YIELD PER PLANT** 10-15 lbs.

AROMATNAYA

One of the most aromatic of the Arctic Beauties, as you might have guessed from the name, Aromatnaya Arctic Beauty Kiwi is a reliable producer of large, super sweet and particularly aromatic fruits that ripen midseason and have nice variegated foliage. #ARMT

BROADMORE

An old accession from the USDA collection, Broadmore is a very reliable producer of large kiwis and has proven a great choice for cold climate growers in the Northeast as well as other parts of the country. #BMOR

NEW EMERALD™

Emerald™ Arctic Beauty Kiwi is prized for its unusually large, sweet and flavorful, lime-green fruit. Emerald™ also makes a very attractive, ornamental vine. #8618 \$32.95 *Actinidia kolomikta*

DR. SZYMANOWSKI

The first hermaphroditic arctic beauty kiwi we've found, Dr. Szymanowski is the perfect vine for gardeners who only have room for a single backyard vine but still want to harvest delicious kiwi berries. **#DRSKI**

KLARA ZETKIN

An especially variegated form of arctic beauty kiwi, Klara Zetkin is an older cultivar that has been valued for years for its ornamental beauty and large crops of tasty green fruits. **#8423**

KRUPNOPLODNAYA

The largest fruiting cultivar of any arctic beauty kiwi we've seen, Krupnoplodnaya might be a mouthful of a name (it means large-fruited in Russian), but it will also give you a mouth full of delicious kiwis! Ripens early to mid season and fruits are very sweet and juicy. **#KRUP**

LENINGRAD LATE

A later ripening Arctic Beauty Kiwi, Leningrad Late produces large crops of deliciously sweet fruit on vines that have a beautiful green and white variegation, especially in spring when they first leaf out. A great addition for extending the harvest season on your arctic beauty kiwis. **#LLATE**

MATOVNAYA

One of the earliest ripening Arctic Beauty Kiwis, Matovnaya Arctic Beauty Kiwi has a matte skin as opposed to the usually shiny kiwi skins. Berries are super sweet containing up to 16% sugar when ripe. Very productive with large rounded fruits. **#MTVN**

NAHODKA

An excellent, large fruited variety that produces large crops of incredibly sweet and delicious kiwi berries. Nahodka is a very cold hardy vine and will thrive in cold northern climates. **#NHDK**

RED BEAUTY

Red Beauty Arctic Beauty Kiwi foliage produces a reddish cast and is attractive in the summer but becomes showier when autumn approaches. Plants are hardy to -40 degrees F and productive, producing tasty fruit the size of a raisin. The pollinator to use for Red Beauty is Arctic Beauty. Hardiness Zones 3a-7b. **#8460**

USDA MALE

A reliable male kolomikta for any of our female varieties, the USDA male is a selection from New Hampshire that shows slightly less variegation than the Pasha Male but produces an abundance of flowers to pollinate all of your female arctic beauty kiwi varieties. **#8625**

PASHA™ MALE

Pasha Male is a great pollinizer for our female Arctic Beauty varieties, and also a fine ornamental vine which features strikingly colorful foliage. One Pasha male plant can pollinize up to eight female plants. **#8624**

SEPTEMBER SUN™

September Sun produces great crops of large, sweet and flavorful fruit and is also prized for its colorful foliage. Make sure to pair with a Pasha male for pollination. **#8666**

VIKTOR™

Named for our friend and nursery owner who found it in the wild north of Vladivostok, Russia, Viktor is very unique and a special variety bearing sweet and tasty fruit, up to twice as large as any other Arctic Beauty variety. **#8674**

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, foliage, and abundant crops of brown fruit. Fuzzy kiwi

makes a striking cover over your patio or on an arbor in your garden; it can quickly cover a wall or scamper over a fence. Fuzzy kiwi stores for several months in a cool shed or room and even longer under refrigeration.

BEARING AGE 3-4 years after planting. **BLOOM TIME** May. **HARDINESS** About 0°F., USDA Zone 7. **PESTS & DISEASES** Fuzzy kiwi is not bothered by pests or diseases. **POLLINATION** A male plant is required for cross-pollination and one male can pollinize up to eight female plants. **RIPENING TIME** Late October. **SITE & SOIL** Fuzzy kiwi likes half-day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' or more. **YIELD PER PLANT** 100 lbs. +



HAYWARD

Selected in New Zealand, Hayward has become the most popular variety for home gardens and commercial production. Hayward is prized for its large size, attractive shape, delicious flavor, and abundant crops. **#8220**

JENNY

Actinidia deliciosa

Finally a self-fertile fuzzy kiwi! Jenny doesn't need the help of any male kiwi to help her set fruit, and now you can harvest fuzzy kiwi fruits from a single vine. Perfect for the backyard grower who is short on space or only has room for one vine. **#8222**

MALE Chosen for its long bloom period, our Male Fuzzy kiwi variety is an excellent pollinizer—it will pollinize up to eight female plants and also makes a spectacular, ornamental vine. **#8230**

SAANICHTON

Saanichton is a superior Canadian variety that has proven itself a heavy producer of large, sweet, and flavorful fruit. Saanichton ripens somewhat earlier than Hayward, and being a bit more hardy, it's a good choice for cooler regions. **#8270**

VINCENT

Actinidia deliciosa

Vincent fuzzy kiwi is one of the top choices for commercial production and produces abundant crops of large, aromatic fruits. Performs better in warmer climates but should still ripen before frost here in the Pacific Northwest and other northern climates. **#8221**



HARDY KIWI

Actinidia arguta

Sparkling like green or red jewels, each sweet fruit is packed with flavor. While smaller than Fuzzy kiwi, you can eat fuzz-less Hardy kiwi fruit like grapes, tender skin and all. Hardy kiwi plants need a strong trellis.

Please note: Male kiwi plants do not bear fruit

BEARING AGE 3-4 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME May. **HARDINESS**

-25°F, or below. **PESTS & DISEASES**

Free of pests and disease problems.

POLLINATION A male plant is required

for pollination and one male plant can pollinize up to eight female plants. **RIPENING TIME** Mid-to-late September.

SITE & SOIL Hardy kiwi likes half-day to full sun and well-drained soil. **SIZE AT MATURITY** 10' - 12' or more.

YIELD PER PLANT 100 lbs. +

74-49 FEMALE

74-49 Female Hardy kiwi is a superior variety bearing great crops of large, green, sweet and delicious fruit. One of our favorites, 74-49 Hardy kiwi is one of the earliest ripening varieties. **#8410**

ANNA

One of the most popular varieties for gardeners and commercial growers alike, Anna's (or Ananasnaya's) attractive, very sweet, and flavorful fruit can weigh up to ½ oz. **#8420**

CHANG BAI

Found near the border of North Korea by the Chang Bai Mountain Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture, this unique variety of Hardy kiwi is very sweet and has a unique almost apple shape to the fruit. Chang Bai hardy kiwi is great if you are looking to add some variety to your kiwi orchard or as your primary fruit producer. **#8413**

DUMBARTON OAKS

This unique variety produces light green, flattish and ribbed fruit, which look somewhat like miniature pumpkins. Dumbarton Oaks Hardy kiwis are prized for their sweet and delicious flavor. **#8412**

HARDY RED

This unique species of Hardy kiwi, Hardy Red bears great crops of striking, cranberry-red fruit with red flesh. Very popular in taste tests, these delicious kiwis are prized for their sweet-tart flavor. **#8500**

ISSAI SELF FERTILE

Issai is a self fertile hardy kiwi and a unique Japanese variety prized for its heavy crops of large, sweet and delicious fruit. Less vigorous than other varieties of Hardy kiwi, Issai Hardy kiwi

can be grown on a fence or wall and often begins bearing the first year after planting. Furthermore, this hardy kiwi is self fertile—perfect for those without a lot of space. **#8435**

KEN'S RED

Named for its creator, the late New Zealand horticulturist Ken Nobbs, Ken's Red bears great crops of very large, sweet, and tasty fruit with reddish purple skin and flesh. Partially self-fertile. **#8510**

MALE

Male Hardy kiwi is covered with fragrant, bright white flowers in May. This attractive, vigorous and easy-to-grow Male Hardy kiwi can be used to pollinize all our female Hardy kiwi varieties. One male plant can pollinize up to eight female plants. Male plants do not bear fruit. **#8460**

MEADER FEMALE

Actinidia arguta

A female selection from the late great Ellwyn Meader, the Meader female hardy kiwi produces very large crops of delicious and medium sized fruits that ripen very early in the season, making it a great choice for extremely short seasons or for extending the hardy kiwi season. **1g #MEDR \$24.95**

MICHIGAN STATE

This valuable, very productive variety, Michigan State Hardy kiwi is prized for its exceptionally large fruit and delicious flavor. Michigan State's lime green fruit can weigh up to 1 oz. **#8471**

RED BEAUTY

Red Beauty Arctic Beauty Kiwi foliage produces a reddish cast and is attractive in the summer but becomes showier when autumn approaches. Plants are hardy to -40 degrees F and productive, producing tasty fruit the size of a raisin. The pollinator to use for Red Beauty is Arctic Beauty. Hardiness Zones 3a-7b. **#8460**

Hardy kiwi cont...

RED PRINCESS

Actinidia arguta

A unique and delicious red fleshed kiwi, Red Princess produces huge crops of kiwi berries with a bright red and green flesh. Very sweet, tangy and snackable! **#8422**

GENEVA

Actinidia arguta

Geneva Hardy Kiwi is a vigorous *A. arguta* female vine tested at the Geneva, New York Experiment Station. Geneva Hardy Kiwi seems very hardy and will produce delicious, smooth-skinned, medium-sized fruit. Should be pollinated with our Male Hardy Kiwi. **#8434**

HARDY KIWI BUNDLE

Please see our website for stock choices. **HKIWIB**



PASSIONFLOWER *Passiflora* spp. • 1 gallon, \$32.95

One of nature's wonders, these attractive, vigorous vines produce breathtakingly complex and beautiful flowers. First blooming in July and continuing until frost, these spectacular flowers will continually brighten your yard and garden. Our varieties are surprisingly hardy and happy in the PNW. Maypop can be grown in much colder regions. Passionflowers like half-day to full sun and well-drained soil. They can spread eight feet or more and will quickly cover a fence or arbor. Passionflowers are not bothered by pests or diseases and vary in hardiness by species.



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 which are hardy to USDA Zone 7. **#9262**

MAYPOPS *Passiflora incarnata* 1 gallon, \$24.95+



BLUEPOP™

Selected at Northwoods Nursery, BluePop™ Maypop features large, very attractive, bluish blooms. Fragrant and prolific, these striking flowers add to the beauty of this hardy, perennial vine. #9282

MAYPOP

A native North American passion fruit! Cold-hardy and found as far North as Ohio and Pennsylvania. Its exotic, purple-fringed flowers perfume the air and are followed by egg-sized fruit that are ripe when orange. Has a sweet, tangy pulp that can be eaten fresh or made into jellies or preserves. It's fairly self-fertile, but will produce more fruit with another passionflower nearby. Prefers at least half-day sun and grows vigorously, reaching 10' to 20'. Expect the vine to die back by winter and 'pop' back up in the spring. Hardy to minus 25°F. #9277

PINKPOP™

Selected at Northwoods Nursery, Pink Pop™ features large, very attractive, lavender-pink blooms. Fragrant and prolific, these striking flowers add to the beauty of this hardy, perennial vine. #9285

SNOWPOP™

Snow Maypop is a beautiful new form of maypop that features pure white flowers rather than the purple and blue of the common Maypop. #9278

PASSIONFRUIT. 1 gallon, \$24.95+



BLACK KNIGHT

The ideal passion fruit vine for the home gardener or for any of you northerners wanting to grow passion fruit vines in containers. As a naturally dwarf hybrid Black Knight stays relatively compact for a *Passiflora*. It will still grow quite large and fill a sunny window quite quickly. Leaves are a beautiful glossy green and make a perfect backdrop to the stunning passion flowers that give way to deep purple egg shaped fruits. Fruits of Black Knight are particularly tasty with a spicy

sour zing to balance out the sweetness. It's everything you could want in a passionfruit in a beautiful compact form! #9279

FREDERICK *Passiflora edulis*

This is the classic passion fruit. It has deep purple, plum-sized fruit with a yellow pulp that's delicious fresh, and amazing for juices, sauces and desserts. Frederick is one of the most cold hardy cultivars of this sub-tropical South American species, surviving cooler winter temperatures and brief drops to around 27°F. Works well as a container plant indoors or in a greenhouse. The vine can reach 15-30 feet and prefers full to partial sun. It's self-fertile, and needs rich, well-drained soil with regular watering. It can easily be trained and pruned as needed which will thicken existing vines and encourage flowering and fruiting. #9270

PANAMA RED

An incredibly vigorous and delicious variety of passion fruit! Fruits are large with a bright purplish red skin and tons of tasty tangy pulp inside. #9265

NEW WATER LEMON PASSION FRUIT

An interesting *Passiflora* species that is not seen as often as the *Passiflora edulis* selections, but has uniquely handsome foliage and delicious fruit. Often referred to as Water Lemons as they have a more watery consistency to their pulp than some passion fruits and a flavor that is less acidic than many. The pulp can be slurped right out of the fruit with ease and has a sweet delicious flavor. #PLRF



Gift Certificates

Gift certificates can be purchased online or by phone.
www.OneGreenWorld.com/giftcard

SCHISANDRA VINES *Schisandra spp.* • 1 gallon, \$32.95

Native to China and Russia, these beautiful vines are valued for their attractive flowers, foliage and fruit. One plant can bear up to 20 pounds 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 grow eight feet or more in width and begin blooming two to three 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 Vavilov Institute at Vladivostok, Eastern Prince bears great crops of large, tasty fruit. Eastern Prince is hardy to -35°F., USDA Zone 3.
#9150



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BAT GUANO 9-3-1 NATURAL FERTILIZERS

Bat Guano is rich in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash which is essential for vigorous vegetative growth and prolific fruit and flower development. Mix this into soils,

apply as a side dress, or steeped to make a potent guano "tea." or foliar spray.

#17886 • 1 lb. \$3.95



FISH BONE MEAL 3-16-0 PLANT FERTILIZER

Fish Bone Meal is wonderful for all flowering plants, trees and shrubs. Fish Bone Meal is a marine-based alternative to traditional steamed bone meal and is

a great source of organic phosphorus and calcium. As one of the three big nutrients for plants, phosphorus plays a role in both root and bloom development, which helps produce high-quality fruit and flowers. Phosphorus helps plants take to new soil by boosting root development. Strong root development means plants will grow faster and healthier because they can absorb more water and nutrients from the soil. You will have larger carrots and potatoes, and bigger blossoms.

#17823 • 1 lb. \$4.95



BLOOD MEAL 12-0-0

Blood Meal is a high-nitrogen fertilizer that promotes rapid vegetative growth. A readily available source of organic nitrogen, Blood Meal is great for heavy feeders such as corn, spinach, broccoli, and leafy greens.

#17807 • 1/2 lb. \$5.95



ALFALFA MEAL 2.5-0.5-2.5

Alfalfa Meal promotes accelerated growth and plant development. Highly recommended for roses as well as all vegetables, herbs, flowers and shrubs. Derived from sun cured, non genetically-modified alfalfa freshly milled to preserve the highest plant

nutrient value.

#17805 • 1/2 lb. \$4.95



LANGBEINITE 0-0-22

Langbeinite 0-0-22 supplies three vital plant nutrients. It is a naturally mined crystalline mineral that supplies the water-soluble sulfate form of three vital plant nutrients: potassium, magnesium and sulfur. Its maximum chlorine content is less than 3%, minimizing potential fertilizer burn, and its neutral pH does not alter soil activity.

#07852 • 5 lbs. \$11.95



COTTONSEED MEAL

6-2-1

An excellent all-purpose fertilizer for vegetables, flowers and fruits, Cottonseed Meal is traditionally used to feed plants that thrive in lower PH soils, such as berries, flowering shrubs, and evergreen trees. A high-quality plant derived source of nitrogen that can be applied throughout the season to promote growth and optimum plant development.

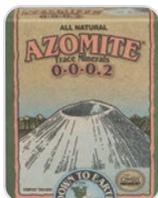
#07809 • 5 lbs. \$13.95



KELP MEAL FERTILIZER

Provides a rich, natural source of potash. Kelp Meal is pure Ascophyllum nodosum seaweed from the clean, cold waters of the North Atlantic Ocean. Hand-harvested, carefully dried, and finely milled, Kelp Meal is an ideal nutrient supplement

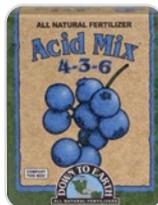
for all types of vegetables, herbs, flowers, and perennials.
#17813 • 1 lb. \$5.95



AZOMITE GRANULATED TRACE MINERALS

Re-mineralize nutrient-depleted soils with Azomite Granulated Trace Minerals. It's a natural trace mineral product formed from the dust of an ancient volcano in central Utah. Azomite can improve root system growth, crop yields, quality, and flavor. This granulated grade is ideal for blending with other fertilizer materials or amendments as a trace mineral resource to help meet plants' nutritional needs. It can be applied directly or in combination with composts, fertilizers, manures, or soil inoculants.

#17804 • 1 lb. \$3.95

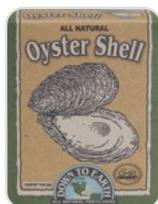


ACID MIX 4-3-6

Acid Mix is a fertilizer blended for plants that thrive in a low pH soil like blueberries, raspberries, rhododendrons, azaleas, hydrangeas and evergreen trees or shrubs. To encourage lush flowers and fruit, apply Acid Mix in early spring for vegetative

growth, and again when blooms appear. Fall applications promote root growth and boost resistance to extreme winter temperatures.

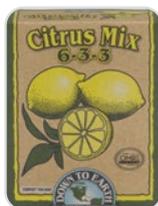
#17803 • 1 lb. \$4.95
#ACID436 • 5 lbs. \$15.95



OYSTER SHELL AMENDMENT

Help prevent calcium deficiencies that can diminish plant development. Earth Oyster Shell is an all-natural, high-quality source of the essential plant nutrient, calcium. Ancient oyster shells are carefully harvested and ground into small-to-coarse particles. These irregular shapes provide a sustained release of this valuable nutrient. Oyster Shell also aids in improving soil structure and optimum tilth.

#17814 • 1 lb. \$3.95
#07814 • 5 lbs. \$9.95

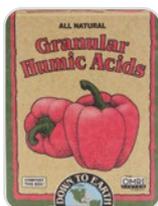


CITRUS MIX 6-3-3

citrus trees are a particularly satisfying compliment to the home garden with their vibrant fruits, fragrant blossoms and appealing glossy foliage. Down To Earth Citrus Mix 6-3-3 is specially formulated with primary and secondary plant nutrients

plus selected micronutrients that promote lush new growth, abundant green foliage and bountiful blossoms and fruit. Citrus Mix 6-3-3 may also be used to feed the other fruit trees, vines and ornamentals in your garden for equally enjoyable results.

#17863 • 1 lb. \$5.95
#05863 • 5 lbs. \$15.95



GRANULAR HUMIC ACIDS

Granular Humic Acids may increase micro-nutrient uptake by plants. Granular Humic Acids is a highly concentrated source of humic substances ideal for use on fields, turf and vegetable gardens. Carefully mined from one of the world's richest deposits, Granular Humic Acids are derived from the ancient remains of decomposed organic plant materials. Naturally occurring, unaltered oxidized lignite, Granular Humic Acids are crushed, screened, and graded to a particle size of 1-3mm.

#17827 • 1 lb. \$4.95

PERMAMATRIX® BSP FOUNDATION ORGANIC ENERGY™

Contained in each dissolvable particle of PermaMatrix BSP Foundation is a unique combination of soil minerals, organics, biochar, and micro-biological elements. Used to transform ordinary dirt into productive soil, it improves plant yields, enhances overall nutritional value, and generates further crop productivity. PermaMatrix BSP Foundation is particularly suited to nutrient deficient soils and soils with nitrogen runoff problems.

#ACID436 • 6 lbs. \$39.95



SOUTHERN OREGON BOKASHI:

Bokashi is an incredibly useful and under-utilized soil amendment that has a multitude of uses in the garden as well as in the chicken coop, compost pile or residential kitchen compost bin. While it does not provide fertility in the traditional sense of an N-P-K fertilizer, it does make nutrients available to plants while improving soil health and structure. You can think of it like an inoculant for your soil, similar to how you would inoculate bread dough or beer wort with yeast.



BIG FOOT MYCORRHIZAE

Granular	4 oz.	\$7.95
Concentrate	4 oz.	\$15.95
	8 oz.	\$24.95

Big Foot Granular is the very first all-in-one mycorrhizal product. This granular formula includes biochar, worm castings, and high-performance mycorrhizal fungi.

Mycorrhizal fungi form a symbiotic bond with plant roots creating a microbial web. The microbial web accesses and absorbs water and vital nutrients. Mycorrhizae are utilized by landscapers, farmers, nurseries, innovative hydroponic and home growers, soil media manufacturers, professional horticulturists, and world champion pumpkin growers.



SHIPPING INFORMATION

GENERAL SHIPPING INFORMATION

*Shipping rates are calculated in the shopping cart at checkout online. Before you confirm the purchase you will see the shipping total and grand total in the cart. Please proceed to the last step of the checkout process to see the shipping rate calculation based on your location. If you don't have internet access, just give us a call!

We care about your plants and want them to arrive in optimal condition. They are living products that need to be handled and shipped properly. We take extra care to make sure they arrive healthy.

We ship most of our bare root trees pruned down to fit a 8" x 8" x 40" box that can hold approximately 4 trees. Our 1 gallon pots can be shipped in 2, 4 plants per box. Smaller sized plants can fit. The cost for shipping our plants from Portland, OR is approximately **\$20** for West Coast, **\$25+** for Midwest & **\$30** or more for East Coast areas, especially the NE. This is not a shipping quote. Actual rates are calculated at checkout page online and can vary depending on the number of plants, sizes of plants, type of address, and other variables beyond our control. Extra large plants, large bags of fertilizers, or seeds may incur additional shipping fees. If this happens we will contact you by phone or email to take additional payment before shipping.

Shipping occurs every week, M-F. During the busy seasons of February-May. When your package ships tracking numbers are sent via email from our automated system. Please be sure to include your email when you place an order to receive the tracking info. You may specify the approximate date you would like to receive your plants by leaving an order note at check out, email, or voicemail. While we cannot guarantee the exact date of delivery, we will do our best to get your order to you on the date desired. If you do not specify a date, we will ship your plants to arrive at the best planting time for your area. Depending on the time of year, some varieties of plants can only be pre-ordered for fall and/or spring shipping. Orders are shipped by region in the order they are received. Due to high volume of orders or weather delays, orders may take multiple weeks to ship out.

Getting your plants to you in prime condition is very important to us. We store our bare root plants under refrigeration and have invented a system that ensures plant health for up to 12 days wrapped up inside the box! So regardless of where you live, you will receive them in optimum condition, dormant and ready to grow.

SHIPPING SCHEDULES & CHARGES

SPRING SHIPPING:

We begin shipping Spring pre-orders in mid-January, weather permitting.

We prioritize shipments to western and southern regions first, and work our way north with the warming temperatures. Orders with citrus and other tender plants may be delayed due to cold weather.

Requested ship dates will be honored to the best of our ability.

SUMMER SHIPPING

All Midwest, East Coast and Southern orders are shipped via FedEx Air to avoid heat stress to the plants during transit. Orders going to AK & HI are shipped via USPS Priority.

All orders will be shipped on Mondays and Tuesdays to eliminate packages being delayed in transit over the weekend. Severe hot weather may cause delays in shipping.

FALL SHIPPING

We begin shipping bare-root trees in late November (weather dependent) once the trees go dormant.

We prioritize shipments to the northern regions first, and work our way south with the cooling temperatures.

West of the Rocky Mountains (Western Oregon, Washington, California and Hawaii) Take advantage of the mild fall weather and plant all season long! **Please Note:** Fall shipping to USDA Zone 6 and below are not covered by our guarantee. Please be aware that plants shipped in the fall to these colder regions may not be hardened off sufficiently to survive Winter temperatures. We strongly recommend spring shipping to these areas.

WINTER SHIPPING:

We continue to ship fall orders each Monday throughout the Winter. The plants must be hardy enough to survive transit from Portland, OR to your region. We may contact

you if followup is required.

We do not ship citrus and other tender plants during the winter due to cold weather.

Please Note: If an order contains plants from both fall and spring shipping seasons, we may need to charge an additional shipping fee to separate orders.

GROUND SHIPPING

UPS & FedEx Ground Shipping is the most economical means to ship plants. The average bare root box, (8" x 8" x 40") can hold 4 trees and ship for an average of **\$25-\$35**.

3-DAY SHIPPING

Shipping method for all summer orders East of the Rockies, Alaska and Hawaii will be 3 day-shipping.

We realize that this is an expensive way to ship, but, for some locations and times of year, it is simply the best way to receive your plants in good condition. We trust you will be pleased with the fresh and healthy condition of your plants upon arrival.

FREIGHT SHIPPING

We use local and national freight companies to deliver large orders. Call for quotes.

LOCAL PICK UP & DELIVERY

Pick up your plants at the Nursery for free by selecting "local pick up" as your shipping option. Orders can be delivered for a fee, up to 25 miles from our Portland location.

PROBLEMS WITH YOUR ORDER?

Please notify us immediately after receipt if there are indications of damage. Send photos to info@onegreenworld.com. We can send replacements for damaged plants if they are available, otherwise store credit will be issued.

Please check your order as soon as you receive it and make sure all items are included and accounted for. In the unlikely event that your order is damaged or items are incorrect or missing, we want to help fix the problem. Please contact us as soon as possible at **1-877-353-4028**.

We will automatically deny any claims of shipment damage after 10 days of receipt.



6469 SE 134th Ave
Portland, OR 97236

QUESTIONS?

Contact us at info@OneGreenWorld.com
Phone 1-877-353-4028 | Fax 1-800-418-9983

Mailing Address

name		
mailing address		
city	state	zip
Phone		

Shipping address if different from mailing address

name		
mailing address		
city	state	zip
Phone		

Plant ID #	Plant Variety	QTY	Size of Plant	Price Each \$	Allow Similar Plant Substitution?	Total \$
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						

Credit Card				
CVV	Exp. Date:	Month	Year	

Sub Total USD	\$
*Shipping USD	\$
GRAND TOTAL	\$

Check no.		Check total	\$
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Please note there is a \$35 NSF fee for bounced checks

IMPORTANT

Please enter your email address to receive shipping tracking number:

*Thank you for
purchasing plants from
One Green World!*

***The cost for shipping our plants from Portland, OR is approximately \$15 for West coast, \$25+ for midwest & \$30 or more for East coast areas, especially the NE.** This is not a shipping quote. Actual rates are calculated at checkout page online and can vary depending on the number of plants, sizes of plants, type of address, extra large plants, large bags of fertilizers or seeds, and other variables beyond our control may incur additional shipping fees. If this happens we will contact you by phone or email to take additional payment *before* shipping.

WELCOMING YOUR PLANTS

USE THIS GUIDE TO ENSURE SUCCESS WITH YOUR 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. Keep roots moist. 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.

Did you know?

OVER-watering is the most common cause of death of container plants.

PLANTING

Following these basic guidelines will ensure long-term vigorous growth and abundant harvests.

1. SELECT A SITE Most fruiting plants like full to ½ day sun and well-drained soil. There are exceptions, however, like Arctic Beauty kiwi, which do best out of direct sun. Refer to notes in this catalog. 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.

*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.

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 potted plant into the ground, 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. Gently 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 three feet 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 nursery ID 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) will 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 same soil you dug from the hole. Work the soil around the roots and when the hole is full, tamp down the soil and water your plant well. Your new plant is now ready to grow.

Please note: We advise to fill the planting hole with the same 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. 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 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 container 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 uprooted 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 top growth 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 feet above the ground. Remove any small or weak branches and prune back all remaining branches, if any, (and the top) to about $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length or height. For trees without branches, pruning the top back to about three feet 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 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 four or five 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, aged manure, sawdust, wood chips 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.

WATERING

After the initial watering of a newly planted bareroot, it may be some time before it needs additional water. It will usually take several weeks before its roots begin growing and it leafs out. Until then you 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.

Did you know?

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 over-watering than under-watering.



Your satisfaction is very important to us!

We stand by our plants and strive for excellent customer service, so let us work with you to resolve any problems.

1-877-353-4028



PAWPAW GROWING GUIDE



Pawpaws (*Asimina triloba*) are one of the most unique and delicious fruits that can be grown in the backyard orchard. Native to East North America, pawpaws are one of the only members of the Annonaceae, or custard apple family, that is adapted to temperate climates. Its tropical relatives include the Cherimoya, Atemoya, Guanabana, and Soursop, and it is easy to see the resemblance between the pawpaw fruit and that of its tropical cousins. Everything about this plant, from its leaf size and shape to the way its fruits look, taste and smell is tropical, yet it is cold hardy to Zone 6 and can be grown in temperate climates from coast to coast.

HOW TO ESTABLISH YOUR PAWPAW

PLANTINGS

To successfully grow pawpaw fruit we must first understand a few things about its natural history. The tree grows primarily in river floodplains and shady rich bottomlands. They form dense groves, spreading clonally by underground runners and spend many years growing as an understory species until there is a break in the canopy and they can make their leap into the sunnier conditions provided by an opening in the canopy. It is only once they are growing in fuller sunlight that they produce significant crops of their delicious fruit. These are the conditions we must try to mimic in order to grow healthy pawpaw trees that give us good crops.

SITE SELECTION

Rich, deep, well draining soils are ideal conditions for planting your new pawpaws in. Although they grow in river floodplains that may become seasonally inundated, the pawpaw does best when it has deep well-drained soil with a pH between 5.5 and 7.0. To mimic the understory conditions that the pawpaw needs for its establishment years, you could plant on the North side of a fence where the pawpaw will be shaded while its young but receive full sunlight as it matures and grows above the fence line. Another option is to establish a quick growing nitrogen fixing tree or shrub on the south side of where you plan on planting your pawpaw. Get this tree established the year before so it can provide adequate shade for your newly planted pawpaw tree. Choosing nitrogen-fixing species gives you a quick growing tree that will properly shade your pawpaw as well as providing fertility for the tree. The shade tree can then be cut down a few years later once your pawpaw is established and the danger of sunburnt leaves and shoots is no longer a threat. A third option is to plant quick growing annual legumes on the south side of the pawpaw while also building a simple bean or pea trellis over the top of the pawpaw to provide quick shade, nitrogen fixation, as well as a crop from your leguminous shade-giving plants as you wait for your pawpaws to mature. Also, planting in a site that is as humid as possible is ideal for the pawpaw. Near a pond can be a great place to plant if you are in an area with dry summers like we have here in the Pacific Northwest.

TRANSPLANTING

The pawpaw can be a very difficult species to transplant. It has a very deep root system and does not like its roots to be disturbed or broken. For this reason we sell pawpaws while they are still quite small to ensure higher transplant success rates. In the spring just after bud break is the best time to transplant, being very careful not to disturb the roots. Water in well just as you would any other tree—and keep it very well watered for the first couple years.

PLANT SPACING

Pawpaws can be spaced relatively close together, even as close as 5 feet. Because you will most likely be planting grafted named cultivars, this is the best way to mimic the dense root suckering groves that pawpaws form in the wild. It's believed that pawpaws actively graft their roots together and share nutrients more readily than many other species and close plant spacing helps to achieve this. Planting as close as 5 feet or as far as 10 feet apart, and planting at least three different varieties for cross-pollination, has been shown to be the most successful.



POLLINATION

Pollination can be the major limiting factor to getting good crops of pawpaw fruit. The flowers are protogynous meaning that the female organ, the stigma, ripens before the pollen does and is therefore not receptive when the pollen is ripe. This ensures that the flower cannot pollinate itself. The entire tree is also usually self-incompatible, meaning that pollen from one flower on the tree will not pollinate the stigma of other flowers on the same tree. Therefore the pawpaw requires pollination from a tree with entirely different genetics to be successfully pollinated. This is why we always suggest purchasing many different pawpaw varieties to ensure the most successful pollination. The more trees you have the more successful your pollination will be. Two varieties is the absolute minimum you can plant to get fruit but more fruit is produced with three or more varieties. Finally, you must attract the pawpaws natural pollinators to achieve successful transfer of the pollen between flowers. In this case keeping honeybees will not help you out as the pawpaw's flowers are designed for the decomposers of the world. They are a deep and beautiful reddish purple color and smell a bit like rotting flesh in order to attract various species of flies and beetles. One strategy for attracting these pollinators is to put road kill or rotting meat near your pawpaws when they are flowering to attract their natural pollinators. If this sounds too unappealing to you, it is also possible to pollinate by hand; just be sure that once the tree starts setting fruit that no single branch is too loaded up with fruit or it may cause it to break or result in smaller fruits.

PESTS AND DISEASES

The pawpaw is relatively pest and disease free. If you have deer problems in your area then pawpaw trees are a wonderful choice. Deer avoid eating pawpaw leaves even in areas where deer populations are sky high. A few insect pests exist, but most are relatively minor. The pawpaw peduncle borer (*Talponia plummeriana*) burrows into the flowers causing them to wither and drop and can even destroy the majority of blossoms, although this is rare. Other pests in the eastern United States include the Zebra Swallowtail Butterfly (*Eurytides marcellus*)

whose larvae feed exclusively on young pawpaw leaves. The relationship between the Zebra Swallowtail and the pawpaw is similar to that of the Monarch butterfly and the milkweed plant. The acetogenins that are present in the pawpaw leaves remain present in trace amounts in the Zebra Swallowtails body for the remainder of its life, making it unpalatable to birds or other predators. The incredible beauty of the Zebra Swallowtail and the minimal damage it does to the leaves make this insect not much of a concern. A blue stain disease can also infect pawpaws but it is not believed that a microbial agent is responsible for this but rather it is a result of stress or trauma to the tree. In general pawpaws are one of the most disease and pest resistant fruit trees that you can grow.



VARIETY SELECTION

The best way to select your varieties is to contact your local agricultural extension agency and ask them which pawpaw varieties will grow best in your area. In general, we recommend the earlier fruiting varieties for areas where summers are not as humid as the eastern United States where the pawpaw is native.

USING THE PAWPAP FRUIT

The fruit is primarily used for fresh eating. It is extremely perishable and is amazingly delicious when it is perfectly ripe. It can be used much like you would use a banana. Try replacing bananas with pawpaw fruit in a banana bread recipe or adding pawpaws to a berry smoothie. For longer-term storage you can freeze the fruit and make ice cream out of it. Any recipe that requires adding heat or cooking the pawpaw is not recommended as the flavor compounds are extremely volatile and cooking can destroy the delicious pawpaw flavor, although it seems to retain a good flavor when mixed with flour and used as a baking additive.

Let us know about your experiences with pawpaws, which varieties work best in your area, what recipes you've found to use them in, and what strategies have been successful for getting them established, and enjoy the look and taste of this amazing tropical tree in your own backyard! info@onegreenworld.com

Rootstocks are used to graft on your favorite varieties of fruit trees.

Choosing the correct rootstock can be the difference between a thriving tree or a dying tree. Rootstocks not only determine the overall size, vigor, and precociousness of a tree, but also what soil types it can grow in, its drought tolerance and how well anchored your tree will be. Now you can propagate your own fruit trees for very low cost, or preserve rare and heirloom varieties by grafting them onto resilient rootstocks. Be sure to check compatibility of your desired scion with your choice of rootstock.

Please visit us online for pricing.



APPLE Bare root \$3.95+

BUD 9

Bud 9 Apple Rootstock is a dwarfing rootstock that dwarfs trees to 30-40% the size of a standard tree. Bud 9 is widely tested and used commercially throughout the US and is valued for its early precocity, winter hardiness, and resistance to crown rot and fireblight. Trees do require staking as they are very dwarfing and not as well anchored as semi-dwarf trees. #R013

GENEVA 935 Dwarfs trees to 30-35% of standard height. Very resistant to fire blight, woolly apple aphid, and crown and root rot. Trees on Geneva 935 begin bearing early but staking is recommended as it is shallow rooted. Not compatible with Honeycrisp. #R001

M-7 Dwarfs trees to 65% of standard height, but can be kept smaller with summer pruning. Trees are well anchored, widely adapted, and winter hardy. Resistant to fireblight, powdery mildew, and root collar rot. Can be prone to suckering. #R002

M-26 M26 grows 8-12 feet tall, is very winter hardy, adapted to most soils, and well anchored. Extremely vigorous for a dwarfing rootstock, trees on M26 begin bearing early and produce few suckers. #R003

M-111 One of the most vigorous and well-adapted of apple rootstocks, M-111 is a semi-standard tree reaching 80% of standard tree's height, or 15-25 feet tall, but can easily be kept at a manageable height with summer pruning.

Tolerates wet, dry, or poor soils and induces bearing at a young age. Well anchored and deep rooted. #R004

ANTONOVKA This Russian apple rootstock is exceptionally hardy, down to -50°F! Antonovka is suckerless and produces a full sized tree, growing 25-35'. It also produces large edible yellow apples if allowed to fruit. #R005

CHERRY Bare root \$3.50

MAXMA 14

MaxMa 14 Cherry Rootstock is broadly planted throughout Southern France and is beginning to see more popularity worldwide. Trees grafted onto MaxMa 14 are semi-vigorous with moderate precocity. MaxMa 14 shows good scion compatibility and is broadly adapted to many different soil types and environmental conditions. #R010

PEACH 4½" pot, \$3.50+

LOVELL Lovell Rootstock is used for peach and other stone fruits and is slightly more resistant to wet conditions than other rootstocks making it a good choice for the Pacific Northwest. Lovell is somewhat susceptible to nematodes and bacterial canker but it is still one of the best peach rootstocks for our climate. #R009

NEMAGUARD

A very vigorous and strong peach seedling rootstock resistant to soil nematodes. Partially susceptible to bacterial canker and requires very well draining soils. #R106

PRUNUS Bare root \$3.50+

ST. JULIEN St. Julien is a valuable plum rootstock for cold areas that experience fluctuating spring temperatures due to inconsistent spring weather conditions. Very cold hardy and semi-vigorous. Trees grafted onto St. Julien will grow to 75% of standard height. #R011

MARIANA 2624 Mariana 2624 produces a semi-dwarf tree that is vigorous and well adapted to many different soils. Can be shallow rooted the first couple years and susceptible to leaning until established. Somewhat prone to suckering. Tolerates wet soils and does very well in the PNW. #R006

PEAR Bare root

OLD HOME X FARMINGDALE 333

OHxF 333 is a semi-dwarfing pear rootstock, producing trees 12-16 feet tall. Resistant to fireblight, collar rot, woolly pear aphids and pear decline making it a very versatile rootstock. Precocious and well-anchored. Compatible with all pear varieties. #R008

QUINCE Bare root

PROVENCE Provence Quince can be used as a rootstock for European Pear, Quince, as well as Loquat! Provence is valued for being precocious, high yielding and resistant to crown gall, pear decline and nematodes. Trees grafted onto Provence grow to 55% of standard height. #R012

WE CARRY OREGON-GROWN TRUFFLE TREES!

Red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) trees have been inoculated with the French black truffle (*Tuber melanosporum*). Now you can grow this rare and prized truffle species right here in North America. These trees are inoculated with the truffle fungus as soon as the radicle emerges to ensure successful colonization of the truffle fungi into the red oak's root system. Can be grown anywhere that red oaks can be grown!

Order your Truffle Tree today! www.OneGreenWorld.com #TRUF101 • \$49.95



Did you know?

Truffle trees generally take 4-6 years to produce truffles and 8-10 years to reach full production. Tree spacing is 15 x 15 and most farms need to have irrigation to get the truffles. One acre of truffle trees can potentially produce 50-80 pounds. At \$500-\$2,000 per pound, you may easily expect to gross \$25,000 an acre! (This is not an implied guarantee but rather general truffle industry information.)

WASABI

Most of the "wasabi" provided to customers in restaurants is primarily horseradish and green-colored food dye. The wasabi powder or packaged paste found in grocery stores has varying amounts of wasabi so a lot of people have never before tasted real wasabi. Real wasabi has a unique flavor and distinctive heat that is much richer than the horseradish-based paste. The usual "wasabi" pastes are essentially starch and heat and not really contributing flavor to the dish. Fresh, real wasabi has a deep vegetal flavor similar to asparagus or artichoke hearts; which is why it pairs so well with so many foods including steak, oysters, noodles, potatoes and of course, fish. **Wasabi #WSBI-1G • \$19.95**



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MASON BEES *Osmia lignaria propinqua*

Become a beekeeper with Mason Bees and have the best native pollinator around.

Sometimes called Blue Orchard Mason Bees, these bees are non-aggressive and live in solitary nesting tubes. They are smaller than honeybees and do not live in hives. Mason bees are excellent pollinators, demonstrating 95% pollination success compared to honey bees, which typically pollinate about 5% of the flowers they visit in a day. Also, they are cold hardy and resistant to disease as long as their homes are kept clean, so they are easy to maintain year after year. Our block of cells easily disassembles for easy cleaning!

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ORCHARD MASON BEES

Become a beekeeper with Mason Bees and have the best native pollinator around. All you have to do is just release the Mason Bees directly from our provided box when your fruit trees begin to bloom each year. Choose 20 (will pollinate 4-5 fruit trees) or save more money and go big with a box of 100 bees. Our Mason bees are the fattest and most vigorous bees we could source.

• **Box of 20, \$24.95** • **Box of 100, \$99.75**

MASON BEE KITS

Our Mason Bee Kits come fully assembled and includes a real wood house and a 16 (small), 48 (medium), or 96 (large) hole nesting block. The back of the houses have a hook making the kit ready to hang. Add a bag of clay to help the bees seal their home if a good source is not available nearby. Mason Bees & clay sold separately. **Includes: Wooden Bee Home, Nesting Block.**

• **Large Kit, \$89.95** • **Medium Kit, \$69.95** • **Small Kit, \$49.95**

MASON BEE CLAY

Mason Bee Clay is used to make mud for your Mason bees. This clay is ideal for yards where the soil is too sandy to make adequate mud. **Clay • \$5.00**



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