



One Green World

CATALOG 2021

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We will share gardening tips and let you know about plant sales, special events, unique tastings and classes throughout the year.

PRICING

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



ONE
GREEN
WORLD

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.

HAVE QUESTIONS?

We're here to help!





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OCA *Oxalis tuberosum* - For the most up to date pricing, be sure to visit us online! OneGreenWorld.com

Oca (*Oxalis tuberosum*) are beautiful, brightly-colored tubers harvested in late fall after frost. Oca is a perennial herbaceous plant that produces underground stem tubers. It was brought into cultivation in the central and southern Andes. In New Zealand, oca has become a popular table vegetable. Colors range from yellow, orange, pink, apricot, and the traditional red. After a few days of exposure to sunlight, oca will sweeten considerably. Grown primarily by Quechua and Aymara farmers, oca has been a staple of rural Andean diets for centuries. Of all Andean root and tuber crops, oca is presently second only to potato in areas planted within the Central Andean region. Oca is important to local food security because of its role in crop rotations and its high nutritional content. Oca generally contain three times more protein than potatoes.

**Oca cultivars derived from true seed*



BOLIVIAN RED

Red, orange, and purple tubers with slightly sweet, carrot-like flavor, no tartness. #9803

HOPIN ALBA

Creamy white and slightly acidic. #9807



ROSY GEMS

White flesh with a red/purple center. #9812

MASHUA

Tropaeolum tuberosum



A species of flowering plant in the family Tropaeolaceae grown in the Andes, particularly in Peru and Bolivia, and to a lesser extent in Ecuador and Colombia. Its edible tubers are eaten cooked as a vegetable. Mashua is a herbaceous perennial climber reaching 2-4 m (7-13 ft) in height. It is closely related to garden nasturtiums, and is occasionally cultivated as an ornamental for its brightly colored tubular flowers. It attracts hummingbirds and is very spicy like horseradish.

PUCA ANU - PERUVIAN

The Puca Anu features purple stripes over a yellow tuber, two to six inches long. A Peruvian edible vine grown as a root crop that also has edible flowers and leaves (that apparently taste like nastur-

tiums, since they're in the same family). Use it on a trellis to shade a southern or western facing window. #9821

YACÓN

Smallanthus sonchifolius

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



Some call Yacón the "apple of the Andes." The plant produces a perennial rhizome attached to edible, succulent storage roots, the principal economic product of the plant. The rhizome develops just under the surface of the soil and continuously produces aerial shoots. Dry and/or cold seasons cause the aerial shoots to die back, but the plant re-sprouts from the rhizome under favorable conditions of temperature and moisture. Lower on the glycemic index, these large, edible storage tubers are good for those with diabetes.

ORIGINAL

The original yacon variety that has been propagated in the PNW for the last couple of decades. A prolific producer of tubers that when cured have a deep red skin with red flesh around the edges. Extremely vigorous and reliable. #9830

CRYSTAL

A favorite at OGW! Crystal produces large crops of huge, light red skin with white crystalline chatoyancy in the flesh. #9833

MORADO

The Morado features deep-purple/burgundy skin with a sweet, pink flesh. #9834

ULLUCO

Ullucus tuberosus



PICA DE PULGA

Round yellow with pink spots, Baumi selection. #9841



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FOR PLANT SPECIALS, EVENTS, LEARNING RESOURCES AND EASY ORDERING
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CITRUS

Citrus spp. • 1 gallon, \$29.95 • 2 gallons, \$39.95

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 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, 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 U.S. 119

Selected for virus resistance and cold hardiness, U.S. 119 is a very exciting and promising cold hardy citrus for northern growers. With half its parentage consisting of an acidless sweet orange and the other half consisting of Dunstan Citrumelo and a very vigorous trifoliolate orange named Gotha Road, U.S. 119 is a very tasty fresh eating citrus with a sugary sweet orange flavor balanced with the acid and bitterness of the Citrumelo and trifoliolate orange. **#CIT119**



VARIEGATED CALAMONDIN

Citrus madurensis

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**

GRAPEFRUIT



COCKTAIL

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**

LEMON

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



pith beneath it. Sure to be a winner with chefs and cocktail artists everywhere. Best of all the tree is everbearing so you'll have a year round harvest of this very unique fruit. **#2651**

MUKRAT THAI LIME

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**

PALESTINE SWEET LIME

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 East 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**

BEARSS LIME

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**



EXCALIBUR RED LIME

What looks like many small oranges hanging from this dwarf tree are actually a cross between kumquat and Rangpur lime. The skin and flesh are both orange to red in color but the fruit tastes like a lime, and a very tasty one too. And thanks to the kumquat in its parentage the skin is completely edible and sweet with no

MANDARIN



AMOA-8 BLOOD MANDARIN

Only recently made available in the United States, Amoa 8 is an Italian hybrid of Avana mandarin and Moro blood orange, hence the name "Amoa". This one is truly spectacular, as if all our favorite fresh eating citrus qualities were crammed into one fruit. The dark red to sometimes purple fruit is even darker and "bloodier" than a typical blood orange and bleeds into the skin of the fruit when sliced in a very beautiful way. The flesh is a divine balance of a super sweet mandarin and that unique blood orange sweet-tartness that we adore. Eating an Amoa 8 is a full sensory experience. This blood mandarin has spread like wildfire across Spain and we're so excited to now have it in the United States! And if Amoa 8 wasn't already exciting enough, we've also heard reports of the plant being hardy to at least 20 degrees F. and possibly into the low teens! **#2667**

CHINA SATSUMA

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

NEW OKITSUWASE SATSUMA

Citrus unshiu
A delicious and early ripening satsuma from Japan, Okitsuwase is a frequent winner of citrus taste test competitions. The thin skin is very easy to peel and the flesh is juicy and aromatic with few seeds. Thought to be one of the more cold hardy of satsuma trees but we are still trialing it outdoors here in our USDA Zone 8b. Stay tuned! **#2671**

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 25°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**

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**

SHIRANUI MANDARIN

A Japanese hybrid between a Ponkan Tangerine and a Kiyomi Tangor, Shiranui is one of the sweetest, if not the sweetest fresh eating citrus varieties available. Fruits are large and have a bump on top of the fruit near the stem that resembles the topknot hairstyle of Japanese sumo wrestlers, hence where its trademark name comes from along with its large size. It's easy to see why this has become one of the top selling citrus everywhere it is grown commercially. **#2668**

ORANGE



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, profuse fragrant flowers, and bright orange fruit. Chinotto fruit is delicious candied, made into marmalade, or for juice. **#2633**

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**



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**

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**

WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE

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

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 TANGOR**

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 TANGOR

An improved tangor, descended from the original Temple Tangor that has been grown in Florida for many years, Sue Linda Temple has the same amaz-

ing sweet and acidic flavor as Temple Tangor, but slightly smoother and sweeter. #2636

TEMPLE TANGOR

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 ice cream and other 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

**NEW AUSTRALIAN BLOOD LIME**

Microcitrus australasica var. *sanguinea* x *Citrus* hybrid

One of our favorite new introductions 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, (nobody is quite sure). The fruit has qualities of both parents and features the 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 we've ever experienced. #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

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

KUMQUAT

CENTENNIAL VARIEGATED KUMQUAT

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 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

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 ZEALAND LEMONADE

One of the most mind bending and delicious hybrid citrus to come along in years, the New Zealand Lemonade is a hybrid of lemon and mandarin that truly tastes like lemonade! You can eat it just like a sweet orange or juice it. Very popular in New Zealand and Australia, New Zealand Lemonades are just now becoming available in the U.S. and we couldn't be happier! #2657

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

the skin is actually the sweetest part! The flesh adds a wonderful tart and spicy balance to the fruit. #2644

An OGW favorite!

NORDMANN SEEDLESS NAGAMI KUMQUAT

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

MEIWA KUMQUAT

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—

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

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. +



NEW AUTUMN MAGIC ARONIA

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 ARONIA

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 ARONIA

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

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

AUTUMN OLIVE *Elaeagnus umbellata* • 1 gallon - \$26.95, 2 gallon - \$36.95

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 also 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

BARBERRY *Berberis spp.* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

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 BARBERRY

Berberis microphylla

One of the most symbolic plants of southern Patagonia, the Calafate Barberry Seedling 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

NEW DARWIN BARBERRY

Berberis darwinii

A very attractive, medium-size, ever-green 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 - \$19.95



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.



NEW BIG DADDY

A brand new thornless blackberry with some of the largest berries we've seen, even larger than Triple Crown! Big Daddy is a vigorous grower, sets fruit on second year wood and produces huge crops of very tasty berries. Great for fresh eating but also hold up well when frozen or made into jams. #7945

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

NEW 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

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

Blackberries cont...

**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

TAYBERRY

This delicious cross between loganberry and black raspberry was developed in Scotland. A vigorous, easy-to-grow variety, Tayberry bears abundant crops of very large, reddish black berries, great for preserves and ice cream toppings. #7955

THORNLESS**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

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

LOCH NESS

Loch Ness is a thornless bush producing firm, moderately sweet berries in abundance: up to eight pounds per plant. It is quick to root 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

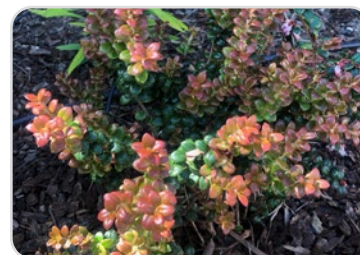
Navaho is a completely thornless upright growing blackberry! When mature, Navaho Blackberry plants can produce 15 pounds of berries up to 1" in length. Extremely productive and disease-free. #7930

SWEETIE PIE

Sweetie Pie is a new cultivar bred in the South for southern growers. Tested in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, it performed remarkably well through hot and humid summers. Vigorous plants produce many thornless floricanes that have a trailing habit. Berries are medium size and glossy with excellent flavor and high sugar content. Ripens mid June to late July in the South. #7942

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

HIMALAYAN WHORTLEBERRY *Vaccinium nummularia*

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 is 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

BLUEBERRY *Vaccinium spp.* 1 gallon, \$16.95 • 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.

**NEW 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

NEW 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

DWARF BLUEBERRIES**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



Don't forget
your fertilizer!

ACID MIX 4-3-6

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

Dwarf Blueberries cont...

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 twiggly. Due to the size of the fruit this shrub is an excellent choice for machine harvesting. **#5777**

NATIVE BLUE

Native Blue is an attractive, durable, ornamental blueberry, that will compliment southern gardens. With its pastel-colored, evergreen leaves, compact habit and prolific berries, Native Blue makes an outstanding addition to container plantings and mixed borders. Finely branched and densely compact, Native Blue also makes a great, low growing hedge, or a perfect companion plant to azaleas and camellias. The foliage displays soft pinkish hues as it first emerges, matures to a glaucous blue, then turns dark green with age. Abundant, small bluish-black berries are incredibly flavorful, and will draw songbirds into the garden. **#5783**

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 BLUEBERRIES

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**

VELVETLEAF BLUEBERRY

Also known as the Canadian Blueberry the Velvetleaf Blueberry is a valuable North American native that grows wild in some of the colder parts of the continent. Long Trail hikers and Canadian homesteaders are surely familiar with this wild blueberry that produces an abundance of incredibly sweet blueberries. Very similar to and freely hybridizes with the Lowbush blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*). **#5740**

NORTHERN Highbush BLUEBERRIES

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 (#5748). **#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**

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**

BRIGITTA

Extend your harvest season with this new variety from Australia. Brigitta's large, light blue berries begin ripening in August and will keep a month or more in the refrigerator. These tasty berries are firm, crisp and sweet, with a hint of tartness. **#5755**

CHANDLER

Perhaps the world's largest blueberry! 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**

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. **#5755**



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**

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**

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**

NEW PINK ICING™

A very unique and ornamental blueberry that was selected with the urban container gardener in mind. Pink Icing™ Blueberry, named for its uniquely pink tinted foliage, is a compact grower that loves life in a pot but still produces plentiful crops of large, delicious blueberries. **#5744**



PINK POPCORN™

Pink Popcorn is a hardy northern highbush blueberry, more compact grower than other varieties, and bears pink fruit that ripen very early and continues until midseason. The medium-sized, cream to pink berries have a dark pink blush, and offer true blueberry flavor and aroma. Self fertile, but will produce a larger crop of berries if planted in proximity to another early season variety. **#5787**

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. These berries are packed with flavor and are significantly higher in antioxidants than other highbush varieties. You'll love them fresh and, with their intense flavor, they're great in muffins and other baked goodies. **#5788**

SPARTAN

Plant this early ripening variety, and feast on its delicious, tangy-sweet 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, sky blue berries. Toro is a great addition to your garden or yard. This beautiful compact shrub has hot pink flowers and foliage that turns blue to purple to red. **#5770**

Blueberries cont...

**SOUTHERN Highbush
BLUEBERRIES****NEW JUBILEE**

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

NOCTURNE

The Nocturne Blueberry is an exciting new release from the USDA that features delicious dark black fruit on a very ornamental 5-6 foot 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

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 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

EMERALD An OGW favorite!

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

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

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, Chilean 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

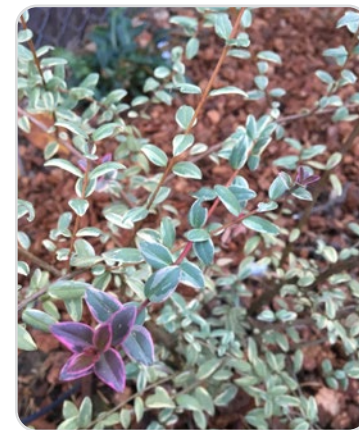
CHILEAN GUAVA*Ugni molinae*

• 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

NEW**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 feet 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

Don't forget
your fertilizer!**ACID MIX 4-3-6**

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

MAQUI BERRY *Aristotelia chilensis* • 1 gallon, \$29.95

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

CRANBERRY *Vaccinium macrocarpon* • 3.5" pot - \$12.95, 1 gallon, - \$16.95

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.

BEN LEAR

Ben Lear is a wild clone from Wisconsin. Early ripening, large to medium deep-red fruit and great for sauce and jam. #5727

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

CURRANTS *Ribes spp.* • 1 gallon, \$19.95 • Bare Root, \$9.95

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.

PINK CURRANTS *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 CURRANTS *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 from Northwoods Nursery, Honeywood is a disease-resistant cultivar with beautiful, mildly sweet berries. #4957

JONKHEER VAN TETS

At long last, added to our offerings, Jonkheer Van Tets is considered among the best of the red currants! They are early ripeners, heavy bearing, mildew and aphid resistant with 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

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 CURRANTS *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, striking 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 CURRANTS *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

BLACK REWARD

This midseason currant from the Netherlands is considered one of the best flavored all of black currants. Berries are of variable size within a cluster but crops are very heavy. Late flowering and a reliable producer. #4886

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 makes 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, syrFedEx, and liquers. 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 US. 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

SLITSA

From Holland, Slitsa is the earliest ripener of all our black currant offerings. Vigorous and easy-to-grow, it is known for large crops of especially sweet berries with a milder black currant flavor than most varieties. #4882

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

**JOSTABERRY**

Ribes x nidigrolaria
• 1 gallon, \$19.95

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

CLOVE CURRANTS**CRANDALL** *R. odoratum*

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

ELDERBERRY *Sambucus spp.* • 1 gallon, \$19.95 - \$29.95

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 syrFedEx 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...

NW NATIVES



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 ELDERBERRIES

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, of 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 ELDERBERRIES

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



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

NEW SAMPO

Sampo is another excellent offering from a Danish elderberry breeding program that has become a very popular commercial variety in Germany and Sweden. The foliage is a particularly lush dark green and it produces very flavorful and dark fruit. Grows to only about 10 feet tall and makes a great pollenizer for Samdal. #6122

NEW SAMDAL

An excellent new commercial cultivar from Denmark, Samdal bears large clusters of black fruits that are particularly high in anthocyanins. Plants send out many shoots from the base each year and bear fruit on second year wood. In order to maximize productivity you can prune out second year wood after the fruit is harvested. #6121

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

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus spp. • 1 gallon, \$19.95; 2 gallon - \$29.95

NEW 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

NEW BOOKLEAF MALLEE

Eucalyptus kruseana

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. 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

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 Eucalypts!

NEW

BENDEMEER WHITE GUM

Eucalyptus mannifera ssp. elliptica

A beautiful white barked eucalyptus, and unlike the pauciflora subspecies, the Bendemeer White Gum actually forms a lignotuber, that woody swelling of the root crown that stores carbohydrates and many buds in case disaster strikes the upper portions of the tree (fire, cold, crazed lawnmowers, etc.). This is especially helpful for those of us growing eucalyptus in climates where severe winter frost can knock back the more tender species to the roots every decade or so. Grows to a moderate size at a steady clip. #4160

Eucalyptus cont...

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



PAUCIFLORA ALPINE SNOW GUM

Eucalyptus pauciflora ssp. pauciflora

The true form of the species *Eucalyptus pauciflora*, some attest that Pauciflora Alpine Snow Gum is harder than the various subspecies that are often grown throughout the Northwest. #4193

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 har-

dy *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



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

BLACK SALLEE

Eucalyptus stellulata

A very popular cold hardy *Eucalyptus*, the Black Sallee 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

thought to be in reference to the willow genus (*Salix*), to which it bears some resemblance. #4192



KYBEAN MALLEE

Eucalyptus kybeanensis

Kybean Mallee is the ideal *Eucalyptus* for small spaces, growing to just 15' or so and growing very quickly when young. The evergreen leaves are glossy green and hang elegantly from the branches year round! White winter flowers line the branches in winter and the bark is a smooth glossy grey. Almost always a multi stemmed small tree and hardy to at least 5°F without damage. #4157



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



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

CIDER GUM

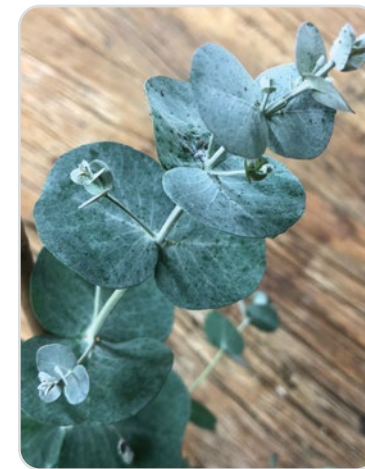
Eucalyptus gunnii

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

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



TINGIRINGI GUM

Eucalyptus glaucescens

Tingiringi Gum is one of the best of the hardy eucalyptus for PNW climates featuring beautiful silvery glaucous leaves that shimmer in the slightest breeze. Immature foliage is rounded, very silvery and closely set on the stems and develops the classic pendulous eucalyptus leaf as it matures. Bark begins silvery

but matures to a rich deep tan color and remains very smooth even on large specimens. #4152

BABY BLUE GUM

Eucalyptus pulverulenta

Baby Blue is a small growing eucalyptus that is often grown as a tall spreading shrub and cut back frequently to maintain abundant shoots of its prized juvenile foliage. The foliage of Baby Blue is one of the most prized in the cut floral industry. Likely the least hardy of any of our cold hardy *Eucalyptus* it should be grown as a pollarded or coppiced shrub in climates colder than Zone 9. #4151

GOJI *Lycium barbarum* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

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

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

BLACK GOJI

Lycium ruthenicum

Black Goji is gaining popularity as a "superfood" because of its incredible nutrient density. The deep purple pigments contain many flavonoids, including resveratrol, and a high amount of anthocyanins that give the fruit its deep black color. Bushes are compact, growing four to six feet, with greenish grey fleshy leaves and thorny branches that get so covered in fruit that it causes the branches to have a weeping habit. Fruits are great fresh, dried, or made into a tea, where just a few dried fruits will turn the water a deep purple color. Black Goji is self-fertile but may set heavier crops if other Black Goji's are planted nearby. Drought tolerant and hardy to -20° USDA zone 5. #9209

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.

GOOSEBERRY *Ribes uva-crispa* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

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 phosphorus. 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 south-

ern 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,

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

**OREGON CHAMP**

Originated prior to 1880 in Salem, Oregon, Oregon Champ produces medium to large, yellowish-green berries with

a great, tart flavor. Highly productive and vigorous often reaching up to five feet tall. #5155

ORUS 8

Orus 8 is a hybrid between a black currant and a red gooseberry just like the famed jostaberry, 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

SABINE

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

WELCOME

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

GOUMI *Elaeagnus multiflora* • 1 gallon, \$23.95



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 its 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.

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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, Lucile 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, \$19.95



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.

EARLY BLOOMING

Recommended only for very mild climates where late frost is not a concern

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 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 honeyberry 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 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 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 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

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



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

YEZBERRY MAXIE™

This pure Japanese variety, Yezberry Maxie has the largest fruit we've seen. Olive-shaped blue berries appear in early summer. Plant with Yezberry Solo to ensure fruit. #6297

YEZBERRY SOLO™

Yezberry Solo was developed in the U.S. from germplasm from Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island. They have some of the largest berries of any honeyberry. This is an easy-to-grow, cold hardy plant. The summer fruit is sweet and juicy. Enjoy it fresh or processed into jam and juice. Yezberry is an excellent choice for homeowners who want to grow their own superfruit with a minimum of effort. This apomictic variety will fruit without a pollinizer, but will have larger fruit and better yields when planted near another Yezberry variety #6296

TUNDRA™

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

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



CINDERELLA

Cinderella is an extremely vigorous bush that reaches four feet tall by three feet wide. The medium-sized fruits have good quality, and are best eaten fresh from the bush to enjoy the excellent fresh blend of flavors. This is a great choice for home gardens and u-pick growers. #6243

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

HUCKLEBERRY Native to North America *Vaccinium spp.* • 1 gallon, \$16.95



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

EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY

Vaccinium ovatum

Growing throughout the Northwest coastal forests, this very attractive, up-

right 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

JUJUBE *Ziziphus jujuba*



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 8' - 10'

YIELD PER PLANT 30 lbs.

NEW 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

NEW 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

NEW EMPRESS GEE™

(Wang-dae-choo cv.) A new 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

MASSANDRA™

A unique, early ripening variety from the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine. Massandra™ bears great crops of large, flavorful, glossy, dark brown fruit. #3182

SHERWOOD

Sherwood is one of the larger jujube trees, reaching up to 25 feet. It features delicious bell-shaped fruit with an

upright growth habit and far fewer thorns than any other variety. Performs very well in hot, desert-like areas. #3163

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

SO

So is a unique and very attractive variety prized for contorted branches, compact growth habit, and large, round, sweet and flavorful fruit. Perfect 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

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 lingon-

berries 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 / sq yard

BALSGARD

Developed by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Balsgard, and specifically selected for its higher fruit

production, Balsgard grows some of the largest lingonberries. Because the plant puts so much energy into fruit production, it does not spread via rhizomes as much as other varieties. Produces two crops, one in late July/August and another in late September/October. #5703-4

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

Lingonberry cont...

**LINNEA**

Another great lingonberry from Sweden, Linnea is said to have better commercial potential than most lingonberry varieties and features very large attractive berries. #5705

ERNTEDEANK

Erntedank comes to us from Germany where it was discovered in the wild upland of Uchte, Germany. The German name *Erntedank* translates to *Thanksgiving* in English. Excellent vigor and tasty fruit. #5706

ERNTESEGEN

Erntesegegen was discovered growing in the wild in Germany by Albert Zimmer and selected for its very large berries and vigor. #5710

LITTLE RED

From the Swedish University, Little Red likes 1/2 day to full sun with filtered shade in hot regions. and moist, acidic, well-drained soil. Grows to 12" tall and forms a great ground-cover. #5707

MAGENTA

Magenta is another Swedish bred lingonberry that grows relatively tall, up to 15 inches, and flowers early producing berries of a very deep-red color. Magenta is highly vigorous and resistant to root diseases. #5709

RED PEARL

Another Dutch cultivar, Red Pearl Lingonberry is a fast growing, wide, bushy, upright plant that gets to be about 13 inches 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

RED SUNSET

Red Sunset is an introduction from Danny Hartmann prized for its vigor and huge crops of tasty firm berries. #5711

RUBY

A Swedish variety Lingonberry that grows to a mature height of eight inches and is highly productive. Fruits are bright red and a good size. The plant spreads vigorously by rhizome. #5708

SUSI

Susi is a Swedish bred lingonberry that is more dwarfed than most lingonberries, reaching to only six inches at maturity, producing berries that are more acidic and less sweet than other cultivars. #5713

MULBERRY

Morus spp. • 1 gallon / small bareroot, \$25.95 - 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 1/2 day to full sun and well-drained soil.

YIELD PER PLANT 15-25 lbs.

NEW NIKITA WHITE

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

NEW 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 bumbycis*

'Unryu'

Contorted mulberry is a very rare and unique ornamental featuring gnarled and twisted branches reaching only 6-8 feet 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 feet 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, 1 1/2" long fruit and its long ripening season, late June until early fall. Eat mulberries all summer! #3620

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 ce-

ment, cars, or anything else they fall on. This bush form of Persian Mulberry stays at a very manageable height of 6-8 feet. Cold hardy to USDA zone 7B. #3630

SHANGRI LA *Morus alba*

What a gift the Shangri La Mulberry is. Large black fruits are produced on a small tree with very large leaves. Originating in Florida but thriving here in the PNW, Shangri La is packed with sweet tart mulberry magic. #3646

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 feet 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 feet in height and produce sweet, black berries over a period of several weeks, extending the harvest time of this delicious fruit. #3644

PINEAPPLE GUAVA *Acca sellowiana* • 1 gallon, \$29.95

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



PINEAPPLE GUAVA SEEDLING 1 gallon \$19.95 - \$29.95



Seedling pineapple guavas make great pollenizers 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!

APOLLO

Apollo has medium to large, oval fruit with smooth, thin, light-green skin and a blue-green surface bloom. Pulp is well-developed, slightly gritty and the flavor is excellent. Ripens mid to late-season. Tree is upright and spreading, vigorous and productive. Self-fertile and will pollinate our other varieties. #5945

COOLIDGE

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

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



NAZAMETZ

Nazametz is a self-fertile selection from San Diego with large, oblong-shaped, thin-skinned fruits. It has so far proven itself reliably hardy in the Northwest and will ripen its fruit up here if given full sun and reflected heat. Fruits do not darken when exposed to air, a feature unique to Nazametz. #5967

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

ROBERT

A valuable, self-fertile, New Zealand variety, Robert is prized for its profuse flowers, large, flavorful fruit, and compact growth habit. #5970

POMEGRANATES *Punica granatum* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

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. +



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

NEW 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

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 desert, 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

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 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

NEW 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

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

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

NEW 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

NEW 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

ARCTIC RASPBERRIES *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

RASPBERRIES *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 everbearing 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. +

EVERBEARING

ADDISON

Addison is an everbearing variety with fruits that are deep-red in color, high in antioxidants. The fruits are medium to large in size with high yields of both summer and fall crops. Fine flavor, ease of harvest, acceptable firmness, and deep color. Resistant to botrytis rot in the field. Hardy from zones 3-11. #8000

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

AUTUMN BRITTEN

Autumn Britten bears superior crops of deep-red fruits that are solid and very tasty. Autumn Britten originated in Great Britain and ripens before Caroline and Heritage bearing fruit from late summer through the fall. #8001

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

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

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

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

If 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 rasp-

berries! 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 Northwest for many years because of its excellent flavor, high productivity and increased disease resistance. It is a florican or June-bearing raspberry meaning that it produces its fruit on second year wood and makes one big crop in June. Makes an excellent addition to Fall Gold for deliciously sweet golden raspberries all season long! It's the golden road to unlimited raspberry devotion! #8014

JACLYN

Jaclyn fruit is the earliest ripening among commercial cultivars, ripening in midsummer in most areas. Deep-red fruits have excellent firmness, are conical in shape with sweet flavors. Plants are highly resistant to common insect and fungal diseases. Jaclyn is a great choice for an early ripening primo cane raspberry. Hardy from zones 3-8. #8016

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

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

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

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

PEQUOT LAKES™ BLACK

Pequot Lakes can tolerate the coldest conditions. Jim Furth has grown Pequot Lakes since 1990 in the extreme winters of northern MN. The fruits are deep black and good quality for farm markets and U-Pick. Flavor of the fruits are excellent and well balanced with high sweetness and low acidity. #8074

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, \$16.95

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



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



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

SUHOSINE MULBERRY

Debregeasia edulis



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, \$25.95

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. **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. +



MALE POLLINIZER

(does not bear fruit)

MALE SEA BERRY

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

NEW 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 polyphenols, 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

BAIKAL RUBY™

Prized for its striking, bright coral-red berries, Baikal Ruby is a very compact shrub and a beautiful addition to any garden or landscape. Baikal Ruby's sweet, tasty, bright orange berries are rich in oil and vitamins with a pleasant acidic flavor. When sweetened, these berries make delicious juice. #5213

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 • Bare-root bundles available on Select varieties. Please visit our website for stock choices. www.OneGreenWorld.com

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 dis-

eases. Use a straw mulch or weed fabric to keep berries off of soil and deter slugs.

ALPINE *Small fruit, mighty flavor***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

ALEXANDRIA ALPINE

The berries might be small, but Alexandria Alpine Strawberry more than makes up for it in flavor. These strawberries are an alpine type known for their abundant harvest of sweet, flavorful berries. They can continue to blossom and produce fruit from late fall into autumn of the second year. Their small size makes them great for container gardening. #7840

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. Its 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

AROMAS

Aromas is a patented variety characterized by its exceptional fruit quality, size, and crop size. Aromas has a very broad environmental tolerance and is resistant to mildew and spider mites making it a very easy strawberry to grow in many climates. A must add to any strawberry patch. #7816

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

FORT LARAMIE

Fort Laramie is a delicious variety adapted to drier, colder climates like Utah and Idaho. Fort Laramie will also do well at higher elevations with dry summers. #7817

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

NEW SPARKLE

A downright fantastic strawberry, especially for growers in the far north. Sparkle ripens its delicious crop in late June and its flowers escape late frosts even in the coldest climates. Excellent for fresh eating and is likely the best strawberry for freezing and making preserves. An old favorite and for very good reason! #7839

TRIBUTE

Tribute is well adapted to upland areas of the South and mild areas in the East. Underutilized in the PNW, Tribute has medium to large, firm, sweet fruit. It will bear a great crop in September the first year of planting followed with a bountiful crop in late summer. #0781

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

WASATCH

Another introduction from Michigan State, Wasatch is an improvement in everbearing strawberries, offering higher yields, vigor and flavor than Seascape and Albion. Fruit interiors are slightly paler in color than Seascape but flavor is excellent and said to be superior to Seascape. #7801

WONDERFUL PINEBERRY

A delicious, white strawberry! Wonderful is a special fruiting variety. The fruits are a gourmet style strawberry with suitable firmness for markets. Fruits are of good size, 4-5 grams. The plants are self-fertile and can be grouped together for a mass planting. The flavor of Wonderful is particularly wonderful among "pineberries", described as "Straight Pine" or pineapple flavor; it bears a delicious, sweet and aromatic fruit. The fruits are white and covered with attractive red seeds. #7842

NEW JEWEL

A superb all-around strawberry for fresh eating, freezing, fruit salads, U-picks and jams. The aromatic large berries make it a favorite for fresh eating but is firm enough to hold up in canning or for fresh markets. A favorite of commercial growers as well as home gardeners. #7838

PUGET RELIANCE

Puget Reliance produces high yields of large, medium-red conic fruit good for processing or local fresh market. It is virus resistant, has an erect growth habit, and unripe fruit are usually held off the ground, providing some degree of avoidance to fruit rot. #7833

RAINIER

Rainier has delicious fruit and is disease resistant, making it a fantastic choice for home gardeners. Easy-to-grow, has attractive leaves and soft berries which are great for fresh eating and local markets. It is not suited for the processing market as it does not cap well, but makes a good addition for local fresh sales. It is resistant to powdery mildew and red stele. #7835

SHUKSAN

Shuksan is a hardy winter variety with excellent flavor, large glossy bright red fruit, and slightly indented yellow-red seeds. The flesh is medium-firm and is excellent for freezing and preserves. The plant is large, very vigorous, and produces runners. It is virus and Botrytis tolerant and red stele resistant. Shuksan does not demand perfect drainage. #7832-BRB

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

SPICEBUSH *Lindera benzoin* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

Spicebush sometimes known as wild allspice, forms an attractive shrub and will have either male or female pale yellow flowers that produce glossy red berries. The leaves, flowers, and berries all have a very flavorful spicy, citrus aroma which gives it its name. A tea can be made from the aromatic leaves and twigs, and the dried and powdered fruit can be used as a spice. #4070

THIMBLEBERRY *Rubus parviflorus* • 1 gallon, \$16.95

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* • 3½" pot, \$12.95

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

NEW WINTER SPLASH

Gaultheria procumbens

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

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

Benton is a June-bearing cultivar with shelf stable, medium to large sized fruit. This is an upright hardy plant and is perfect for small spaces. Fruit is bright red, has excellent keeping quality, is conic in shape, and has great flavor. Benton is recommended for all parts of the PNW. More drought tolerant than Rainier and ripens late. #7825

CHANDLER This early to mid-season strawberry was originally developed in CA and has been a proven producer in coastal states. Produces extremely flavorful berries treasured by commercial growers because they remain firmer longer. #7826

EARLIGLOW

Earliglow is the earliest ripening strawberry variety! Extend the length of your strawberry season with these flavorful, firm and deep-red berries. Earliglow performs especially well in the eastern United States. #7852

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

APPLES *Malus spp.* • Bare root, \$29.95+

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

RED FLESH APPLES

- Firecracker™ • Mountain Rose
- Scarlet Surprise™ • Pink Pearl

STORAGE APPLES

- Melrose • Mutsu • Prairie Spy
- Red Spy • Braeburn

CIDER APPLES

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

COLD HARDY NORTHERN

- Haralson • Honeygold
- Honeycrisp™ • Wealthy

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.

GENETIC DWARF APPLES



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

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



HEIRLOOM APPLES



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

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

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

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

CIDER APPLES



AMERE DE BERTHCOURT

Popular in French orchards, Amere de Berthcourt's bittersweet 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



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

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

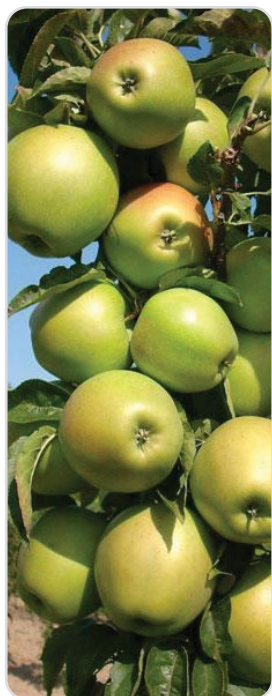
Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0180

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 home-steaders and backyard growers.

Dwarf Rootstock #0021

Semi-Dwarf Rootstock #0121

COLUMNAR APPLES • 1 gallon, \$29.95+

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 attractive 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**

RED FLESH APPLES**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**

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**

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 APPLES

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**

CRABAPPLES

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.

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 APPLES****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**

STORAGE APPLES

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 storers, 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

COLD HARDY NORTHERN APPLES



WHITE CLOUD (BELI 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**

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 baking 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

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

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

ALL OTHER APPLES

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



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

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

Apples Cont...

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**SUMMERED**

This one is a great choice for PNW growers. Bred in British Columbia, Summered 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**WILLIAM'S PRIDE**

A new 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****4-WAY APPLE COMBO**

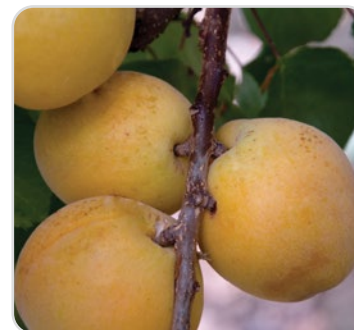
4 Way Apple Combo has great varieties for our Northwest growing conditions. This unique tree features four of the following disease resistant varieties: Liberty, Wynoochee Early, Spartan, or Chehalis grafted onto Honeycrisp. With these varieties, you can harvest delicious fruit from July to October.

#0580

Please visit our website for stock choices. **#0980**

www.OneGreenWorld.com

Please see our website for all stock choices.

APRICOTS*Prunus armeniaca* • Bare root, \$29.95+

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. +**FLOWERING APRICOT****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 September! 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**

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**

HOYT MONTROSE

This promising variety bears great crops of large, orange-yellow apricots with a red blush. Very flavorful, Hoyt Montrose fruit is sweet, juicy, and great for fresh eating and preserves. **#2566**

HUNZA

Hunza is a valuable variety from northwest 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, 'Mon-

trose'. Montrose ripens late, is extremely cold hardy, resists late frost, and is freestone, and delicious. Fruit has a red blush skin and a sweet edible pit! #2574

MOORPARK

Moorpark (also known as Wenatchee) produces very large, 2-2½", deep-yellow and orange-red blushed fruit with juicy, sweet, deep orange flesh of excellent quality. This vigorous dwarf tree grows 8-10 feet tall, flowers early with showy, pinkish-white blossoms, and dependably produces fruit July-August. #2567

PERFECTION

Perfection is a very productive and hardy tree and one of the finest of the com-

mercial 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

PUGET GOLD

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



Perfection apricot

CHERRIES

Prunus spp. • Bare root, \$29.95

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 CHERRIES**NEW 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

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

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 CHERRIES *Cornus mas* • Bare root, \$32.95

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.

**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

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

MEADER HYBRID BUSH CHERRIES *Prunus japonica x jacquemontii* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

These bush cherry selections were hybridized and developed by the late Elwyn Meader of Durham, New Hampshire. Dr. Meader wanted a Montmorency type cherry that would ripen late in the summer season and escape damaging spring frosts. Bird damage was another reason for the late ripening cherries, because birds do not normally consume red fruits in the late summer. Now you can enjoy ripe cherries twice a year on a naturally dwarf bush that only reaches four feet in height.

JOEL

Joel grows to four feet in height and needs Jan or Joy for cross-pollination. #7471

JAN

Jan is a super dwarf, growing to only three feet. Needs Joel or Joy for cross-pollination. #7472

JOY

Joy grows to four feet in height and is the only self-fruitful Meader Bush cherry, though it will set better crops with Joel or Jan as pollinizers. #7473

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.

**ATREANO**

A productive and reliable variety for the NW and other regions of the US, Atreano bears great crops of light green figs with sweet and flavorful, dark amber flesh. Atreano trees are naturally dwarf and good for growing in containers. #3101

**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 BROOKLYN WHITE

A very popular pass-around fig on the East Coast, Brooklyn White is reportedly one of the hardiest and most reliable figs for growers in cold climates. Trees are quite vigorous and ripen a decent sized breba crop followed by a large, mid-season main crop. Figs are a bright yellow with a light red flesh and the taste of strawberry jam. One of the most cold hardy light skinned figs, Brooklyn White can die back to the roots in very cold winters and grow back to produce figs that next season. #3143

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

NEW 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 flesh and gold to caramel flesh. Trees are vigorous, upright and very cold hardy. Ripens a main crop in early July in the Southeast and warmer climates and in August in the Pacific Northwest and more mild climates. Very well adapted to the humid

southeast and other wet climates where other varieties would spoil. #3103

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

NEW 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

CONADRIA

Conadria is an excellent fig that was introduced by Ira Condit and bred by him at the California Agricultural Experiment Station in Riverside, California. It's been a popular fig since its release in 1955 and has proven an excellent choice for cooler climates, both in its ability to ripen sweet fruits and handle cold winters. Flesh is a strawberry red with a green skin. #3111

DESERT KING

One of the best varieties for the Northwest, Desert King is very productive and reliable, producing abundant yellow-

ish-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

NEW DR. GOWATY

A real workhorse fig for cool climates, Dr. Gowaty produces a breba crop and a very early main crop. Figs are quite large, green-skinned with a light red, almost orange flesh. The closed eye resists rotting and keeps those pesky ants from getting in. Vigorous, cold hardy and tasting like strawberry flavored melons. #3147

NEW 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 in 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

**NEW GOLDEN RIVERSIDE (CV. 278-128)**

Ficus carica

A real winner from the fig orchards at Davis, Golden Riverside has become quite the popular honey fig amongst collectors. It produces very 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 reliable here in the Northwest and is certainly one of the

tastiest honey figs. #3142

NEW 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

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

NEW IMPROVED CELESTE

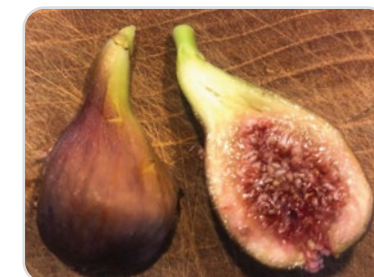
Another incredible introduction from Louisiana University and likely the most valuable one for short season fig growers. Improved Celeste ripens one of the earliest main crops of any variety we've grown, ripening its delicious figs in early September here, sometimes even late August if it's been a hot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

NEW JUDA

An exciting new variety brought back from the Piedmont region of Italy by Jim Gilbert and Lorraine Gardner, Juda bears a small breba crop followed by a large main crop of black skinned figs with a honey colored flesh. Figs have a thick honey sweetness with a slight jammy-berry flavor from the dark flesh. #3149

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**

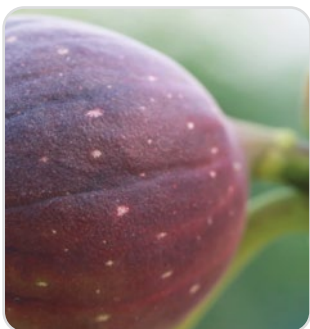
Little Ruby is a favorite that we've grown in smaller gardens for many years now. Rarely growing taller than 6 feet high Little Ruby is prized for its incredible cold hardiness (some say all the way down to zone 6), its compact habit and its huge breba crops of small reddish brown figs with a super tasty 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

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

Fig cont...

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 TIGER

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

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia, also known as Brunswick, produces two crops of large and very delicious sugary sweet figs. Very vigorous and prolific but prone to splitting in areas with wet summers. Very popular in Texas as well as the Northwest and often used for canning. #3134

NEW 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 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

NEW 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

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

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

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

NEW 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

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



NEW 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. Negronne, 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

SILVER LYRE

Ficus afghanistanica

A most lovely introduction from our friends at Cistus Nursery, Silver Lyre Fig is a mostly ornamental fig as the fruits are not the tastiest, but what it lacks in flavor it makes up for in beauty and drought tolerance. The silvery green leaves adds an incredible texture to the dry garden and the fruit quality might

be improved if caprifigged, though it is incredibly difficult to find any good data on this particular species. Many thanks to Sean Hogan for introducing another valuable *Ficus* species to us! #3104

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

TENA

The Tena fig tree has been around since the mid-70s when the great fig breeder Dr. Ira Condit first released it. It's proven reliable and very productive all along the west coast, though only recently has it been widely planted around the Northwest. Figs have a greenish yellow skin and an amber or light strawberry colored flesh. The very tight eye on the fig helps prevent spoilage and crops are very heavy. Flavor is best when grown in warm climates. #3146

TEXAS EVERBEARING

Texas Everbearing is a great choice for growers in the SE but also performs well in areas with short seasons, though not recommended for very cool coastal areas. It bears at a young age, producing two crops of medium-to-large, bell-shaped figs with brownish-yellow skin and amber flesh. #3121



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

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

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CITRUS GROWING GUIDE

You can grow delicious Oranges, Lemons, Limes and more almost anywhere. By growing them in pots, you can enjoy their evergreen beauty and fragrant flowers even during the coldest winter months. Our very dwarf varieties make it easy to keep the plants small and harvest good crops of full size fruit. While most Citrus are not hardy, growing them in containers allows you to bring your citrus plants indoors during the winter, protecting them from damaging cold temperatures.

Growing a Citrus plant in a container is not difficult. For good growth and ultimate success, it is important to consider the following:

CONTAINER & SOIL

Choose a container large enough to support your plant for several years. The larger the pot, the longer it can grow without repotting. A 5 gal. pot is the minimum to consider for planting a one gal. size plant. It should be adequate for 3-4 years. A 7 or 10 gal. pot will allow more years of growth. A 15 gal. pot or ½ whiskey barrel will likely allow 8-10 years of growth. Consider placing a wheeled dolly under the pot to make it easy to move it indoors and out.

Once you have the container, choose a coarse, well-drained potting soil. Propagation mix holds too much water and is not suitable. Check the label on the bag to see if any fertilizer has been added. If not, it is a good idea to incorporate some slow release fertilizer, either chemical or organic. Citrus plants like acidic soil so choose a fertilizer that works for Blueberries, Azaleas or other acid loving plants.

PLANTING & SITE

Partially fill your new container with potting soil, making a mound in the center high enough so the original soil surface of the plant will be a couple of inches below the rim of the pot. Remove your plant from its existing pot and inspect the roots. Usually it will be necessary to loosen them a bit to stop them from circling and get them growing away from the rootball. Loosen and pull out some roots from the edge of the existing rootball and drape them evenly over the mound of soil in the new pot. If roots are not long enough to drape them down the sides of the mound, simply rest the original rootball on top of the mound and fill the remainder of the pot, work soil around the roots and water well.

Citrus like an outdoor environment during the growing season. You can leave your plant outdoors in late spring, summer and early fall, when there is no danger of frost. This will keep your plant healthier and reduce the potential of pest damage. Choose

a site with at least ½ day sun. This can be a deck, patio, or any similar place. It should be close enough to your house or greenhouse so it is easy to move indoors in the fall.

In the fall, move your plant indoors to a location with significant light. A south wall with windows will work. Even better is a solarium. If you do not have a suitable location, you can use a grow light, turned on about 16 hours a day.

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.

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.

OOLONG 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.



LOQUAT

Eriobotrya japonica

• 1 gallon, \$19.95-\$39.95+

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 over wintering 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. **#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. +



MEDLAR

Mespilus germanica

• Bare root, \$29.95+

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. +

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**

MARRON™

One of our favorite varieties! This attractive, naturally compact tree produces abundant crops of large, particularly tasty, chestnut-colored fruit. **#3008**

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**



SHIPOVA

Sorbus aucuparia

• Bare root, \$29.95+

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 disease-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, \$25.95 • 2 gallons, \$35.95



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 SKYLARK DWARF OLIVE

For those of you who want an olive tree but don't have the room or want to keep your olive tree in its pot its whole life, the Skylark Dwarf Olive Tree is a great selection. It tops out at about 6-8 feet and produces few fruits so its mainly grown for its ornamental qualities. Leaves are smaller and narrower than a typical olive and have a beautiful silver sheen to them! **#4067**

NEW 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**

CRIMEAN OLIVES



These special varieties are from the Nikita Botanic Garden, which is located on the Black Sea coast of the Crimean Peninsula. We have been evaluating these promising new selections and so far they appear to be hardy and well adapted to 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 Botanic 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

BOUNTIFUL™

A new and promising variety from the Nikita Botanic Garden, Bountiful is under evaluation in the PNW. Bountiful is prized for its great crops of flavorful, early ripening fruit. #4054

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

MAGNUM™

From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Magnum features very large, delicious fruit, good for preserving and oil production. Magnum Olive is under evaluation in the PNW. #4053

MIDNIGHT™

From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Midnight is prized for its large, tasty fruit, which turns jet-black as it ripens. Midnight is under evaluation in the PNW. #4057

PREMIER™

From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Premier is under evaluation in the PNW. Prized for its heavy crops of very large, tasty fruit. #4047

PARAMOUNT™

From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Paramount is under evaluation in the PNW. Paramount fruit is prized both for its large size and high quality oil. #4045

SEASCAPE™

From the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine, Seascape is prized for its great crops of large, tasty fruit, good for making delicious green or black olives. Seascape is under evaluation in the PNW. #4049

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 OLIVES

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

**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

MAURINO

Maurino is an excellent Tuscan oil cultivar prized for its delicate and aromatic oil. Trees are somewhat compact with medium vigor and a graceful pendulous shape to them. Fruits turn purplish-black when fully ripe and mature early in the season, making it a good cultivar for northern growers trying to push the limits of where olives can be grown. Maurino is a great pollinator due to its prolific flowering but is a self-sterile variety so another variety is needed for fruit production. #4060

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

SARACENA

Saracena is an excellent old variety from Saracena, Italy that produces large fruits with a high oil content and makes amazing salt cured olives similar to Kalamata. The oil produced from Saracena is aromatic and very high quality. So far our plants have been very vigorous and cold hardy. #4065

TAGGIASCA

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, \$29.95 • 1 gallon, \$39.95 • 2 gallons, \$49.95

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.

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

10-35

A new Peterson Pawpaw variety, 10-35 bears abundant crops of large, flavorful, aromatic and exceptionally sweet fruit. #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 Pawpaw ripens in mid-season and is prized for it incredibly heavy crops, 150 or more fruit per tree, and rich and delicious flavor. #2711

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

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

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

SWEET ALICE

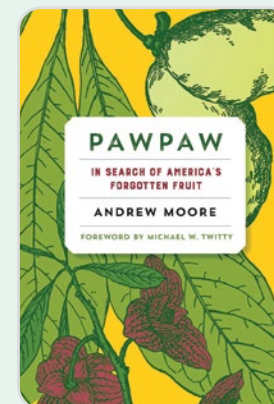
Discovered in Ohio, this hardy, compact variety is prized for its large, sweet fruit. The flavorful, creamy, orange-yellow flesh is great for fresh eating and for making ice cream. #2772

TAYLOR

This productive and early ripening variety produces abundant crops of sweet and delicious fruit with a light yellow flesh. It often bears striking clusters of up to seven fruit. #2780

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 at the back of the catalog!

PEACHES *Prunus persica* • Bare root, \$29.95+

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.

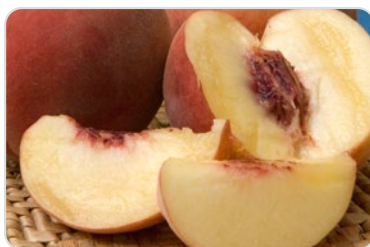
SIZE AT MATURITY 10' - 12'

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.



NEW 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

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

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 pollinize it but it's highly resistant to peach leaf curl, so it's got that going for it. Which is nice. #1061

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

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

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

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

NANAIMO™

Originally from Canada, Nanaimo is leaf-curl resistant, reliable and productive in the NW. The peaches turn a beautiful red color when ripe, and are freestone, with sweet, orange flesh. #1628

NEW 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

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



NEW 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

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

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 in the season. 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

FLORY WHITE

One of the only genetic dwarf white fleshed peaches! We're guessing Flory got its name from the extremely large, show bright red double flowers that precede the delicious white peaches. 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

NECTARINES

Prunus persica • Bare root, \$29.95+**NEW 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

NEW 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

**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

FLAVORTOP

Flavortop is consistently a top scorer in taste tests. Its 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 deserts. As a bonus, Flavortop

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

HARDI-RED

Hardi-red 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

INDEPENDENCE

Independence is a beautiful bright red nectarine with yellow freestone fruit. It is always a top finisher in taste tests and is a very reliable producer. The tree and blossom buds are more winter and frost hardy than other varieties so it is a good choice for colder areas. The fruit is good for fresh eating, desserts, pies, canning and other preserves. #1616

KREIBICH

Kreibich is a white-flesh nectarine dis-

covered 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

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

RED GOLD

Red Gold 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

SUNGLO

Sunglo nectarine produces large, three inch, smooth skinned high quality fruit with red over golden yellow skin and firm, meaty, juicy, deep yellow, sweet flesh. An early ripening variety, fruit comes on in early August at least 10 days before most other varieties. #1618

PEARS

Pyrus spp. • Bare root, \$29.95+

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.

TWENTIETH CENTURY (LATE KOREAN):

PEAR COMBOS

can include the following varieties:

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

Asian "apple" pear. Round, juicy pear great for eating right off the tree. Ripens late July through Mid-August. **PINE-APPLE:** Large russet colored skin. Pine-apple 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**

can include the following varieties:

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



NEW 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 russetting. Flesh is crisp and quite sweet. Fruits store for 4-6 weeks after harvest. #0782

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 golden 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

YAKUMO

Yakumo produces an oblong to oval, smooth, shiny and pale yellow fruit. It has a crisp skin with a juicy, sweet flesh that is mildly melon-flavored. Unlike other Asian pears, Yakumo has a tapered neck similar to their European cousin. Yakumo ripens in August and keeps well for months in cold storage. #0770

EUROPEAN PEARS *Pyrus communis*

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



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 Conference in early October and let it soften at room temperature, or you can store Conference until January in proper storage conditions. #0910

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

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

UBILEEN

A shining star in the pear universe, Ubileen produces baskets full of large, very early ripening, delicious and juicy fruit. This unique variety from former Yugoslavia is very disease-resistant and ripens in late July, fully one month before most other European Pear varieties. #0950

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

SUMMERCRISP

Summercrisp is an early-to mid-season ripener with very distinct green, red-blushed fruit which is very sweet and crisp. Summercrisp is fire blight resistant. #0941

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

AMERICAN PERSIMMONS *Diospyros virginiana* • Bare root, \$39.95 +

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

HYBRID PERSIMMON



NIKITA'S GIFT™

Nikitskaya Bordovaya cv.

Nikita's Gift is from the Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta, Ukraine. This unique Asian and American hybrid bears bountiful crops of sweet, flavorful, reddish orange fruit followed by strikingly beautiful, orange-yellow fall foliage. Nikita's Gift grows 10-12 feet in height, is self-fertile and hardy to minus 10°F. #1438

ASIAN PERSIMMONS *Diospyros kaki* • Bare root, \$39.95 +



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. +

NEW 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

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, (also known as Maru) 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

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 is one of the largest persimmon trees with 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 jam. #1395

NON-ASTRINGENT PERSIMMONS

**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 striking, 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

IMOTO FUYU

Imoto Fuyu is a selection that came from the late Mike Imoto of Lindsay, California. It is very similar to Jiro except that the fruit is a little larger and ripens 7-10 days earlier, making it a good choice for cooler climates. Imoto Fuyu is believed to be discovered as a bud sport of the widely planted California Fuyu. #1331

IZU

Izu is an excellent dwarfing Asian Persimmon we've found, to about 10 feet or less with pruning, but not lacking in vigor like many dwarf trees. Ripens the earliest of any of the high quality Asian persimmons, is non-astringent and medium sized. Hardy to at least 0°F. and will push the boundaries of how far North persimmons can be grown. #1330

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.* • Bare root \$29.95

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

**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

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

PETITE PRUNE D'AGEN

This unique and very popular French variety, Petite Prune D'Agen was brought to the U.S. over 100 years ago. Petite Prune D'Agen's dark purple fruit is one of the best plums for drying and making prunes. Very sweet and delicious. #1519

PRESIDENT

For those that want to extend the plum harvesting season, President is an excellent choice, ripening later than any other variety. Fruits are large and have a beautiful deep blue skin and yellow flesh. Primarily used for cooking. #1563

**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

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. Especially unique, you can begin harvesting it in late August and continue until October as fruits maintain crispness, but sweetens as they hang on

the tree! Very unique for stone fruits and an adaptation that is sure to delight the home gardener. #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

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

SENECA

Seneca is a yellow-fleshed, free-stone fruit with bluish-red skin. Eaten fresh or preserved, this upright, vigorous, and productive fruit tree requires pollination with another European plum. Very resistant to brown rot and cracking. #1509

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 'Persore 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.

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

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

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

JAPANESE FLOWERING PLUMS*Prunus mume*

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 ume*. #2590

FRUITING QUINCE *Cydonia oblonga* - Bare root, \$29.95+

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. +

RUSSIAN QUINCE

Experience the wonderful quince dishes and preserves enjoyed by inhabitants of Central Asia and the Black Sea. Exotic, ornamental, and prized for their striking bright yellow fruit, these unique varieties promise to help revive quince culture in the U.S. Can be eaten fresh!



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



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

AVOCADO

Persea americana var. *drymifolia*

• 1 gallon, \$28.95

MEXICOLA SEEDLING

Prized for its hardiness, early ripening and excellent fruit quality. While hardy enough to survive colder areas, fruit will not set where there is winter frost. Evergreen and naturally compact. #4015

BEARING AGE 3 - 4 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME Late winter / early spring

HARDINESS About 15°F, USDA zone 8

PESTS & DISEASES Not bothered by significant pest or diseases.

POLLINATION Partially self-fertile. Planting two trees will increase yields.

RIPENING TIME Winter

SITE & SOIL full-to ½ day sun and well-drained soil. If growing in pots, use coarse, well-drained, potting soil, and water sparingly.

SIZE AT MATURITY 10' - 12' in height, smaller with pruning.

YIELD PER PLANT 20 - 30 lbs.

BANANA

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

PINEAPPLE

WHITE JADE

Ananas comosus

One of the most delicious and sought after of any pineapple variety, the White Jade Pineapple has a stunning and unique white flesh that is super sweet with hardly any acidity and a 100% edible core! Easier than many tropical plants to grow as houseplants, pineapples are very low maintenance and also make for beautiful windowsill plants with their blue green rosettes that eventually give rise to the nearly extra terrestrial looking fruits. #10029

YELLOW STRAWBERRY GUAVA

Psidium cattleianum

One of our favorite tropical house plants and one of the easiest sub tropical fruit trees you can grow in northern climates! Yellow Strawberry Guava is an Eastern Brazil native that grows anywhere from 10-25 feet tall, though much smaller in a pot, and produces an abundance of tender and aromatic yellow guava fruits. Eat them fresh, add them to drinks, jams, ice creams, or anything you want the taste of guava in. Hardy to about 20 degrees so worth a shot in very mild climates, though be careful planting these in the tropics where they have become invasive in many places. Wonderful and easy house plant. #4230



INTERSPECIFIC HYBRID FRUIT TREES Visit us online to see prices

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**



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**

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**



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**



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**

ALMOND *Prunus dulcis* • Bare root, \$29.95

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



NEW 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 \$29.95

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

CHESTNUT *Castanea spp.* • Bare-Root Seedlings \$9.95+, Bare-Root Grafted Trees - \$29.95+



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

EUROBELLA (SILVERLEAF)

Eurobella is a narrow and upright growing tree that stays smaller than most chestnut. Trees are blight resistant and produce large nuts that peel easily. Good pollinizer for Colossal. Performs very well in the PNW. #3245

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

CHILEAN HAZELNUT *Gevuina avellana*

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

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

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

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

Main Tree - Bears Most Fruit

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

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

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

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



Connect with us! Check us out on Instagram @onegreenworld



MONKEY PUZZLE EVERGREEN TREE *Araucaria araucana* • 1 gallon, \$29.95



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 candelabra 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* • 1 gallon, \$24.95

NEW SOUTHERN LIVE OAK

Quercus virginiana
 One of the most widely planted evergreen oaks, the Southern Live Oak is the epitome of a stately tree! With its large spreading crown and enormous branches the Southern Live Oak is instantly recognizable. Native to the Southeastern United States but very easy to grow in nearly all climates where temperatures don't drop below -10°F. Has proven itself a reliable and drought tolerant street tree here in Portland. #3458

NEW 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 or baking hot parking strips. #3457

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. Some trees of great age can still be seen in pockets of the valley. Excellent wildlife tree and a gift to future generations wherever they are planted. #3452

CALIFORNIA COAST LIVE OAK

Quercus agrifolia
 A gorgeous evergreen oak, the California Coast Live Oak grows west of the Central Valley from Mendocino County all the way down to Baja California. Trees take on various forms, from scrubby multi-stemmed shrubs to stately 70 foot tall spreading trees. In our northern climates they often take the latter and with great haste and minimal water to boot! Though trees from warmer provenance have proven successful here we think our seedlings collected

from the northern part of its range will provide even more cold hardiness for an already exceptional street tree. Water for the first couple summers to get trees established and then let it fend for itself. Acorns can be eaten once the tannins are leached out and are beloved by wildlife. #3451

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, but on a much more attractive tree in our opinion. 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



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



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.* • 5.5" 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.

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 overwater after trees are established as the garden hose can bring about their demise. #4330



SIBERIAN STONE PINE

Pinus sibirica
 A beautiful and stately tree, Siberian Stone Pine is one of the hardiest trees. Siberian is prized for its attractive dark green foliage and dense, pyramidal shape. It has an extremely slow growth rate which makes it a good plant for small gardens. #4320

PISTACHIO

Pistacia vera • Bare root, \$74.95



KERMAN

Kerman is the most widely grown variety in California's Central Valley and nearly all commercial production of pistachios come from Kerman. Kerman is a female variety and requires Peters for cross-pollination. Long hot summer are required to ripen pistachios. Transplant carefully and do not disturb roots. Pistachios grow very slowly to about 20-30 feet and are drought tolerant once established. #3221

PETERS

Peters Pistachio is the male pollinizer for Kerman. Peters does not bear fruit but pollinizes up to eleven females. Transplant carefully and do not disturb roots. #3222

WALNUT

Juglans sp. • 1 year, Bare root \$9.95 • 3 years, Bare root \$29.95



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** Buartnut: -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. +

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

BUARTNUT

A cross of Butternut and Heartnut, Buartnut is a handsome, medium-sized shade tree that produces abundant crops of tasty nuts. They combine the hardiness and delicious flavor of Butternut with the high yields and easy to crack shell of the Heartnut. **3 Years old:** 4' - 5' in height #3300

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



NEW AUNTIE LILLI'S™ SOUTH SEA SALAD TREE

Abelmoschus manihot

A stunning, tri-colored variegation on an edible mal-low relative! Auntie Lilli's™ is what first piqued our interest in this versatile and beautiful edible genus of plants. Though they will not grow as tall tropical trees in northern climates, they can still reach 3 or 4 feet tall with enough delicious foliage to fill the stir-fry pan or salad bowl all winter long! And if the foliage wasn't enough, Auntie Lilli's bears gorgeous purple and yellow blooms with multiple colors on one flower! They look very similar to flowers in the closely related Hibiscus genus. #LILLI



NEW CHIEF KUBO'S™ SOUTH SEA SALAD TREE

Abelmoschus manihot

Chief Kubo's South Sea Salad Tree is a very decorative and delicious relative of hibiscus, okra, and cacao. It is yet another subtropical edible and perennial green that makes an excellent windowsill plant and a fine addition to any salad or stir-fry! Chief Kubo's deeply palmate leaves and bright red petioles will brighten up any dish. #KUBO

GOMCHEE KOREAN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE

Ligularia fischeri

Ligularia fischeri also called Fiscer's *Ligularia* or Gomchee as we are calling it is known as "king of the Mountain Vegetables" in Korea. Gomchee is a perennial temperate climate leafy green. It is truly an obscure yet much-needed shade tolerant green. This plant will fill in and spread in the cool, moist, shaded habitat. If you grow in a garden just give it plenty of water (never let it dry out at all) and ample afternoon shade and it will take off! Just be warned it is so delicious slugs and snails will devour it. It is traditionally used as a "wrap" leaf. We have tested this and it is incredible and clean tasting with a hint of chrysanthemum. There is no sharp taste or after bite either. The smell is also mildly reminiscent of chrysanthemum. We think it is delicious! Eaten fresh as salad when young, used as wraps, cooked in soups, stir-fried or fried as tempura, this is an all-purpose high-quality food plant destined for stardom! #10010



NEW VARIEGATED LEOPARD PLANT *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. #7717

NEW AFRICAN SOCIETY GARLIC

Tulbaghia violacea

A gorgeous and delicious herbaceous perennial from the grasslands of eastern South Africa. Not a true Allium like onions and garlic, African Society Garlic is in the genus Tulbaghia, though is in the same family as onions and garlic. It gets its name "society garlic" for its intense garlic taste but without the lingering garlic breath. The purple flowers and leaves are typically what's eaten and the plant is also quite ornamental in the flowering border or veggie garden. Only hardy to 25 degrees F, so be sure to protect it or bring it inside if growing it below USDA Zone 9. **#10012**



NEW NAKAFU VARIEGATED MYOGA GINGER

Zingiber mioga

Nakafu Myoga Ginger is a simply stunning form of an already lovely species! Also known as Dancing Crane, Nakafu features an elegantly beautiful variegation that really pops in the understory! Has all the same delicious and unique culinary properties as the standard Myoga Ginger in a much flashier form. **#10024**



NEW OKINAWA SPINACH

Gynura bicolor

Another wonderful species in the Gynura genus, Okinawa Spinach comes from Indonesia and produces gorgeous edible leaves with the most stunning purple undersides! Truly an ornamental edible and a great plant for adding a quick burst of color, flavor and nutrients to a meal. Similar to Longevity Spinach, Okinawa spinach is a tropical groundcover that performs very well as a house plant or planted in the veggie garden and dug up to bring inside in fall. It's traditionally been used in salads, stir-fries, soup and stews. **#OKIN**

NEW COMMON CAMAS

Camassia quamash

Common Camas was at one point one of the most common food crops across the Pacific Northwest. Found growing in meadows, open forests and along rivers, this edible bulb is incredibly adaptable to a wide range of climates and soil conditions. Beautiful blue flowers emerge in late spring and the bulbs are typically harvested in the fall and pit roasted or boiled until they become soft, sweet and delicious. Flavor is similar to a sweet potato but even sweeter! **#10021**

LONGEVITY SPINACH

Gynura procumbens • 1 gallon, \$9.95

This leafy green from SE Asia couldn't be easier to grow! Named for its nutrient density and many health benefits, Longevity Spinach is our favorite windowsill green. It is not frost hardy so we grow them in pots on our kitchen windowsills where we can harvest nutritious greens all year long for salads, sandwiches, smoothies, and stir fries. **SPCH-1G**

NEW PATIO PEANUT

Arachis hypogaea



This unique variety produces tasty nuts that thrive in a pot and are ready to harvest and eat in September and October. Chosen for their ability to grow and ripen in cool climates, these richly flavored, Valencia-type peanuts are easy to grow in a pot on the patio, porch, balcony or in your garden beds. Peanut plants are very attractive annuals that produce an abundance of yellow peanut flowers that bend to the soil surface and produce 50-100 peanut pods in the soil. Boil or roast your own peanuts or make your own fresh peanut butter! Fresh peanuts are far tastier than anything you'll find in the grocery store. **#7522**

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.

VARIEGATED

A form of Fuki featuring creamy-white and green, variegated foliage. **#7715**

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**

LILY, EDIBLE

• 1 gallon, \$19.95



We discovered these beautiful and useful lilies in China. Very popular delicacies in the Shaanxi province, they are used in a wide variety of dishes. Besides having either edible bulbs or flowers, they are attractive perennials and will complement any garden. Lilies like half-day to full sun and well-drained soil. They are not bothered by pests or diseases.

CITRON DAYLILY

Hemerocallis citrina

This very hardy and attractive lily features deliciously fragrant, lemon-colored flowers. The unopened buds of these large flowers are a real delicacy in stir-frys, soups, and stews. A beautiful addition to flower beds and borders, Citron Daylily grows two to three feet in height and is hardy to minus 35°F, USDA zone 4. **#7530**

LANZHO LILY

Lilium davidii var. unicolor

This very attractive Lanzho Lily is prized for its bright red flowers and large, delicious bulbs. Crunchy and sweet, you can use them like water chestnuts in stir-frys and soups. Lanzho likes filtered shade in hot regions. Lanzho Lily grows 12-18" in height and is hardy to minus 20°F, USDA zone 5. **#7510**

RHUBARB

Rheum rhabarbarum

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

SITE AND SOIL Moderately fertile, well-drained soil with full to partial sun.
BEARING AGE 1st year after planting.
SIZE AT MATURITY 2' - 3'
SOW TIME Spring or fall
RIPENING TIME May-June
USDA ZONE 3-9

CRIMSON CHERRY

Crimson Cherry produces copious, thick, deep-red stalks that are both tender and sweet. Very hardy and easy-to-grow, it is an excellent addition to the home garden that will remain productive for decades. **#7701**

VICTORIA

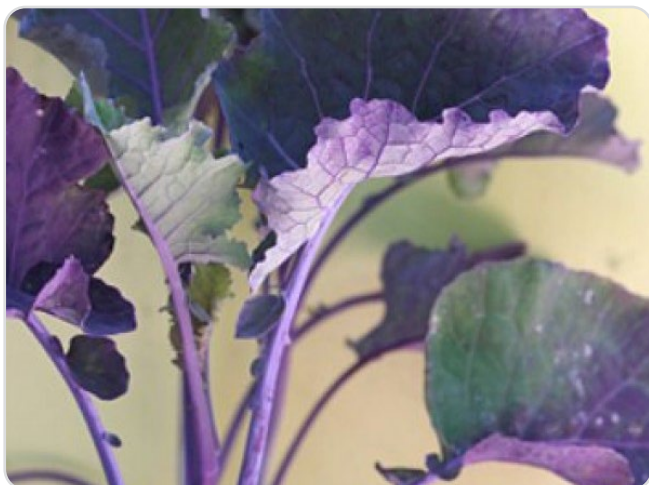
Victoria grows prolific, thin, tender stalks with a pink blush. Noticeably sweeter and milder than other cultivars. **#7700**



BRAZILIAN GUNNERA

Gunnera manicata

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 other-worldly plant! #9931



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

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, they can be grown to -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



ASPARAGUS *Asparagus officinalis* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

BEARING AGE 2-3 years after planting.

BLOOM TIME Spring

HARDINESS -30°F

PESTS & DISEASES Resistant to rust, root/crown rot, and fusarium.

POLLINATION Self-fertile

RIPENING TIME April to mid-June

SITE & SOIL Full sun & nutrient rich, well-drained soils. Mulching prevents weeds.

SIZE AT MATURITY Harvest at 6"-8".

YIELD PER PLANT Maximum yields will begin during the third & fourth season.

JERSEY KNIGHT

Jersey Knight is a hardy and vigorous all-male perennial cultivar resistant to fusarium and rust. This wonderful asparagus will not only out-produce most other cultivars, but it is also easy-to-grow, and capable of thriving in many different zones. #7742

MARY WASHINGTON

Mary Washington has a fantastic flavor and has been a trusted cultivar in American gardens. It is well adapted to the West Coast and very hardy. #7743

PURPLE PASSION

Purple Passion is a very large and attractive variety with abundant, purplish-green, flavorful spears that are green inside. #7744

SWEET PURPLE

Sweet Purple is a newer deep purple cultivar that has a sweet flavor and can be eaten raw or cooked. The spears are less fibrous than others, which allows for more enjoyment and less waste! #7746

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



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 clifftop 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 sun-light conditions. Just make sure the soil is very well draining. #3460

BAMBOO



Used throughout Asia for construction and to manufacture paper, several bamboo species are also prized for their sweet, tasty shoots. A perfect edible screen, hedge or windbreak, you can let some shoots grow to maturity while eating the immature shoots that grow up alongside them. You can also thin out older canes and use them for garden stakes or making flutes. Harvesting shoots is easy; simply cut off new shoots just below the soil line shortly after they emerge in the spring. They are delicious sliced and sautéed in stir-fries and other dishes. We offer both spreading and clumping bamboo species. Spreading types typically have larger and taller canes than the spreading varieties. Spreading Bamboos can move quickly into other areas and cutting and eating the shoots is a good way to restrain them. Clumping bamboo spreads slowly and does not usually need to be contained.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship bamboo to HI.

SITE & SOIL Spreading bamboo like ½ day to full sun and most soils. Clumping bamboo like some afternoon shade.

HARDINESS 0°F. to -20°F. depending on the species.
SIZE AT MATURITY 8' - 60' in height depending upon species.

PESTS & DISEASES Bamboo is generally not bothered by pests or diseases.

CLUMPING BAMBOO *Fargesia spp. (not edible)*

FARGESIA RUFA

Fargesia rufa is a very hardy, rare, and unique bamboo. This newly introduced species features orange-red culm sheaths that contrast nicely with the dark green canes and attractive, tropical looking foliage. Growing to only eight feet in height, this bamboo makes a fine specimen plant in smaller spaces or in a container on your patio or deck. This bamboo likes some afternoon shade and is hardy to minus 20°F. #4518

IVORY COLUMN

This hard-to-find, very attractive bamboo features glossy, bright green foliage, and strong canes that can reach 20 feet in height with white culm sheaths that contrast nicely with dark green canes. Ivory Column bamboo likes afternoon shade and is hardy to 0°F. #4517

RUNNING BAMBOO *Phyllostachys spp.*

BLACK

Striking black canes and attractive, dark green, lush foliage distinguish this rare black bamboo species. Canes can reach three and a half inches in diameter and over 40 feet in height when fully mature. Hardy to 0°F., USDA zone 7. #4500

GIANT TIMBER

A striking sight, the canes of this rare and unique species can reach seven inches in diameter and 60 feet in height when mature. The long, bright green foliage of Giant Timber bamboo adds to its garden appeal. Giant Timber also produces tasty shoots and is hardy to -10°F. #4520

GREEN

Enjoy the graceful, fine foliage of this attractive species as it shimmers in the slightest breeze. One of the hardiest species, Green bamboo can survive temperatures as low as -20°F. Green bamboo shoots are particularly tasty and its canes can grow to two inches in diameter and 15-20 feet in height. #4540

RED MARGIN

Red Margin bamboo is a graceful and attractive variety featuring luxurious, supple, dark green foliage and culm sheaths with an attractive red margin. This valuable and ornamental species produces tasty shoots, strong canes, and is reportedly tolerant of alkaline soils and high winds. Red Margin grows 15-20 feet in height and is hardy to -5°F. #4560

SWEET SHOOT *Phyllostachys dulcis*

Very popular in China where it is called Vegetable Bamboo, Sweet Shoot's tasty culms are used in salads, soups, stews, and stir-frys. Sweet Shoot is quite attractive, with creamy-white young foliage that stands out on the dark green culms. Sweet Shoot grows 20-25 feet in height and is hardy to 0°F., USDA zone 7. #4564

JAPANESE BANANA

Musa basjoo
1 gallon, \$19.95
2 gallons, \$29.95
10 gallons, \$49.95

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 zone 6a where it will die back the winter and grow into a full sized plant again in the summer. #4400

BLUE BEAN TREE

Decasia fargesii
1 gallon, \$26.95



The obscure Blue Bean Tree is originally from Bhutan via the seedsman, explorer & plant breeder Chris Homanics and is also known as Dead Man's Fingers for its finger-like blue fruits. This 15-20ft tall wispy tree is actually an Akebia Vine relative. The trunk can reach 8 inches thick but quickly tapers- kinda like a Dr. Suess tree. The unique fruit is reminiscent of Akebia fruit with a mild coconut-like flavor. You eat the jelly-pulp around the inedible seeds by slurping the sweet jewels out of the pod then swishing them around in your mouth and spitting out the inedible seeds, just like how you'd eat passion fruits. Such a special and unusual fruit snack. The fruit is ripe around the end of October and you could even use them as an unusual centerpiece for Halloween decorations. You will frighten people by leaving the fruit clusters out on the counter because they live up to their name of looking like dead man's fingers. #10005

BAY TREE

Laurus nobilis
• 1 gallon, \$19.95

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, \$19.95

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

BEARING AGE 2-3 years after planting.

HARDINESS Capers are hardy to about 15°F. In cold regions, grow in a container and bring to a protected location in the fall.

PESTS & DISEASES Capers are 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'

GIANT GROUND-CHERRY

(*Cape gooseberry*) *Physalis peruviana*
• 3½" pot, \$8.95
• 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

GINGER

• 1 gallon, \$19.95



SCARLET *Hedychium coccineum*

Scarlet Ginger is one of the most striking ornamentals that can be grown in our climate. A relative of the common culinary ginger, Scarlet Ginger produces an abundance of red flowers in late summer when not much else is flowering on tall erect seven foot stems. Pair this one with a hardy banana or bamboo to really give your tropical garden a splash of texture and color. USDA Hardiness: zone 7B. #HED0407

HARDY WHITE

Hedychium coronarium
 White butterfly ginger lily, or simply Hardy White Ginger, a cousin of culinary ginger, *Zingiber officinale*. Its green stalks grow from thick rhizomes to a height of three to seven feet. Leaves are lance-shaped and sharp-pointed, arranged in two neat ranks that run the length of the stem. From midsummer through autumn, the stalks are topped with 6-12" long clusters of incredibly fragrant, white flowers that look like butterflies. The flowers eventually give way to showy seed pods chock-full of bright red seeds. Hardy to USDA zone 7B. #HED0406

INDIAN PLUM

Oemleria cerasiformis
• 1 gallon, \$19.95



One of the first plants to bloom in the spring, Indian produces racemes of attractive, almond-scented, white flowers which are followed by clusters of small, sweet, raisin-size fruit. Indian grows 8-12 feet and is hardy to -10°F., USDA zone 6. #4700

LEMONGRASS

Cymbopogon citratus
• 1 gallon, \$16.95



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**

MAHONIA



BEIJING BEAUTY MAHONIA

Another excellent new Mahonia selection, Beijing Beauty Mahonia features textured evergreen foliage, large sprays of late blooming yellow flowers and ornamental, edible berries that ripen in spring. Perfect for dry shade and sure to please your overwintering hummingbirds.

Also, try making Mahonia jam with the fruit! #9702

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 MAHONIA

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 garden. 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

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. Os-

trich Fern is hardy to -30°F. or below, USDA zone 4, and likes partial shade and cool, moist soil. #7552

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 \$19.95 - \$69.95

JELLY PALM *Butia capitata*

This South American native is hardy enough to be grown in most areas of the PNW. Slow growing to 10 feet or more in height, Jelly Palm features a brown, thatchy, thick trunk topped with a striking crown of downward curving, feathery, grey green leaves which will grow to six feet or more in length. Jelly Palm produces long spikes of attractive white flowers followed by tasty, yellowish-orange fruit which can be eaten fresh or used to make tasty jams. #4620

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

SAN JOSE OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus fortunei

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



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

COVER CROPS & WILDFLOWER MIXES

\$2.95 - \$25.95 lb. 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. #CLOVER

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 tritiale, 10% Crimson clover, 10% Common vetch, 5% Austrian winter peas. #WGCCM

ACACIAS

\$19.95



NEW 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 phyl-

loides 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 15F. 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

BLUE FALSE INDIGO

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. 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. #9818

CEANOTHUS

NEW BLUE JEANS

Blue Jeans Ceanothus is one of the easiest of any cultivar to grow. An excellent choice for the first time Ceanothus grower. We love this one for its very unique holly-like compact foliage and intensely lavender colored flowers that cover the entire shrub when its in flower. #9917

NEW BLUE RAY

Ceanothus x 'Blue Ray'

What do you get when you cross two of our favorite ceanothus varieties? The gorgeous tree forming Ceanothus thrysoflorus 'Ray Hartman' and the crowd favorite, deep blue flowered Dark Star made a love child and that shrub is buck wild! Growing about 10' tall by 15' wide, this is a big mama! Excellent for naturalized plantings and covering large areas. A true gift to the pollinators and an absolutely gorgeous shrub if you're trying to cover a lot of space. #9919

CENTENNIAL

This groundcover is a multi-functional and extremely tough plant. Centennial Ceanothus explodes with blue flowers in late spring as hundreds of its tiny blossoms open up, much to the delight of bees that seem to cover every blossom. If that weren't enough, Centennial is also a nitrogen-fixing and drought tolerant evergreen. A truly wonderful plant for a permaculture guild planting or as a companion plant to one of your young fruit trees. #9012



COMFREY

Symphytum x uplandicum

\$9.95 - \$19.95

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.

AXMINSTER GOLD VARIEGATED

Used for animal forage, various medicinal preparations, and soil building, Axminster Gold is a beautiful variegated plant. They look similar to a large hosta and have beautiful pink flowers that are a favorite of bees. Being a sterile hybrid it will not spread by seeds but can spread by rhizomes. Prefers full-sun to part-shade. #9814

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

CONCHA

One of the oldest cultivated Ceanothus hybrids and still remains a favorite. Graceful arching branches explode with dark blue blossoms that perfume the air and feed the bees. Can withstand a pretty wide variety of soils for a Ceanothus but of course well-draining soils with light summer water are best. #9972

DARK STAR

Dark Star is our favorite Ceanothus. Compact leaves and gorgeous displays of incredibly fragrant flowers make a wonderful ever green screen or privacy hedge and can also be used as a drought tolerant nitrogen fixing shrub in areas with poor soil or little to no summer rains. Like most Ceanothus, it needs zero summer water once established making it an ideal candidate for xeriscaping. #9013

NEW ITALIAN SKIES

Ceanothus x 'Italian Skies'

A fantastic selection from the UK that forms a large mounding shrub and has the most spectacular deep blue flowers for nearly two months! Grows very quickly when young in well drained soil with no summer water once established. #9929

PT. REYES

Easily the most widely planted Ceanothus ground cover, and for good reason! This beautiful evergreen is as tough as they come, excels in hot dry situations, on slopes, and delights the bees when the plant gets absolutely covered in violet blue flowers each March. Stems root as they touch the ground making it a valuable erosion control ground cover. And it fixes nitrogen too! Perfect for the parking strip or under a young fruit tree. #9971

HAIRY CANARY CLOVER SHRUB

Dorycnium hirsutum



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

'LILAC BEAUTY' YARROW

Achillea millefolium



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 subsoil to the surface. #9917

MOUNTAIN CANCER BUSH

Lessertia montana



We dare proclaim Mountain Cancer Bush the most stunning species in the whole Fabaceae family. Bold claim for a bold plant! Evergreen silvery foliage and compound leaves provide the perfect background for the large bright red flowers that look like they came from Alice in Wonderland. Following the flower show are large inflated seed pods that almost look comical compared to the elegant foliage and give it its other common name Balloon Pea. They might provide a lovely place to take a nap if you were very small. Provide very good drainage in full sun and it should live for a number of years for you. We can't stop planting this one! #9956

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www.OneGreenWorld.com/giftcard



SAPPHIRE SKIES BEAKED YUCCA

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

GREVILLEA

NEW 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



MURRAY VALLEY QUEEN GREVILLEA

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

SILVER BUSH MORNING GLORY



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

WOODLANDER'S RED HARDY BOTTLEBRUSH

Callistemon sp.

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

AGAVE

NEW

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



NEW 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

NEW 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

NEW 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

NEW SCHOTT'S AGAVE

Agave schottii

Schott's Agave is a unique member of the Agave genus in the subgenus Littaea, classified as such for its lack of spines along its leaves. Though it still can give you a stab with the spine at the end of its leaf tips, giving it another common name of "shin dagger". Schott's Agave looks almost more like a yucca with its thin leaves and filaments curling off the leaves. Very drought tolerant and sculptural! Excellent planted with grasses, Opuntia, Choisyas, or Manzanitas! #10041

NEW 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



NEW 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

NEW FATAL ATTRACTION

Agave funkiana

A very cool selection of a not-often-seen species! Fatal Attraction features bluish green leaves and a pale mid-stripe down the center of each leaf. Leaves are heavily toothed, hence the name, but it certainly is an attractive thing! #10036

MANZANITAS *Arctostaphylos* spp.

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



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

NEW 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

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

NEW 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 cold 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



NEW 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

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

Manzanita cont...

NEW MONICA

Arctostaphylos x 'Monica'

A fantastic and easy manzanita that has stood the test of time! Monica is a big one, growing to about 10 tall and nearly as wide at a quick pace. Very tolerant of garden conditions 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 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 water once established and can take a bit more shade than other manzanita cultivars. #9987

NEW 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



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

MADRONES *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' MADRONE

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

NEW SPRING FROST VARIEGATED MADRONE

Arbutus hybrid

Finally a variegated form of *Arbutus*!

Spring Frost is the first one we've ever seen and we're absolutely in love with it. If the classic Marina Madrone wasn't already sexy enough it now comes in a variegated form! Appears to be equally as hardy as Marina, to about 15° F. #4084

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 degrees F., and prefers half day to full sun and well drained soil. #4080

PACIFIC MADRONE

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

ROCK ROSES

NEW SAGELEAF ROCKROSE

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

JESTER ROCK ROSE

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



WEST COAST NATIVES



NEW CATALINA IRONWOOD

Lyonothamnus floribundus ssp. asplenifolius

A native of Catalina Island off the coast of California, the Catalina Ironwood is a very unique and fast growing drought tolerant tree. Grows quickly when young and can eventually reach 50' tall. The fern-like foliage is evergreen and adds a fine texture to the garden and the white clusters of flowers attract many different pollinators, but where the Catalina Ironwood really shines is its flaking peeling bark! It first caught our eye at Hoyt Arboretum and we've been in love ever since. #10015



CHRISTMAS BERRY TREE

Heteromeles arbutifolia

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

Manzanita cont...

DEVIL'S CLUB *Oplopanax horridus*

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



A OGW favorite!

Tanoak is an exceptional dwarf subspecies of the widespread Tanoak endemic to the Siskiyou Mountains of Southern Oregon and Northern California. It grows to only about 3 or 4 feet in height and forms a dense round shrub. The new growth leaves emerge a bright bluish-pink before fading to gold, and eventually to a 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

NEW EVIE SILK TASSEL BUSH

Garrya elliptica

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

OTHER XERISCAPING

NEW CURRY PLANT

Helichrysum italicum

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

NEW NEW ZEALAND TRAILING TEA TREE

Leptospermum rupestre

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

JERUSALEM SAGE

Phlomis russeliana x fruticosa

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

NEW WOOLLY 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

QUICKSILVER HEBE

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

NEW VARIEGATED DWARF MEDITERRANEAN MYRTLE

Myrtus communis 'Compacta variegata'

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

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 MINT BUSH

Our new favorite groundcover! 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

NEW 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 MINT BUSH

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

HORSE-RADISH

Armoracia rusticana 'Big Top'
• 1 gallon, \$19.95

This unique perennial produces the tangy horseradish that livens up mustard, dressings and other condiments. As with all perennials, Horseradish dies back in the fall and comes back in late spring. Dig roots year-round for fresh horseradish. #7732

HARDINESS -20°F., USDA zone 5.
PESTS & DISEASES Big Top is not bothered by pests or diseases.

SIZE AT MATURITY 3' - 4' in height.

SITE & SOIL Big Top like ½ day to full sun and well drained soil.

YIELD PER PLANT : 2 - 3 lbs.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot ship Horseradish to HI

LAVENDER

• 1 gallon, \$19.95

NEW ANA LUISA

A unique lavender for it's 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

NEW 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



NEW MUNSTEAD

Lavandula angustifolia

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

LEMON VERBENA

Aloysia citrodora
• 1 gallon, \$19.95

Lemon Verbena, also called Lemon Beebrush is native to western South America and is prized for its intense lemon fragrance. It is a multi-functional culinary herb used to flavor meat dishes, yogurts, salad dressings, sorbets or really anything you want the taste of lemon in. It also makes a wonderful and aromatic tea. Lemon Verbena will begin to defoliate at temperatures below freezing but its wood is said to be hardy to 14°F. If your winters are too harsh to grow Lemon Verbena outdoors, it can be grown as a potted plant and brought indoors during the freezing months. #9810

PITIONA *Lippia alba*
• 1 gallon, \$19.95

PITIONA OAXACA LEMON VERBENA

This Mexican native forms an attractive, evergreen, small shrub growing to about five feet in height. Pitiona Oaxaca Lemon Verbena is prized for its beautiful

white, pink and lavender flowers and its mint and lemon scented, aromatic foliage, which is very popular for flavoring Mexican food such as molé and other sauces. Pitiona likes half-day to full sun and is very drought resistant. In the Northwest and other northern regions Pitiona should be grown in containers and protected from frost. #4010

ROSEMARY

NEW BARBEQUE

Rosmarinus officinalis

Named for its strong, straight stems that make perfect barbecue 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

NEW 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

NEW MOZART

Rosmarinus officinalis

An excellent low growing selection of rosemary with a mounding habit to around 3 feet tall and 6 feet wide. Bright blue flowers that emerge in late winter are one of the best attributes of Mozart! Very tough and super aromatic. Selected by the late nurseryman Ed Carman of Carman's Nursery in Gilroy, CA. Nancy is still running the nursery down there and it's fantastic! Go check them out. #10009

SANSHO PEPPER

Zanthoxylum piperitum
• 1 gallon, \$24.95

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, tingling, 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, \$24.95

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 Szechuan Pepper plants around, but planting two for good cross-pollination can ensure better crops. #4092

STEVIA *Stevia rebaudiana*
• 3½" pot, \$9.95

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

TASMANIAN MOUNTAIN PEPPER

Drimys lanceolata

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

TEA *Camellia sinensis*
• 1 gallon, \$19.95

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

NEW TRICOLOR SAGE

Salvia officinalis

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

YERBA MATE

Ilex paraguariensis

Grow this unique, South American Holly and enjoy making your own delicious, stimulating tea. An attractive, evergreen shrub, Yerba Mate is hardy to about 25°F., USDA zone 9. In northern climates it can be grown in a container and brought in for the winter. The tea is made from dried leaves and is very high in antioxidants. #6990

THYME

Thymus

NEW 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

NEW 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

GRAPES *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

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

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

VENUS

One of our favorites from the University of Arkansas grape breeding program, 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

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-slipskin 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

HEAVENLY

Heavenly Blue was rescued from obscurity by our friend, the late Bill Schulz. This vigorous, easy-to-grow variety produces large clusters of sweet, richly flavored fruit, which ripens in mid-to-late September. #8836

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.

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

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

WINE GRAPES *Vitis vinifera*

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

CHARDONNAY DIJON 76

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

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 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

HOPS *Humulus lupulus* • 3½" pot, \$12.95



CASCADE

A popular aroma-type hop, Cascade is known for its high yields and large, elongated flowers. Pioneered in the 1950s by Jack Horner and his team at Oregon State University, Cascade hops have since gone on to become one of the most popular American hops of all time. Released in 1972, Cascade now represents around 10% of all hops grown in the United States. #9512

CENTENNIAL

Bred in 1974 and released by Washington State University in 1990, Centennial is an aroma-type cultivar that has found favor as one of the most popular varieties in craft brewing. It is often referred to as a super-Cascade (containing nearly double the alpha acid content) and can be used for bittering purposes. Centennial is a diploid cross between Brewer's Gold and a USDA male. Centennial hops have lemon and floral aromas. #9523

CRYSTAL

Bred in 1983 by the USDA, Crystal is a triploid aroma-type cultivar from Hallertau Mittelfrüh, Cascade, Brewer's Gold and Early Green. It is primarily grown in Oregon and has become increasingly popular among craft brewers due to its versatility in a variety of beer styles. #9520



MT. HOOD

One of the major commercial varieties, Mt. Hood is an aroma-type hop and is prized for its high yield of flowers. #9513

NUGGET

A high alpha-acid bittering-type hop, Nugget is a popular commercial variety and is valued for its abundant crops, and vigorous growth. #9514

SORACHI ACE

This hard to find hop was developed in Japan by Sapporo in 1984 and is very similar to hops used in German pilsners. It is a cross between Saaz, Brewer's Gold, and Beike No.2 Male making it a cult follower for many craft brewers. #9519

WILLAMETTE

A popular commercial variety, this aroma hop was selected for its disease resistance, vigor, and yield of high quality flowers. #9518

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 CHILEAN CORAL VINE

Berberidopsis corralina

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

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

WINTER

Brighten up your landscape with the beautiful, yellow flowers of Winter Jasmine. It's an attractive and hardy vining shrub that blooms in January. #9442

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

POET'S

Poet's jasmine is a compact, vining shrub with deep green foliage. Features profuse, very fragrant white flowers that begin blooming early summer well into fall. #9440

KIWIS *Actinidia spp.* • 1 gallon, \$19.95

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.

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



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

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

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

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. +



NEW OGDEN POINT

A particularly hardy and vigorous green skinned kiwi, Ogden Point has a sweet-tart tropical flavor and is one of the most productive varieties we've seen. #8421

74-46 MALE

Another selection from the USDA research station in Chico, CA, 74-46 male kiwi blooms early, though not as early as 74-32 and is an excellent pollinizer for any of our arguta, purpurea, or deliciosa varieties. #8409

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 Hardy kiwi 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

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 is one of the latest ripening of the Arguta varieties. It produces beautiful red kiwis and its foliage has a reddish cast that is very attractive in the summer and becomes even showier when autumn approaches. Plants are hardy to -40°F. #8640

HARDY KIWI BUNDLE

Please see our website for stock choices. HKIWIB

PASSIONFLOWER *Passiflora* spp. • 1 gallon, \$19.95

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

JEANETTE

Passiflora 'amethyst' x caerulea
Jeanette is a hybrid between the hardy Blue passion flower and Amethyst. It has deep mauve flowers with a blush of white striping. Blooms throughout the summer. #9274



Blue Crown

WHITE CROWN

Passiflora caerulea
Identical to Blue Crown except for bright white flowers. #9253

PASSIONFRUIT

NEW 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

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



MAYPOP *Passiflora incarnata*

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

SNOW MAYPOP

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

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

SCHISANDRA VINES *Schisandra* spp. • 1 gallon, \$27.95

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



MUSHROOM GROWING KITS MUSHROOM PLUG SPAWNS, \$14.95

MAITAKE

Grifola frondosa
Maitake mushrooms grow on oaks throughout temperate regions of eastern North America. We strongly recommend using oak,



elm or maple. Fruitings most frequently occur at or near stump/soil interface. To begin, stumps or logs should be inoculated. After the incubation period, logs should be partially buried, horizontally, to initiate fruiting and conserve water. Often, two or three years will pass before fruitings occur. This delicious mushroom is heralded in Asian cultures for its immune-system support. #LPGF1C



BLUE OYSTER

Pleurotus ostreatus
var. *columbinus*

Blue Oyster is ideal for mushroom growers living in cooler climates. It tends to fruit in early spring and fall, producing beautiful, steel-blue to blue-gray mushrooms. Like its sister species, the Pearl

Oyster, the Blue Oyster is extremely aggressive and grows on a wide range of deciduous hardwoods. #LPPOC1C



LION'S MANE *Hericium erinaceus*

Lion's Mane prefer hardwoods, particularly oak, elm, poplar, and maple. To begin, stumps or logs should be inoculated. After the incubation period, logs should be partially buried, horizontally, to initiate fruiting and conserve water. Lion's Mane is a beautiful mushroom, and one of the best edible fungi, with a lobster-like flavor, often sauteed with butter and onions. #LPHE1C



PEARL OYSTER *Pleurotus ostreatus*

Pearl Oyster is probably the most common edible mushroom found on hardwoods. Growing on alder, cottonwood, poplar, oak, birch, beech, aspen and many other hardwoods, our aggressive strain is renowned for its productivity. To begin, stumps or logs should be inoculated. After the incubation period, logs should be partially buried, horizontally, to initiate fruiting and conserve water. #LPP01C



PHOENIX OYSTER *Pleurotus pulmonarius*

Also known as Indian Oysters, Phoenix Oyster mushroom thrives on conifer stumps and logs, especially spruce and fir. To begin, stumps or logs should be inoculated. After the incubation period, logs should be partially buried, vertically, to initiate fruiting and conserve water. This species enjoys warm climates, producing large, beige-white mushrooms. #LPPP1C



REISHI *Ganoderma lucidum s.l.*

Known to the Japanese as "Reishi" and to the Chinese as "Ling Chi", Reishi produces flat, shelf-like mushrooms with a smooth, lacquered finish. To begin, stumps or logs should be inoculated. After the incubation period, logs should be partially buried, horizontally, to initiate fruiting and conserve water. Reishi has long been used as a tea by the Chinese and Japanese. This is not a culinary mushroom due to its tough and woody texture. #LPGL1C



SHIITAKE *Lentinula edodes*

Shiitake have been hailed for its culinarily uses and purported health benefits in Japan and other parts of Asia for hundreds of years. To begin, stumps or logs should be inoculated. After the incubation period, logs should be partially buried, vertically, to initiate fruiting and conserve water. Found primarily on thicker-barked hardwoods like oak,

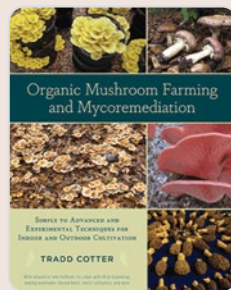
they also thrive on "scrub" hardwoods similar to alder, though the longevity of the logs will be less than that of other hardwoods. When properly cared for, our hardy strain of Shiitake will begin to fruit in as little as six months, with most substantial fruitings 1-2 years after inoculation. #LPLE1C



TURKEY TAIL *Trametes versicolor*

Turkey Tail is found throughout North America and widely distributed around the globe. Few mushrooms can boast such adaptivity and color variety, hence the name "versicolor." To begin, stumps or logs should be inoculated. After the incubation period, logs should be partially buried, horizontally, to initiate fruiting and conserve

water. This species is often used to make healthy teas, and is one of the most well-studied mushrooms in the world for its health benefits. #LPTV1C



Recommended Reading

Organic Mushroom Farming and Mycoremediation

Simple to Advanced and Experimental Techniques for Indoor and Outdoor Cultivation.

By Tradd Cotter

#84555 • \$39.95



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www.onegreenworld.com/newsletter



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



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 • 5 lbs. \$4.95



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



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 lb. \$3.95



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

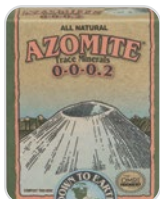


COTTONSEED MEAL 6-2-1

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 • 6 lbs. \$13.95

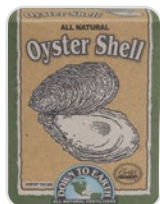


AZOMITE GRANULATED TRACE MINERALS

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



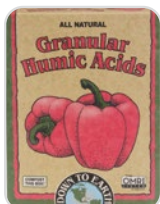
OYSTER SHELL AMENDMENT

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 • 6 lbs. \$8.95



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



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. \$4.95



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 • 6 lbs. \$15.95



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.

#05863 • 5 lbs.

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



PERMAMATRIX® BSP GROW ORGANIC ENERGY

PermaMatrix BSP GROW is a new way of thinking about plant fertility! It is a 100% natural, chemical free, non-synthetic and ecologically sound high carbon fertilizer derived from mycelium, fish bone meal, minerals,

organics, microbiologicals, and biochar. PermaMatrix BSP Grow distributes energy to plants and seeds and provides a long lasting nutrient supply. With a slow release formula that will not burn seed or existing vegetation, Well suited for lawns and gardens, organic farming, traditional agriculture, nursery production, sports fields, and burn area restoration conditions.

PermaMatrix-GROW • 3 oz. \$9.95

PermaMatrix-GROW • 5 lbs. \$34.95

PermaMatrix-GROW • 10 lbs. \$59.95

PermaMatrix-GROW • 20 lbs. \$109.95

SANCTUARY 3-3-4 FERTILIZER

We use this fertilizer in field applications for balanced results on any crop. Contains energy rich organic fertilizer components that naturally deliver NPK nutrients. Provides a slow, non-burning nutrient release that aids with root regeneration and plant establishment. An excellent maintenance product for annual & perennial flowers, ground covers, and more! Contains a broad group of beneficial soil bacteria and fungi to enhance soil activity and aid the release organic nutrient ingredients.

SANC334 • 25 lbs. \$49.95



ESSENTIAL® PLUS 1-0-1

At One Green World we seek rigorously tested products for organic growing. We have found that Essential Plus significantly reduces transplant shock. Essential's soluble organic nutrients, sugars, L-amino acids and enzymes are easily absorbed and boost the plant's

metabolic activities after transplant helping to ensure survival. Strong roots mean faster establishment and higher fruit yields!

Essential Plus • 1 qt \$19.95

COMPANION LIQUID BIOLOGICAL FUNGICIDE

Companion Liquid Biological Fungicide is a safe, 100% natural biological fungicide that both prevents and controls a broad spectrum of root and foliar diseases such as: root rot, blight, wilt, bottom- and stem-rot, and bacterial leaf spot (Phytophthora, Pythium, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia, Sclerotinia and Xanthomonas campestris).

1284680109 • 1 qt. \$39.95



SHIPPING INFORMATION



6469 SE 134th Ave
Portland, OR 97236

QUESTIONS?

Contact us at info@OneGreenWorld.com
Phone 1-877-353-4028 | Fax 1-800-418-9983

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 **\$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, 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 3-Day to avoid heat stress to the plants during transit.

Local orders to OR, WA, and CA 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 October (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

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.

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

Check no.	Check total	\$
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Please note there is a \$35 NSF fee for bounced checks

Sub Total USD	\$
*Shipping USD	\$
GRAND TOTAL	\$

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 NEW PLANTS

USE THIS GUIDE TO ENSURE SUCCESS WITH YOUR NEW PLANTS!

OPEN THE BOX

If you have received your plants by mail, open the package as soon as possible and check all your plants.

ALL BARE ROOT PLANTS

Open the bag surrounding the roots and check to see that they feel moist. If they seem dry, sprinkle some water in the bag and keep the plants in a cool place, out of the sun. 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 ⅓ 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 ¼" 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.

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

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.



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 PAWPAW 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.

Sold in bundles of five. Please visit us online for pricing.



APPLE

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 minus 50 degrees Fahrenheit! 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

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

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.

PRUNUS

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

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

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*

Seasonal
AVAILABLE
NOVEMBER –
MAY



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

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!

MASON BEE KITS

Our Mason Bee Kits come fully assembled and include 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**



CHECK OUT OUR MASON BEE CARE GUIDE ONLINE!

ONEGREENWORLD.COM

TOOLS

NEW BUDDY TAPE

Our absolute favorite grafting tape and the only one we ever use. We'll never go back to parafilm tape after using Buddy Tape for the past 5 years. Grafting success is much higher, especially on species that can often be a little bit finicky to graft. Buddy Tape is very easy to use and a single roll will last you for a very long time. Though \$40 might seem like a lot for a roll of grafting tape a single roll comes with about 900 perforated pieces of tape and we typically use a single perforated piece for two grafts. At 900 pieces per roll it costs about .04 cents per piece of tape. Not too bad! **HEYBUD**

NEW VS-9 PRUNERS

When you spend as much time snipping branches and pruning trees as we do here at the nursery your pruners become an extra appendage. Always in our pockets or on our belts they are easily our most used tool. We've tried just about every brand of pruner out there and have settled on the ARS VS-9 as our pruner of choice. We finally found the holy grail of pruners! The Japanese stainless steel stays sharp longer than any other blade we've used, can cut through thicker branches than most (though you should really use tree shears for very thick branches), and the locking mechanism is the most ergonomic and elegant we've seen. Simply squeeze the handles together to unlock and push the mechanism back with your thumb to lock it. It's the finest six shooter in the West! The extra long 9" handles fit any hand size but give extra leverage for thicker cuts. A very fine tool indeed! **ARSVS9**

NEW ANTONINI BUDDING KNIFE

Antonini grafting knives are what we use to graft up thousands of trees each year. Italian made blades are made of high quality stainless steel that stays incredibly sharp. The beveled edge on the opposite side of the blade is designed for lifting the bark when doing bud grafting. A superb all around grafting knife that should last you a lifetime. Folding blade makes it very easy to carry around. Start grafting your own fruit trees and making multi-grafted trees in your own backyard! This is our Grafting and Budding Knife of Choice. **BKNIFE**



Going Green at One Green World

In addition to our new 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.





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