

BLUEBERRIES (1.5 years); best ordered in pairs
Early Season Reka: bred in New Zealand, fast growing, vigorous and adaptable. Grows well in light sandy soils, peat, and heavier clay loams. More tolerant to wet ground than many other varieties. Fruit is dark-blue color and the plant produces large crops. Winter hardy. soil pH level of 4.5 - 4.8
Mid-Season Bluegold: produces high yields of large, light blue berries. Easy to pick berries have excellent flavor and are a great choice fresh, frozen or canned. Known for its hardiness, vigor and consistent production. Has compact growth reaching a height of 4-6 feet. Zones 4-7. soil pH level of 4.5 - 4.8
Mid Season Blueray: a widely planted cultivar that is known for being extremely winter hardy. Fruit is large in size and has high yield potential. Due to Vigorous growth and heavy bearing this variety may require pruning maintenance. Zones 4-7. soil pH level of 4.5 - 4.8
RASPBERRIES:
Early-season Prelude: Earliest ripening summer red raspberry, ripening in mid-June though also fall-bearing, Very winter hardy and vigorous, Prelude berries are round-conic, have cohesive drupelets, and very good flavor. An excellent choice when early fruit and quality are required.
Fall-bearing Joan J: This thornless primocane raspberry is extremely productive and easy to pick. Produces large, firm, deep red fruit that is sweet in flavor. Joan J is also very winter hardy, making it an all around great choice for a thornless variety.
Fall-bearing Heritage: Heirloom variety long considered the standard variety for high production and high-quality fruit. Highly popular variety for home gardeners. Ripens from the end of August through October, depending on location. Berries have good size, color, and flavor. The fruit is good for all uses.
ASPARAGUS: Jersey Knight- Very hardy; sold in sets of 5. Large, uniform, tender spears. Cold-hardy and heat-tolerant. Harvest early April through mid-May. Mostly all-male plants. Self-pollinating.
FRUIT TREES (1/2" stock); 4-5 feet tall
Bonnies Best: Ripens early October. Large fruit with pale red striping. Flesh is cream colored, crunchy, tender and juicy. Tart and tangy flavor that sweetens with age. Excellent for eating, cider, cooking and baking. Considered a top choice for cooking. Keeps well in storage.
Yellow Transparent: Enjoy fresh apples throughout the summer! This early ripening apple produces fruit as soon as July. The fruit is yellow in color with light-textured, sweet, and mild flesh. Due to the early maturing nature, the fruit do not store well compared to fall varieties and is best enjoyed fresh or cooked soon after it is ripe. These trees are very cold hardy and show resistance to scab.
Wolf River: Hardy heirloom variety originating in Wisconsin. Known for being a good cooking apple that holds its shape and doesn't require much additional sugar. Fruit is large, semi-sweet, golden-green to red. This variety is productive and has a natural tolerance to apple scab, fire blight, and mildew. Ripens mid-September to early October. Cold Hardy.
Imperial Gala: Round medium-sized apple. The Imperial Gala is sweet and crisp with light yellow flesh. Used for fresh eating and cooking, this variety has attractive orange-red colored stripes over a cream background. The tree has vigorous growth and pliant branches.
Duchess: Heirloom variety originating in Russia. Ripening in early fall this tree produces aromatic, medium-sized fruit with marbled stripe coloring. Firm, crisp, and juicy, this variety is the perfect addition to any backyard. Easy to grow and is very winter hardy.
Bartlett Pear: A large, heavy-bearing variety, with excellent quality. Long considered one of the top canning varieties. A favorite for all uses. Its skin is yellow blushed with brownish red, pyriform in shape. Ripens off the tree. Can keep up to 3 months. Ripens mid-August to mid-September. Zone 5-8.
NATIVE PERENNIALS (potted, varying container size)
Blue Flag Iris (<i>Iris versicolor</i>): 4x4 husk pot, Light to deep blue flower common in sedge meadows, marshes, along streambanks and shores. Blooms May to July.
Nodding onion (<i>Allium cernuum</i>): round ½ gal pot, Soft, grass-like leaves, leafless flowering stalk with a nodding cluster of pink flowers. Plant in small groups in full sun to part shade.
Purple Coneflower (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>): round ½ gal pot, produces tall singular flower heads with brown center and long drooping pink-purple petals. This multi-stalked plant can grow to be up to 2' in a season. Extracts of echinacea are considered to boost immune function.

NATIVE SHRUBS: potted, unless otherwise noted; These shrubs normally grow 4-8 feet tall, the upper-range of heights listed in descriptions are for ideal conditions.
Spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>) 2-3' : Spicebush typically grows 6-12' tall with an open rounded habit. Small yellow flowers in early spring followed by thick oblong light green leaves. Living up to its name, the foliage and stems are quite aromatic when crushed. The flowers are frequented by many butterflies and the leaves host the swallowtail butterfly caterpillar. Second interest point is in late fall when the leaves turn yellow and berries are red. Best planted in partial shade but will tolerate full sun with adequate moisture. Zones 4-8
Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>) *bareroot 2' : Nannyberry is a hardy, low maintenance shrub that produces clusters of showy white flowers and fruit that birds and butterflies will love. Leaves are ovate, finely toothed, and glossy dark green. Fruits may be picked when ripe for jams and jellies. It is often used as a hedge and will grow 6 – 14 feet tall. Prefers full sun to partial shade and is hardy in zones 2-8.
Silky Dogwood (<i>Cornus amomum</i>) *bareroot 2-3' : Silky dogwood is a medium-sized deciduous shrub that is typically found in moist areas and will grow in nearly any soil type. Twigs and leaf undersides have silky hairs, hence the common name. This dogwood typically grows to 6-12' tall with medium green leaves and tiny yellowish-white blooms. Birds love their berry-like drupes. They like full sun to partial shade and are hardy in zones 4 – 8.
Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillate</i>) 1-2' : <i>not sexed</i> - Winterberry is a deciduous holly that typically occurs in swamps, damp thickets, low woods and along ponds and streams. It typically grows 3-12' tall with toothed, dark green leaves and relatively inconspicuous greenish-white flowers. Flowers give way to bright red berries on the female plants, which persist throughout the winter and often into early spring. Loved by birds, these berries provide considerable impact and interest to the winter landscape. Prefers full sun to partial shade and hardy in zones 3 – 9.
Elderberry (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>) 2-3' : American elderberry typically grows 5-12' tall with bright green leaves and occurs on streambanks, moist woodlands, thickets, fence rows and roadsides. Its large clusters of small, fragrant, white flowers appear in spring and are followed by clusters of dark purple to black, berry-like fruits (drupes) in late summer to fall. Fruit may be used to make preserves, jellies, pies and wine. Fruit is also attractive to wildlife. Hardy in zones 3 – 9 and prefers full sun to partial shade.
Highbush Cranberry (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>) 1-2' : typically grows to 8-12' tall with dark green leaves and lace-cap white flowers in spring which turn to clusters of cranberry-like red berries in Fall. The berries are acidic and are sometimes used to make jams and jellies. This tall shrub attracts bees, birds, and butterflies, prefers full sun to partial shade, and hardy in zones 2 – 7.
Virginia Rose (<i>Rosa virginiana</i>) *bareroot 3' : virginia rose is a bushy shrub growing up to 6' tall with dark green foliage, hairy stems and small curved thorns. The fragrant pink flowers are singular and showy during the summer. Fruit persists through the winter adding a seasonal interest to the landscape. This plant is particularly loved by songbirds and provides food and shelter for various other species of wildlife as well. The fruit can be eaten, used in preserves or dried for tea. Grows best in drier semi-sandy soil.
TREES — sizes are noted individually; trees are potted (1.5-gal), unless otherwise specified.
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>) 1' tubes : Generally regarded to be the most massive tree indigenous to eastern North America. Deciduous with brown bark exfoliates in irregular pieces to reveal creamy white inner bark. Typically grows to 75-100 ft Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun or light shade.
Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>) *bareroot 2' : a small understory tree often seen with multiple trunks, typically growing 10-20 ft. White blossoms are one of the first to appear in the spring and are followed by small red round fruit. This plant serves as a highly valuable food source for wildlife.
Black Cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>) 2-3' : a Showy tree with conical growth form and spreading branches. Leaves are a glossy dark green and turn yellow in the autumn. Spring blooms of white drooping racemes followed by dark red to black fruit. The fruit (pitted) can be used in jams, jellies and syrups. Black cherry trees, utilized by many species of wildlife, is fast growing and typically reaches 50-80' tall.
White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>) 1-2' : White pine is easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun though it is tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions. It typically grows 50-80' and has soft, bluish green needles. Large brown cones are produced after 5 – 10 years. It is hardy in zones 3 – 8 and is very attractive to birds.
Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>) 3-4' : Red oak is easily grown in average, well drained soils in full sun. Prefers fertile, sandy, finely-textured soils with good drainage. Typically grows to a height of 50-75', offering dark, lustrous green leaves which turn brownish-red in autumn. Acorns may not occur before this tree reaches 40 years old. Hardy in zones 4 – 8.
Swamp White Oak (<i>Quercus bicolor</i>) 3-4' : White oak adapts to a wide variety of soil conditions and has good drought tolerance. It grows to 50-80' tall with dark green leaves which turn to browns and dark reds in Fall. It produces smallish oval acorns with scaled cups loved by many wildlife species. It is often used as a shade tree and prefers full sun. Hardiness zones 3 – 9.
Balsam Fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>) 1- 2' : Grows in rich, consistently-moist, slightly acidic, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. These fragrant trees are native to cool climate and will typically grow to 50-70' and offer flattened, shiny, dark green needles and seed cones. They are hardy in zones 3 – 6 and very vigorous.

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