

BLUEBERRIES (1.5 years) best ordered in pairs, plug
Early-Season Patriot: The Patriot blueberry variety was developed by the University of Maine. The fruit is large and has excellent flavor and freezing quality. Patriot has shown to be adaptive to a variety of soil types including heavy soil. Patriot plants have vigorous upright growth averaging 4-6' tall. Self-pollinating but produce bigger yields with multiples. Winter hardy, zones 4-7**
Early-Season Reka: The Reka blueberry variety was developed in New Zealand and is fast growing with a large yield of medium to large berries. Reka is adaptive to a variety of soil types, including light, sandy soil, and heavier soils. Reka plants have vigorous upright growth of about 4-6' tall. Self-pollinating but produce bigger yields with multiples. Winter hardy, zones 4-7**
Mid-Season Bluegold: The Bluegold blueberry variety produces a large yield of berries that are very firm and sweet. Bluegold grows well in moist and well-draining soil. Bluegold has an average growth of 4-6' tall. Self-pollinating but produce bigger yields with multiples. Winter hardy, zones 4-7**
Mid-Season Blueray: The blueray blueberry variety was introduced in 1941. They produce berries that are large in size and very sweet. Blueray grows best in moist, well-draining soils and exhibits vigorous growth of about 6-8'. Self-pollinating but produce bigger yields with multiples. Winter hardy, zones 4-7**
RASPBERRIES
Summer Bearing, Nova: The Nova raspberry originated in Nova Scotia in 1981 and is one of the highest quality raspberry varieties. Nova is vigorous and high yielding. It produces medium sized, firm berries that are bright red and grows to about 4-6' tall. Nova is resistant to most common cane diseases. Self-pollinating. Winter hardy, zones 3-8**
Fall-bearing Royalty: The Royalty variety is considered one of the most popular purple raspberry varieties available today. They produce high quality, sweet, large in size, purple raspberries that can also be picked slightly immature as a firm red berry. Winter hardy and as a late season variety the chance of spring frost damage is reduced. Royalty is resistant to raspberry aphid among other common pests. Self-pollinating. Grows to 4-6'. Zones 4-8**
STRAWBERRIES
Jewel: (sold in sets of 5) Jewel strawberry plants have vigorous growth, are resistant to red stele and leaf diseases as well as anthracnose crown and fruit rot. Berries are large, firm, sweet, and aromatic, and are great for fresh eating or freezing. Grow 4-8". Self-pollinating. Winter Hardy, zones 4-7**
ASPARAGUS
Millennium: (sold in sets of 5) The Millennium Asparagus originated in Ontario. This is a particularly cold hardy asparagus variety, compared to other varieties. Millennium has been shown to grow well in a wide variety of soil types, including heavy soils, and shows some resistance to rust. Self-pollinating. Grows to 4' tall. Winter hardy, zones 3-8**
FRUIT TREES *bareroot, APPLE (5/8" stock), PEACH (1/2' stock), PEAR (1/2-7/8" stock), CHERRY (3/8-1/2" stock)
APPLE Royal Empire (Semi-Dwarf): The Royal Empire apple was first developed in New York State. An early bearer of good sized fruit. This variety of apple is a deeper red color than the Empire apple. Produces very firm apples that are great for storing. Temporary or permanent staking is recommended. Grows best in dry or gravel soils. Grows to 15' tall. Multiples needed for pollination. Zones 4-7**
APPLE Stripe Fuji (Semi-Dwarf): The Stripe Fuji apple variety produces apples that are crisp, sweet, and very juicy. An early bearer of good sized fruit. Temporary or permanent staking is recommended. Grows best in nutrient-rich loam. Grows to about 15' tall. Avoid heavier and compact soils. Multiples needed for pollination. Great for eating fresh, as well as storing. Zones 4-8**
APPLE Northern Spy (Semi-Dwarf): The Northern Spy is a very popular apple variety, originating in Connecticut in the 1800s. This apple variety is particularly cold-hardy. Produces large, crisp, juicy fruit with strong flavor. Resistant to fire blight, crown rot, and woolly apple aphid. Temporary staking is recommended. Grows well in a wide variety of soils. Grows to about 15' tall. Multiples needed for pollination. Great for eating fresh, as well as storing. Winter hardy, zones 4-8**
APPLE Champagne (Semi-Dwarf): Champagne apples are a light green color with slight red blush or striping. Its flesh is a pale color and is crisp and juicy. Grows best in deep fertile soils. Grows to 18' tall. Avoid planting on hardpan due to deep tap root. Resistant to collar rot. Multiples needed for pollination. Great for eating fresh. Zones 4-9**

PEACH Reliance (Semi-Dwarf): The Reliance peach variety was bred for northern climates and is considered one of the most cold hardy. Produces large sweet orange-red juicy fruit that ripens early-mid August. Great for fresh eating and canning. Self Pollinating. Grows 12-15' tall. Winter hardy, zones 4-8.**

PEAR Bartlett: The Bartlett pear is one of the most common and favorite varieties in North America. Fruit is large, yellow when ripe, with white juicy flesh. Excellent for fresh eating as well as canning and processing. Self Pollinating. Grows to about 20' tall. Winter hardy, zones 5-7.**

CHERRY Tart Montmorency: The Montmorency cherry is a popular cherry used for baking and making jam. This fruit tree produces bright red cherries with firm yellow flesh and rich flavor. Grows to about 18' tall. Self-pollinating. Winter hardy. Zones 4-7**

NATIVE FRIENDLY

Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) *bareroot 1-2' : Lilac is a popular shrub and is commonly used for hedges and screens. Lilac has attractive dark green or blue-green leaves and typically grows 8-15' tall. Lilac blooms in early spring with vibrant and fragrant flowers that range from dark purple to purple-pink to white. Lilac provides excellent shelter for various wildlife and attracts pollinators.

NATIVE PERENNIALS (potted, varying container size) Hardy zones 3-8**

Blue Flag Iris (*Iris versicolor*): 4x4"pot, Light to deep violet- blue flower with graceful sword shaped leaves. Does best in moist to wet areas and is commonly found in sedge meadows, marshes, and along stream banks and shores. Blooms May to July. Grows to about 12-18".

Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*): Pinkish purple flowers are long-lasting and attract many different pollinators. Grows well in various soil types. They prefer full sun and partial shade, and well-draining soil. Average height of 2-4' tall. Blooms May to August.

Native Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*): ½ gal pot. Common yarrow is a flowering perennial with large compact clusters of white to light yellow flower heads. The leaves have a delicate lace-like appearance. Yarrow grows up to 2-3' tall and is a beautiful addition to a garden. Prefers full sun to partial shade and drier soil. High wildlife value and a favorite of butterflies and bees.

NATIVE SHRUBS potted or *bareroot as listed; the upper-range of heights listed in descriptions are for ideal conditions, Hardy zones 3-8**

Red osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)*bareroot 2-3': Red Osier Dogwood is a medium sized native shrub known for its hardiness and versatility. Red osier dogwood are able to thrive in a variety of conditions but do best in moist areas and are naturally found along shorelines, near river banks or within wetlands. Due to their stunning red stems, white berries and showy foliage, they provide year round interest and are commonly used as landscape plants. Grows 6-10' tall. ***

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) *bareroot 18-24": not sexed - 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. ***

Northern Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) *bareroot 18-24": Northern Spicebush usually grows about 6-15' tall with bright green aromatic leaves that give Spicebush its name. Spicebush foliage and berries can be used for teas. Clusters of yellow flowers in the early spring give way to bright red berries. Spicebush has high wildlife value, providing food and shelter to many different species. Early pollinators also make use of Spicebush. ***

Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*) *bareroot 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. Prefers full sun to partial shade. ***

American Hazelnut (*Corylus Americana*) *bareroot 2-3': Hazelnuts are densely growing long lived shrubs, suitable for a variety of soil conditions. In addition to bearing edible nuts for you to enjoy, this native shrub also offers high wildlife value by providing shelter and food to a variety of species. Should produce a small amount of nuts within 3-4 years with a larger crop occurring every 2-3 years. During the fall the American Hazelnut has yellow to orange foliage. Grows to about 12-18'. ***

Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) potted (1.5 gal) 3-4': Buttonbush is a nice ornamental shrub and usually grows 6-12' tall. Buttonbush has attractive dark green foliage. Delicate white or light pink flowers that resemble pincushions occur through the late

summer, and nutlets occur through the winter, providing food for wildlife. Buttonbush is a favorite of butterflies. Grows well in a variety of soil types. ***

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) *bareroot 18-24": Small to medium upright multi stemmed shrub growing 3-8' tall. Highly adaptable to soil and site conditions. Fall foliage ranges from red and orange to purple. Produces clusters of small dark purple to black fruit in the fall which are edible and commonly used to make jams, jellies, syrup, tea, juice, or wine. ***

NATIVE TREES sizes are noted individually; potted (1.5-gal) or *bareroot as listed; Hardy Zones 3-8 **

American Plum (*Prunus americana*) *potted (1.5gal) 3-4' : Small understory tree typically found on woodland edges, stream banks, and upland pastures. Does best in moist, rich, well-drained loamy soil. 15-30' tall at maturity and forms a rounded habit of slender spurred branches. Suckers and in some cases forms thickets or stands. . Produces small sweet plums that are great for fresh eating, sauces, and jellies. High wildlife value and is a favorite for birds and bees.

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier allegheny*) *bareroot 18-24": Small open habit understory tree growing 15-30' tall. Serviceberry provide multi-seasonal interest with showy white fragrant flowers emerging in early spring and dark berries in the summer and fall. Excellent wildlife food source.

Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) *potted (1.5gal) 2-3': A shrub or a small tree with bright yellow, fragrant flowers that bloom from October to December, often the only source of color in the winter. Yellow and yellow-orange leaves in the fall. Witch Hazel usually grows to about 12-15' tall, but can grow taller.

Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) *bareroot 3-4' : Paper birch are easily recognizable trees, with white bark that peels easily and vibrant yellow foliage in the fall. Paper Birches usually grow to about 50-75' tall. Paper birch serves as an important food source for white-tailed deer, snowshoe hares, and beavers. This tree also provides housing to various bird species.

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) *bareroot 2-3' : The native red maple is one of the most common trees found in the northeast and central United States. Red maples have striking foliage in the fall, with leaves turning a range of vibrant red orange to deep red in color. The Red Maple grows to an average height of about 40-60' tall. This tree can easily adapt to different habitats. Excellent wildlife food source.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) *bareroot 2-3': Grows to a mature height of 60-75' on average with a 40-50' spread. Sugar maples provide fall interest to the landscape by producing a variety of yellow, orange, and red leaves. The sugar maple is adaptable to a variety of soil conditions being found in rich mesic forests as well as drier upland environments. High wildlife value.

Red Oak (*Quercus rubrum*) *bareroot 2-3': The Red Oak is one of the most common trees in the northeastern and central United States. It grows to a height of 80-115'. It produces vibrant red colors in the fall. The Red Oak is a very long-lived tree, with a potential lifespan of 400 years. Red Oaks usually grow to about 100' tall. Acorns provide an excellent food source to wildlife.

White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)*bareroot 10-18": White Cedar usually grows to about 30-40' and blooms in April and May. Its leaves have a nice aromatic scent when crushed. White Cedars provide habitats and a great food source for wildlife and can live for up to 800 years.

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*) *bareroot 6-12": Balsam Firs have a pleasant aromatic foliage. They grow to about 40' tall and are long-lived, with a potential lifespan of 200 years. Wildlife often use the foliage of Balsam Fir as cover during the winter. It also provides a great food source for deer and moose.

OTHER ITEMS

VT Wildflower & Grass Seed Mix (2oz packet): Seeds are great for naturalizing an area where a combination of textured grass and colorful flowers are desired. Normal moisture conditions. Great for pollinators. Includes seed of Indiangrass, Little bluestem, Virginia wild rye, Side oats grama, Partridge pea, Black-eyed susan, American senna, Golden alexanders, Big bluestem, Smooth ox-eye, Maryland senna, Whorled rosinweed, and Narrow-leaved goldenrod. Sourced from VT Wetland Plant Supply

*Bareroot plants will be packed in moist sawdust or gel and should be kept cool if not planted soon after pick-up

The southwestern region of VT is listed as primarily **Zone 4b with sections of **4a** and **5a**. Please view a zone map for information specific to your location.

*** Please do your own research on native plants listed as edible or medicinal. Plants may have low level toxicity in some components or amounts and may contain allergens for some individuals. Always be informed when consuming wild foods.

Thank you for your support!
All proceeds generated by this plant sale fundraiser go towards the
Poultney Mettowee Natural Resources Conservation District's educational and technical programming.

Questions? Email: averie@pmnrcd.org or Call: 802-287-6606

Ordering

Fill out an order form and send by mail to P.O. Box 209, Poultney VT 05764 or email to averie@pmnrcd.org
Please send payment with your order ahead of pick up.

If ordering after March 24th please inquire about availability before sending payment and placing an order. **Orders are Due By April 14th.**

Pick up

When: May 6th from 9-12am

Where: Champlain Valley Native Plant restoration Nursery 685 York St. Poultney, VT, 05764



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General District Questions? Email: info@pmnrcd.org